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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**Group of Experts on
Protected Areas and Ecological Networks**

**The Emerald Network:
A Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest for Europe**

Explanatory document and compilation of relevant texts

*Document prepared by
the Directorate of Democratic Governance, Culture and Diversity*

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1. Introduction

In June 1989 the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention held an extraordinary meeting exclusively devoted to habitat conservation within the Convention. At the meeting the Committee adopted an interpretative resolution [Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats] and three operative recommendations [Recommendations Nos. 14, 15 and 16 (1989)] aimed at the development of a network of areas under the Convention. A further recommendation [Recommendation No. 25 (1991) on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper] was adopted at a later meeting of the Committee. All relevant resolutions and recommendations mentioned in this paper appear in its appendices.

In Recommendation No. 16 (1989) "on Areas of Special Conservation Interest" (ASCIs), the Standing Committee recommended Parties to "take steps to designate Areas of Special Conservation Interest to ensure that the necessary and appropriate conservation measures are taken for each area situated within their territory or under their responsibility where that area fits one or several of the following conditions..." (a list of conditions followed – point 3 below).

The Committee had wished that all these recommendations on habitat conservation be rapidly implemented by Contracting Parties but two major events delayed their implementation. The first was the fundamental change in the political map of Europe that followed the fall of the Berlin wall in October 1989. The Bern Convention had to change its priorities from the building of a network of areas to the extension of the Convention to the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe. The second was the preparation, at the European Community, of a legal instrument aimed at implementing the Bern Convention within the Community. (As any other Contracting Party to the Convention, the European Community had the obligation to take "*the appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures*" to implement the Convention.) The legal instrument was finalised in May 1992 and was called the "Directive on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora". Happily, that text did not simply take the text of the Bern Convention, but went much further in developing the obligations on habitat protection (so much that it is now best known as the "Habitats Directive"). The Habitats Directive created "*a coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation ... to be set up under the title of Natura 2000*".

In order to assure coherence between the network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) to be designated under the Bern Convention and the network of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) designated under the Habitats Directive, the Standing Committee to the Convention thought preferable to wait for the establishment of the proper mechanism by the Directive.

In January 1996, a sufficient number of States of Central and Eastern Europe had become Parties to the Convention and were requesting the development of the network of ASCIs. The Standing Committee, realising this wish and noting that the Habitats Directive was already sufficiently advanced in its work to build Natura 2000, decided to adopt its Resolution No. 3 (1996), in which it resolved to "*set up a network (Emerald Network) which would include the Areas of Special Conservation Interest designated following its Recommendation No. 16*"; it furthermore "*encouraged Contracting Parties and observer states to designate Areas of Special Conservation Interest and to notify them to the Secretariat*". Resolution No. 3 (1996) was, in a sense, a second act of birth of the network, after its first creation in 1989. More precisely it was an act of baptism as the network had not been given a name in 1989 and it had proved rather awkward to promote a network under the name of "network to develop Recommendation No. 16 (1989) of the Standing Committee of the Convention on areas of special conservation interest".

2. Legal framework and geographic coverage of the Emerald Network

The Bern Convention does not deal exclusively with the protection of species. Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 of the Convention deal with the protection of natural habitats, in particular:

- Habitats of the wild flora and fauna species (specially those in Appendices I and II);
- Endangered natural habitats;
- Areas of importance for migratory species.

Relevant texts of the Convention and the Standing Committee concerning protection of natural habitats are appended to this document.

The Emerald Network was created by virtue of Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) and thus benefits from the "soft law" approach characteristic of recommendations. Nevertheless, the obligations to protect the habitats of species and endangered natural habitats are not "soft law" but rather strict obligations clearly marked in the Convention, and forming part of international law. The Standing Committee recommended Contracting Parties to implement their obligations regarding natural habitats through a number of measures, among which the designation of the Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) that form the Emerald Network.

Obviously obligations under the Bern Convention can only be requested from Contracting Parties. However, other European states were "invited" to participate in the exercise, in particular the Russian Federation. As for member States of the European Union (which are all Contracting Parties to the Convention), Resolution No 5 (1998) concerning the Rules for the Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest stipulates that "for contracting parties which are Member States of the European Union Emerald Network sites are those of the Natura 2000".

3. Areas of special conservation interest (ASCIs)

3.1. What are the Areas of Special Conservation Interest?

Recommendation No. 16 defines the Areas of Special Conservation Interest as those designated by states where that area fits one or several of the following conditions:

- a. it contributes substantially to the survival of threatened species, endemic species, or any species listed in Appendices I and II of the convention;
- b. it supports significant numbers of species in an area of high species diversity or supports important populations of one or more species;
- c. it contains an important and/or representative sample of endangered habitat types;
- d. it contains an outstanding example of a particular habitat type or a mosaic of different habitat types;
- e. it represents an important area for one or more migratory species;
- f. it otherwise contributes substantially to the achievement of the objectives of the convention.

It must be stressed that for Contracting Parties which are member States of the European Union the procedures established in the Birds Directive and Habitats Directive will be those to apply so that criteria for choice of those areas will be those of the Directive (which are largely the same criteria anyway).

The conditions above point clearly towards areas of a great ecological value for both the threatened and endemic species listed in the Appendices of the Bern Convention and for the endangered habitat types which have been identified by the Standing Committee as "requiring specific conservation measures".

The Emerald Network would thus not be simply a box, into which any type of protected area can be put, or a mere collection of areas designated under other schemes. Its coherence – much like that of Natura 2000 – comes from the limited criteria for choice: they have to be important and contribute substantially (the adjective is important!) to the objectives of the Convention.

3.2. Which States shall designate ASCIs?

Resolution No. 3 (1996) encourages "*Contracting Parties and observer states to designate ASCIs*" and to notify them to the Secretariat.

In 2014, the Bern Convention has been ratified by 51 Contracting Parties¹ and the last one joining the Convention in 2013 is Belarus.

The participation of States, which are not yet Contracting Parties, is not only possible, but highly desirable. Resolution No. 3 (1996) invites "*European states, which are observer States in the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention, to participate in the network and designate ASCIs*". The participation of non-European Parties in the Emerald Network was decided by the Standing Committee in 1998.

The following 3 European states have the status of observer at the meetings of the Standing Committee: the Holy See, the Russian Federation and San Marino. The Russian Federation actively works on the setting-up of the Emerald Network since the early 2000.

As explained above, Resolution No. 5 (1998) establishes that for Contracting Parties that are member States of the European Union, Emerald Network sites are those of the Natura 2000. Indeed no further action is expected from them, the Natura 2000 network having identical objectives (and a more solid legal basis) to those of the Emerald Network. In this respect, the full and thorough implementation of the Habitats Directive is contemplated as a necessary and fundamental step into the achievement of the common goals it shares with the Bern Convention, both concerning the protection of natural habitats and the conservation of wild flora and fauna.

3.3. How are ASCIs designated?

Resolution No. 3 (1996), Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 5 (1998) have provided initial but narrow guidance on how the ASCIs should be designated. They encourage Contracting Parties and observer States "*to designate ASCIs and to notify them to the Secretariat*". Thus the responsibility for designating ASCIs lies with the government of the States concerned. As for the technical details, it is worth noting that Resolution No. 3 created "*a group of experts to carry out the necessary activities related to the building up of the network*".

Following the decision taken by the above mentioned Group of Experts, that in principle the designation process would be done in such a way that it would be compatible with that of the Natura 2000 Network, a more complete guidance revealed necessary on the procedure to be followed for the designation of the ASCIs. In 2006, a first attempt was made to agree on criteria for a simplified biogeographic approach to the evaluation of Emerald sites, on the basis of the criteria adopted by the Habitats Committee in 1997 (Hab. 97/2 rev. 4 18/11/97). Meanwhile, the EU accumulated experience within the different Biogeographical seminars and the procedure was gradually amended accordingly.

After several years of discussion, in 2010, the Standing Committee adopted the "Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites". This document provides the fundamental basis for the identification and scientific evaluation of the sufficiency of the sites proposed by the Contracting Parties for joining the Emerald Network. The document was revised in 2013, in order to include additional criteria for the evaluation of sites proposed for bird species².

¹ Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, 'The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia', Turkey, Tunisia, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

² Revised Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites, adopted in December 2013 by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention.

3.4. Emerald Network constitution process

In the document on the Revised Criteria for the assessment of proposed ASCIs, the Emerald Network constitution process was described as composed of three different stages or “Phases” of implementation (see also Chart 1):

Phase I: Participating countries assess their natural resources and identify species and habitats to be protected according to the relevant resolutions of the Bern Convention listing them [Resolution No. 4 (1996) and Resolution No. 6 (1998)]. They subsequently select potential sites which are suitable for ensuring the long-term survival of the “Emerald” species and habitats and they send a database containing scientific information on the proposed sites to the Bern Convention’s Secretariat. The proposed sites can be officially nominated candidate Emerald sites by the Standing Committee, as provided for in Recommendation No. 157 (2011) on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination.

Phase II: An evaluation of the efficiency of the proposed sites is done on a species by species and habitat by habitat base for each biogeographical region. Ideally the evaluation would only start if a complete inventory of proposed sites exists for a certain area. Once the scientific value of the proposed sites is assessed, the candidate Emerald sites are submitted to the Standing Committee and will eventually be formally adopted as part of the Emerald Network.

Phase III: Consists of the national designation of the adopted ASCI’s and the implementation of management, reporting and monitoring measures, under the responsibility of national authorities, in line with the requirements of Resolution No. 8 (2013) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on the national designation of ASCIs.

In order to designate its ASCIs, any government should deposit a Standard Data Form for each individual site proposed with the Secretariat of the Council of Europe, through the Common Data Repository (Reportnet) of the European Environment Agency. The Emerald Network Standard data form has been revised in 2013 and is available as annex I to Resolution No. 5 (1996). It is adapted from the Natura 2000 new Standard Data Form and covers a larger geographical area and the more numerous species of the Bern Convention. The forms can be filled in electronically using the specially designed Software, common for both networks, Natura 2000 and Emerald.

In addition, in accordance with Resolution No.5 (1998) -the Rules for the Emerald Network- the Standing Committee has the right to advise the government concerned to designate one or more areas of particular interest to the Network. The need for additional designation is further clarified in the document on the Revised Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites. Through the biogeographic process of assessment of the sites’ proposals (Phase II), the need for further identification of potential sites at national level might be concluded, for ensuring a sufficient protection of given species and habitats. The constitution of the Network, although divided in three Phases, is rather an iterative process, starting from the identification of suitable areas at national level under Phase I, through the scientific evaluation of the sites proposals under Phase II to a possible return to Phase I in case the proposed sites are considered insufficient for given species and habitats to be protected.

On the contrary, if a government wishes to designate an area which does not meet the criteria, the Standing Committee may advise the government to withdraw the proposal. If the government nevertheless maintains the designation, the Standing Committee may decide not to accept it.

Aside from describing and guiding the biogeographical evaluation process in details, the document on the Revised Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs provides for the status of “official

candidate sites”, to be given by the Bern Convention Standing Committee to all proposed sites which have passed successfully the initial quality-check of the country database. Only then, the evaluation of sufficiency of the proposed sites can be initiated at biogeographical level.

3.5. Which species and habitats are to be protected through the ASCIs?

The Standing Committee considered that, for the designation of ASCIs and for the protection of natural habitats, it was necessary to reinforce the work that Contracting Parties were carrying out in habitat protection. Thus, it decided to ask Parties (in Recommendation No. 14 (1989)) to:

"1. *Identify in the areas within their jurisdiction:*

- a. Species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;*
- b. Endangered natural habitats requiring specific conservation measures;*
- c. Migratory species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;*
- d. Species of which the breeding and/or resting sites require protection and their breeding and for each of these categories to indicate, as far as possible, their sites".*

Although the above tasks were addressed to Contracting Parties, the Standing Committee decided, after 1989, to prepare, for the whole of Europe lists for points *a*, *b*, *c* and *d* above.

In December 1996 the Standing Committee adopted Resolution No. 4 identifying endangered natural habitats (point *b*. above) requiring specific conservation measures. In 1998 at its 18th meeting the Standing Committee adopted Resolution No. 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures (including the migratory species mentioned in *c*. above). The identification of species requiring specific habitat conservation measures was a useful step towards the designation of ASCIs because it guides choices of sites of particular relevance for threatened species.

In 2011, on the demand of the Bern Convention Secretariat, the European Topic Centre for Biological Diversity started a comparison exercise between the Bern Convention lists of habitats and species requiring special conservation measures [(Res. No 4 (1996) and Res. No. 6 (1998)] and the EU Habitats and Birds Directives lists of threatened species and habitats [Annex I and II of the HD and Annex I of the Birds Directive]. Due to the successive enlargements of the European Union (1995, 2004 and 2007), the list of species and habitats for which Member States have to designate Natura 2000 sites has grown over time to take into account the new ecological context and characteristics of the new countries. Resolutions No. 4 (1996) and No. 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention had yet to follow this evolution.

The main aim of this comparison exercise was therefore to keep the Emerald and Natura 2000 Networks as coherent as possible, also because the Emerald Network approach is helping the EU candidate countries to prepare for the Natura 2000 implementation and the *acquis communautaire* in this field.

In December 2011, a revised Annex I of Resolution No. 6 (1998) consistent with the relevant annexes of the Birds and the Habitats Directives was adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention. A comparison exercise is also being developed between the lists of habitats targeted by Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention and the Annex I of the Habitats Directive since 2012, possibly leading to the adoption of an updated list of habitats under Resolution No. 4 (1996) expected for 2014.

In addition, in the course of their work on the setting-up of the Emerald Network, a lot of countries from Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus have expressed their willingness to propose additional habitats and species, to be added to the Bern Convention lists for the Emerald Network [i.e. Resolution No. 4 (1996) and Resolution No. 6 (1998)]. A list of possible new species and habitats is currently being assessed and debated by the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Network under the Bern Convention.

3.6. What duties concerning the status and management of ASCIs?

Once ASCIs have been designated by the states, that is not the end of the Emerald Network, but rather the start, as states are recommended to take a number of steps (by legislation or otherwise), to ensure that ASCIs are properly managed. They are asked in Recommendation No. 16 (1989) to “ensure, wherever possible that:

- a. ASCIs "are the subject of an appropriate regime, designed to achieve the conservation of the factors" responsible for the designation of the area;
- b. "the agencies responsible for the designation and/or management and/or conservation of ASCIs have available to it sufficient manpower, training, equipment and resources (including financial resources) to enable them properly to manage, conserve and survey the areas;
- c. Appropriate ecological and other research is conducted, in a properly co-ordinated fashion, with a view to furthering the understanding of the critical elements in the management of ASCIs and to monitoring the status of the factors giving rise to their designation and conservation;
- d. Activities taking place adjacent to such areas or within their vicinity do not adversely affect the factors giving rise to the designation and conservation of those sites.”

Furthermore, the States are recommended to take steps, as appropriate, in respect of ASCIs to:

- a. Draw up and implement management plans which will identify both short- and long-term objectives (such management plans can relate to individual areas or to a collection of areas such as heathlands);
- b. Regularly review the terms of the management plans in the light of changing conditions or of increased scientific knowledge;
- c. Clearly mark the boundaries of ASCIs on maps and, as far as possible, on the ground;
- d. Advise the competent authorities and landowners of the extent of ASCIs and their characteristics;
- e. Provide for the monitoring of ASCIs and especially of the factors for which their conservation is important.”

It is obvious from the paragraphs above that states are invited to pay much conservation attention to ASCIs. There is, however, no precise recommendation to give legal protection to ASCIs, the Standing Committee having preferred to keep a simple wording and having recommended that the areas "be subject to the appropriate regime". As usual the Standing Committee was more interested by the achievement of conservation results than by a particular "area protection" procedure. Some systems may work very well without strong legal obligations attached. In any case the Standing Committee asked states to look into the matter of the protection of ASCIs and the last point of Recommendation No. 16 reads as follows:

The Standing Committee recommends that Contracting Parties:

- “5. Determine those areas which remain inadequately provided for under existing mechanisms and improve the conservation status of such areas, using whatever mechanisms are appropriate in order to meet the requirements of the Convention.”

In 2012, the Standing Committee adopted Resolution No. 8 (2012), which goes much further in its requirements than the previous provisions of the Convention Recommendations and Resolutions, regarding the management of ASCIs. A guidance document, interpreting the provisions of Resolution No. 8 is also being produced and should be available by the end of 2014.

3.7. What reporting on the management of Emerald sites?

Building the Emerald Network is designed to be a dynamic process, which will need regular updates of the information contained and the way the states comply with the Recommendations and Resolutions of the Bern Convention. Paragraph 2 of Recommendation No. 16 invites states to "review regularly or continually in a systematic fashion their performance in the implementation of [the designation of ASCIs]."

In addition, Resolution No. 5 (1998) foresees that “The governments are asked to inform the Secretariat of any important changes likely to affect negatively in a substantial way the ecological character of the

designated ASCIs or the conditions having justified their designation. Where any such changes come to light, the Standing Committee may advise the government concerned on steps to be taken to ensure conformity with the provisions of Recommendation No.16 (1989)”.

However, recent progress in the setting-up of the Emerald Network in the years 2000 has proved that it is becoming urgent that clearer guidelines on the reporting of the management of the Emerald sites are developed. Resolution No. 8 (2012) foresees that Contracting Parties and Observer States to the Convention should report every 6 years on the implementation of the management measures they have planned and put in place for their Emerald sites. The first reporting exercise is due in 2018.

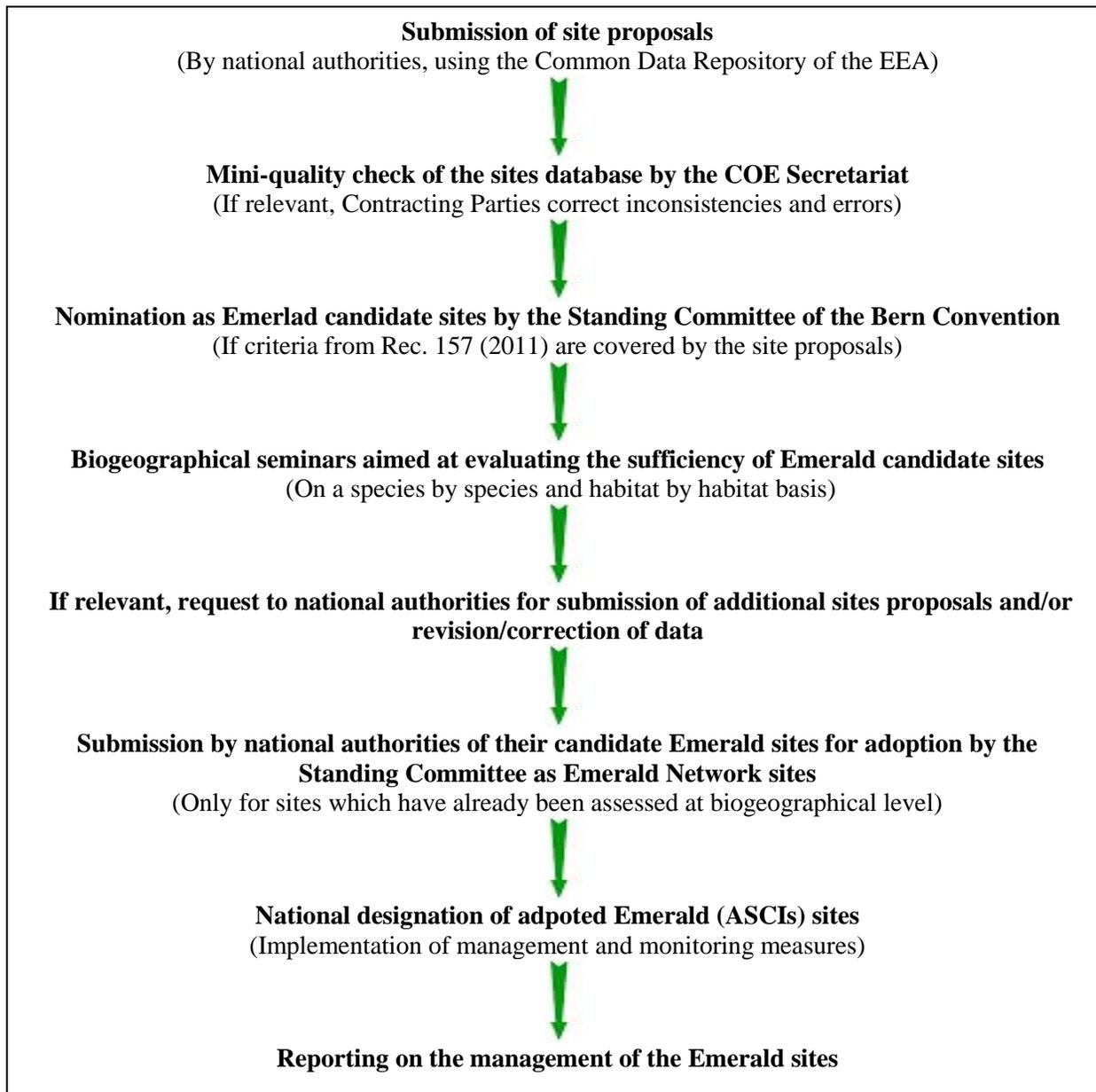
The Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Network of the Bern Convention is charged to develop a reporting format for the first reporting exercise to be used for the first reporting period 2012-2018. The format is currently being developed and discussed by the Group of Experts and is expected to be adopted before the end of 2014.

3.8. What access to information on ASCIs?

The information on ASCIs shall be public and stored in an open database, except for the information communicated as confidential. The group of experts, under the aegis of the Standing Committee, will publish regularly lists of designated ASCIs and their character and will make that information available in electronic form. For Contracting Parties of the Convention, which are also member states of the European Community, the data on Natura 2000 sites is accessible publicly through the EEA online databases.

4. Overall description of the Emerald Network constitution process

Chart 2: Overall description of the different phases of the Emerald Network constitution process



5. Relations of the Emerald Network with Natura 2000 and the Pan-European Ecological Network

Link with Natura 2000

The Bern Convention (1979) and the Habitats Directive (1992) have a complete coincidence of objectives. Both are international legal instruments aimed at the conservation of wild flora, fauna and natural habitats. Their main differences come from the territory they apply to (European Union member States for the Directive and the whole of Europe and part of Africa for the Convention) and to the fact that the Directive is more explicit on the obligations concerning conservation of natural habitats.

In any case the Directive is a piece of legislation designed to implement the Bern Convention in the European Union and, as such, it is fundamentally coherent with the Convention. As Resolution No. 1 and Recommendations Nos. 14, 15 and 16 were adopted in 1989, and Recommendation No. 25 in 1991 at the time the Directive was being prepared, it is clear that they also influenced the content of the Directive. For instance, the "*species requiring specific habitat conservation measures*" mentioned in Recommendation No. 14 has its equivalent in Annex II of the Directive ("*Animal and plant species of Community interest whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation*"). Also the "*endangered natural habitats requiring specific habitat conservation measures*" of Recommendation No. 14 became Annex I of the Directive ("*Natural habitat types of Community interest whose conservation requires the designation of Special Areas of Conservation*"). Even the term "*Areas of Special Conservation Interest*" (inspired by the United Kingdom's Sites of Special Scientific Interest) was taken in the Directive to become finally *Special Areas of Conservation*. The resemblance is even more striking in French (*Zones d'intérêt spécial pour la conservation/Zones spéciales de conservation*).

