

**THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE GIBRALTAR
GAZETTE**

No. 3586 of 1st March, 2007

B. 17/07

NATURE PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) ACT 2007

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause

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BILL

FOR

AN ACT to further transpose Directive 74/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora; and for connected purposes.

ENACTED by the Legislature of Gibraltar.

Title and commencement.

1. This Act may be cited as the Nature Protection (Amendment) Act 2007 and comes into operation on the day of publication.

Amendment of section 2 of the Nature Protection Act.

2. Section 2 of the Nature Protection Act 1991 (“the principal Act”) is amended as follows—

- (a) in the definition “animal of a European protected species” delete “, which is reproduced in Schedule 5, for information purposes”;
- (b) at the end of the definition of “Habitats Directive” insert “(which is reproduced in Schedule 5 for information purposes)”;
- (c) in the definition of “Minister” delete “charged under section 48 of the Constitution”;
- (d) in the definition “plant of a European protected species”—

- (i) after “means a plant listed in” insert “either Annex II(b) or”; and
- (ii) delete “, which is reproduced in Schedule 7 for information purposes”;
- (e) after the definition of “sale” insert—
““special area of conservation” or “SAC” means a site designated under section 17C;”.

Amendment of section 2A.

3. In section 2A of the principal Act for “animal which is a European protected species listed in Schedule 5, or a European protected plant listed in Schedule 7” substitute “animal of a European protected species or to a plant of a European protected species”.

Amendment of section 3.

4. In section 3 of the principal Act, after subsection (1)(b) insert—

- “(bb) takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird included in Schedule 9;”.

Amendment of section 17M.

5. In section 17M(1) of the principal Act—

- (a) for “Minister” substitute “Government”;
- (b) after “make in respect of any land within a European site” insert “or marine area within a European marine site”;
- (c) for the words “appear to him” substitute “appear to it”;and
- (d) after “by reason of which the land is a European site” insert “or in relation to the sea a European marine site”.

Section 17PA.

6. After section 17P insert—

“Prevention of deterioration.

17PA.(1) Where the natural habitat or the habitat of a species for which a site has been designated a European site or a European marine site is deteriorating or is likely to deteriorate, the Government must make an order specifying the steps which are to be taken in order to prevent that deterioration.

(2) An order under subsection (1) shall be addressed to the owner or occupier of land within such a site or where the deterioration results from or is likely to arise as a result of an operation outside that site, to the person undertaking that operation.

(3) An order under subsection (1) shall state the time for compliance with the terms of the order.

(4) An order under subsection (1) shall be consistent with but shall not exceed the obligations under Article 6(2) of the Habitats Directive.

(5) A person to whom an order is addressed and who within the time stated in the order fails to comply with a provision of that order is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale and to a further fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale for every day or part of every day in respect of which the order has not been complied with.

(6) Upon receipt of representations from a person who is affected by or has an interest in an order made under subsection (1) the Government may subject to subsection (4) amend, vary or revoke that order.”.

Sections 17RA and 17RB.

7. After section 17R insert—

“Surveillance of conservation status of habitats and species.

17RA. The Minister shall make arrangements for the surveillance of the conservation status of natural habitats of Community interest and species of Community interest, and in particular priority natural habitat types and priority species.

(2) The Minister shall, from time to time review the arrangements he has made under subsection (1) and if he thinks it appropriate, revise those arrangements.

Protection of certain animals from exploitation.

17RB.(1) If the Minister considers it necessary in the light of information derived from the surveillance arranged under section 17RA or otherwise arranged for the purpose of Article 11 of the Habitats Directive, he must ensure that measures are taken to ensure that-

- (a) the taking in the wild of specimens of a species of animal listed in Annex V to the Habitats Directive; and
- (b) the exploitation of such specimens,

is compatible with that species being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

(2) Where the Minister considers that measures are necessary under subsection (1) he must make arrangements for surveillance for the purpose of establishing whether the taking in the wild of specimens of the species concerned, and the exploitation of specimens of that species, are compatible with it being maintained at a favourable conservation status.”.

Amendment of section 17T.

8. For section 17T of the principal Act substitute—

“Protection of certain wild animals.

17T.(1) It is an offence–

- (a) deliberately to capture injure or kill a wild animal of a European protected species;
- (b) deliberately to disturb such an animal–
 - (i) if the disturbance is such as is likely to impair its ability to survive, breed or reproduce, or rear or otherwise care for its young; or
 - (ii) if the disturbance significantly affects the local distribution or abundance of the species to which it belongs;
- (c) deliberately to take or destroy the eggs of such an animal; or
- (d) to damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of such an animal.

(2) It is an offence for any person–

- (a) to have in his possession or control;
- (b) to transport;
- (c) to sell or exchange; or
- (d) to offer for sale or exchange,

anything to which subsection (3) applies.

(3) This subsection applies to–

- (a) any live or dead animal or part of an animal–
 - (i) which has been taken from the wild; and

(ii) which is of a species or subspecies listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive; and

(b) to any part of, or anything derived from, such an animal or such a part of an animal.

(4) The offences in subsections (1) and (2) apply to all stages of the life of the animals to which they apply.

(5) Subject to subsection (6), a person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that the animal or part of the animal in question, or the animal or part of the animal from which the part or the thing in question is derived, was lawfully taken from the wild.

(6) The defence under subsection (5) does not apply—

(a) in the case of the offences in subsection (2)(a) and (b) if—

(i) the animal in question is an animal of a European protected species or the part or thing in question is derived from such an animal; and

(ii) that the animal, part or thing in question was in the defendant's possession, or transported by the defendant, for the purpose of sale or exchange;

(b) in the case of the offences in subsection (2)(c) and (d) if the animal in question is an animal of a European protected species or the part or thing in question is derived from such an animal.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5) an animal, or part of an animal, shall be treated as having been lawfully taken from the wild if—

(a) it was taken from the wild in the European territory of a member State to which the EC Treaty applies, without contravention of the law of that member State and before the implementation date; or

- (b) it was taken from the wild elsewhere.

(8) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that the animal, or the animal from which the part or thing in question is derived is of a species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive and—

- (a) was from a population occurring in a country or area which appears next to the name of that species in that Annex;
- (b) is of the species *Capra aegagrus* and was not from a naturally occurring population;
- (c) is of the subspecies *Ovis gmelini musimon* and was not from a naturally occurring population in Corsica or Sardinia; or
- (d) is of the species *Coregonus oxyrinchus* and either was from Finland or was not from an anadromous population.

(9) Unless the contrary is shown, in any proceedings under subsection (1) the animal in question is presumed to have been a wild animal.

(10) In any proceedings under subsection (2) it is to be presumed unless the contrary is shown—

- (a) that the animal in question was taken from the wild;
- (b) that the part of an animal in question is from an animal which was taken from the wild or that it was taken from the wild; or
- (c) the thing in question (if it is not part of an animal) was derived from an animal taken from the wild.

(11) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

(12) In deciding upon the sentence for a person convicted of an offence under subsection (1)(d), the court shall in particular have regard to whether that person could reasonably have avoided the damage to or destruction of the breeding site or resting place concerned.

(13) In this section—

“the EC Treaty” means the Treaty establishing the European Community;

“the implementation date” means—

- (a) where the relevant State became a member State before 10th June 1994, the 10th June 1994; and
- (b) in any other case, the date on which the relevant State became a member State;

“relevant State” means the State in whose territory the animal, or part of it, was taken from the wild.”.

Amendment of section 17U.

9. For section 17U of the principal Act substitute—

“17U.(1) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(1) of deliberately capturing a wild animal of a European protected species, or an offence under section 17T(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question—

- (a) was in relation to an animal that had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act; and
- (b) was done solely for one or more of the purposes of—
 - (i) tending and releasing it when no longer disabled; or
 - (ii) releasing it after it had been tended.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(1) (a) or (b) or under 17T(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question-

- (a) was in relation to an animal that had been disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act and that there was no reasonable chance of it recovering; and
- (b) was done solely for one or more of the purposes of—
 - (i) ending the animal's life; or
 - (ii) disposing of it (otherwise than by sale or exchange) as soon as practicable after it was dead.

(3) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(1) by reason of the injuring of an animal of a European protected species if he shows that this was done solely for the purpose-

- (a) of taking a sample by virtue of section 13 or section 17Y; or
- (b) of taking a sample for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal proceedings in respect of an offence under this Act or the Criminal Offences Act.

(4) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17T(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question was done for the purposes of—

- (a) investigating whether an offence is being or has been committed;
- (b) bringing, conducting, or giving evidence in, any criminal proceedings in respect of any such offence; or
- (c) giving effect to an order under section 17.”.

Amendment of section 17V.