The great interest and merit of the Directive is to convert into precise law the ideas and recommendations on habitat conservation contained in the Bern Convention, improving its reach and reinforcing its application in the member States of the European Union. The member States of the European Union satisfy with the habitat requirements of the Bern Convention through the designation of sites to the Natura 2000 Network and their Special Areas of Conservation of the Natura 2000 are considered as the Areas of Special Conservation Interest of the Emerald Network, as foreseen in Resolution No. 5.

The building of the Emerald Network benefits substantially from the work carried out in the European Union on Natura 2000 as in the last decade the Emerald constitution process and methodology got inspired and followed the Natura 2000 examples and best practices. Coherence between the Emerald and Natura 2000 is essential for ensuring the whole of Europe holds a homogeneous network of areas and is additionally helping to break down in this sector the barriers that history, politics and economic reality have imposed on the European continent. This is in line with the missions, the challenges and the ambitions of the Council of Europe.

Additionally, the setting-up of the Emerald Network supported the former EU-candidate states to join the European Union, by doing part of the preparatory work necessary to comply in advance with the Habitats Directive. It seems evident that if a state designates a coherent network of ASCIs within the Emerald Network, it will be in a more favourable position to designate its own SACs when it joins the Union. Such a possibility has led to close co-operation between the Council of Europe and the European Commission, in terms of technical and financial matters derived from the building of both networks. Nowadays, efforts on setting-up the Emerald Network are concentrated on Bern Convention Contracting Parties in the EU neighbouring area. In a sense, the Emerald Network extends the EU nature conservation standards outside its borders and its success will be that of nature conservation in the Pan-Europe.

Link with the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN)

The setting-up of the Pan-European Ecological Network had been conceived within the activities of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS). The Pan-European Strategy was endorsed in October 1995 by the Ministers of Environment meeting in Sofia at the 3rd Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe".

The PEEN will contain the following key elements:

- Core areas identified in accordance with the application of relevant international instruments (Bern Convention, European Union Habitats and Birds Directives, Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention, Helsinki Convention, World Heritage Convention, the Fourth Protocol of the Barcelona Convention, etc.) ;

- Ecological corridors restoring the connectivity between different parts of habitats or connecting core areas ;
- Buffer zones mitigating the environmental impacts of activities located outside core areas and corridors ;
- Restoration zones where they are needed.

The Natura 2000 and Emerald Networks constitute the two main components of the Pan-European Ecological Network owing to their political importance, their geographic extent and their biological and landscape diversity.

In 2011, the Council of Europe initiated a reflection and discussion process on the future strategic development of the PEEN. In 2013, an [Action Plan](#) was debated at the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks of the Council of Europe and adopted the same year by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention. The Action Plan concerns the implementation of mainly awareness-raising activities on the benefits of ecological networks, targeting various groups of actors and stakeholders.

6. Progress in the setting-up of the Emerald Network

Since the beginning of the years 2010, work on the setting-up of the Emerald Network was strengthened and significant progress achieved. The lists of candidate and adopted Emerald sites are regularly updated by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention at its annual meetings, usually taking place in December of each year. The latest versions can be consulted on the Emerald Reference Portal webpage:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/EcoNetworks/portal_en.asp

Appendix 1: Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.b and 9 of the Convention

“(…)

Chapter I – General provisions

Article 1

- 1 The aims of this Convention are to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, especially those species and habitats whose conservation requires the co-operation of several States, and to promote such co-operation.
- 2 Particular emphasis is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties shall take requisite measures to maintain the population of wild flora and fauna at, or adapt it to, a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements and the needs of sub-species, varieties or forms at risk locally.

Article 3

- 1 Each Contracting Party shall take steps to promote national policies for the conservation of wild flora, wild fauna and natural habitats, with particular attention to endangered and vulnerable species, especially endemic ones, and endangered habitats, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.
- 2 Each Contracting Party undertakes, in its planning and development policies and in its measures against pollution, to have regard to the conservation of wild flora and fauna.
- 3 Each Contracting Party shall promote education and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats.

Chapter II – Protection of habitats

Article 4

- 1 Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in the Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats.
- 2 The Contracting Parties in their planning and development policies shall have regard to the conservation requirements of the areas protected under the preceding paragraph, so as to avoid or minimise as far as possible any deterioration of such areas.
- 3 The Contracting Parties undertake to give special attention to the protection of areas that are of importance for the migratory species specified in Appendices II and III and which are appropriately situated in relation to migration routes, as wintering, staging, feeding, breeding or moulting areas.
- 4 The Contracting Parties undertake to co-ordinate as appropriate their efforts for the protection of the natural habitats referred to in this article when these are situated in frontier areas.

Chapter III – Protection of species

Article 6

Each Contracting Party shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the special protection of the wild fauna species specified in Appendix II. The following will in particular be prohibited for these species:

- b the deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites;

Article 9

- 1 Each Contracting Party may make exceptions from the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and from the prohibition of the use of the means mentioned in Article 8 provided that there is no other satisfactory solution and that the exception will not be detrimental to the survival of the population concerned:
 - for the protection of flora and fauna;
 - to prevent serious damage to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, water and other forms of property;
 - in the interests of public health and safety, air safety or other overriding public interests;
 - for the purposes of research and education, of repopulation, of reintroduction and for the necessary breeding;

- to permit, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking, keeping or other judicious exploitation of certain wild animals and plants in small numbers.
- 2 The Contracting Parties shall report every two years to the Standing Committee on the exceptions made under the preceding paragraph. These reports must specify:
- the populations which are or have been subject to the exceptions and, when practical, the number of specimens involved;
 - the means authorised for the killing or capture;
 - the conditions of risk and the circumstances of time and place under which such exceptions were granted;
 - the authority empowered to declare that these conditions have been fulfilled, and to take decisions in respect of the means that may be used, their limits and the persons instructed to carry them out;
 - the controls involved. ”

(...)”

Appendix 2: Resolution No. 1 (1989) of the Standing Committee on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 9 June 1989)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to the obligations laid down by the convention, particularly in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.b and 9;

Conscious of the fact that most of these obligations bind Contracting Parties as to the results to be attained, while leaving them the choice of the means to be used for that purpose;

Recognising, however, that the absence of a common interpretation of certain provisions of the convention, and certain terms contained therein, may lead to considerable differences in the legal interpretation of the convention by individual Contracting Parties and may undermine the effectiveness of the convention;

Desirous to promote agreement, as much as possible, among Contracting Parties as to what is required to be done in order to implement the convention;

Convinced that a common interpretation of certain of the provisions and terms of the convention, particularly in Articles 4, 6.b and 9, will facilitate the achievement of the aims of the convention in a harmonised way by all Contracting Parties,

Resolves that, for the purpose of improving the effectiveness of the convention, the terms listed hereunder are to be interpreted as follows:

1. For the purpose of the convention:

- a.* "habitat" of a species (or population of a species) means the abiotic and biotic factors of the environment, whether natural or modified, which are essential to the life and reproduction of members of that species (or population of that species) and which occur within the natural geographical range of the species (or population of that species);
- b.* "natural habitat" means a biotope, that is a distinctive type of terrestrial or aquatic area distinguished by geographic, abiotic or biotic features, whether entirely natural or modified as a result of human activities;

2. For the purpose of Article 4:

- a.* "necessary measures" means in particular those measures which are required:
 - i.* to ensure the conservation of the habitats of those species which have been identified by the Standing Committee, on the basis of scientific evidence, as requiring specific habitat conservation measures and, most particularly, of those part of their geographical range which are essential for the conservation of those species (hereinafter referred to as "critical sites");
 - ii.* to ensure the conservation of those natural habitats which have been identified by the Standing Committee, on the basis of scientific evidence, as being endangered natural habitats and requiring specific conservation measures;
- b.* "appropriate measures" means in particular those measures, pursuant to paragraph *a* above, which are able to ensure the conservation of the habitat of particular species or of particular natural habitats;
- c.* "conservation" means the maintenance and, where appropriate, the restoration or improvement of the abiotic and biotic features which form the habitat of a species or a natural habitat, as defined in paragraph 1 above, and includes, where appropriate, the control of activities which may indirectly result in the deterioration of such habitats, including areas of importance for the migratory species specified in Appendices II and III, even where such areas are outside the jurisdiction of the Party in question;
- d.* "areas of importance for the migratory species specified in Appendices II and III" means the critical sites, wherever situated, of those migratory species which have been identified by the Standing Committee, on the basis of scientific evidence, as requiring specific habitat conservation measures;
- e.* the conditions attached by Article 9 to the making of exceptions from the provisions of Article 4, as well as the obligation laid down in that article to report such exceptions to the Standing Committee, shall apply to:

- i. the critical sites of those species which have been identified by the Standing Committee, pursuant to paragraph *a.i* above;
 - ii. natural habitats which have been identified by the Standing Committee, pursuant to paragraph *a.ii* above;
 - iii. areas of importance for migratory species which have been identified by the Standing Committee, pursuant to paragraph *d* above;
3. For the purpose of Article 6.*b*:
- a.* "breeding and resting sites" means, in respect of each species for which the Standing Committee has identified that breeding and/or resting sites require protection, those breeding and/or resting site types in respect of which the Standing Committee has considered that such measures are required;
 - b.* "deliberate damage to or destruction of breeding or resting sites" means, subject to relevant provisions of the law of each Contracting Party, any act committed with the intention of destroying or causing harm to breeding or resting sites as defined in paragraph *a* above, and any act committed without the intention to cause damage or destruction but in the knowledge that such would probably be the consequences of the act;
 - c.* the conditions attached by Article 9 to the making of exceptions from the provisions of Article 6.*b*, as well as the obligation, laid down in that article, to report these exceptions to the Standing Committee, only apply to those breeding and resting site types in respect of which the Standing Committee has considered that they require protection pursuant to paragraph *a* above.

Appendix 3: Recommendation No. 14 (1989) of the Standing Committee on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitats

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 9 June 1989)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Considering Articles 3 and 4 of the convention;

Having regard to Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats, and to the decision it has taken to act by virtue of paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs *a* and *d*, and paragraph 3, sub-paragraph *a* of that resolution,

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. identify in the areas within their jurisdiction:
 - a.* species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;
 - b.* endangered natural habitats requiring specific conservation measures;
 - c.* migratory species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;
 - d.* species of which the breeding and/or resting sites require protection and their breeding and/or resting site types requiring protection;
and for each of these categories to indicate, as far as possible, their sites;
2. identify, furthermore, endangered species on their territory requiring recovery plans, and develop and implement such plans;
3. communicate to the Standing Committee the results of their work in the implementation of the recommendations above;
4. ensure that appropriate and necessary measures of conservation are taken for the species, habitats and sites identified according to paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Appendix 4: Recommendation No. 15 (1989) of the Standing Committee on the conservation of endangered natural habitat types

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 9 June 1989)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to the provisions of Articles 4 and 9, paragraph 1, of the convention and to Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Conscious of the need not to endanger the survival of habitat types,

Recommends that Contracting Parties make exceptions to Article 4, by virtue of Article 9, paragraph 1, with respect to endangered natural habitat types as identified by the Standing Committee in Resolution No. 1 (1989) only in exceptional circumstances and provided that the exceptions will not be detrimental to the survival of the habitat type concerned.

Appendix 5: Recommendation No. 16 (1989) of the Standing Committee on areas of special conservation interest

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 9 June 1989)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to Article 4 of the convention and to Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Desirous of establishing common criteria for the identification of areas to be conserved;

Desirous also of ensuring that the conservation and management of such areas have regard to certain minimum requirements,

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. take steps to designate areas of special conservation interest to ensure that necessary and appropriate conservation measures are taken for each area situated within their territory or under their responsibility where that area fits one or several of the following conditions:

- a.* it contributes substantially to the survival of threatened species, endemic species, or any species listed in Appendices I and II of the convention;
- b.* it supports significant numbers of species in an area of high species diversity or supports important populations of one or more species;
- c.* it contains an important and/or representative sample of endangered habitat types;
- d.* it contains an outstanding example of a particular habitat type or a mosaic of different habitat types;
- e.* it represents an important area for one or more migratory species;
- f.* it otherwise contributes substantially to the achievement of the objectives of the convention;

2. review regularly or continually in a systematic fashion their performance in the implementation of paragraph 1 above;

3. take such steps, either by legislation or otherwise, to ensure wherever possible that:

- a.* areas referred to in paragraph 1 above are the subject of an appropriate regime, designed to achieve the conservation of the factors set out in that paragraph;
- b.* the agencies responsible for the designation and/or management and/or conservation of such areas or any one of them have available to it sufficient manpower, training, equipment and resources (including financial resources) to enable them properly to manage, conserve and survey the areas;
- c.* appropriate ecological and other research is conducted, in a properly co-ordinated fashion, with a view to furthering the understanding of the critical elements in the management of such areas and to monitoring the status of the factors giving rise to their designation and conservation;
- d.* activities taking place adjacent to such areas or within their vicinity do not adversely affect the factors giving rise to the designation and conservation of those sites;

4. take steps, as appropriate, in respect of areas referred to in paragraph 1 above, to:

- a.* draw up and implement management plans which will identify both short- and long-term objectives (such management plans can relate to individual areas or to a collection of areas such as heathlands);
- b.* regularly review the terms of the management plans in the light of changing conditions or of increased scientific knowledge;
- c.* clearly mark the boundaries of such areas on maps and, as far as possible, on the ground;
- d.* advise the competent authorities and landowners of the extent of the areas and their characteristics;
- e.* provide for the monitoring of such areas and especially of the factors for which their conservation is important;

5. determine those areas which remain inadequately provided for under existing mechanisms and improve the conservation status of such areas, using whatever mechanisms are appropriate in order to meet the requirements of the convention.

Appendix 6: Recommendation No. 25 (1991) of the Standing Committee on the conservation of natural areas outside protected areas proper

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 6 December 1991)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the convention and to its Resolution No. 1 (1989);

Conscious that most of the obligations under Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the convention are binding upon the Contracting Parties as to the results to be attained while allowing them a choice of the means to be used for that purpose;

Conscious that the establishment of protected areas of the A and B categories defined in Resolution 73 (30) of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe of 26 October 1973 may prove to be insufficient to comply with the obligations of the convention;

Recognising that measures to conserve natural habitats outside protected areas thus defined are necessary for the protection of some species;

Recognising, however, that certain forms of action have proved particularly effective in the countries where they have been adopted and that the experience thus acquired should be brought to the attention of all Contracting Parties;

Recognising that flora and fauna conservation is possible only in the context of a regional planning policy conserving their environments and habitats,

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. examine the possibility, for the purpose of the convention, of taking conservation measures such as those mentioned as examples in the appendix to this recommendation to improve conservation outside the protected areas of categories A and B of the above-mentioned Resolution (73) 30 of the Committee of Ministers;
2. communicate to the Secretariat, for the information of the other Contracting Parties, any other relevant measures they have already taken or intend to take as well as any available information on the effects of measures they have taken.

Appendix

Examples of conservation measures³

I. General measures for promoting ecological management of the environment as a whole

1. Submit all projects, plans, programmes and measures with an impact on the natural and semi-natural environment to an examination of environmental compatibility with a view to protecting nature and landscapes and conserving them intact in cases where there is an overriding general interest in doing so.
2. Take care to use agricultural land and forests in a sustainable way by making maximum possible use of natural protection capacities and by reducing inputs.
3. Encourage the use of environment friendly technologies when carrying out technical operations in natural or semi-natural environment, and replace large-scale single operations by regular maintenance measures which are more evenly distributed in time and space. If it is impossible to avoid affecting natural or semi-natural environments which are worth protecting, ensure that mitigation measures are taken to minimise as much as possible the negative effects of the operations, to restore, or failing this, to replace them by adequate compensation.

³ These examples have been taken from document T-PVS (90) 52 on "The conservation of natural habitats outside protected areas proper – a juridical analysis", Cyrille de Klemm, 1990.

II. Areas of special conservation interest

1. Draw up a detailed inventory of areas of special conservation interest as defined in paragraph 1 of the Standing Committee's Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and ensuring the conservation and management of those areas, when it is not possible or appropriate to include them in protected areas of categories A and B, by taking, in particular, the following measures:

- a. including those areas in land-use planning zones which enjoy a high level of protection;
- b. requiring that any development or activity liable to have an adverse ecological impact on those areas be subject to the authorisation, consultation, or agreement of the nature conservation authorities;
- c. requiring that any request for permission submitted in accordance with paragraph b above be accompanied by an environmental impact assessment or equivalent assessment making it possible to determine the precise effects of the proposed development or activity on the ecological characteristics which warranted the inclusion of those areas in the inventory;
- d. advising government agencies against carrying out, authorising or subsidising developments or activities which are shown by the environmental impact assessment or equivalent assessment adversely to affect significantly those ecological characteristics;
- e. granting exceptions to these provisions only under the conditions specified in Article 9 of the convention and in Recommendation No. 15 (1989) of the Standing Committee;
- f. taking the necessary measures to ensure that laws and regulations laying down obligations with regard to drainage, use of phytosanitary products, dredging of watercourses, consolidation of land-holdings or other activities liable to harm the natural environment are not compulsorily applicable to areas appearing in the inventory.

2. Facilitate the acquisition and management of areas of special conservation interest by the state or other public bodies in particular by taking the following measures:

- a. *Acquisition:*
 - i. establishing a right of pre-emption for the state or other public bodies in respect of land included in the said areas;
 - ii. authorising land forming part of those areas to be transferred to the state in lieu of inheritance tax;
 - iii. introducing incentives to encourage gifts and bequests of land included in those areas to the state or to other public bodies, such as tax concessions, the payment of an annuity to donors until their deaths or authorising donors to stay on until their death, as usufructuaries;
- b. *Management:*
 - i. when a government agency is not in a position to manage land it owns or is responsible for within an area of special interest, arranging for the land to be managed by another government agency or a private person;
 - ii. authorising the conclusion of long-term management contracts between the government agency that owns or is responsible for the land and a public body or private person;
 - iii. authorising the nature conservation agency to conclude co-operative agreements with the public body owning or responsible for the land, for the purpose of managing the land concerned.

3. Facilitate the acquisition, conservation and management of areas of special conservation interest by private persons, in particular by taking the following measures:

- a. *Acquisition:*
granting subsidies, loans and tax concessions to private nature conservation organisations for the acquisition of land included in such areas;
- b. *Conservation:*
 - i. setting up voluntary reserves approved by a government agency and enjoying as such the same level of protection as reserves set up by government agencies themselves;
 - ii. authorising the imposition by contract of land use restrictions which may be binding upon successors in title;
 - iii. granting tax concessions to owners or occupiers who comply with these restrictions. It should be possible to apply the concessions to property tax and inheritance tax. In the latter case, it should be possible to grant concessions to heirs who undertake to conserve and manage the areas concerned according to a management plan drawn up by the conservation authorities. In the event of failure to observe the conditions in this plan, inheritance tax would immediately become due;
 - iv. providing the state with the necessary legal powers to introduce immediate controls prohibiting all potentially harmful activities in the event of a threat to the integrity of an area of special interest and, where necessary, to expropriate the land in question;
- c. *Management:*
 - i. setting up a system of management agreements, where such a system does not already exist, between the state or another public body on the one hand, and the owners of land included in areas of special interest on the other, whereby the latter undertake to perform or refrain from certain actions in return for fair remuneration and other possible benefits such as tax concessions;
 - ii. eliminating legal obstacles liable to hamper the conservation of land within areas of special interest, particularly rules prohibiting the owner from including in a farm lease clauses that limit the tenant farmer's freedom, for example with regard to the removal of banks and hedges or the ploughing up of meadowland.

III. Ecological corridors

Encourage the conservation and, where necessary, the restoration of ecological corridors in particular by taking the following measures:

1. *Rights of way of roads, railways and high-voltage lines*

Authorising agreements between nature conservation authorities and government or other public bodies owning or responsible for such areas with a view to maintaining natural plant cover and preserving the sites of rare or endangered plant species, prohibiting or limiting the use of phytosanitary products and of fire in those areas, as well as restricting the use of machinery to the strict minimum necessary for safety reasons.

Taking measures to restore or to compensate for the loss of ecological corridors caused by the building of new roads and other constructions that prevent animals from migrating or interchanging. In these cases, the responsible authority has to safeguard such crossing routes, for example, by building special tunnels for otters, badgers, by building so-called cerviducts for deer, by closing roads during the spring migrational period for amphibians, or by any other appropriate measures.

2. *Watercourses*

Maintaining certain watercourses or parts thereof in their natural state, and where necessary restoring them, by prohibiting the building of dams, any straightening or canalisation work and the extraction of materials from their beds, and by maintaining or restoring vegetation along their banks. Ensuring that dredging operations, when they prove essential, do not harm the integrity of the aquatic ecosystem or of the banks.

On other watercourses, limiting canalisation and straightening work to whatever is absolutely essential, providing fish passes across dams, maintaining a minimum flow in low-water periods as far as possible, limiting extraction of materials from the bed and maintaining vegetation along the banks.

IV. *Habitat types*

1. Ensure the conservation of endangered habitat types such as wetlands, heathlands and dry grasslands by requiring that all projects liable to cause their deterioration or destruction be subject to the permission (or agreement) of the authority responsible for nature conservation.

2. Subject permission, once it has been granted, to an obligation, where appropriate, to take suitable compensation measures.

3. Set up a system of management agreements, together with financial incentives, to provide for the management of certain habitat types, whether or not they are protected.

V. *Landscape features*

Encourage the conservation of landscape features such as streams, ponds, small woods, individual trees, hedges and natural grassland, in particular, by taking the following measures:

1. drawing up in each municipality an inventory of landscape features which should be preserved;

2. taking these features into account in the preparation or revision of land-use plans by including them in zones enjoying a high level of protection;

3. setting up a system of management agreements for the preservation and, where appropriate, the management of the landscape features thus protected;

4. for each agricultural production unit, establishing, in agreement with the farmer, a conservation plan comprising:

a. an ecological analysis of the unit;

b. a map of landscape features and natural areas to be conserved and, where necessary, restored or reconstituted;

c. practicable and advisable "extensification" methods;

d. setting aside certain plots of land where appropriate, selected on the basis of an ecological study;

e. a management agreement specifying the results to be achieved, the means needed to achieve them and the amounts to be paid to the farmer by way of compensation or remuneration for services rendered.