10. Section 17V of the principal Act is amended as follows—

(a) in subsection (1)(a) delete “Schedule 6 (which shows the species listed in” ;

(b) in subsection 2—

(i) in paragraph (a) delete “or” in the second instance in which it appears;

(ii) at the end of paragraph (b) for “.” substitute “; or”;
and

(iii) after paragraph (b) insert—

“(c) any other means of taking or killing which is indiscriminate and capable of causing the local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, animals of a species referred to in subsection (1).”.

Sections 17VA to 17VC.

11. After section 17V insert—

“Monitoring incidental capturing and killing.

17VA(1). The Minister shall make arrangements to establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and incidental killing, of animals of the species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive which takes place in Gibraltar.

(2) In the light of the information obtained under subsection (1) the Minister may review the arrangements he has made under subsection (1) and if he thinks it appropriate, revise those arrangements.

Protection from incidental capture and killing.

17VB.(1) If the Minister considers it necessary, in the light of the information derived from the monitoring arrangements under section 17VA or otherwise arranged for the purpose of Article 12(4) of the Habitats Directive, he must make arrangements for further research for, or ensure that conservation measures are taken for, the purpose specified in subsection (2).

(2) The purpose referred to in subsection (1) is to ensure that the incidental capture and incidental killing of animals of a species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive does not have a significant negative impact on that species.

Minister may make Regulations.

17VC. The Minister may make regulations to implement or require the implementation of conservation measures to ensure that the incidental capture and incidental killing of animals of the species listed in Annex IV(a) to the Habitats Directive does not have a negative impact on the species concerned or for the implementation of sections 17VA and 17VB.”.

Amendment of section 17X.

12. For section 17X of the principal Act substitute—

“Protection of certain wild plants.

17X.(1) It is an offence deliberately to pick, collect, cut, uproot or destroy a wild plant of a European protected species.

(2) It is an offence for any person to—

- (a) have in his possession or control;
- (b) transport;
- (c) sell or exchange; or
- (d) offer for sale or exchange,

anything to which subsection (3) applies.

(3) This section applies to—

- (a) any live or dead plant, or part of a plant—
 - (i) which has been taken in the wild; and
 - (ii) which is of a species or subspecies listed in Annex II(b) (other than any bryophyte) or IV(b) to the Habitats Directive; and
- (b) to any part of, or anything derived from, such a plant or such part of a plant.

(4) The offences in subsections (1) and (2) apply to all stages of the biological cycle of the plants to which they apply.

(5) Subject to subsection (6) a person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (2) if he shows that the plant or part of the plant in question, or the plant or part of the plant from which the part or thing in question is derived, was lawfully taken in the wild.

(6) The defence in subsection (5) does not apply—

- (a) in the case of the offences in subsection 2(a) and (b) if—
 - (i) the plant in question is of a European protected species, or the part or thing in question is derived from such a plant; and
 - (ii) the plant, part or thing in question was in the defendant's possession or control, or transported by the defendant, for the purpose of sale or exchange;
- (b) in the case of the offences in subsection 2(c) and (d) if—

- (i) the plant in question is of a European protected species; or
- (ii) the part or thing in question is derived from such a plant.

(7) For the purposes of subsection (5) a plant, or part of a plant, shall be treated as having been lawfully taken in the wild if—

- (a) it was taken in the wild in the European territory of a member State to which the EC Treaty applies, without contravention of the law of that member State and before the implementation date; or
- (b) it was taken in the wild elsewhere.

(8) A person shall not be guilty of the offence under subsection (1) of picking or cutting of a wild plant of a European protected species if he shows that this was done solely for the purpose—

- (a) of taking a sample by virtue of section 13 or section 17Y;
- (b) of taking a sample for the purpose of giving evidence in any criminal proceedings.

(9) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under section 17X(2)(a) or (b) if he shows that the contravention in question was done for the purposes of—

- (a) investigating whether an offence is being or has been committed;
- (b) bringing, conducting, or giving evidence in, any criminal proceedings in respect of any such offence; or
- (c) giving effect to an order under section 17.

(10) Unless the contrary is shown, in any proceedings under subsections (1) and (2), a plant or any part of it or anything derived

from a plant shall be presumed to be or to have been a part of or derived from a plant taken from the wild.

(11) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or to both.

(12) In this section—

“the EC treaty” means the treaty establishing the European Community;

“the implementation date” means—

(a) where the relevant State became a member State before 10th June 1994, the 10th June 1994; and

(b) in any other case, the date on which the relevant State became a member State; and

“relevant State” means the State in whose territory the plant, or part of it, was taken in the wild.”.

Amendment of section 17Y.

13. Section 17Y of the principal Act is amended—

(a) in subsection (1) by substituting “Sections 17T, 17V, 17X and 17XA” for “Sections 17S, 17T, 17V, 17W and 17XA”;

(b) after subsection (2) insert—

“(2A) The Minister may grant a licence to permit the taking or the possession or control of specimens of any of the species listed in Annex IV to the Habitats Directive for a purpose not falling within subsection (2).

(2B) The Minister shall only grant a licence under subsection (2A) where he is satisfied that the grant of

the licence would be compatible with the restrictions in Article 16(1)(e) of the Habitats Directive.

(2C) Sections 17T, 17V and 17X do not apply to anything done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Minister under subsection (2A).”.

Amendment of section 17Z.

14. Section 17Z of the principal Act is amended as follows—

(a) in subsection (1) for “A licence under section 17Y—” substitute “Subject to the provisions of this section, a licence granted under section 17Y—”;

(b) after subsection (1) insert—

“ (1A) A licence granted under section 17Y(2A) shall be valid only in relation to such persons as are named in the licence.”;

(c) after subsection (4) insert—

“ (4A) A licence granted under section 17Y(2A) shall specify—

(a) the species of animal or plant of the specimens which the person authorised by the licence may take or have un his possession or under his control;

(b) the maximum number of specimens which the person authorised by the licence may take or have in his possession or under his control or which particular specimens that person may take or have in his possession or under his control;

(c) the conditions subject to which the action authorised by the licence may be taken and in particular—

(i) the methods, means or arrangements by which the specimens may be taken or be in the

possession or control of the person authorised by the licence;

(ii) when or over what period the action authorised by the licence may be taken; and

(iii) where it authorises any person to take specimens, the area from which they may be taken.”.

Section 17AB.

15. After section 17AA insert—

“Offence of breaching a licence condition.

17AB.(1) It is an offence for any person authorised by virtue of a licence to which subsection (4) applies to contravene or fail to comply with any condition which the licence requires him to comply with.

(2) A person shall not be guilty of an offence under subsection (1) if he shows—

(a) that he took all reasonable precautions and exercised all due diligence to avoid the commission of the offence; or

(b) that the commission of the offence was otherwise due to matters beyond his control.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction to a fine up to level 4 on the standard scale or up to 3 months imprisonment.

(4) This section applies to a licence granted under section 17Y on or after 25 June 2007.”.

Part IIB.

16. After section 17DD insert—

**“PART IIB
APPROPRIATE ASSESSMENTS FOR LAND USE PLANS**

Interpretation for Part IIB.

17EE.(1) In this Part—

“land use plan” includes a spatial development strategy, a development plan or a waste plan;

“plan-making authority” means a person or body that is required by virtue of an enactment to compile or give effect to a land use plan.

(2) References in this Part to giving effect to a land use plan include the publication, approval, adoption, revision or replacement of a land use plan.

Assessment of implications for European site or European marine site.

17FF.(1) Where a land use plan—

- (a) is likely to have a significant effect on a European site in or a European marine site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects); and
- (b) is not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site,

the plan-making authority for that plan shall, before the plan is given effect, make an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site in view of that site’s conservation objectives.

(2) The plan-making authority shall, for the purposes of any appropriate assessment relating to a European site or a European marine site consult the Nature Conservancy Council and shall take into account any representations made by that body within such reasonable time as the authority specifies.

(3) The plan-making authority shall also, if it considers it appropriate, take the opinion of the general public, and in doing so, shall take such steps for that purpose as it considers appropriate.

(4) In the light of the conclusions of the assessment, and subject to section 17GG, the plan-making authority shall give effect to the land use plan only after having ascertained that it will not significantly adversely affect the integrity of the European site or the European marine site (as the case may be).

(6) This section does not apply in relation to a site which is a European site by reason only of section 17E(1)(c).

Considerations of overriding public interest.

17GG.(1) If the plan-making authority is satisfied that, there being no alternative solutions, the land use plan must be given effect to for imperative reasons of overriding public interest (which, subject to subsection (2), may be of a social or economic nature), it may give effect to the land use plan notwithstanding a negative assessment of the implications for the European site or the European marine site (as the case may be).

(2) Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type or a priority species, the reasons referred to in subsection (1) must be either—

- (a) reasons relating to human health, public safety or beneficial consequences of primary importance to the environment; or
- (b) any other reasons of overriding public interest provided the plan-making authority has had due regard to the opinion of the European Commission in satisfying itself that there are such reasons.