VI. *Ecologically sensitive areas*

Set up special legal regimes applicable to certain areas requiring specific measures on account of their ecological vulnerability and the various kinds of pressure to which they are exposed, including, in particular, the following measures:

1. *Coastlines and adjacent marine areas*

a. setting up a legal regime for natural areas in the public maritime domain which takes account of the need to preserve the natural habitats comprising them and which regulates activities liable to affect them adversely;

b. instituting binding land-use plans for marine areas which are of special ecological interest or require special protective measures on account of their vulnerability;

c. adopting special planning regulations prohibiting or limiting new development, especially the building of roads, on the coastline;

- d. protecting landscape features and habitats characteristic of coastal ecosystems, such as dunes, beaches, cliffs, wetlands, salt marshes and woodlands, by including them in land-use planning zones enjoying the highest level of protection;
- e. as far as possible, eliminating the difficulties due to the division of powers between different government agencies on either side of the upper limit of the public maritime domain by setting up a co-ordinating mechanism allowing for the management of the coastline and the adjacent marine areas, particularly protected ones, as a single unit.

2. *Montains*

- a. providing for financial means of encouragement along with management agreements to maintain the rural mountain population, while promoting farming methods respectful of natural habitats and the balance of nature; adjusting aid arrangements for stock-breeding in mountain areas to the carrying capacity of the pasture land;
- b. designating areas where the building of roads, except access tracks to pastures and forests, and the construction of buildings and other structures are prohibited;
- c. including in land-use planning zones enjoying the highest level of protection the landscape features and habitats typical of mountain ecosystems, such as glaciers, névés, moraines, rock faces, scree, high-altitude lakes, torrents, peat bogs and dry grasslands;
- d. regulating off-piste skiing, the spreading of artificial snow, the use of cross-country vehicles and any other activities liable to harm mountain ecosystems.

3. *Flood plains*

- a. maintaining and, where possible, restoring the natural cycle of flooding in flood-plains;
- b. designating flood-risk areas and subjecting them to special restrictions, particularly with regard to building;
- c. protecting landscape features and habitats that are typical of flood plains, such as alluvial forests, water meadows, oxbow lakes and islands, by including them in land-use planning zones enjoying the highest level of protection;
- d. encouraging the continuation of traditional agricultural and stock breeding methods by means of subsidies and management agreements;
- e. requiring prior authorisation for any drainage or conversion of wetlands in a flood plain;
- f. creating river nature parks, in accordance with paragraph VII.3 below.

4. *Forests*

- a. maintaining at least 2% of the surface area of publicly-owned indigenous and natural forests in its natural state by letting biological cycles, including the recycling of dead wood, occur freely;
- b. setting up a system of management agreements with the owners of private forests to encourage the conservation of certain forest ecosystems or the continuation of certain forestry practices;
- c. adopting regulations to ensure the protection of forest clearings and edges;
- d. requiring that, after an environmental impact assessment has been carried out, any afforestation of semi-natural or natural non-wooded land and any conversion of natural forest into artificial forest be subject to the permission (or agreement) of the authority responsible for nature conservation and/or forest management.

VII. *Protected landscapes*

1. Set up a network of nature parks of the C and D categories defined in Resolution (73) 30 of the Committee of Ministers with a view to conserving European landscapes by managing all their component elements in an integrated way.
2. Provide each nature park thus defined with the following means of action:
 - a. a specific land-use planning instrument with which the land-use plans of municipalities situated in the park must comply, and which includes the zoning and regulation of human activities according to the conservation needs of each zone;
 - b. incentives to encourage the maintenance of traditional activities compatible with the conservation needs of each zone, or necessary to achieve them;
 - c. administration specific to each park and empowered to grant the permits required to carry out those activities which are regulated in each zone;
 - d. adequate funds and staff for providing information, encouragement and financial or technical assistance to all public bodies and private individuals that own land or carry out activities in the park.
3. Pay particular attention to establishing river nature parks covering the whole width of the flood plain, on either side of certain watercourses or parts thereof, where hydraulic schemes, drainage and any activities liable to harm river and alluvial ecosystems are regulated.

Appendix 7: Resolution No. 3 (1996) of the Standing Committee concerning the setting up of a Pan-European Ecological Network

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 26 January 1996)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Desirous to pursue the implementation of its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on areas of special conservation interest;

Desirous also to contribute as a first step to the implementation of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, in particular to Theme 1 of the strategy "Establishing the Pan-European ecological network", as endorsed at the Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" (Sofia, Bulgaria, October 1995),

Resolves to:

1. set up a network (Emerald Network) which would include the areas of special conservation interest designated following its Recommendation No. 16;
2. create a group of experts to carry out the necessary activities related to the building up of the network;
3. encourage contracting parties and observer states to designate areas of special conservation interest and to notify them to the Secretariat;
4. invite European states which are observer states in the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention to participate in the network and designate areas of special conservation interest.

Appendix 8: Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Standing Committee listing endangered natural habitat requiring specific conservation measures

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 6 December 1996)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to its Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats,

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 14 (1989) on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitats,

Acknowledging that for Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union the list of natural habitats requiring specific conservation measures corresponds to Annex I of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC,

Resolves to identify the natural habitats listed in Annex I to this resolution as endangered natural habitat types requiring specific conservation measures. (Selected habitats are marked with the sign !)

Resolves to update periodically Annex I to this resolution.

Revised Annex I of Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention on endangered natural habitat types using the EUNIS habitat classification (Adopted by the Standing Committee on 9 December 2010)

ENDANGERED NATURAL HABITAT TYPES

<u>A</u>	<u>Marine habitats</u>
A1	Littoral rock and other hard substrata
A1.1	High energy littoral rock
! A1.11	Mussel and/or barnacle communities
A1.14	Mediterranean and Black Sea communities of lower mediolittoral rock very exposed to wave action
! A1.141	Association with [<i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i>]
A1.2	Moderate energy littoral rock
! A1.22	Mussels and fucoids on moderately exposed shores
A1.4	Features of littoral rock
! A1.44	Communities of littoral caves and overhangs
A2	Littoral sediment
! A2.2	Littoral sand and muddy sand
! A2.3	Littoral mud
! A2.4	Littoral mixed sediments
! A2.5	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds
	includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
A2.521	Atlantic and Baltic brackish saltmarsh communities
A2.531	Atlantic upper shore communities
A2.542	Atlantic lower shore communities
A2.5514	[<i>Salicornia veneta</i>] swards
A2.5515	Black Sea annual [<i>Salicornia</i>], [<i>Suaeda</i>] and [<i>Salsola</i>] saltmarshes
A2.553	Atlantic [<i>Sagina maritima</i>] communities

- A2.6 Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms
- ! A2.61 Seagrass beds on littoral sediments
- ! A2.621 [Eleocharis] beds

- A2.7 Littoral biogenic reefs
- ! A2.72 Littoral mussel beds on sediment

- ! A3 Infralittoral rock and other hard substrata
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
 - A3.71 Robust faunal cushions and crusts in surge gullies and caves
 - A3.74 Caves and overhangs in infralittoral rock

- ! A4 Circalittoral rock and other hard substrata
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
 - A4.24 Mussel beds on circalittoral rock
 - A4.26 Mediterranean coralligenous communities moderately exposed to hydrodynamic action
 - A4.32 Mediterranean coralligenous communities sheltered from hydrodynamic action
 - A4.71 Communities of circalittoral caves and overhangs

- ! A5 Sublittoral sediment
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
 - A5.627 Baltic mussel beds in the infralittoral photic zone

- A6 Deep-sea bed

- A6.9 Vents, seeps, hypoxic and anoxic habitats of the deep sea
- A6.91 Deep-sea reducing habitats
- ! A6.911 Seeps in the deep-sea bed

- B Coastal habitats

- B1 Coastal dunes and sandy shores

- ! B1.3 Shifting coastal dunes
- ! B1.4 Coastal stable dune grassland (grey dunes)
- ! B1.5 Coastal dune heaths
- ! B1.6 Coastal dune scrub
- ! B1.7 Coastal dune woods
- ! B1.8 Moist and wet dune slacks
- ! B1.9 Machair

- B2 Coastal shingle
- ! B2.3 Upper shingle beaches with open vegetation

- C Inland surface waters

- C1 Surface standing waters

- ! C1.1 Permanent oligotrophic lakes, ponds and pools
includes the following subtype separately listed in or split unit from the 1998 version:
 - C1.14 Charophyte submerged carpets in oligotrophic waterbodies

- C1.2 Permanent mesotrophic lakes, ponds and pools
- C1.22 Free-floating vegetation of mesotrophic waterbodies
- ! C1.222 Floating [Hydrocharis morsus-ranae] rafts
- ! C1.223 Floating [Stratiotes aloides] rafts
- ! C1.224 Floating [Utricularia australis] and [Utricularia vulgaris] colonies

- ! C1.225 Floating [*Salvinia natans*] mats
- ! C1.226 Floating [*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*] communities
- C1.24 Rooted floating vegetation of mesotrophic waterbodies
- C1.241 Floating broad-leaved carpets
- ! C1.2416 [*Nelumbo nucifera*] beds
- ! C1.25 Charophyte submerged carpets in mesotrophic waterbodies

- C1.3 Permanent eutrophic lakes, ponds and pools
- C1.34 Rooted floating vegetation of eutrophic waterbodies
- C1.341 Shallow-water floating communities
- ! C1.3411 [*Ranunculus*] communities in shallow water
- ! C1.3413 [*Hottonia palustris*] beds in shallow water

- C1.4 Permanent dystrophic lakes, ponds and pools
- ! C1.44 Charophyte submerged carpets in dystrophic waterbodies

- ! C1.5 Permanent inland saline and brackish lakes, ponds and pools

- C1.6 Temporary lakes, ponds and pools
- ! C1.66 Temporary inland saline and brackish waters
- ! C1.67 Turlough and lake-bottom meadows

- C2 Surface running waters

- C2.1 Springs, spring brooks and geysers
- ! C2.12 Hard water springs

- C3 Littoral zone of inland surface waterbodies

- C3.4 Species-poor beds of low-growing water-fringing or amphibious vegetation
- ! C3.41 Euro-Siberian perennial amphibious communities
- C3.42 Mediterraneo-Atlantic amphibious communities
- ! C3.421 Short Mediterranean amphibious communities
- ! C3.422 Tall Mediterranean amphibious communities
- C3.43 Central Eurasian amphibious communities
- ! C3.431 Ponto-Pannonic riverbank dwarf sedge communities

- C3.5 Periodically inundated shores with pioneer and ephemeral vegetation
- C3.51 Euro-Siberian dwarf annual amphibious swards
- ! C3.511 Freshwater dwarf [*Eleocharis*] communities
- ! C3.512 Dune-slack [*Centaureum*] swards
- ! C3.5132 Swards of small [*Cyperus*] species
- ! C3.5133 Wet ground dwarf herb communities
- ! C3.55 Sparsely vegetated river gravel banks

- C3.6 Unvegetated or sparsely vegetated shores with soft or mobile sediments
- ! C3.62 Unvegetated river gravel banks

D Mires, bogs and fens

- D1 Raised and blanket bogs
- ! D1.2 Blanket bogs

- D2 Valley mires, poor fens and transition mires

- D2.2 Poor fens and soft-water spring mires
- D2.22 [*Carex nigra*], [*Carex canescens*], [*Carex echinata*] fens

- ! D2.226 Peri-Danubian black-white-star sedge fens
 - ! D2.3 Transition mires and quaking bogs
includes the following subtype separately listed in or split unit from the 1998 version:
D2.3H Wet, open, acid peat and sand, with [Rhynchospora alba] and [Drosera]

 - D3 Aapa, palsa and polygon mires
 - ! D3.1 Palsa mires
 - ! D3.2 Aapa mires
 - ! D3.3 Polygon mires

 - D4 Base-rich fens and calcareous spring mires

 - ! D4.1 Rich fens, including eutrophic tall-herb fens and calcareous flushes and soaks
 - ! D4.2 Basic mountain flushes and streamsides, with a rich arctic-montane flora

 - D5 Sedge and reedbeds, normally without free-standing water

 - ! D5.2 Beds of large sedges normally without free-standing water

 - D6 Inland saline and brackish marshes and reedbeds

 - ! D6.1 Inland saltmarshes
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
D6.15 Interior Iberian [Microcnemum] and [Salicornia] swards
D6.16 Interior central European and Anatolian [Salicornia], [Microcnemum], [Suaeda] and [Salsola] swards
-
- E Grasslands and lands dominated by forbs, mosses or lichens
- E1 Dry grasslands

 - E1.1 Inland sand and rock with open vegetation
 - E1.11 Euro-Siberian rock debris swards
 - ! E1.112 [Sempervivum] or [Jovibarba] communities on rock debris

 - ! E1.2 Perennial calcareous grassland and basic steppes

 - ! E1.3 Mediterranean xeric grassland

 - E1.7 Closed non-Mediterranean dry acid and neutral grassland
 - ! E1.71 [Nardus stricta] swards

 - E1.8 Closed Mediterranean dry acid and neutral grassland
 - ! E1.83 Mediterraneo-montane [Nardus stricta] swards

 - ! E1.B Heavy-metal grassland

 - E2 Mesic grasslands

 - E2.2 Low and medium altitude hay meadows
 - ! E2.25 Continental meadows

 - E3 Seasonally wet and wet grasslands

 - ! E3.1 Mediterranean tall humid grassland
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
E3.111 [Serapias] grassland

- ! E3.4 Moist or wet eutrophic and mesotrophic grassland
- ! E3.5 Moist or wet oligotrophic grassland

- E5 Woodland fringes and clearings and tall forb stands
 - E5.4 Moist or wet tall-herb and fern fringes and meadows
 - E5.41 Screens or veils of perennial tall herbs lining watercourses
 - E5.411 Watercourse veils (other than of [*Filipendula*])
 - ! E5.4111 [*Angelica archangelica*] fluvial communities
 - ! E5.4112 [*Angelica heterocarpa*] fluvial communities
 - ! E5.4113 [*Althaea officinalis*] screens
 - ! E5.414 Continental river bank tall-herb communities dominated by [*Filipendula*]
 - ! E5.415 Eastern nemoral riverbanks with tall herb communities
 - E5.42 Tall-herb communities of humid meadows
 - ! E5.423 Continental tall-herb communities of humid meadows
 - ! E5.424 Eastern nemoral Tall-herb communities of humid meadows

- E6 Inland salt steppes
 - ! E6.1 Mediterranean inland salt steppes
 - ! E6.2 Continental inland salt steppes
includes the following subtype separately listed in or split unit from the 1998 version:
E6.23 Central Eurasian solonchak grassland with [*Crypsis*]

- E7 Sparsely wooded grasslands
 - ! E7.3 Dehesa

- F Heathland, scrub and tundra
 - F2 Arctic, alpine and subalpine scrub
 - F2.2 Evergreen alpine and subalpine heath and scrub
 - F2.22 Alpide acidocline [*Rhododendron*] heaths
 - ! F2.224 Carpathian [*Rhododendron kotschyi*] heaths
 - ! F2.225 Balkan [*Rhododendron kotschyi*] heaths
 - ! F2.26 [*Bruckenthalia*] heaths

 - F3 Temperate and mediterranean-montane scrub
 - F3.2 Submediterranean deciduous thickets and brushes
 - F3.24 Subcontinental and continental deciduous thickets
 - ! F3.241 Central European subcontinental thickets

 - F4 Temperate shrub heathland
 - ! F4.1 Wet heaths
 - ! F4.2 Dry heaths
 - ! F4.3 Macaronesian heaths

 - F5 Maquis, arborescent matorral and thermo-Mediterranean brushes
 - F5.5 Thermo-Mediterranean scrub
 - ! F5.52 [*Euphorbia dendroides*] formations
 - ! F5.54 [*Chamaerops humilis*] brush
 - ! F5.55 Mediterranean pre-desert scrub
 - ! F5.56 Thermo-Mediterranean broom fields (retamares)
 - ! F5.5B Cabo de Sao Vicente brushes

- F6 Garrigue
- ! F6.7 Mediterranean gypsum scrubs
- ! F6.8 Xero-halophile scrubs
- ! F7 Spiny Mediterranean heaths (phrygana, hedgehog-heaths and related coastal cliff vegetation)
- F9 Riverine and fen scrubs
- ! F9.1 Riverine scrub
- ! F9.3 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Excluding F9.35: Riparian stands of invasive shrubs)

G Woodland, forest and other wooded land

- G1 Broadleaved deciduous woodland
 - G1.1 Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant [Alnus], [Betula], [Populus] or [Salix]
 - ! G1.11 Riverine [Salix] woodland
 - ! G1.12 Boreo-alpine riparian galleries
 - ! G1.13 Southern [Alnus] and [Betula] galleries
 - G1.2 Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland
 - ! G1.21 Riverine [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] woodland, wet at high but not at low water
 - G1.22 Mixed [Quercus] - [Ulmus] - [Fraxinus] woodland of great rivers
 - ! G1.221 Great medio-European fluvial forests
 - ! G1.223 Southeast European [Fraxinus] - [Quercus] - [Alnus] forests
 - ! G1.224 Po [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] forests
 - G1.3 Mediterranean riparian woodland
 - ! G1.36 Ponto-Sarmatic mixed [Populus] riverine forests
 - ! G1.37 Irano-Anatolian mixed riverine forests
 - ! G1.38 [Platanus orientalis] woods
 - ! G1.39 [Liquidambar orientalis] woods
 - G1.4 Broadleaved swamp woodland not on acid peat
 - G1.41 [Alnus] swamp woods not on acid peat
 - G1.411 Meso-eutrophic swamp alder woods
 - ! G1.4115 Eastern Carpathian [Alnus glutinosa] swamp woods
 - ! G1.414 Steppe swamp [Alnus glutinosa] woods
 - ! G1.44 Wet-ground woodland of the Black and Caspian Seas
 - G1.5 Broadleaved swamp woodland on acid peat
 - ! G1.51 Sphagnum [Betula] woods
 - ! G1.6 [Fagus] woodland
 - ! G1.7 Thermophilous deciduous woodland (excluding G1.7D Castanea sativa woodland) includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
 - G1.7B [Quercus pyrenaica] woodland
 - G1.7C Mixed thermophilous woodland
 - ! G1.8 Acidophilous [Quercus]-dominated woodland
 - G1.A Meso- and eutrophic [Quercus], [Carpinus], [Fraxinus], [Acer], [Tilia], [Ulmus] and related woodland
 - ! G1.A1 [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] - [Carpinus betulus] woodland on eutrophic and mesotrophic soils
 - ! G1.A4 Ravine and slope woodland
 - ! G1.A7 Mixed deciduous woodland of the Black and Caspian Seas

- ! G2 Broadleaved evergreen woodland (excluding G2.8 Highly artificial broadleaved evergreen forestry plantations and G2.9 Evergreen orchards and groves)
- G3 Coniferous woodland
 - G3.1 [Abies] and [Picea] woodland
 - ! G3.15 Southern Apennine [Abies alba] forests
 - ! G3.16 Moesian [Abies alba] forests
 - ! G3.17 Balkano-Pontic [Abies] forests
 - ! G3.19 [Abies pinsapo] forests
 - ! G3.1B Alpine and Carpathian subalpine [Picea] forests
 - ! G3.1C Inner range montane [Picea] forests
 - ! G3.1D Hercynian subalpine [Picea] forests
 - G3.1E Southern European [Picea abies] forests
 - ! G3.1E1 Southeastern Moesian [Picea abies] forests
 - ! G3.1E3 Montenegrine [Picea abies] forests
 - ! G3.1E4 Pelagonide [Picea abies] forests
 - ! G3.1E5 Balkan Range [Picea abies] forests
 - ! G3.1G [Picea omorika] forests
 - ! G3.1H [Picea orientalis] forests
 - G3.2 Alpine [Larix] - [Pinus cembra] woodland
 - ! G3.21 Eastern Alpine siliceous [Larix] and [Pinus cembra] forests
 - ! G3.22 Eastern Alpine calcicolous [Larix] and [Pinus cembra] forests
 - ! G3.25 Carpathian [Larix] and [Pinus cembra] forests
 - ! G3.26 [Larix polonica] forests
 - G3.3 [Pinus uncinata] woodland
 - ! G3.31 [Pinus uncinata] forests with [Rhododendron ferrugineum]
 - ! G3.32 Xerocline [Pinus uncinata] forests
 - G3.4 [Pinus sylvestris] woodland south of the taiga
 - ! G3.41 Caledonian forest
 - G3.42 Middle European [Pinus sylvestris] forests
 - G3.423 Western Eurasian steppe pine forests
 - ! G3.4232 Sarmatic steppe [Pinus sylvestris] forests
 - ! G3.4233 Carpathian steppe [Pinus sylvestris] woods
 - ! G3.4234 Pannonic steppe [Pinus sylvestris] woods
 - G3.44 Spring heath [Pinus sylvestris] forests
 - ! G3.442 Carpathian relict calcicolous [Pinus sylvestris] forests
 - ! G3.4C Southeastern European [Pinus sylvestris] forests
 - ! G3.4E Ponto-Caucasian [Pinus sylvestris] forests
 - G3.5 [Pinus nigra] woodland
 - ! G3.51 Alpino-Apennine [Pinus nigra] forests
 - ! G3.52 Western Balkanic [Pinus nigra] forests
 - ! G3.53 [Pinus salzmannii] forests
 - ! G3.54 Corsican [Pinus laricio] forests
 - ! G3.55 Calabrian [Pinus laricio] forests
 - ! G3.56 [Pinus pallasiana] and [Pinus banatica] forests
 - ! G3.6 Subalpine mediterranean [Pinus] woodland
 - G3.7 Lowland to montane mediterranean [Pinus] woodland (excluding [Pinus nigra])
 - G3.71 Maritime [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] forests
 - ! G3.711 Charente [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] - [Quercus ilex] forests
 - ! G3.712 Aquitanian [Pinus pinaster ssp. atlantica] - [Quercus suber] forests

- ! G3.714 Iberian [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *atlantica*] forests
- ! G3.72 [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *pinaster*] ([*Pinus mesogeensis*]) forests
- ! G3.73 [*Pinus pinea*] forests
- G3.74 [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.741 Iberian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.742 Balearic [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.743 Provenço-Ligurian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.744 Corsican [*Pinus halepensis*] woods
- ! G3.745 Sardinian [*Pinus halepensis*] woods
- ! G3.746 Sicilian [*Pinus halepensis*] woods
- G3.747 Italic [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.7471 Gargano [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.7472 Metapontine [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.7473 Umbrian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.748 Hellenic [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.749 Illyrian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.74A East Mediterranean [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.75 [*Pinus brutia*] forests

- ! G3.8 Canary Island [*Pinus canariensis*] woodland

- ! G3.9 Coniferous woodland dominated by [*Cupressaceae*] or [*Taxaceae*]
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split unit from the 1998 version:
G3.9C [*Cedrus*] woodland

- ! G3.D Boreal bog conifer woodland

- ! G3.E Nemoral bog conifer woodland

- H Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats

- ! H1 Terrestrial underground caves, cave systems, passages and waterbodies

- H2 Screens
- H2.6 Calcareous and ultra-basic screes of warm exposures
- H2.61 Peri-Alpine thermophilous screes
- ! H2.613 Paris Basin screes

- X Habitat complexes

- ! X01 Estuaries
- ! X02 Saline coastal lagoons
- ! X03 Brackish coastal lagoons
- ! X04 Raised bog complexes
- ! X18 Wooded steppe
- ! X29 Salt lake islands
- ! X35 New EUNIS complex ! "Inland Sand Dunes"

Appendix 9: Resolution No. 5 (1998) of the Standing Committee concerning the rules for the Network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network)

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 4 December 1998)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to its Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 14 (1989) on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 3 (1996) on the setting-up of a pan-European Ecological Network;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 4 (1996) listing endangered natural habitats requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Considering that for Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union Emerald Network sites are those of the Natura 2000 Network. Thus the procedures established by European Council Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC will be the only rules to apply;

Noting that, following points 3 and 4 of Resolution No 3 (1996), the use of the term "governments" in this resolution means the governments of the States Contracting Parties to the Convention, of other Council of Europe States and of other States which are observer States in the Standing Committee of the Convention,

Resolves to adopt hereby the Rules for the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest:

Article 1

Any area, whether land or sea, where that area fits one or several of the conditions established in Recommendation No. 16 (1989), point 1, may form part of the Emerald Network.

Article 2

2.1. Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) to be included in the Emerald Network shall be designated by the governments.

2.2. The Standing Committee may advise the government concerned on the advisability of designating one or more ASCIs that are of a particular interest to the Emerald Network.

Article 3

3.1. Any government designating an ASCI shall deposit a standard Data Form with the Secretariat. A model for this Standard Data Form, derived from and compatible with the Natura 2000 Standard Data Form, is found as appendix to this resolution. Governments are encouraged to provide the information for the Standard Data Form on electronic support.

3.2. Where the designations conform with the provisions of Article 1 of this resolution, the Secretariat shall notify the government of the fact and shall register them.

3.3. If not, the Standing Committee shall advise the government concerned to withdraw the designation. If the government nevertheless maintains the designation, the Standing Committee may decide not to accept it.

3.4. The information on ASCIs shall be public and stored in a database, except for information communicated as confidential. Governments are requested not to send any confidential information in electronic form, but to do it separately, mentioning its confidentiality. Confidential information shall not be included in the database and shall not become public.

Article 4

- 4.1. The governments shall undertake surveillance of the conservation status of species and natural habitats in designated ASCIs.
- 4.2. The governments shall inform the Secretariat of any important changes likely to affect negatively in a substantial way the ecological character of the designated ASCIs or the conditions having justified their designation.
- 4.3. Where any such changes come to light, the Standing Committee may advise the government concerned on steps to be taken to ensure conformity with the provisions of Recommendation No. 16 (1989).
- 4.4. Exceptions to the provisions of Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Convention in designated ASCIs shall be regulated by Article 9 of the Convention.

Article 5

- 5.1. The Group of Experts on the Setting-up of the Emerald Network shall follow the progress of the Emerald Network under the aegis of the Standing Committee. It will endeavour, under the aegis of the Standing Committee, to publish regularly lists of designated ASCIs and their character and to make that information available in electronic form.
- 5.2. The Standing Committee shall periodically review the contribution of the Emerald Network towards the achievement of the objectives of the Convention. In this context a designated ASCI may be considered for declassification where this is warranted by natural developments noted as a result of the surveillance provided for in Article 4.1.

Article 6

The Standing Committee shall encourage governments to implement Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on designated ASCIs and shall use its best endeavours to solve any difficulty that may arise in the implementation or interpretation of this resolution.

Revised Annex 1 to Resolution No. 5 (1998): Emerald Standard Data-Entry Form to be filled in for an Area of Special Conservation Interest
 (Adopted by the Standing Committee on 6 December 2013)

**Implementation of Recommendation 16
 of the Bern Convention
 EMERALD NETWORK**

STANDARD DATA-ENTRY FORM

FOR AREAS OF SPECIAL CONSERVATION INTEREST (ASCI's)

As amended from the NATURA 2000 standard data-entry form (version 11 July 2011)

1. SITE IDENTIFICATION

1.1. TYPE

--

1.2. SITE CODE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1.3. SITE NAME:

--

1.4. FIRST COMPILATION DATE

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.5. UPDATE DATE

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

1.6. RESPONDENT:

Name/Organisation:.....
Address:.....
E-mail:.....

1.7. SITE INDICATION AND DESIGNATION/CLASSIFICATION DATES:

DATE SITE PROPOSED AS ASCI (Emerald):

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

DATE SITE ACCEPTED AS CANDIDATE ASCI (Emerald):

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

DATE SITE ACCEPTED AS ASCI (Emerald):

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

DATE SITE DESIGNATED AS ASCI (Emerald):

Y	Y	Y	Y	M	M

National legal reference of ASCI designation:

--

2. SITE LOCATION

2.1. SITE CENTRE LOCATION (Decimal degrees):

LONGITUDE

LATITUDE

2.2. AREA (ha):

2.3. Marine area (%)

2.4. SITE LENGTH (km):

2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE REGION:

Administrative Region Code ⁴

REGION NAME

2.6. BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REGION(S):

<input type="checkbox"/>	Anatolian (... % ⁵)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Alpine (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Arctic (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Atlantic (... %)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Boreal (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Black Sea (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Continental (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Macaronesia (... %)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Mediterranean (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pannonian (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Steppic (... %)

Additional information on Marine Regions ⁶

<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Arctic (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Atlantic (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Baltic (... %)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Black Sea (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Caspian (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Mediterranean (... %)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Marine Macaronesian (... %)
<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	

⁴ The standard is the level 2 NUTS code. In case, for a particular country no official NUTS codes exist, an agreed similar coding system will be used

⁵ In case that a site is located in more than one region, the percentage coverage in the region should be entered (optional)

⁶ This field will be activated in case a Marine Regions Map is adopted by the Standing Committee

3. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

3.1. Habitat types present on the site and site evaluation for them:

Resolution 4 Habitat type					Site assessment			
Code	NP	Cover (ha)	Caves (number)	Data quality	A/B/C/D	A/B/C		
					Representativity	Relative Surface	Conservation	Global

NP: in case that a habitat type no longer exists in the site enter: x (optional)

Cover: decimal values can be entered

Caves included in habitat types A1.44, A3, A4 and H1: enter the number of caves if estimated surface is not available

Data quality: G = "Good" (e.g. based on surveys); M = "Moderate" (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = Poor (e.g. rough estimation)

3.2. Species listed in Resolution 6 and site evaluation for them

Species					Population in the site					Site assessment				
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Type	Size		Unit	Cat.	Data quality	A/B/C/D	A/B/C		
						Min.	Max.		C/R/V/P		Pop.	Cons.	Isol.	Global

Group: A =Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, I = Invertebrates, M = Mammals, P =Plants, R = Reptiles

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Type: p=permanent, r=reproducing, c=concentration, w=wintering (for plant and non-migratory species use permanent)

Unit: i = Individuals, p=pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes, in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting under the Birds and Habitats Directives

Abundance categories (Cat.): C=common, R= rare, V=very rare, P=present – to fill if data quality are deficient (DD) or in addition to population size information

Data quality: G = ‘Good’ (e.g. based on surveys); M = ‘Moderate’ (e.g. based on partial data with some extrapolation); P = ‘Poor’ (e.g. rough estimation); DD = Data deficient (use this category only, if not even a rough estimation of the population size can be made, in this case the fields for population size can remain empty, but the field "Abundance categories" has to be filled in)

3.3. Other Important Species of Flora and Fauna

Species					Population on the site				Motivation							
Group	Code	Scientific Name	S	NP	Size		Unit	Cat.	Species appendix			Other Categories				
					Min.	Max.		C/R/V/P	I	II	III	A	B	C	D	

Group: A =Amphibians, B = Birds, F = Fish, Fu = Fungi, I = Invertebrates, L = Lichens, M = Mammals, P =Plants, R = Reptiles

CODE: for Appendix I, II and III species the code provided in the Emerald reference portal should be used, in addition to the scientific name

S: in case that the data on species are sensitive and therefore have to be blocked for any public access enter: yes

NP: in case that a species is no longer present in the site enter: x (optional)

Unit: i = Individuals, p=pairs or other units according to the standardised list of population units and codes, in accordance with Article 12 and 17 reporting under the Birds and Habitats Directives

Cat.: Abundance categories: C=common, R= rare, V=very rare, P=present

Motivation categories: I, II, III: Appendix Species (Bern Convention), A: National Red List data; B: Endemics; C: International Conventions; D: other reasons

4. SITE DESCRIPTION

4.1. GENERAL SITE CHARACTER:

Code	Habitat class	% cover
TOTAL HABITAT COVER		100 %

Other site characteristics:

4.2. QUALITY AND IMPORTANCE:

4.3. Threats, pressures and activities with impacts on the site

The most important impacts and activities with high effect on the site

Negative impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	Inside/outside (i / o / b)

Positive impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	Inside/outside (i / o / b)

Further important impacts and activities with medium/low effect on the site

Negative impacts				Positive impacts			
Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	Inside/outside (i / o / b)	Rank	Threats and pressures (code)	Pollution (optional) (code)	Inside/outside (i / o / b)

Rank: H = high, M = medium, L = low

Pollution: N = Nitrogen input, P = Phosphor/Phosphate input, A = Acid input acidification, T = toxic inorganic chemicals, O = toxic organic chemicals, X = Mixed pollutions.

i = inside, o = outside, b = both

4.4. OWNERSHIP:

Type	(%)
Public	National/Federal
	State/Province
	Local/Municipal
	Any public
Joint or Co-Ownership	
Private	
Unknown	
Sum	100 %

4.5. DOCUMENTATION:

Link(s):

.....

.....

.....

5. SITE PROTECTION STATUS:

5.1. DESIGNATION TYPES at national and regional level:

CODE	COVER (%)		CODE	COVER (%)		CODE	COVER(%)

5.2. RELATION OF THE DESCRIBED SITE WITH OTHER SITES:

Designated at National or regional level:

TYPE CODE	SITE NAME	TYPE	COVER (%)

Designated at the International level:

TYPE	NAME of the Site	TYPE	COVER (%)
RAMSAR CONVENTION:	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
BIOGENETIC RESERVE:	1		
	2		
	3		
EURODIPLOMA SITE:	-		
BIOSPHERE RESERVE:	-		
BARCELONA CONVEN. site:	-		
HELSINKI CONVEN. site:	-		
WORLD HERITAGE SITE:	-		
HELCOM site	-		
OSPAR site	-		
Protected Marine Area	-		
OTHER:	-		

5.3. SITE DESIGNATION:

6. SITE MANAGEMENT

6.1. BODY(IES) RESPONSABLE FOR THE SITE MANAGEMENT :

Organisation:
Address:
E-mail:

6.2. MANAGEMENT PLAN(S):

An actual management plan does exist:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
--------------------------	-----

Name:.....

Link:

Name:

Link:

<input type="checkbox"/>	No, but in preparation
--------------------------	------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/>	No
--------------------------	----

6.3. CONSERVATION MEASURES

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7. MAP OF THE SITE

ID or link to digitally available spatial data (in case spatial data are available through INSPIRE, the INSPIRE-ID should be given):

Map delivered as PDF in electronic format:

<input type="checkbox"/>	yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	no
--------------------------	-----	--------------------------	----

Reference(s) to the original map used for the designation of the electronic boundaries:

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Appendix 10: Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Standing Committee listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures

(adopted by the Standing Committee on 4 December 1998)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the convention,

Having regard to its Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 14 (1989) on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitat types;

Conscious that habitat protection measures are only a part of the measures required for the long term conservation of species;

Taking into account the reservations made by the Contracting Parties at the time of signature or when depositing its instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;

Taking note of the conclusions of the Council of the European Union of 6 October 1995: "*The Council notes that the European Union will be represented in the framework of the Strategy (pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy) by Natura 2000*", for the European Union the list of species requiring special habitat conservation measures corresponds to Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC, such as modified by Directive 97/621/CEE and to Annex I of the Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979;

Conscious that some species listed may be abundant in parts of Europe and may not require specific habitat conservation measures everywhere, and marking those species with the sign (#);

Recalling that some species listed may be abundant in some of the Member States of the European Union, and that the appropriate notes in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC need to be taken into account for European Union Member States, and marking those species with the sign ¹;

Noting that some species or subspecies listed are not included in Appendices I or II of the Convention, although they appear in Annex II of the Council Directive 92/43/EEC such as modified by Directive 96/62/CEE or in Annex I of the Council Directive 79/409/EEC, and marking those species with the sign ²,

1. Resolves to identify the species in Appendix 1 to this resolution as requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Revised appendix 1: Species requiring specific habitat conservation measures

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 2 December 2011)

PLANTS / PLANTES

PTERIDOPHYTA

ASPENIACEAE

Asplenium adulterinum Milde

Asplenium jahandiezii (Litard.) Rouy

BLECHNACEAE

Woodwardia radicans (L.) Sm.

DICKSONIACEAE

Culcita macrocarpa C. Presl

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Diplazium sibiricum (Turcz. ex Kunze) Kurata

Dryopteris corleyi Fraser-Jenk.

Dryopteris fragans (L.) Schott

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Trichomanes speciosum Willd.

ISOETACEAE

Isoetes boryana Durieu

Isoetes malinverniana Ces. & De Not.

MARSILEACEAE

Marsilea batardae Launert

Marsilea quadrifolia L.

Marsilea strigosa Willd.

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

Botrychium simplex Hitchc.

Ophioglossum polyphyllum A. Braun

GYMNOSPERMAE**PINACEAE**

Abies nebrodensis (Lojac.) Mattei

ANGIOSPERMAE**ALISMATACEAE**

Alisma wahlenbergii (Holmberg) Juz.

Caldesia parnassifolia (L.) Parl.

Luronium natans (L.) Raf.

AMARYLLIDACEAE

Leucojum nicaeense Ard.

Narcissus angustifolius Curt.

Narcissus asturiensis (Jordan) Pugsley

Narcissus calcicola Mendonça

Narcissus cyclamineus DC.

Narcissus fernandesii G. Pedro

Narcissus humilis (Cav.) Traub

Narcissus nevadensis Pugsley

Narcissus pseudonarcissus L. subsp. *nobilis* (Haw.) A. Fernandes

Narcissus scaberulus Henriq.

Narcissus triandrus L. subsp. *capax* (Salisb.) D. A. Webb.

Narcissus viridiflorus Schousboe

Sternbergia candida B.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia samsunensis Davis

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Vincetoxicum pannonicum (Borhidi) Holub

BORAGINACEAE

Anchusa crispa Viv.

Echium russicum J.F. Gemlin

Lithodora nitida (H. Ern) R. Fernandes

Myosotis lusitanica Schuster

Myosotis rehsteineri Wartm.

Myosotis retusifolia R. Afonso

Onosma halophilum Boiss. & Heldr.

Onosma polyphylla Lebed.

Onosma proponticum Aznav.

Onosma tornensis Javorka

Omphalodes kuzinskyanae Willk.

Omphalodes littoralis Lehm.
Solenanthus albanicus (Degen & al.) Degen & Baldacci
Symphytum cycladense Pawl.

CAMPANULACEAE

Adenophora lilifolia (L.) Ledeb
Asyneuma giganteum (Boiss.) Bornm.
Campanula bohémica Hruby
Campanula damboldtiana
Campanula gelida Kovanda
Campanula lycica
Campanula romanica Savul.
Campanula sabatia De Not.
Campanula serrata (Kit.) Hendrych
Campanula zoysii Wulfen
Jasione crispa (Pourret) Samp. subsp. *serpentinica* Pinto da Silva
Jasione lusitanica A. DC.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Arenaria ciliata L. ssp. *pseudofrigida* Ostenf. & O.C. Dahl
Arenaria humifusa Wahlenberg
Arenaria nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
Arenaria provincialis Chater & Halliday
Cerastium alsinifolium Tausch
Cerastium dinaricum G.Beck & Szysz.
Dianthus arenarius L. subsp. *arenarius*
Dianthus arenarius subsp. *bohemicus* (Novak) O.Schwarz
Dianthus cintranus Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *cintranus* Boiss. & Reuter
Dianthus diutinus Kit.
Dianthus hypanicus Andr.
Dianthus lumnitzeri Wiesb.
Dianthus marizii (Samp.) Samp.
Dianthus moravicus Kovanda
Dianthus nitidus Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus plumarius subsp. *regis-stephani* (Rapcs.) Baksay
Dianthus rupicola Biv.
Dianthus serotinus Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus urumoffii Stoj. et Acht.
Gypsophila papillosa P. Porta
Herniaria algarvica Chaudhri
Herniaria latifolia Lapeyr. subsp. *litardierei* Gamis
Herniaria lusitanica (Chaudhri) subsp. *berlengiana* Chaudhri
Herniaria maritima Link
Minuartia smejkalii Dvorakova
Moehringia hypanica Grynj. et Klok.
Moehringia jankae Griseb. ex Janka
Moehringia lateriflora (L.) Fenzl.
Moehringia tommasinii Marches.
Moehringia villosa (Wulfen) Fenzl
Petrocoptis grandiflora Rothm.
Petrocoptis montsicciana O. Bolos & Rivas Mart.
Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa Fernandez Casas
Saponaria halophila
Silene cretacea Fisch. ex Spreng.
Silene furcata Rafin. ssp. *angustiflora* (Rupr.) Walters
Silene hicesiae Brullo & Signorello
Silene hifacensis Rouy ex Willk.
Silene holzmanii Heldr. ex Boiss.
Silene longicilia (Brot.) Oth.
Silene mariana Pau
Silene orphanidis Boiss.
Silene rothmaleri Pinto da Silva

Silene salsuginae Hub.-Mor.
Silene sangaria Coode & Cullen
Silene velutina Pourret ex Loisel.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Bassia (*Kochia*) *saxicola* (Guss.) A. J. Scott
Beta trojana Pamuk. apud Aellen
Cremnophyton lanfrancoi Brullo et Pavone
Microcnemum coralloides subsp. *anatolicum*
Suaeda cucullata Aellen
Salicornia veneta Pignatti & Lausi

CISTACEAE

Cistus palhinhae Ingram
Halimium verticillatum (Brot.) Sennen
Helianthemum arcticum (Grosser) Janch.
Helianthemum alypoides Losa & Rivas Goday
Helianthemum caput-felis Boiss.
Tuberaria major (Willk.) Pinto da Silva & Rozeira

COMPOSITAE

Achillea glaberrima Klok.
Achillea thracica Velen.
Anacyclus latealatus Hub.-Mor.
Andryala levitomentosa (E. I. Nayardy) P. D. Sell
Anthemis glaberrima (Rech. f.) Greuter
Anthemis halophila Boiss. & Bal.
Artemisia campestris L. subsp. *bottnica* A.N. Lundström ex Kindb.
Artemisia granatensis Boiss.
Artemisia laciniata Willd.
Artemisia oelandica (Besser) Komaror
Artemisia pancicii (Janka) Ronn.
Aster pyrenaeus Desf. ex DC
Aster sorrentinii (Tod) Lojac.
Carduus myriacanthus Salzm. ex DC.
Carlina onopordifolia Besser
Centaurea akamantis Th Georgiades & G Chatzikyriakou
Centaurea alba L. subsp. *heldreichii* (Halacsy) Dostal
Centaurea alba L. subsp. *princeps* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Gugler
Centaurea attica Nyman subsp. *megarensis* (Halacsy & Hayek) Dostal
Centaurea balearica J. D. Rodriguez
Centaurea borjae Valdes-Berm. & Rivas Goday
Centaurea citricolor Font Quer
Centaurea corymbosa Pourret
Centaurea dubjanskyi Iljin.
Centaurea gadorensis G. Blanca
Centaurea hermannii F. Hermann
Centaurea horrida Badaro
Centaurea immanuelis-loewii Degen
Centaurea jankae Brandza
Centaurea kalambakensis Freyn & Sint.
Centaurea kartschiana Scop.
Centaurea lactiflora Halacsy
Centaurea micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link subsp. *herminii* (Rouy) Dostál
Centaurea niederi Heldr.
Centaurea peucedanifolia Boiss. & Orph.
Centaurea pinnata Pau
Centaurea pineticola Iljin.
Centaurea pontica Prodan & E. I. Nayardy
Centaurea pseudoleucolepis Kleop
Centaurea pulvinata (G. Blanca) G. Blanca
Centaurea rothmalerana (Arènes) Dostál

Centaurea tchihatcheffii Fich. & Mey
Centaurea vicentina Mariz
Cirsium brachycephalum Juratzka
Crepis crocifolia Boiss. & Heldr.
Crepis granatensis (Willk.) B. Blanca & M. Cueto
Crepis pusilla (Sommier) Merxmüller
Crepis tectorum L. subsp. *nigrescens*
Dendranthema zawadskyi (Herb.) Tzvel.
Erigeron frigidus Boiss. ex DC.
Helichrysum melitense (Pignatti) Brullo et al
Hymenostemma pseudanthemis (Kunze) Willd.
Hyoseris frutescens Brullo et Pavone
Jurinea cyanoides (L.) Reichenb.
Jurinea fontqueri Cuatrec.
Lagoseris purpurea (Willd.) Boiss.
Lamyropsis microcephala (Moris) Dittrich & Greuter
Leontodon microcephalus (Boiss. ex DC.) Boiss.
Leontodon boryi Boiss.
Leontodon siculus (Guss.) Finch & Sell
Leuzea longifolia Hoffmanns. & Link
Ligularia sibirica (L.) Cass.
Palaeocyanus crassifolius (Bertoloni) Dostal

Santolina impressa Hoffmanns. & Link
Santolina semidentata Hoffmanns. & Link
Saussurea alpina subsp. *esthonica* (Baer ex Rupr) Kupffer
Senecio elodes Boiss. ex DC.
Senecio jacobea L. subsp. *gotlandicus* (Neuman) Sterner
Senecio nevadensis Boiss. & Reuter
Serratula lycopifolia (Vill.) A.Kern
Serratula tanaïtica P. Smirn.
Sonchus erzincanicus Matthews
Tephrosieris longifolia (Jacq.) Griseb et Schenk subsp. *moravica*

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus argyrothamnus Greuter
Convolvulus fernandesii Pinto da Silva & Teles
Convolvulus pulvinatus Sa'ad

CRUCIFERAE

Alyssum pyrenaicum Lapeyr.
Arabis kennedyae Meikle
Arabis sadina (Samp.) P. Cout.
Arabis scopoliana Boiss
Armoracia macrocarpa (Waldst. & Kit.) Kit. ex Baumg
Biscutella neustriaca Bonnet
Biscutella vinentina (Samp.) Rothm.
Boleum asperum (Pers.) Desvaux
Brassica glabrescens Poldini
Brassica hilarionis Post
Brassica insularis Moris
Brassica macrocarpa Guss.
Brassica sylvestris (L.) Mill. subsp. *taurica* Tzvel.
Braya linearis Rouy
Cochlearia polonica Frohlich
Cochlearia tatrae Borbas
Coincya rupestris Rouy
Coronopus navasii Pau
Crambe koktebelica (Junge) N. Busch.
Crambe litwinowii K. Gross.
Crambe tataria Sebeok

Diploaxis ibicensis (Pau) Gomez-Campo
Diploaxis siettiana Maire
Diploaxis vicentina (P. Cout.) Rothm.
Draba cacuminum Elis Ekman
Draba cinerea Adams
Draba dorneri Heuffel.
Erucastrum palustre (Pirona) Vis.
Erysimum pienanicum (Zapal.) Pawl.
Iberis arbuscula Runemark
Iberis procumbens Lange subsp. microcarpa Franco & Pinto da Silva
Jonopsidium acaule (Desf.) Reichenb.
Jonopsidium savianum (Caruel) Ball ex Arcang.
Lepidium turczaninowii Lipsky.
Rhynchosinapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. cintrana (Coutinho)
Franco & P. Silva (Coincy cintrana (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva)
Schivereckia podolica (Besser) Andr.
Sisymbrium cavanillesianum Valdes & Castroviejo
Sisymbrium supinum L.
Thlaspi cariense
Thlaspi jankae A.Kern.

CYPERACEAE

Carex holostoma Drejer
Carex panormitana Guss.
Eleocharis carniolica Koch

DIOSCOREACEAE

Borderea chouardii (Gaussen) Heslot

DIPSACACEAE

Dipsacus cephalarioides

DROSERACEAE

Aldrovanda vesiculosa L.

ELATINACEAE

Elatine gussonei (Sommier) Brullo *et al.*

ERICACEAE

Rhododendron luteum Sweet
Vaccinium arctostaphylos L.

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia margalidiana Kuhbier & Lewejohann
Euphorbia transtagana Boiss.

GENTIANACEAE

Centaurium rigualii Esteve
Centaurium somedanum Lainz
Gentianella bohémica Skalicky
Gentiana ligustica R. de Vilm. & Chopinet
Gentianella anglica (Pugsley) E. F. Warburg

GERANIACEAE

Erodium astragaloides Boiss. & Reuter
Erodium paularense Fernandez-Gonzalez & Izco
Erodium rupicola Boiss.

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia stygia Orph. ex Boiss.

GRAMINEAE

Arctagrostis latifolia (R. Br.) Griseb.
Arctophila fulva (Trin.) N. J. Anderson
Avenula hackelii (Henriq.) Holub
Bromus grossus Desf. ex DC.
Bromus psammophilus
Calamagrostis chalybaea (Laest.) Fries
Cinna latifolia (Trev.) Griseb.
Coleanthus subtilis (Tratt.) Seidl
Eremopoa mardinensis
Festuca brigantina (Markgr.-Dannenb.) Markgr.-Dannenb.
Festuca duriotagana Franco & R. Afonso
Festuca elegans Boiss.
Festuca henriquesii Hack.
Festuca summilusitana Franco & R. Afonso
Gaudinia hispanica Stace & Tutin
Holcus setiglumis Boiss. & Reuter subsp. *duriensis* Pinto da Silva
Micropyropsis tuberosa Romero - Zarco & Cabezudo
Poa granitica Br.- Bl.
Poa riphaea (Ascherson et Graebner) Fritsch
Pseudarrhenatherum pallens (Link) J. Holub
Puccinellia phryganodes (Trin.) Scribner + Merr.
Puccinellia pungens (Pau) Paunero
Stipa austroitalica Martinovsky
Stipa bavarica Martinovsky & H. Scholz
Stipa danubialis Dihoru & Roman
Stipa styriaca Martinovsky
Stipa syreistschikowii P. Smirn.
Stipa veneta Moraldo
Stipa zaleskii Wilensky
Trisetum subalpestre (Hartman) Neuman

GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes sardoum Martelli

HIPPURIDACEAE

Hippuris tetraphylla L. Fil.

HYPERICACEAE

Hypericum aciferum (Greuter) N.K.B. Robson

Hypericum salsugineum

IRIDACEAE

Crocus abantensis

Crocus cyprius Boiss. et Kotschy

Crocus hartmannianus Holmboe

Gladiolus palustris Gaud.

Iris aphylla L. subsp. *hungarica* Hegi

Iris humilis Georgi subsp. *arenaria* (Waldst. et Kit.) A. et D. Löve

JUNCACEAE

Juncus valvatus Link

Luzula arctica Blytt #

LABIATAE

Dracocephalum austriacum L.

Micromeria taygetea P. H. Davis

Nepeta dirphyia (Boiss.) Heldr. ex Halacsy

Nepeta sphaciotica P. H. Davis

Origanum dictamnus L.

Phlomis brevibracteata Turril

Phlomis cypria Post

Salvia veneris Hedge

Sideritis cypria Post
Sideritis incana subsp. *glauca* (Cav.) Malagarriga
Sideritis javalambrensis Pau
Sideritis serrata Cav. ex Lag.
Teucrium lepicephalum Pau
Teucrium turredanum Losa & Rivas Goday
Thymus camphoratus Hoffmanns. & Link
Thymus carnosus Boiss.
Thymus lotocephalus G. López & R. Morales (*Thymus cephalotos* L.)

LEGUMINOSAE

Anthyllis hystrix Cardona, Contandr. & E. Sierra
Astragalus aitosenis Ivanisch.
Astragalus algarbiensis Coss. ex Bunge
Astragalus aquilanus Anzalone
Astragalus centralpinus Braun-Blanquet
Astragalus kungurensis Boriss.
Astragalus macrocarpus DC. subsp. *lefkarensis*
Astragalus maritimus Moris
Astragalus peterfii Jav.
Astragalus physocalyx Fischer
Astragalus tremolsianus Pau
Astragalus setosulus Gontsch.
Astragalus tanaiticus C. Koch.
Astragalus verrucosus Moris
Cytisus aeolicus Guss. ex Lindl.
Genista dorycnifolia Font Quer
Genista holopetala (Fleischm. ex Koch) Baldacci
Genista tetragona Bess.
Glycyrrhiza iconica
Hedysarum razoumovianum Fisch. et Helm.
Melilotus segetalis (Brot.) Ser. subsp. *fallax* Franco
Ononis hackelii Lange
Sphaerophysa kotschyana
Thermopsis turcica
Trifolium banaticum (Heuffel) Majovsky
Trifolium pachycalyx
Trifolium saxatile All.
Trigonella arenicola
Trigonella halophila
Trigonella polycarpa
Vicia bifoliolata J.D. Rodriguez

LENTIBULARIACEAE

Pinguicula crystallina Sm.
Pinguicula nevadensis (Lindb.) Casper

LILIACEAE

Allium grosii Font Quer
Allium regelianum A. Beck.
Allium vuralii
Androcymbium rechingeri Greuter
Asparagus lycaonicus
Asphodelus bento-rainhae P. Silva
Chionodoxa lochiaie Meikle in Kew Bull.
Chionodoxa luciliae
Colchicum arenarium Waldst. et Kit.
Colchicum davidovii Stef.
Colchicum fominii Bordz.
Colchicum micranthum
Fritillaria montana Hoppe.
Hyacinthoides vicentina (Hoffmans. & Link) Rothm.

Lilium jankae A. Kerner
Lilium rhodopaeum Delip.
Muscari gussonei (Parl.) Tod.
Scilla litardierei Breist.
Scilla morrisii Meikle
Tulipa cypria Stapf
Tulipa hungarica Borbas

LINACEAE

Linum dolomiticum Borbas
Linum muelleri Moris (*Linum maritimum muelleri*)

LYTHRACEAE

Lythrum flexuosum Lag.

MALVACEAE

Kosteletzkya pentacarpos (L.) Ledeb.

NAJADACEAE

Najas flexilis (Willd.) Rostk. & W.L. Schmidt
Najas tenuissima (A. Braun) Magnus

OLEACEAE

Syringa josikaea Jacq. fil.

ORCHIDACEAE

Anacamptis urvilleana Sommier et Caruana Gatto
Calypso bulbosa L.
Cephalanthera cucullata Boiss. & Heldr.
Cypripedium calceolus L.
Dactylorhiza chuhensis
Dactylorhiza kalopissii E.Nelson
Gymnigritella runei Teppner & Klein
Himantoglossum adriaticum Baumann
Himantoglossum caprinum (Bieb.) V.Koch
Liparis loeselii (L.) Rich.
Ophrys isaura
Ophrys kotschyi H.Fleischm. et Soo
Ophrys lunulata Parl.
Ophrys lycia
Ophrys melitensis (Salkowski) J et P Devillers-Terschuren
Platanthera obtusata (Pursh) subsp. *oligantha* (Turez.) Hulten
Steniella satyrioides (Stev.) Schlechter.

OROBANCHACEAE

Orobanche densiflora Salzm. ex Reut.

PAEONIACEAE

Paeonia cambessedesii (Willk.) Willk.
Paeonia clusii F.C. Stern subsp. *rhodia* (Stearn) Tzanoudakis
Paeonia parnassica Tzanoudakis
Paeonia officinalis L. subsp. *banatica* (Rachel) Soo
Paeonia tenuifolia L.

PALMAE

Phoenix theophrasti Greuter

PAPAVERACEAE

Corydalis gotlandica Lidén
Papaver laestadianum (Nordh.) Nordh.
Papaver radicum Rottb. subsp. *hyperboreum* Nordh.

PLANTAGINACEAE

- Plantago algarbiensis Sampaio (Plantago bracteosa (Willk.) G. Sampaio)
- Plantago almogravensis Franco

PLUMBAGINACEAE

- Armeria berlengensis Daveau
- Armeria helodes Martini & Pold
- Armeria neglecta Girard
- Armeria pseudarmeria (Murray) Mansfeld
- Armeria rouyana Daveau
- Armeria soleirolii (Duby) Godron
- Armeria velutina Welw. ex Boiss. & Reuter
- Limonium anatolicum
- Limonium dodartii (Girard) O. Kuntze subsp. lusitanicum (Daveau) Franco
- Limonium insulare (Beg. & Landi) Arrig. & Diana
- Limonium lanceolatum (Hoffmans. & Link) Franco
- Limonium multiflorum Erben
- Limonium pseudolaetum Arrig. & Diana
- Limonium strictissimum (Salzmann) Arrig.
- Limonium tamaricoides

POLYGONACEAE

- Persicaria foliosa (H. Lindb.) Kitag.
- Polygonum praelongum Coode & Cullen
- Rheum rhaponticum L
- Rumex rupestris Le Gall

PRIMULACEAE

- Androsace mathildae Levier
- Androsace pyrenaica Lam.
- Cyclamen fatrense Halda et Sojak
- Cyclamen kuznetzovii Kotov et Czernova
- Cyclamen mirabile
- Primula apennina Widmer
- Primula carniolica Jacq.
- Primula nutans Georgi
- Primula palinuri Petagna
- Primula scandinavica Bruun #
- Soldanella villosa Darracq.

RANUNCULACEAE

- Aconitum corsicum Gayer (Aconitum napellus subsp. corsicum)
- Aconitum flerovii Steinb.
- Aconitum firmum (Reichenb.) Neilr subsp. moravicum Skalicky
- Adonis distorta Ten.
- Anemone uralensis Nevski.
- Aquilegia bertolonii Schott
- Aquilegia kitaibelii Schott
- Aquilegia pyrenaica D.C. subsp. cazorlensis (Heywood) Galiano
- Consolida samia P.H. Davis
- Delphinium caseyi B.L.Burt
- Pulsatilla grandis Wend. (Pulsatilla halleri (All.) Willd. subsp. grandis (Wend.) Meikle)
- Pulsatilla patens (L.) Miller
- Pulsatilla pratensis (L.) Miller subsp. hungarica Soo
- Pulsatilla slavica G.Reuss.
- Pulsatilla subslavica Futak ex Goliasova
- Pulsatilla vulgaris Hill. subsp. gotlandica (Johanss.) Zaemelis & Paegle
- Ranunculus kykkoensis Meikle
- Ranunculus lapponicus L.
- Ranunculus weyleri Mares

RESEDACEAE

Reseda decursiva Forssk.

ROSACEAE

Agrimonia pilosa Ledebour
Potentilla emilii-poppii E. I. Nayardy
Potentilla delphinensis Gren. & Godron
Potentilla silesiaca Uechtr.
Pyrus anatolica
Pyrus magyarica Terpo
Sorbus teodori Liljefors

RUBIACEAE

Galium cracoviense Ehrend.
Galium globuliferum
Galium litorale Guss.
Galium moldavicum (Dobrescu) Franco
Galium sudeticum Tausch
Galium viridiflorum Boiss. & Reuter

SALICACEAE

Salix salvifolia Brot. subsp. *australis* Franco

SANTALACEAE

Thesium ebracteatum Hayne

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Saxifraga berica (Beguinot) D.A. Webb
Saxifraga florulenta Moretti
Saxifraga hirculus L. #
Saxifraga osloënsis Knaben
Saxifraga tombeanensis Boiss. ex Engl.

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Antirrhinum charidemi Lange
Chaenorrhinum serpyllifolium (Lange) Lange subsp. *lusitanicum* R. Fernandes
Euphrasia genargentea (Feoli) Diana
Euphrasia marchesettii Wettst. ex Marches.
Linaria algarviana Chav.
Linaria coutinhoi Valdés
Linaria ficalhoana Rouy
Linaria flava (Poiret) Desf.
Linaria hellenica Turrill
Linaria loeselii Schweigger
Linaria pseudolaxiflora Lojacono
Linaria ricardoi Cout.
Linaria tursica B. Valdes & Cabezudo
Linaria tonzigii Lona
Odontites granatensis Boiss.
Pedicularis sudetica Willd.
Rhinanthus oesilensis (Ronniger & Saarsoo) Vassilcz
Tozzia carpathica Wol.
Verbascum basivelatum
Verbascum degenii
Verbascum litigiosum Samp.
Verbascum purpureum (Janka) Huber-Morath
Verbascum stepporum
Veronica micrantha Hoffmanns. & Link
Veronica euxina Turrill
Veronica oetaea L.-A. Gustavsson
Veronica turrilliana Stoj. et Stef.

SOLANACEAE

Atropa baetica Willk.

THYMELAEACEAE

Daphne arbuscula Celak
Daphne petraea Leybold
Daphne rodriguezii Texidor

ULMACEAE

Zelkova abelicea (Lam.) Boiss.

UMBELLIFERAE

Angelica heterocarpa Lloyd
Angelica palustris (Besser) Hoffm.
Apium bermejoi Llorens
Apium repens (Jacq.) Lag.
Athamanta cortiana Ferrarini
Bupleurum capillare Boiss. & Heldr.
Bupleurum kakiskalae Greuter
Eryngium alpinum L.
Eryngium viviparum Gay
Ferula halophila
Ferula sadleriana Lebed.
Hladnikia pastinacifolia Reichenb.
Laserpitium longiradium Boiss.
Naufraga balearica Constans & Cannon
Oenanthe conioides Lange
Petagnia saniculifolia Guss.
Rouya polygama (Desf.) Coincy
Seseli intricatum Boiss.
Seseli leucospermum Waldst. et Kit
Thorella verticillatinundata (Thore) Briq.

VALERIANACEAE

Centranthus kellereri (Stoj. Stef. et Georg.) Stoj. et Stef.
Centranthus trinervis (Viv.) Beguinot

VIOLACEAE

Viola delphinantha Boiss.
Viola hispida Lam.
Viola jaubertiana Mares & Vigineix
Viola rupestris F.W. Schmidt subsp. *relicta* Jalas

BRYOPHYTA

Bruchia vogesiaca Schwaegr.
Bryhnia novae-angliae (Sull & Lesq.) Grout
Bryoerythrophyllum campylocarpum (C. Müll.) Crum.
(*Bryoerythrophyllum machadoanum* (Sergio) M.O. Hill)
Buxbaumia viridis (Moug.) Moug. & Nestl.
Cephalozia macounii (Aust.) Aust.
Cynodontium suecicum (H. Arn. & C. Jens.) I. Hag.
Dichelyma capillaceum (Dicks) Myr.
Dicranum viride (Sull. & Lesq.) Lindb.
Distichophyllum carinatum Dix. & Nich.
Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus (Mitt.) Warnst.
Encalypta mutica (I. Hagen)
Hamatocaulis lapponicus (Norrl.) Hedenäs
Herzogiella turfacea (Lindb.) I. Wats.
Hygrohypnum montanum (Lindb.) Broth.
Jungermannia handelii (Schiffn.) Amak.
Mannia triandra (Scop.) Grolle
Marsupella profunda Lindb.
Meesia longiseta Hedw.

Nothothylas orbicularis (Schwein.) Sull.
Ochyraea tatrensis Vana
Orthothecium lapponicum (Schimp.) C. Hartm.
Orthotrichum rogeri Brid.
Petalophyllum ralfsii (Wils.) Nees & Gott.
Plagiomnium drummondii (Bruch & Schimp.) T. Kop.
Riccia breidlerii Jur.
Riella helicophylla (Bory & Mont.) Mont.
Scapania massolongi (K. Müll.) K. Müll.
Sphagnum pylaisii Brid.
Tayloria rudolphiana (Garov) B. & S.
Tortella rigens (N. Albers)

SPECIES FROM THE MACARONESIAN REGION
ESPÈCES DE LA REGION MACARONÉSIENNE

PTERIDOPHYTA

HYMENOPHYLLACEAE

Hymenophyllum maderensis Gibby & Lovis

DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Polystichum drepanum (Sw.) C. Presl.

ISOETACEAE

Isoetes azorica Durieu & Paiva ex Milde

MARSILEACEAE

Marsilea azorica Launert & Paiva

ANGIOSPERMAE

ASCLEPIADACEAE

Caralluma burchardii N. E. Brown
Ceropegia chrysantha Svent.

BORAGINACEAE

Echium candicans L. fil.
Echium gentianoides Webb & Coincy
Myosotis azorica H. C. Watson
Myosotis maritima Hochst. in Seub.

CAMPANULACEAE

Azorina vidalii (H. C. Watson) Feer
Musschia aurea (L. f.) DC.
Musschia wollastonii Lowe

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Sambucus palmensis Link

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

Spergularia azorica (Kindb.) Lebel

CELASTRACEAE

Maytenus umbellata (R. Br.) Mabb.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Beta patula Ait.

CISTACEAE

Cistus chinamadensis Bañares & Romero

Helianthemum bystropogophyllum Svent.

COMPOSITAE

Andryala crithmifolia Ait.
Argyranthemum lidii Humphries
Argyranthemum thalassophyllum (Svent.) Hump.
Argyranthemum winterii (Svent.) Humphries
Atractylis arbuscula Svent. & Michaelis
Atractylis preauxiana Schultz.
Calendula maderensis DC.
Cheirolophus duranii (Burchard) Holub
Cheirolophus ghomerytus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus junonianus (Svent.) Holub
Cheirolophus massonianus (Lowe) Hansen & Sund.
Cirsium latifolium Lowe
Helichrysum gossypinum Webb
Helichrysum monogynum Burt & Sund.
Hypochoeris oligocephala (Svent. & Bramw.) Lack
Lactuca watsoniana Trel.
Onopordum nogalesii Svent.
Onopordum carduelinum Bolle
Pericallis hadrosoma (Svent.) B. Nord.
Phagnalon benettii Lowe
Stemmacantha cynaroides (Chr. Son. in Buch) Ditt
Sventenia bupleuroides Font Quer
Tanacetum ptarmiciflorum Webb & Berth

CONVOLVULACEAE

Convolvulus caput-medusae Lowe
Convolvulus lopez-socasii Svent.
Convolvulus massonii A. Dietr.

CRASSULACEAE

Aeonium gomeraense Praeger
Aeonium saundersii Bolle
Aichryson dumosum (Lowe) Praeg.
Monanthes wildpretii Banares & Scholz
Sedum brissemoretii Raymond-Hamet

CRUCIFERAE

Crambe arborea Webb ex Christ
Crambe laevigata DC. ex Christ
Crambe sventenii R. Petters ex Bramwell & Sund.
Parolinia schizogynoides Svent.
Sinapidendron rupestre (Ait.) Lowe

CYPERACEAE

Carex malato-belizii Raymond

DIPSACACEAE

Scabiosa nitens Roemer & J. A. Schultes

ERICACEAE

Erica scoparia L. subsp. *azorica* (Hochst.) D. A. Webb

EUPHORBIACEAE

Euphorbia handiensis Burchard
Euphorbia lambii Svent.
Euphorbia stygiana H. C. Watson

GERANIACEAE

Geranium maderense P. F. Yeo

GRAMINEAE

Deschampsia maderensis (Haeck. & Born.) Buschm.
Phalaris maderensis (Menezes) Menezes

GLOBULARIACEAE

Globularia ascanii D. Bramwell & Kunkel
Globularia sarcophylla Svent.

LABIATAE

Sideritis cystosiphon Svent.
Sideritis discolor (Webb ex de Noe) Bolle
Sideritis infernalis Bolle
Sideritis marmorea Bolle
Teucrium abutiloides L'Hér.
Teucrium betonicum L'Hér.

LEGUMINOSAE

Anagyris latifolia Brouss. ex. Willd.
Anthyllis lemanniana Lowe
Dorycnium spectabile Webb & Berthel
Lotus azoricus P. W. Ball
Lotus callis-viridis D. Bramwell & D. H. Davis
Lotus kunkelii (E. Chueca) D. Bramwell & al.
Teline rosmarinifolia Webb & Berthel.
Teline salsoloides Arco & Acebes.
Vicia dennesiana H. C. Watson

LILIACEAE

Androcymbium psammophilum Svent.
Scilla maderensis Menezes
Semele maderensis Costa

LORANTHACEAE

Arceuthobium azoricum Wiens & Hawksw.

MYRICACEAE

Myrica rivas-martinezii Santos.

OLEACEAE

Jasminum azoricum L.
Picconia azorica (Tutin) Knobl.

ORCHIDACEAE

Goodyera macrophylla Lowe

PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum coriaceum Dryand. ex. Ait.

PLANTAGINACEAE

Plantago malato-belizii Lawalree

PLUMBAGINACEAE

Limonium arborescens (Brouss.) Kuntze
Limonium dendroides Svent.
Limonium spectabile (Svent.) Kunkel & Sunding
Limonium sventenii Santos & Fernandez Galvan

POLYGONACEAE

Rumex azoricus Rech. fil.

RHAMNACEAE

Frangula azorica Tutin

ROSACEAE

Bencomia brachystachya Svent.
 Bencomia sphaerocarpa Svent.
 Chamaemeles coriacea Lindl.
 Dendriopoterium pulidoi Svent.
 Marcetella maderensis (Born.) Svent.
 Prunus lusitanica L. subsp. azorica (Mouillef.) Franco
 Sorbus maderensis (Lowe) Dode

SANTALACEAE

Kunkeliella subsucculenta Kammer

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Euphrasia azorica H.C. Watson
 Euphrasia grandiflora Hochst. in Seub.
 Isoplexis chalcantha Svent. & O'Shanahan
 Isoplexis isabelliana (Webb & Berthel.) Masferrer
 Odontites holliana (Lowe) Benth.
 Sibthorpia peregrina L.

SOLANACEAE

Solanum lidii Sunding

UMBELLIFERAE

Ammi trifoliatum (H. C. Watson) Trelease
 Bupleurum handiense (Bolle) Kunkel
 Chaerophyllum azoricum Trelease
 Ferula latipinna Santos
 Melanoselinum decipiens (Schrader & Wendl.) Hoffm.
 Monizia edulis Lowe
 Oenanthe divaricata (R. Br.) Mabb.
 Sanicula azorica Guthnick ex Seub.

VIOLACEAE

Viola paradoxa Lowe

BRYOPHYTA

Echinodium spinosum (Mitt.) Jur.
 Thamnobryum fernandesii Sergio

VERTEBRATES/VERTÉBRÉS

Mammals/Mammifères

INSECTIVORA

Talpidae
 Desmana moschata
 Galemys pyrenaicus

CHIROPTERA

Pteropidae
 Rousettus aegyptiacus
Rhinolophidae
 Rhinolophus blasii
 Rhinolophus euryale
 Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
 Rhinolophus hipposideros
 Rhinolophus mehelyi
Vespertilionidae
 Barbastella barbastellus

Eptesicus bottae
Miniopterus schreibersi
Myotis bechsteini
Myotis blythii
Myotis capaccinii
Myotis dasycneme
Myotis emarginatus
Myotis myotis

RODENTIA

Castoridae
Castor fiber # ^{1, 2}

Cricetidae
Mesocricetus newtoni

Gliridae
Myomimus roachi (Myomimus bulgaricus)

Microtidae
Microtus cabrerai
Microtus oeconomus arenicola # ²
Microtus tatricus
Spalax graecus

Muridae
Microtus oeconomus mehelyi

Sciuridae
Marmota marmota latirostris
Pteromys volans (Sciuropterus ruscicus)#

Spermophilus citellus (Citellus citellus)#
Spermophilus suslicus (Citellus suslicus) #

Zapodidae
Sicista subtilis

CARNIVORA

Canidae
Alopex lagopus #
Canis lupus # ¹
Cuon alpinus

Ursidae
Ursus arctos # ¹
Ursus maritimus

Mustelidae
Gulo gulo #
Lutra lutra #
Mustela eversmannii
Mustela lutreola
Vormela peregusna

Felidae
Caracal caracal
Lynx lynx # ¹
Lynx pardinus
Panthera pardus

Odobenidae
Odobenus rosmarus

Phocidae
Halichoerus grypus # ²
Monachus monachus
Phoca hispida bottnica ²
Phoca hispida saimensis
Phoca hispida ladogensis
Phoca vitulina # ²

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

Cervus elaphus corsicanus
Rangifer tarandus fennicus ²

Bovidae

Bison bonasus ²
Capra aegagrus (natural populations/populations naturelles)
Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica
Gazella subgutturosa
Gazella dorcas
Ovis gmelini musimon (*Ovis ammon musimon*) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia / populations naturelles - Corse et Sardaigne) ²
Ovis orientalis ophion (*Ovis gmelini ophion*)
Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata (*Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*)
Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica ²
Rupicapra rupicapra tatrica

CETACEA

Delphinidae

Tursiops truncatus #

Phocoenidae

Phocoena phocoena #

Birds/Oiseaux

GAVIIFORMES

Gaviidae

Gavia adamsii
Gavia arctica
Gavia immer
Gavia stellata

PODICIPEDIFORMES

Podicipedidae

Podiceps auritus

PROCELLARIIFORMES

Hydrobatidae

Hydrobates pelagicus #
Oceanodroma castro
Oceanodroma leucorhoa #
Pelagodroma marina

Procellariidae

Bulweria bulwerii
Calonectris diomedea (*Procellaria diomedea*)
Puffinus assimilis
Puffinus puffinus mauretanicus (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)
Puffinus yelkouan
Pterodroma feae
Pterodroma madeira

PELECANIFORMES

Phalacrocoracidae

Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii ²
Phalacrocorax pygmaeus

Pelecanidae

Pelecanus crispus
Pelecanus onocrotalus

CICONIIFORMES

Ardeidae

Ardea purpurea
Ardeola ralloides

Botaurus stellaris
Casmerodius albus (Egretta alba)
Egretta garzetta
Ixobrychus minutus
Nycticorax nycticorax

Ciconiidae

Ciconia nigra
Ciconia ciconia

Threskiornithidae

Plegadis falcinellus
Platalea leucorodia

Phoenicopteridae

Phoenicopterus ruber

ANSERIFORMES

Anatidae

Anser albifrons flavirostris ²
Anser erythropus
Aythya nyroca ²
Branta leucopsis
Branta ruficollis
Bucephala islandica
Cygnus bewickii (Cygnus columbianus bewickii) #
Cygnus cygnus #
Histrionicus histrionicus
Marmaronetta angustirostris (Anas angustirostris)
Mergus albellus
Oxyura leucocephala
Polysticta stelleri
Tadorna ferruginea

FALCONIFORMES

Accipitridae

Accipiter brevipes
Accipiter gentilis arrigonii
Accipiter nisus granti
Aegyptius monachus
Aquila adalberti
Aquila chrysaetos
Aquila clanga
Aquila heliaca
Aquila nipalensis
Aquila pomarina
Buteo rufinus
Circaetus gallicus
Circus aeruginosus
Circus cyaneus
Circus macrourus
Circus pygargus
Elanus caeruleus
Gypaetus barbatus
Gyps fulvus
Haliaeetus albicilla
Hieraetus fasciatus
Hieraetus pennatus
Milvus migrans
Milvus milvus
Neophron percnopterus
Pernis apivorus

Pandionidae

Pandion haliaetus

Falconidae

Falco biarmicus

Falco cherrug

Falco columbarius #

Falco eleonorae

Falco naumanni

Falco peregrinus

Falco rusticolus

Falco vespertinus

GALLIFORMES

*Tetraonidae*Bonasa bonasia ²Lagopus mutus helveticus ²Lagopus mutus pyrenaicus ²Tetrao tetrix tetrix ²Tetrao urogallus ² (only T.u. cantabricus in App II / seulement T.u.cantabricus est à l'annexe II)*Phasianidae*Alectoris barbara ²

Alectoris graeca

Perdix perdix hispaniolensis ²Perdix perdix italica ²

GRUIFORMES

Turnicidae

Turnix sylvatica

Rallidae

Crex crex

Fulica cristata

Porphyrio porphyrio

Porzana parva

Porzana porzana

Porzana pusilla

Gruidae

Grus grus

Otididae

Chlamydotis undulata

Otis tarda

Tetrax tetrax

CHARADRIIFORMES

Charadriidae

Charadrius alexandrinus

Charadrius asiaticus ²

Charadrius leschenaultii

Charadrius morinellus (Eudromias morinellus)

Chettusia gregaria ²

Hoplopterus spinosus

Pluvialis apricaria # ²*Scolopacidae*

Calidris alpina schinzii

Gallinago media

Limosa lapponica

Numenius tenuirostris

Philomachus pugnax ²

Tringa glareola

Xenus cinereus (Tringa cinereus) ²*Recurvirostridae*

Himantopus himantopus

- Recurvirostra avosetta
- Phalaropodidae*
 - Phalaropus fulicarius
 - Phalaropus lobatus
- Burhinidae*
 - Burhinus oedicephalus
- Glareolidae*
 - Cursorius cursor
 - Glareola nordmanni
 - Glareola pratincola
- Laridae*
 - Chlidonias hybridus
 - Chlidonias leucopterus
 - Chlidonias niger
 - Gelochelidon nilotica
 - Larus audouinii
 - Larus genei
 - Larus melanocephalus
 - Larus minutus
 - Pagophila eburnea
 - Sterna albifrons
 - Sterna caspia (Hydroprogne caspia)
 - Sterna dougallii
 - Sterna hirundo
 - Sterna paradisaea (macrura)
 - Sterna sandvicensis
- Alcidae*
 - Uria aalge ibericus²

COLUMBIFORMES

- Pteroclididae*
 - Pterocles alchata
 - Pterocles orientalis
- Columbidae*
 - Columba bollii
 - Columba junoniae
 - Columba palumbus azorica²
 - Columba trocaz²

STRIGIFORMES

- Strigidae*
 - Aegolius funereus
 - Asio flammeus
 - Bubo bubo
 - Glaucidium passerinum
 - Ketupa zeylonensis
 - Nyctea scandiaca
 - Strix nebulosa
 - Strix uralensis
 - Surnia ulula

CAPRIMULGIFORMES

- Caprimulgidae*
 - Caprimulgus europaeus

APODIFORMES

- Apodidae*
 - Apus caffer

CORACIIFORMES

- Alcedinidae*
 - Alcedo atthis

Halcyon smyrnensis
Coraciidae
 Coracias garrulus

PICIFORMES

Picidae
 Dendrocopos leucotos
 Dendrocopos major canariensis
 Dendrocopos major thanneri
 Dendrocopos medius
 Dendrocopos syriacus
 Dryocopus martius
 Picoides tridactylus
 Picus canus

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae
 Calandrella brachydactyla
 Chersophilus duponti
 Galerida theklae
 Lullula arborea²
 Melanocorypha calandra
 Melanocorypha yeltoniensis

Certhiidae
 Certhia brachydactyla dorotheae

Motacillidae
 Anthus campestris

Laniidae
 Lanius collurio
 Lanius minor
 Lanius nubicus

Paridae
 Parus ater cypriotes

Troglodytidae
 Troglodytes troglodytes fridariensis

Muscicapidae Turdinae
 Luscinia svecica (Cyanosylvia svecica)
 Oenanthe cypriaca (Oenanthe pleschanka cypriaca)
 Oenanthe pleschanka
 Oenanthe leucura
 Saxicola dacotiae

Sylviinae
 Acrocephalus melanopogon
 Acrocephalus paludicola
 Hippolais olivetorum
 Sylvia melanothorax
 Sylvia nisoria
 Sylvia rueppelli
 Sylvia sarda
 Sylvia undata

Muscicapinae
 Ficedula albicollis
 Ficedula parva
 Ficedula semitorquata

Sittidae
 Sitta krueperi
 Sitta whiteheadi

Emberizidae
 Emberiza caesia
 Emberiza cineracea
 Emberiza hortulana²

Fringillidae

Bucanetes githagineus (Rhodopechys githaginea)
Fringilla coelebs ombrosa²
Fringilla teydea
Loxia scotica
Pyrrhula murina²
Corvidae
Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax

Reptiles

CHELONIA (TESTUDINES)

Testudinidae
Testudo graeca
Testudo hermanni
Testudo marginata
Cheloniidae
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Emydidae
Emys orbicularis
Mauremys caspica
Mauremys leprosa
Tryonychidae
Rafetus euphraticus
Tryonix triunguis

SAURIA

Lacertidae
Gallotia galloti insulanagae
Gallotia simonyi
Lacerta bonnali (Lacerta monticola)
Lacerta clarkorum
Lacerta monticola (Archaeolacerta monticola)
Lacerta schreiberi
Podarcis lilfordi
Podarcis pityusensis
Scincidae
Chalcides simonyi (Chalcides occidentalis)
Gekkonidae
Phyllodactylus europaeus

OPHIDIA (SERPENTES)

Colubridae
Coluber cypriensis
Elaphe quatuorlineata #
Elaphe situla #
Natrix natrix cypriaca
Viperidae
Macrovipera schweizeri (Vipera lebetina schweizeri)
Vipera albizona
Vipera barani
Vipera kaznakovi
Vipera pontica
Vipera ursinii
Vipera wagneri

Amphibians/Amphibiens

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Chioglossa lusitanica
 Mertensiella luschani (Salamandra luschani)
 Salamandra atra aurorae²
 Salamandrina terdigitata
 Triturus carnifex (Triturus cristatus carnifex)
 Triturus cristatus (Triturus cristatus cristatus)#
 Triturus dobrogicus (Triturus cristatus dobrogicus)
 Triturus karelinii (Triturus cristatus karelinii)#
 Triturus montandoni
 Triturus vulgaris ampelensis

Proteidae

Proteus anguinus

Plethodontidae

Hydromantes ambrosii (Speleomantes ambrosii)²
 Hydromantes flavus (Speleomantes flavus)
 Hydromantes genei (Speleomantes genei)
 Hydromantes imperialis (Speleomantes imperialis)
 Hydromantes strinatii (Speleomantes strinatii)²
 Hydromantes supramontes (Speleomantes supramontes)

ANURA

Discoglossidae

Alytes muletensis
 Bombina bombina#
 Bombina variegata#
 Discoglossus galganoi (incl. Discoglossus jeanneyae)
 Discoglossus montalentii
 Discoglossus sardus
 Neurergus crocatus
 Neurergus strauchi

Ranidae

Rana holtzi
 Rana latastei

Pelobatidae

Pelobates fuscus insubricus

Fish/Poissons**OSTEICHTHYES**

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Eudontomyzon spp.²
 Lampetra fluviatilis^{1,2} #
 Lampetra planeri^{1,2} #
 Lethenteron zanandreaei (Lampetra zanandreaei)
 Petromyzon marinus^{1,2} #

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser naccarii
 Acipenser sturio

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Hucho hucho (natural polulations/populations naturelles)²
 Salmo macrostigma²
 Salmo marmoratus²
 Salmo salar (only in freshwater/uniquement en eau douce) #^{1,2}

Coregonidae

*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*¹ #

Umbridae

Umbra krameri

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Alburnus albidus (*Alburnus vulturius*)²

*Anaecypris hispanica*²

Aspius aspius #^{1, 2}

Barbus capito

*Barbus comiza*²

*Barbus meridionalis*²

*Barbus plebejus*²

*Chalcalburnus chalcoides*²

*Chondrostoma genei*²

*Chondrostoma lusitanicum*²

Chondrostoma polylepis^{1, 2}

*Chondrostoma soetta*²

*Chondrostoma toxostoma*²

*Gobio albipinnatus*²

Gobio kessleri

*Gobio uranoscopus*²

*Iberocypris palaciosi*²

*Ladigesocypris ghigii*²

*Leuciscus lucumonis*²

*Leuciscus souffia*²

Pelecus cultratus

Phoxinellus spp.²

Phoxinus phoxinurus

Rhodeus sericeus amarus #²

*Rutilus alburnoides*²

*Rutilus arcasii*²

*Rutilus frisii meidingeri*²

*Rutilus lemmingii*² (*Chondrostoma lemmingi*)

*Rutilus macrolepidotus*²

*Rutilus pigus*²

*Rutilus rubilio*²

*Scardinius graecus*²

Cobitidae

Cobitis elongata

Cobitis taenia^{1, 2} #

*Cobitis trichonica*²

*Misgurnus fossilis*²

*Sabanejewia aurata*² (*Cobitis aurata*)

Sabanejewia larvata (*Cobitis larvata* et *Cobitis conspersa*)²

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

*Silurus arisototelis*²

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

Aphanius iberus

Aphanius fasciatus

Valencia hispanica

Valencia letourneuxi

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

Cottus gobio^{1, 2} #

Cottus petiti

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus baloni
 Gymnocephalus schraetzer²
 Romanichthys valsanicola² (proposed for Appendix II/proposition pour l'Annexe II)
 Zingel spp.²

Gobiidae

Knipowitschia panizzae (Padogobius panizzae)²
 Padogobius nigricans²
 Pomatoschistus canestrini²

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp. #²

INVERTEBRATES/INVERTEBRES

Arthropods/Arthropodes

INSECTA

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

Odonata

Coenagrion hylas (Coenagrion freyi)
 Coenagrion mercuriale
 Coenagrion ornatum
 Cordulegaster heros
 Cordulegaster trinacriae
 Gomphus graslinii
 Leucorrhinia pectoralis
 Lindenia tetraphylla
 Macromia splendens
 Ophiogomphus cecilia
 Oxygastra curtisii

Orthoptera

Baetica ustulata
 Brachytrupes megacephalus
 Isophya costata
 Isophya harzi
 Isophya stysi
 Myrmecophilus baronii
 Odontopodisma rubripes
 Paracaloptenus caloptenoides
 Pholidoptera transsylvanica
 Stenobothrus (Stenobothrodes) eurasius

Coleoptera

Agathidium pulchellum
 Bolbelasmus unicornis
 Boros schneideri
 Buprestis splendens
 Carabus hampei
 Carabus hungaricus
 Carabus menetriesi pacholei²
 Carabus olympiae
 Carabus variolosus
 Carabus zawadzskii
 Cerambyx cerdo
 Corticaria planula²
 Cucujus cinnaberinus
 Dorcadion fulvum cervae
 Duvalius gebhardti

Duvalius hungaricus
Dytiscus latissimus
Graphoderus bilineatus
Leptodirus hochenwarti
Limoniscus violaceus²
Lucanus cervus²
Macrolea pubipennis²
Mesosa myops²
Morimus funereus²
Osmoderma eremita
Oxyporus mannerheimii²
Phryganophilus ruficollis
Pilemia tigrina
Probatiscus subrugosus
Propomacrus cypriacus
Pseudogaurotina excellens
Pseudoseriscius cameroni
Pytho kolwensis²
Rosalia alpine
Rhysodes sulcatus
Stephanopachys linearis²
Stephanopachys substriatus²
Xyletinus tremulicola²

Hemiptera

Aradus angularis²

Lepidoptera

Agriades glandon aquilo²
Arytrura musculus
Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria #²
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Clossiana improba²
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria
Erebia christi
Erebia medusa polaris²
Eriogaster catax
Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia
Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lunata
Graellsia isabellae²
Hesperia comma catena²
Hypodryas maturna
Leptidea morsei
Lignyopectera fumidaria
Lycaena dispar
Lycaena helle
Maculinea nausithous
Maculinea teleius
Melanargia arge
Nymphalis vaualbum
Papilio hospiton
Phyllometra culminaria
Plebicula golgus
Polymixis rufocincta isolata
Polyommatus eroides
Pseudophilotes bavius
Xestia borealis²

Xestia brunneopicta ²
Xylomoia strix

CRUSTACEA

Decapoda

Austropotamobius pallipes ²
Austropotamobius torrentium

Isopoda

Armadillidium ghardalamensis

ARACHNIDA

Pseudoscorpiones

Anthrenochernes stellae ²

Molluscs/Mollusques

GASTROPODA

Cycloneritimorpha

Theodoxus transversalis

Dyotocardia

Gibbula nivosa (Med.)

Hygrophila

Anisus vorticulus

Mesogastropoda

Paladilhia hungarica

Sadleriana pannonica

Stylommatophora

Caseolus calculus

Caseolus commixta

Caseolus sphaerula

Chilostoma banaticum

Discus guerinianus

Discula leacockiana

Discula tabellata

Elona quimperiana

Geomalacus maculosus

Geomitra moniziana

Helicopsis striata austriaca ²

Hygromia kovacsi

Idiomela (Helix) subplicata ²

Lampedusa imitatrix

Lampedusa melitensis

Leiostyla abbreviata

Leiostyla cassida

Leiostyla corneocostata

Leiostyla gibba

Leiostyla lamellosa

Vertigo angustior ²

Vertigo genesii ²

Vertigo geyeri ²

Vertigo moulinsiana ²

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

Margaritifera durrovensis (Margaritifera margaritifera) ²

Margaritifera margaritifera ²

Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

LIST OF SPECIES IDENTIFIED AS CANDIDATES BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR POTENTIAL AMENDMENT OF ANNEX I OF RESOLUTION 6, OR, OF APPENDICES I OR II OF THE BERN CONVENTION IF NEED BE

LISTE D'ESPÈCES IDENTIFIÉES PAR LE COMITÉ PERMANENT EN TANT QUE CANDIDATES ÉVENTUELLES POUR L'AMENDEMENT DE L'ANNEXE 1 DE SA RÉOLUTION n°6, OU, LE CAS ÉCHÉANT, DES ANNEXES I OU II DE LA CONVENTION

VERTEBRATES/VERTÉBRÉS

Mammals/Mammifères

RODENTIA

Gliridae

Dryomis laniger

CETACEA

Balaenopteridae

Balaenoptera physalus (Med.)

Physeteridae

Physeter macrocephalus (Med.)

Birds/Oiseaux

PASSERIFORMES

Alaudidae

Melanocorypha bimaculata

Sylvidae

Sylvia mystacea

Hippolais languida

Phylloscopus lorenzii

Fringillidae

Serinus pusillus

Turdidae

Irania gutturalis

Oenanthe finschii

Prunellidae

Prunella atrogularis

Prunella ocularis

CORACIFORMES

Alcedinidae

Ceryle rudis

Reptiles

SAURIA

Chamaeleonidae

Chamaeleo chamaeleon

Lacertidae

Lacerta dugesii

Lacerta parva

Lacerta princeps

Podarcis filfolensis

OPHIDIA

Colubridae

Coluber gyarusensis

Viperidae

Vipera darevski

Amphibians/Amphibiens

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Euproctus platycephalus

ANURA

Discoglossidae

Alytes dickhilleni

Fish/Poissons**OSTEICHTHYES**

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

Acipenser nudiventris

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

Salmothymus ohridanus

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

Aulopyge hugeli

Chondrostoma kneri

Chondrostoma lemingi

Chondrostoma phoxinus²

Leucaspis stymphalicus

Leuciscus illyricus

Leuciscus microlepis

Leuciscus polylepis

Leuciscus svallize

Leuciscus turskyi

Leuciscus ukliva

Pachychilon pictum

Pomatoschistus tortonesei (Med.)

Pseudophoxinus marathonicus (Leucaspis marathonicus)

Pseudophoxinus stymphalicus (Leucaspis stymphalicus)

Rutilus macedonicus

Rutilus racovitza

Cobitidae

Cobitis aurata

Cobitis caspia

Cobitis caucasia

Cobitis hassi

Cobitis paludicola

Cobitis romanica

Sabanejewia calderoni

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

Cottus ferruginosus

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

Gymnocephalus acerina

Percarina demidoffi

Gobiidae

Caspiosoma caspium

INVERTEBRATES/INVERTÉBRÉS**Arthropods/Arthropodes**

ARACHNIDA

Araneae

Macrothele calpeiana

Molluscs/Mollusques

GASTROPODA

Dyotocardia

Patella ferruginea (Med.)

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

Margaritifera auricularia

Appendix 11: Ministerial Statement concerning the Pan-European Ecological Network (5th Ministerial Conference “Environment for Europe”, Kyiv, May 2003)

We, the European Ministers of Environment and Heads of Delegations of the States participating in the process of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity:

Consider that the Pan-European Ecological Network is a major means for implementing the aim of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Strategy for the conservation and management of species, ecosystems, habitats, and landscapes;

Are convinced that the Pan-European Ecological Network has the potential to be used as a spatial planning tool for Europe;

Express our strong support to the development of the Pan-European Ecological Network and its establishment by 2015;

Engage ourselves to provide appropriate resources to the implementation of this major instrument;

Encourage financial institutions and mechanisms to prioritise green investments in relevant parts of the Pan-European Ecological Network and to avoid investments in these areas that will harm biological diversity and landscapes;

Welcome the maintenance or development of a sustainable relationship between agriculture and biological diversity in and around relevant parts of the Pan-European Ecological Network;

Welcome the indicative map of the Pan-European Ecological Network for Central and Eastern European region as a communication tool for promoting the establishment of the network in this region, and encourage the further extension of the map towards other regions in Europe;

Encourage:

- the States participating in the process of the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy to give a priority to the development of the Network by supporting the programme of activity of the intergovernmental body (the Council of Europe) entrusted with it, developing national ecological networks comprising both areas of national and international importance and promoting programmes for the implementation of transboundary networks;
- the Central and Eastern Europe States and the Newly Independent States to give particular attention to the implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network, in synergy with the Bern Convention Emerald Network and Natura 2000, as a way to protect their rich landscape and biological diversity and express the wish that enough resources be allocated to the relevant programmes;

Invite:

- the institutions and intergovernmental organisations engaged in the implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network, in particular the Council of Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly and the European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC), to pursue and develop the work already undertaken;
- UNESCO to co-operate for the implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network, in particular through its programme Man and Biosphere, Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites;
- the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe to co-operate in the implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network;
- the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning (CEMAT) to take into account the building-up of the Pan-European Ecological Network and its integration in the priorities and programme of activities for regional and spatial development in Europe;
- the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Culture to take into account the protection of all aspects of landscapes with a view of maintaining their biological and landscape diversity, in co-operation with the national authorities responsible for the protection of natural environment and landscapes;
- the local and regional authorities to implement the Pan-European Ecological Network at their level and be closely involved in development of transnational networks, and involve all local stakeholders;
- the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, the European Union, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of Europe of the Council of Europe, to contribute to the development of the Pan-European Ecological Network by providing appropriate resources to the programmes and activities to be implemented in this framework.

Appendix 12: Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network 2011-2020

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 6 December 2010)

Timing	Strategic issues	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
2011-2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update Res. 6 (1998) and Res. 4 (1996); Submission to the Standing Committee at its 31st and 32nd meeting (2011-2012), according to timely presented proposals. • Collection of background information on presence and distribution of species and habitats in collaboration with EEA. • Development of guidelines on management, monitoring and reporting tools in line with existing Natura 2000's tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiation of a Pilot projects for Tunisia; • Implementation of a second pilot project for Morocco; • Feasibility analysis for a second pilot project in Turkey and/or possible planning for completion of Phase I; • Negotiation of completion of Phase I in Bosnia-Herzegovina • Completion of Phase I for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova through the ENP project by the end of 2011; • Fulfilment of 80 % of Phase I for Ukraine; • Fulfilment of at least 50 % of Phase I for Belarus and the European part of the Russian Federation; • Completion of Phase I for Switzerland, Norway and Iceland; • Negotiations for the identification of sites in the countries which have not been participating in the pilot project's programme: Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Kazakhstan (the European part). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in 6 West-Balkan countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and Serbia; gap analysis; • Negotiation with West-Balkan countries concerning possible designation of new ASCIs; • Start of assessment of proposed Emerald sites for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Moldova (2012); • Start pre-evaluation of the first set of proposed Emerald sites for countries asking for it (Switzerland, Norway,...) 	
2013-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalisation of collection of background information on species and habitats of European interest. • Drafting and adoption of monitoring tools and management plans, based on international guidelines; setting-up of a coherent Pan- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the pilot project in Tunisia; • Completion of the Emerald Network in Morocco; • Implementation of a full Emerald project in Turkey; • Completion of Phase I for Belarus, the European part of the Russian Federation and Ukraine; • Development of principles of the establishment of the Emerald Network (as Core Areas of the PEEN) in Asian parts of the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan, in Kirghizistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the assessment of the proposed Emerald sites in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Moldova and Georgia • Start of assessment of proposed sites in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in coordination with the evaluation for sites in Moldova and South Caucasus, if appropriate; • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in Switzerland, Iceland and Norway. • Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in other countries according to achievements in Phase I (Andorra, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Official designation of the Emerald Network in the West-Balkan • Implementation of management, monitoring and reporting tools in the West-Balkan area.

	European Ecological Network;	Uzbekistan (further activities in this field of actions will be planned if appropriate)	Liechtenstein, Monaco, Kazakhstan (the European part))	
2015-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuation of drafting and implementing management plans and monitoring for designated ASCI's. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation of the evaluation of proposed Emerald sites in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine Assessment of proposed Emerald sites in participating African countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of the Emerald Network in Moldova and South Caucasus; Start designation of Emerald sites in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine; Designation of the Emerald Network in Norway, Iceland and Switzerland; Re-assessment of all agreed Emerald sites according to new knowledge. Designation of the Emerald Network in other countries according to achievements in Phase II (Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Kazakhstan (the European part))
2017-2019				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Publication of the lists of the Emerald Network of areas of special conservation interest; Finalise the designation of Emerald sites in the whole Pan-European area, as well as in participating African countries; Full assessment of the Pan-European Emerald Network in view of the long-term survival of the species and habitats of European concern; Assessment of the adequacy of the Bern Convention's Appendices and Resolution n° 4 and n°6
2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest is fully operational to guarantee the long-term survival of all species and habitats of European Interest, including appropriate management, monitoring and reporting tools, compatible with NATURA2000 Procedures for continuous updating of the data and evaluation of the long-term survival of the species and habitats have been put in place 			

Appendix 13: Revised Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites
(Adopted on 6 December 2013 by the Standing Committee)

1. BACKGROUND

The creation of the Emerald Network of areas of special conservation interest was agreed by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention in 1989, through the adoption of Recommendation No.16 (1989) on the Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ACSI). The Recommendation advocates Contracting Parties to take, either by legislation or otherwise, steps to designate areas of special conservation interest to ensure that necessary and appropriate conservation measures are taken for each area situated within their territory or under their responsibility.

Article 4 of the Bern Convention is the most relevant article, as it states that Contracting Parties “shall take appropriate and necessary legislative and administrative measures to ensure the conservation of the habitats of the wild flora and fauna species, especially those specified in Appendices I and II, and the conservation of endangered natural habitats”.

Nonetheless, the real implementation of the Emerald Network only started in 1998, through the adoption by the Standing Committee of Resolution No. 3 (1996) concerning the setting up of a pan-European Ecological Network, and Resolution No. 5 (1998), concerning the rules for the Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (Emerald Network).

Resolution No. 3 (1996) encourages "Contracting Parties and observer states to designate ASCIs", thus inviting all the European Union states, European states which are not members of the European Union and some African states to join the Emerald Network. Participation in the Emerald Network is therefore optional, as Contracting Parties and Observers States benefit from the “soft law” approach characteristic of Council of Europe recommendations and resolutions. However, it is important to note that the obligations on the Contracting Parties to protect natural habitats are rigorous requirements clearly set out in the Convention and forming part of binding international law.

The European Union, as such, is a Contracting Party to the Bern Convention. Implementation of the Bern Convention by EU member states is achieved mainly through full compliance with the Habitats and Birds Directives and the requirements of the Bern Convention with regard to habitats are met by designating sites for the Natura 2000 Network. According to Resolution No. 5 (1998) of the Bern Convention Standing Committee on rules applying to the network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, “*for Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union, Emerald Network sites are those of the Natura 2000*”. The provisions of the Birds and Habitats Directives are thus the only procedures that apply to these countries. As indicated both in the EU Habitats Directive and in the Bern Convention, the ultimate goal for the creation of such a sites network is the “long term survival and maintenance of a favourable conservation status of the species and habitats of European Interest”.

In order to ensure a full complementarity and consistency between the EU Natura 2000 and the Emerald networks, the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks (GoEPAEN) recommended that any evaluation of the proposed Emerald sites should be based on the same rules and procedures as developed for Natura 2000, i.e using a biogeographic approach. At the same time, in full recognition of the resources and time needed to implement such a process, the GoEPAEN called for a simplified approach without losing the essence of the evaluation.

In 2006, a first attempt was made to agree criteria for a simplified biogeographic approach to the evaluation of Emerald sites as described in document T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 03, on the basis of the criteria adopted by the Habitats Committee in 1997 (Hab. 97/2 rev. 4 18/11/97). Meanwhile, the EU accumulated experience within the different Biogeographical seminars and the procedure was gradually amended accordingly. The present paper aims at revising document T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 03, taking into account recent developments in the implementation of the Natura 2000 network and proposing a process to be applied in the preparation of the Pan-European list of ASCIs under the Bern Convention. It is relevant to the implementation of phases II and III of the Emerald process as described in T-PVS/Emerald (2010) 5.

Although the constitution of Emerald Network is still ongoing, three different stages or “Phases” of implementation can be identified:

Phase I: Participating countries assess their natural resources and identify species and habitats to be protected according to the relevant resolutions of the Bern Convention. They subsequently select potential sites which are suitable for ensuring the long-term survival of the “Emerald” species and habitats, and they send a database containing scientific information on the proposed sites to the Bern Convention’s Secretariat.

Phase II: An evaluation of the efficiency of the proposed sites which has to be done on a species by species and habitat by habitat base. Ideally the evaluation would only start if a complete inventory of proposed sites exists for a certain area. Realistically, this would mean that over 80 % of the finally proposed sites would already be available for the evaluation. This exercise is to be conducted in co-operation with the European Environment Agency.

Once the scientific value of the proposed sites is assessed, the candidate sites will be submitted to the Standing Committee and will eventually be approved so to formally integrate the Emerald Network. For EU member states an approved Natura 2000 Network of sites will automatically fulfil the parties' obligations towards the Bern Convention and the Emerald Network.

Phase III: National designation of the adopted ASCI's and implementation of management, reporting and monitoring measures, under the responsibility of national authorities.

Sites proposed as Emerald sites by individual countries will be eligible to become ASCIs only if they contribute to the conservation of habitat types listed in Resolution No. 4 (1996) and species listed in Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention and endorsed by the Standing Committee of the Convention.

ASCI selection is guided by Recommendation No. 16 (1989), paragraph 1, which describes six general conditions; all ASCIs should fulfil at least one:

- a) It contributes substantially to the survival of threatened species, endemic species, or any species listed in Appendices I and II of the convention;
- b) It supports significant numbers of species in an area of high species diversity or supports important populations of one or more species;
- c) It contains an important and/or representative sample of endangered habitat types;
- d) It contains an outstanding example of a particular habitat type or a mosaic of different habitat types;
- e) It represents an important area for one or more migratory species;
- f) It otherwise contributes substantially to the achievement of the objectives of the convention;

Following the principles described in Annex III of the Habitats Directive for setting up Natura 2000 sites under that Directive, two distinct stages in the setting up of the Emerald network can be identified:

- 1) An evaluation of the sufficiency of proposed ASCIs species by species and habitat by habitat (equivalent to Annex III, stage 1 of the Habitats Directive); see section 2;
- 2) An evaluation of the proposed ASCIs site by site at the biogeographical level (equivalent to Annex III, stage 2 of the Habitats Directive), followed by approval by the GoEPAEN and subsequently adoption at the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention; see section 3.

The Areas of Special Conservation Interest – like the Natura 2000 sites – are regarded as core areas for the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN). As such, they represent key components of the Pan-European Network. The introduction of a vast natural infrastructure, of the kind ultimately envisaged by the Pan-European Ecological Network, will make the areas identified for the Emerald Network even more important and will focus attention on their possible linkage with other protected areas. The state of ecological connectivity of a concerned ASCI with other natural areas should be taken into account when assessing its compliances to the criteria of the Recommendation No. 16 (1989). A degree of policy convergence between the various networks concerned (PEEN, Natura 2000 and Emerald) should therefore be encouraged.

2. EVALUATION OF SUFFICIENCY OF PROPOSED ASCIS FOR SPECIES AND HABITATS

2.1 Overall description of the procedure

The evaluation of Emerald databases at a national level should be viewed as a cycle consisting of the following steps:

- (1) Submission of proposals in the form of a database by the National Authorities to the Bern Convention Secretariat, using the Common Data Repository of the European Environment Agency;
- (2) Quality check of the database by the Council of Europe Secretariat, followed by correction of incompleteness and errors by parties;
- (3) Nomination as official candidate sites by the Bern Convention Standing Committee
- (4) Preliminary evaluation by EEA-ETC/BD of sufficiency of the proposed list of ASCIs (feature/ country/ biogeographical region);
- (5) Scientific discussion at the regional biogeographical seminar and assessments of sufficiency,
- (6) If necessary, proposal of additional Emerald Sites and updating the database by national authorities;
- (7) Submission of revised database;

- (8) Submission of the final sitelist to the GoEPAEN for discussion;
- (9) Submission to the Bern Convention Standing Committee for adoption.

The construction of the Emerald databases at a national level should be viewed as a cycle consisting of the first seven steps of the overall procedure.

Evaluation of the Emerald network is viewed as an iterative process. Conclusions on the sufficiency of national ASCI proposals will result in the need for new proposed Emerald sites or extension of existing sites if the conclusions are found unsatisfactory. An increase in site numbers with time is expected due to improving scientific knowledge and changes in nature. In all cases, re-submitted ASCI proposals will be re-evaluated providing updated conclusions.

2.2 Emerald database submission, completeness and quality

Databases should be uploaded to the appropriate folder in the EEA data centre together with an official letter by national authorities noting the delivery of an official database. Second and subsequent deliveries should also include a description of the changes between versions.

Emerald databases should be prepared according to the instructions given in the Emerald Software User Manual (T-PVS/Emerald (2003) 2). Complete databases are essential and for the evaluation process including discussions at the biogeographical seminars. All species of Resolution No. 6 (1998) and of Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention regularly present on a site should be listed and all relevant data-fields completed. Quantitative data on species populations and habitat cover areas at sites should be provided whenever possible. However, species which have been recorded occasionally but which are not regularly occurring (e.g. vagrants) should not be included. It is difficult to give a general rule on listing species for which only historical records exist, for many small, poorly known species, even old records may still be valid (e.g. for bryophytes or small molluscs such as *Vertigo* spp.) unless recent survey shows the species is no longer present or if the habitat has changed and is no longer suitable.

Before evaluation for network sufficiency, submitted databases and associated spatial data will be checked for completeness and quality. After country authorities have received an assessment of database quality, identified gaps and errors should be corrected as quickly as possible and the updated database should be uploaded again to the Common Data Repository of the EEA.

2.3 Preliminary evaluation

Preliminary evaluation of sufficiency of national ASCI proposals will be essentially a scientific preparation for the discussions at the biogeographical seminar. It will be carried out by an independent scientific institution (EEA – ETC/BD). Preliminary evaluation will examine the latest submitted database by the party (but not later than 90 days before the planned biogeographical seminar) and take into account relevant available scientific information.

Establishment of the Reference lists of species and habitats

Prior to evaluation, a preliminary Reference List of species and habitats of Bern Convention Resolution No. 4 (1996) and Resolution No. 6 (1998) regularly present in each country per biogeographical region will be prepared based on current scientific information, in order to show for which features which country is obliged to designate ASCIs. The reference lists should not be considered as checklists of species and habitats occurring in the countries and respective regions, thus they should exclude vagrant or accidental species. An 'X' in the list will mean that countries have an obligation to designate sites for that species or a habitat in a particular biogeographical region. A question mark (?) will indicate that the status of the species or habitat is not clear and additional research is needed to clarify its status.

Evaluation of sufficiency

The contribution towards favourable conservation status for a given species or habitat type through the designation of a given list of ASCIs will not only depend on the intrinsic quality of those sites, but also on the intensity of the current or proposed conservation measures for each habitat or species including actions outside designated areas. The assessment must be based on the intrinsic value of the proposed sites for each species and habitat type, taking into account their potential contribution to the defined conservation goal, i.e. maintaining or restoring the species and habitats to "Favourable Conservation Status".

It is clear that the factors relevant to the assessment of network sufficiency for each species and habitat type will vary greatly from case to case, depending on different factors. In general, there should be a proportionate response by the parties, so that for the rarest habitats and species of European interest there will be a high proportion of the resource included within the Emerald Network, while for those which are more abundant there will be a lower proportion of the resource within the Network.

It would not be realistic to try to establish one single quantitative criterion equally valid for all habitats and species in all situations. The expected assessment of site lists for the biogeographical region must be based on a case-by-case (feature/country/biogeographical region) discussion, taking into account additional information on different parameters related to each species and habitat type.

Requirements to be met

Four requirements can be expected to be met by a representative list of sites to be considered as sufficient to enable a favourable conservation status for a given species or habitat type at biogeographical level:

- 1) it should represent sites from the entire distribution range of every Emerald species and habitat at a national level and biogeographical level if a party shares more than one region;
- 2) it should reflect the ecological variation of the habitat and of the species (genetic) within the biogeographical region. In case of species, site proposals must include the whole range of habitats that are needed for the different stages of its life-cycle such as reproduction, migrations, foraging (etc.)
- 3) it should be well-adapted to the specific conservation needs, in particular to those related to the distribution patterns (endemicity, degree of isolation/fragmentation, historical trends, climate change) and to the human pressures, threats and vulnerability of the considered species or habitat type;
- 4) if the first 3 conditions are met it will be expected that site proposals will include significant proportions of habitat area and species populations within the Emerald network versus the overall national resource.

Additional aspects of the evaluation of the sufficiency for bird species

Preliminary assessment of sufficiency of bird representation in Emerald sites for the biogeographical seminars will be done by comparing information recorded by Bern Convention Contracting Parties in the Standard Data Forms against various reference sources such as national and European Bird Atlases, Birds in Europe (2004) and the BirdLife International database on Important Bird Areas (IBAs).

This evaluation will be conducted as a combination of (1) a species by species approach, i.e. looking whether each species of Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Bern Convention is sufficiently represented in the network, and (2) a site approach, i.e. looking whether all IBAs meeting certain numeric ornithological criteria for non-Resolution No. 6 (1998) migratory birds are covered by Emerald network.

Species by species evaluation will be done for all bird species listed in Resolution No. 6 (1998) at the country⁷ level. This evaluation will cover all stages of life-cycle of the listed species, and where appropriate separate assessments will be done for e.g. breeding, staging and wintering periods. The following questions will be asked for each species:

- Is the species a subject for Emerald site designation in the respective Contracting Party given the nature of its occurrence and distribution (i.e. should it be included on the Reference List for that country?). If the answer is positive, the further questions will be raised:
- What proportion of national population is covered by the Emerald sites (ASCIs)?
- Is the geographical distribution range within respective country sufficiently covered?
- Do the proposed ASCIs meet the ecological requirements of the species?
- Are all IBAs hosting the concerned species covered by the proposed Emerald sites? Do boundaries of both designations significantly differ?

Additional aspects of the evaluation of the sufficiency for migratory bird species

The site approach is used to cover the need to protect areas of importance mainly for migratory species not listed in Resolution No. 6 (1998), but for which Emerald sites need to be designated⁸. The definition of 'areas important for migratory species' is limited to those meeting the following internationally accepted criteria:

- The site is known or thought to hold, on a regular basis, 20,000 or more waterbirds of one or more species or 10,000 or more pairs of seabirds for one or more species (IBA criterion A4iii⁹);
- The site is known or thought to hold, 1% or more of flyway population or other distinct population of a waterbird species or other congregatory species (IBA criteria B1i and B1iii);
- The site is a 'bottleneck site' hosting 5,000 or more storks, 3,000 or more raptors and cranes (IBA criterion B1iv).

⁷ For species other than birds, the evaluation is done at the level: feature/country/biogeographical region. Biogeographical regions are not distinguished during the evaluation for birds.

⁸ According to point 1e of Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on the Areas of Special Conservation Interest (adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on 9 June 1989).

⁹ According to Heath, M.F. & Evans, M.I. 2000. Important Bird Areas in Europe. Priority sites for conservation. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (BirdLife Conservation Series No. 8)

In this exercise, all Important Bird Areas meeting the above criteria will be checked whether they are covered by the proposed Emerald sites. Each of the above three criteria will appear as a separate evaluation unit per country and discussed as a separate item during the national biogeographic Seminars (Phase II).

Outcomes of the evaluation and Preparation of draft list of Emerald sites

A draft list of candidate ASCIs per biogeographical region within the region of concern at the seminar (West-Balkan, Caucasus, etc ...) will be prepared using the data from the respective Emerald databases and according to the table structure shown in the Table 1. Parties will be requested to check information in these lists so to be ready for the final approval at the biogeographical seminar.

Table 1. Contents of the “Draft List of Proposed Emerald Sites”

Column count	Description
A	ASCI code comprising nine characters, the first two being the ISO code for the Member State
B	ASCI name
C	Surface area of ASCI (ha)
D	Centroid coordinates of ASCI (latitude and longitude)
E	Number of species of Resolution No. 6 (1998) at the ASCI
F	Number of habitat types of Resolution No. 4 (1996) at the ASCI

The results of the preliminary evaluation will be: (1) draft Reference Lists for species and habitats; (2) draft Detailed Conclusions and (3) draft lists of proposed Emerald sites. These documents will form the basis of discussions at the biogeographical seminar.

The evaluation of the Emerald site proposals will also include bird species using the same methodology as for other species, contrary to the Natura 2000 biogeographical seminars which only consider species covered by the Habitats Directive.

More detailed guidelines for site selection and proposal evaluation for certain taxonomic groups (e.g., birds, fish) or environments (e.g., marine) may have to be further developed when parties involved in the Emerald phase II gain more experience.

2.4 Regional Biogeographical seminar

Regional biogeographical seminars will be organised involving all parties represented in a region (e.g. West-Balkan, South Caucasus, etc), provided that they all have submitted Emerald databases of sufficient quality to enable evaluation of sufficiency as described above. The seminars will discuss (1) reference lists; (2) the sufficiency of each species and habitat, according to the agreed reference lists and (3) suitability of sites for inclusion in the final list of ASCIs.

Each seminar will include participants from the Bern Convention Secretariat, the ETC/BD, the Bern Convention parties, independent experts chosen by the Council of Europe and the ETC/BD, an agreed number of representatives of relevant NGOs and observers from the neighbouring countries.

The seminar will be organised as a discussion forum among the stakeholders described above where each species and habitat will be assessed per party and biogeographical region, according to the agreed Reference List. The discussions will result in an agreed conclusion (see categories in Table 2) on sufficiency/ insufficiency of site proposals for each individual species and habitats present in the countries. Sites which do not host any species of Resolution No. 4 (1996) or habitats of Resolution No. 6 (1998) will be discussed to assess their suitability for designation as ASCI, referring to the general conditions for site selection described in Recommendation No. 16 (1989). Final detailed conclusions of the seminar, together with the revised Reference Lists and lists of approved sites, will be published on the Council of Europe’s Emerald website.

At the later stages of the Emerald network building, after the biogeographical seminar(s), further assessments may be required due to additional site proposals or modifications of existing sites and bi-lateral meetings may be called between an individual Bern Convention party and Bern Convention secretariat (involving also ETC/BD as an independent jury) to follow the site designation progress in a concerned party.

2.5 Actions after the seminar

Final Detailed Conclusions will guide parties on what actions they should undertake in order to improve the Emerald network at national and biogeographical level. Table 2 shows the type and categories of conclusions that will be used during the seminar and actions that will be required from the parties after the seminar.

Together with dissemination of Final Detailed Conclusions, the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks and the Bern Convention Secretariat will agree on the date by when parties will be expected to deliver requested amendments and additions to site proposals.

Evaluation of site proposals will be an iterative process and further work will be required as a result of additional site proposals arising from seminar conclusions and/or changes due to improving scientific knowledge.

Table 2. Conclusions and their abbreviations used in biogeographical seminars. Codes can be combined, for example 'IN MOD and CD' would indicate that additional sites are required and that the existing proposals need correcting or completing.

Code	Meaning	Action required
SUF	Sufficient	No further sites needed
IN MAJOR	Insufficient major	No sites proposed at present. A major effort to designate sites is needed.
IN MOD	Insufficient moderate	One or a number of additional sites (or maybe extension to sites) required. IN MOD GEO means that additional site(s) are required in certain region to eliminate geographical gap.
IN MIN	Insufficient minor	No additional sites required but habitat/species should be noted on sites already proposed for other habitats/species
CD	Correction of data	Data needs to be corrected / completed / deleted
Sci Res	Scientific reserve	A definite conclusion is not possible: need to investigate/clarify a scientific issue – interpretation of habitat, controversial presence of species, etc.

3. APPROVAL AND ADOPTION OF SITES AT THE BIOGEOGRAPHICAL LEVEL

Once the iterative process of the evaluation of the Emerald candidate sites has reached a sufficient level of agreement, the last two steps of the overall procedure are undertaken:

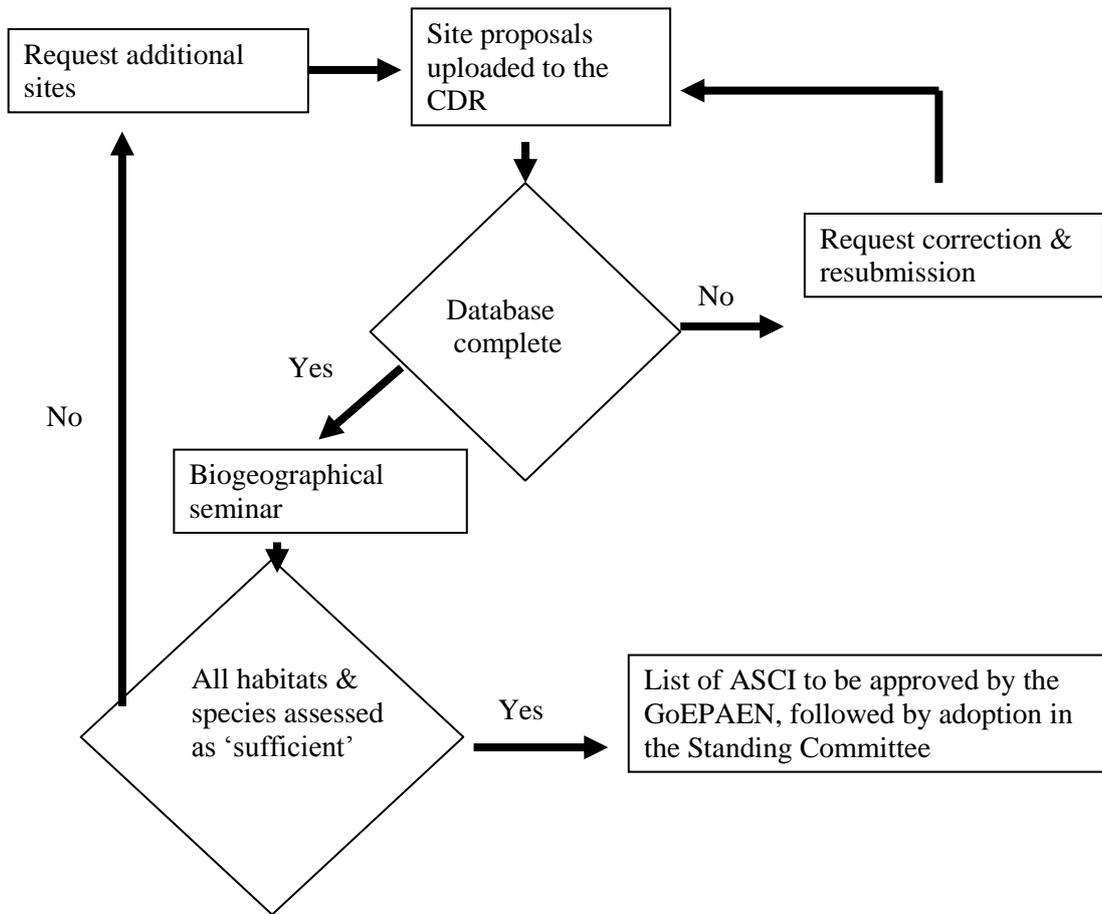
- (8) Submission of the final database *sitelist* to GoEPAEN for discussion;
- (9) Submission of the *sitelist* to the Bern Convention Standing Committee for adoption.

The Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks receives the final database of official candidate sites for discussion. The GoEPAEN will then forward the final list to the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention for adoption. This final list will be published using the format as described above (Table 1).

Published EU Lists of NATURA 2000 sites are available as examples at:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2010:030:0001:0042:EN:PDF>

Figure 1. Schematic description of the Emerald network evaluation cycle: from database submission to approval of ASCIs.



Appendix 14: Information form for species and habitats to be added to the Bern Convention lists

(Adopted on 6 December 2010 by the Standing Committee)

DATE:

Proposed by:.....(Countries)

Information Form for species or habitats to be included in:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Appendix I:	Strictly protected flora species
<input type="checkbox"/> Appendix II:	Strictly protected fauna species
<input type="checkbox"/> Appendix III:	Protected fauna species
and	
<input type="checkbox"/> Resolution (1998) 6:	Species requiring specific habitat conservation measures
or	
<input type="checkbox"/> Resolution (1996) 4:	Endangered natural habitats requiring conservation measures

Species proposal
Latin Name (incl. Author + Year):.....
Latin Synonyms:.....
Source of the scientific name:
Vernacular name:
English Name:
French Name:
other: (specify language):
Systematics:
Phylum:.....
Class:
Order:.....
Family:.....

Habitat proposal
EUNIS Habitat code:
Habitat title:
Habitat Definition: (only if a new subdivision in the EUNIS classification is suggested)

Proposal for amending Res. 6 or Res. 4: additional information needed
Name of Biogeographical Region(s) in which the species or habitat occurs (please mark with "x")

<input type="checkbox"/> Alpine	<input type="checkbox"/> Anatolian	<input type="checkbox"/> Artic	<input type="checkbox"/> Atlantic
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Sea	<input type="checkbox"/> Boreal	<input type="checkbox"/> Continental	<input type="checkbox"/> Macaronesia
<input type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean	<input type="checkbox"/> Pannonic	<input type="checkbox"/> Steppic	
Marine region: (if a marine region map is adopted by the SC):			
Is the Species or Habitat present in EUR 27: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

Other International Conventions, Instruments and Agreements:

(Please mark with "x" if mentioned)

Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn Convention):

Annex I Annex II

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES):

Annex 1 Annex 2

Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

Ref. 2008-6 part 1 Ref. 2008-6 part 2

Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

Annex I Annex II Annex IV Annex V

Directive 2009/147/EC (79/409/EEC amended) on the conservation of wild birds

Annex I Annex II Annex III

Other: (Barcelona Convention, IUCN red data books, etc)

Short Description / Distinguishing Characteristics**European Interest**

Please mark with "X" for which of the following criteria the species or habitat is proposed (as interpreted from the guideline 1 in the Bern Convention's Recommendation 56 (1997), and also indicated in subparagraphs of Article 1 g of the Habitats Directive)

- Endangered*, except those species whose natural range is marginal in that territory and which are not endangered or vulnerable in the Western Palaearctic Region
- Vulnerable*, i.e. believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating
- Rare*, with small populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable but at risk. The species is located within restricted geographical areas or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range
- Endemic* and requiring attention by reason of the specific nature of its habitat or the potential impact of its exploitation on its habitat or the potential impact of its conservation status

Remarks:

as described in Recommendation 56 (1997) account will be taken of the category of threat, the vulnerability of the species to changes in its habitat, its particular link with a threatened habitat, the trends and variations in population level and its vulnerability to a possible non sustainable use. Account will be taken of whether the species is declining in the central area of its distribution, or it is only threatened in the border of its range.

For species only: ecological role (as described in Recommendation 56 (1997): account will be taken of the ecological role of the species, such as their position or role in the food chain (i.e. raptors, insectivorous species such as bats), their structural role in ecosystems (i.e. corals, heathlands) or the fact that endangered species or endangered ecosystems may be highly dependent on them (i.e. marine phanerogams like *Posidonia oceanica*) or risk to become threatened by their exploitation (like the mollusc *Lithophaga lithophaga*).

Geographical distribution

In addition, include maps with the distribution of the species or habitat (GIS format preferred), with reference to scale and projection.

- in the country:
- in the Pan-European region:
- in other parts of the world:

Further comments concerning the geographical distribution :(e.g. known subtypes, regional varieties, loci typici)

Estimated population size and trends (guideline 1 from Rec. 56 (1997):

(Indicate the situation in the country(ies) and, as far as possible, European wide and world wide)
(according to EEA guidelines for indicating population data)

Reasons for decline or threats:

Conservation status: (within country, region, pan-European level, etc ...)

Important references / literature / publications:

(especially those relevant for the taxonomy, conservation status and geographical distribution)

Further remarks: (any additional important information not given above, relevant for evaluating the proposal)

Picture of species or habitat:

**Contact Person(s) for additional questions concerning this species or habitat:
(if multi-country proposal, please add relevant persons for each country)**

Name:
Institution:
Postal Address:

Country: Phone No:
Fax No: E-mail:

If not identical with Contact Person, author of this data form:

Name:

Institution:

Postal Address:

Country:

Phone No:

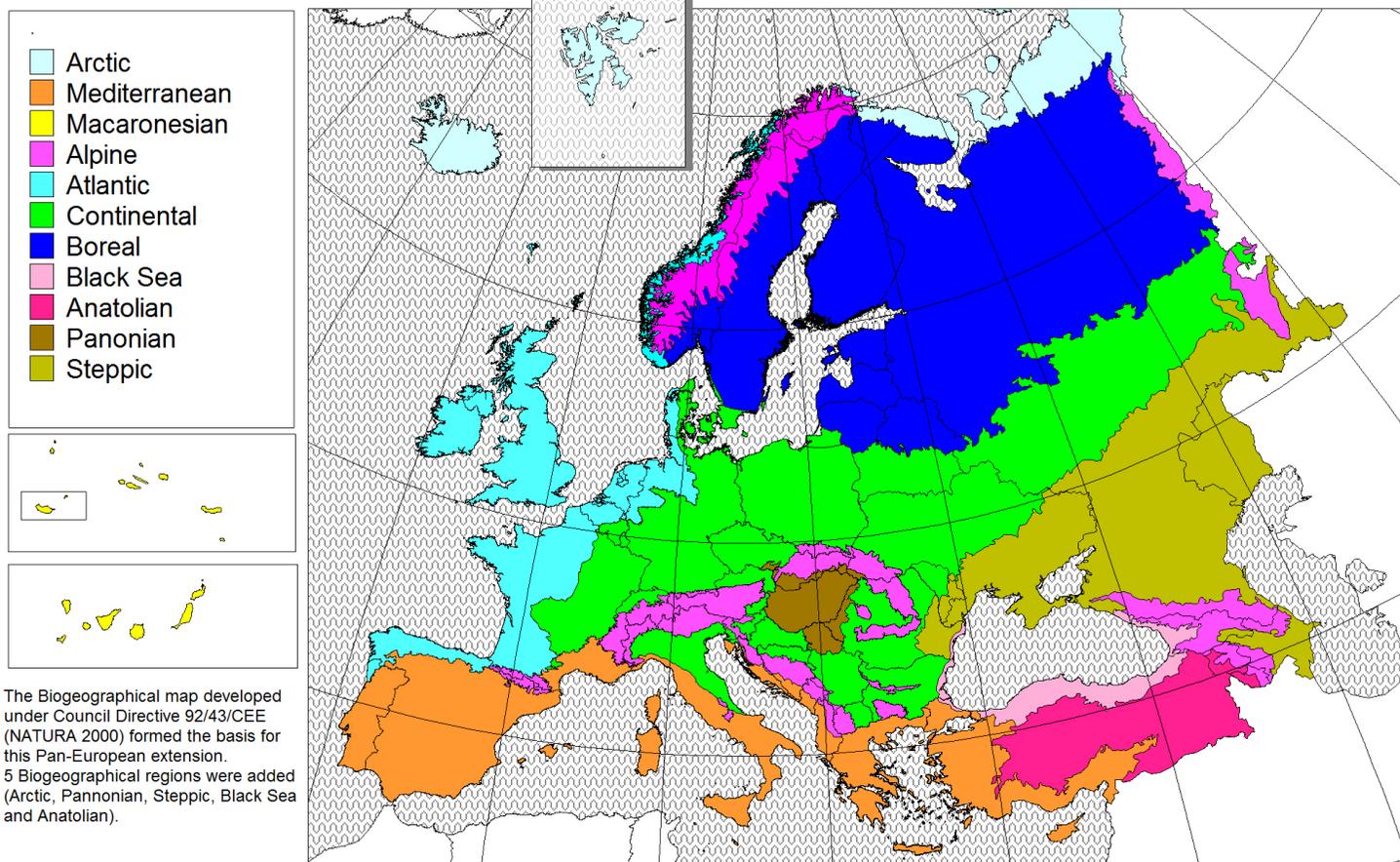
Fax No:

E-mail:

Appendix 15: European biogeographical regions' map

(Adopted on 6 December 2010 by the Standing Committee)

Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest Extention of the Biogeographical Regions map of NATURA 2000 to the European Continent As endorsed by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention 2010



Appendix 16: Recommendation No. 157 (2011) on the status of candidate Emerald sites and guidelines on the criteria for their nomination

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 2 December 2011)

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention;

Considering Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention;

Having regard to Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 14 (1989) on species habitat conservation and on the conservation of endangered natural habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 3 (1996) on the setting-up of a pan-European Ecological Network;

Recalling its Resolution No. 4 (1996) listing endangered natural habitats requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Recalling its Resolution No. 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the Network of areas of special conservation interest (Emerald Network);

Recalling its Resolution No. 6 (1998) listing the species requiring specific habitat conservation measures;

Recalling the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (2011-2020) adopted in December 2010, committing Contracting Parties and Observer states to the Bern Convention to the completion of the Emerald Network constitution process by 2020;

Recalling the "Bern Declaration on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Europe: 2010 and beyond" and in particular its principle 6 which urges Parties to pursue the setting up of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest, in order that it can be completed in Europe by 2020, at the latest, and developed in other regions with Contracting Parties of the Convention, and recalls the positive implications for local development that may be derived;

Welcoming the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011 – 2020) and the 'Aichi 2020 targets' adopted at the 10th COP of the Convention on Biological Diversity and taking note in particular of target 11, committing Parties to conserve at least 17% of terrestrial and inland water and 10% of coastal and marine areas through well managed, ecologically representative and connected protected areas;

Taking note, with appreciation, of the EU 2020 biodiversity Strategy, endorsed by the Council of the European Union in June 2011, and more particularly its target 1, which calls on Member States to fully implement the Birds and Habitats Directives;

Welcoming the efforts of Contracting Parties and Observer states and the support of the European Commission and the European Environment Agency in the development of the Emerald Network, as a contribution to step up averting global biodiversity loss, with regard to the Aichi headline target 11;

Recognising the work of the European Union and its Member States on the development of the Natura 2000 Network and their current efforts on improving the management of the Network and achieving a favourable conservation status for threatened species and habitats;

Welcoming the considerable efforts of Contracting Parties on the implementation of the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network (2011 – 2020) in view of the identification of potential Emerald sites on their territory;

Considering the *Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites* adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention on 9th December 2010, as well as the official "candidate Emerald site" status it provides for;

Conscious that the ecological quality of proposed Emerald sites should be preserved as soon as they are officially nominated as 'candidate Emerald sites' by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;

Recommends that Contracting Parties:

1. Take the necessary protection and conservation measures in order to maintain the ecological characteristics of the candidate Emerald sites;
2. Ensure that, if and when appropriate, these measures include administrative, management or development plans corresponding to the ecological requirements for the long term survival of species and habitats present in the proposed

Emerald sites, in particular those of the Bern Convention Resolutions No. 4 (1996) and No. 6 (1998) or specified by Recommendation 16 (1989) and that these are set in place at the latest once ASCIs have officially been adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;

3. Ensure that the site proposals submitted to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention for official nomination as candidate Emerald sites comply with the minimum criteria proposed in the guidance set out in Appendix 1 to the present Recommendation.

Invites Contracting Parties, the European Commission and the European Environment Agency to consider listing biodiversity among the programme priorities for the neighbourhood policy.

APPENDIX I

Guidance

This guidance draws on the discussions of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks at its 3rd meeting (2011) as well as on the expert opinion of the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. It complements the provisions of the *Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed ASCIs at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites*, adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention at its 30th meeting in 2010.

National sites' proposals can be submitted to the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention for official nomination as Emerald candidate sites once they fulfil the following minimum criteria:

- a. Are described according to the Emerald standard data form (Appendix I to resolution No. 5 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention);
- b. Contain at least one habitat and/or species listed in the Revised Annex I of Resolution No. 4 (1996) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and/or in Resolution No. 6 (1998) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and/or specified by Recommendation No. 16 (1989);
- c. Provide information on site name, site code and site area, together with the site boundary in an agreed GIS format (in the case of an individual cave, the central coordinate of the cave entrance should be provided).

Appendix 17: Resolution No. 8 (2012) of the Standing Committee on the national designation of adopted Emerald sites and the implementation of management, monitoring and reporting measures

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 30 November 2012)

The Standing Committee to the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Considering Articles 3 and 4 of the Convention;

Having regard to its Resolution No. 1 (1989) on the provisions relating to the conservation of habitats;

Having regard to its Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCI);

Having regard to its Resolution No. 3 (1996) on the setting-up of a pan-European Ecological Network;

Recalling its Resolution No. 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (Emerald Network);

Bearing in mind the CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in particular Target 11 establishing a conservation target of 17% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10% of marine and coastal areas and Target 12 aiming to prevent the extinction of known threatened species and to improve and sustain their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline;

Bearing in mind the CBD Conference of the Parties Decision XI/24 on protected areas and noting IUCN Resolution 5.40 on Endorsement and uniform application of protected area management guidelines;

Recalling the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (2011-2020) [document T-PVS/PA(2010)8], committing Contracting Parties and Observer states to the Bern Convention to the completion of the Emerald Network constitution process by 2020;

Expressing its appreciation for the considerable efforts and on-going work of Contracting Parties and Observer states on the constitution of the Emerald Network on their territories;

Recognising the work of the European Union and its Member States on the development of the Natura 2000 Network and their current efforts on improving the management of the Network and achieving a favourable conservation status for threatened species and habitats;

Recalling Article 2c of Resolution No. 1 (1989), which interprets the term “conservation” as the “*maintenance and, where appropriate, the restoration or improvement of the abiotic and biotic features which form the habitat of a species or a natural habitat (...), and includes, where appropriate, the control of activities which may indirectly result in the deterioration of such habitats (...)*”;

Considering that paragraphs 3a and 4a of Recommendation No. 16 (1989) on Areas of Special Conservation Interest recommend that steps are taken by Contracting Parties either by legislation or otherwise, to ensure that the areas “*are the subject of an appropriate regime, designed to achieve the conservation of the areas*” as well as to “*draw up and implement management plans which will identify both short- and long-term objectives*”;

Considering that Recommendation No. 16 (1989) further recommends Contracting Parties to “*review regularly or continually in a systematic fashion their performance in the implementation of (...)*” the Emerald Network as well as that “*appropriate ecological and other research is conducted, in a properly co-ordinated fashion, with a view to furthering the understanding of the critical elements in the management of such areas and to monitoring the status of the factors giving rise to their designation and conservation*”;

Considering that Resolution No. 5 (1998) concerning the rules for the Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest requests the Governments to “*undertake surveillance of the conservation status of species and natural habitats in designated ASCIs*” and “*to inform the Secretariat of any important changes likely to affect negatively in a substantial way the ecological character of the designated ASCIs or the conditions having justified their designation*”;

Conscious that monitoring and reporting of the management of the Emerald sites is essential for ensuring the efficiency of the Emerald Network in the long-term for achieving its objectives and that its features should be decided upon as soon as the national designation of the Emerald site as Area of Special Conservation Interest takes place;

Bearing in mind that for Contracting Parties which are Member States of the European Union, the Emerald Network sites are those of the Natura 2000 Network and that the procedures established under the European Union Directives 2009/147/EC (codified version of the amended Directive 79/409/EEC) and 92/43/EEC are those to apply for them;

Resolves to adopt the following rules for the national designation of Emerald sites:

1. National designation

1.1 Parties will designate, by national legislation or otherwise, the sites on their territory adopted as Emerald sites by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention, as foreseen in the Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (2011-2020).

2. Management

2.1 The national designation of the adopted Emerald sites will ensure that they are protected from external threats and subject to an appropriate regime for achieving a satisfactory conservation status of the species and natural habitats listed in Resolutions no. 4 (1996) and no. 6 (1998) present on the site, involving, if and where appropriate, management plans, administrative measures and contractual measures;

2.2 The authorities responsible for the implementation of the management measures and their monitoring will be clearly identified;

2.3 Specific short and long-term site objectives will be drawn up for the management of Emerald sites, in compliance with the national/regional conservation objectives of the country, in order to facilitate the monitoring of their implementation and the regular assessment of their achievement;

2.4 National, regional and local stakeholders will be involved, if and where appropriate, in the planning of the management of the sites, as well as in the implementation of the conservation and protection measures foreseen, and in the monitoring of the sites' management.

3. Monitoring

3.1 Parties will ensure that a monitoring framework forms an integral part of the management plans and/or other administrative measures taken for the designation of Emerald sites;

3.2 The monitoring of the site's management will comprise regular surveillance of the implementation of the conservation regime and of the conservation status of the species populations and natural habitats -in particular those listed in the Standing Committee's resolutions no. 4 (1996) and no. 6 (1998)- and/or of other factors giving rise to the designation of the area as specified in paragraph 1 of Recommendation 16 (1989);

3.3 The regular surveillance of the conservation status of species and natural habitats for which the sites has been designated will comprise appropriate scientific and ecological research, aiming at identifying whether it contributes to the long term survival of the species and habitats.

4. Reporting

4.1 Parties will report to the Secretariat of the Bern Convention on the conservation status of species and habitats listed in Resolutions No. 6 (1998) and No. 4 (1996) of the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention;

4.2 The report will be submitted in English, every six years from the date of the adoption of this Resolution and shall reflect the previous period of six years;

4.3 The Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks will prepare a reporting format to be used for the purposes of this reporting.