(3) Where a plan-making authority, other than the Government, desires to obtain the opinion of the European Commission as to whether reasons are to be considered imperative reasons of overriding public interest, it shall submit a written request to the Government—

- (a) identifying the matter on which an opinion is sought;
and
- (b) accompanied by any documents or information which may be required.

(4) The Government may seek the opinion of the Commission and shall transmit the opinion to the plan-making authority.

(5) Where a plan-making authority other than the Government proposes to give effect to a land use plan under this section, it shall notify Minister.

(6) The plan-making authority shall not give effect to the land use plan before the end of the period of 21 days beginning with the day notified to it Government as that on which its notification was received, unless the Government notifies it that it may do so.

(7) Without prejudice to any other power, the Government may give directions to the plan-making authority in any such case prohibiting it from giving effect to the land use plan, either indefinitely or during such period as may be specified in the direction.

Compensatory measures.

17HH. Where in accordance with section 17GG a land use plan is given effect, notwithstanding a negative assessment of the implications for a European site or European marine site, the Government shall secure that any necessary compensatory measures are taken to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected.”.

Amendment of section 18.

17. In section 18 of the principal Act—

- (a) in subsections (1) and (2) for the words “he may by order” substitute “it may by order”;
- (b) in subsection (2) delete “Subject to the provisions of subsection (3)”;

- (c) subsection (3) is repealed and subsections (4) to (10) and the cross-references therein are amended accordingly.

Amendment of section 24.

18. In section 24 of the principal Act—

- (a) in paragraph (e) for “;” substitute “;”; and
- (b) after paragraph (e) insert—
 - “(f) compliance with any European Union obligation.”.

Amendment of section 24A.

19. In section 24A of the principal Act delete “with responsibility for the environment”.

Amendment of Schedule 4.

20. In Schedule 4 to the principal Act—

- (a) in paragraphs 2(1), 3(2) and 4 for “Minister” substitute “Government”; and
- (b) in paragraph 3(2) for “as he thinks appropriate” substitute “as it thinks appropriate”.

Amendment of Schedule 5.

21. For Schedule 5 to the principal Act substitute—

“Schedule 5

This Schedule reproduces the consolidated text of the Habitats Directive as at 1 May 2004.

Section 2

**COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 92/43/EEC
of 21 May 1992**

on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,
Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 130s thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission⁽¹⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament⁽²⁾,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee⁽³⁾,

Whereas the preservation, protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, including the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, are an essential objective of general interest pursued by the Community, as stated in Article 130r of the Treaty;

Whereas the European Community policy and action programme on the environment (1987 to 1992)⁽⁴⁾ makes provision for measures regarding the conservation of nature and natural resources;

Whereas, the main aim of this Directive being to promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements, this Directive makes a contribution to the general objective of sustainable development; whereas the maintenance of such biodiversity may

⁽¹⁾ OJ No C 247, 21. 9. 1988, p. 3 and OJ No C 195, 3. 8. 1990, p. 1.

⁽²⁾ OJ No C 75, 20. 3. 1991, p. 12.

⁽³⁾ OJ No C 31, 6. 2. 1991, p. 25.

⁽⁴⁾ OJ No C 328, 7. 12. 1987, p. 1.

in certain cases require the maintenance, or indeed the encouragement, of human activities;

Whereas, in the European territory of the Member States, natural habitats are continuing to deteriorate and an increasing number of wild species are seriously threatened; whereas given that the threatened habitats and species form part of the Community's natural heritage and the threats to them are often of a transboundary nature, it is necessary to take measures at Community level in order to conserve them;

Whereas, in view of the threats to certain types of natural habitat and certain species, it is necessary to define them as having priority in order to favour the early implementation of measures to conserve them;

Whereas, in order to ensure the restoration or maintenance of natural habitats and species of Community interest at a favourable conservation status, it is necessary to designate special areas of conservation in order to create a coherent European ecological network according to a specified timetable;

Whereas all the areas designated, including those classified now or in the future as special protection areas pursuant to Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds⁽⁵⁾, will have to be incorporated into the coherent European ecological network;

Whereas it is appropriate, in each area designated, to implement the necessary measures having regard to the conservation objectives pursued;

Whereas sites eligible for designation as special areas of conservation are proposed by the Member States but whereas a procedure must nevertheless be laid down to allow the designation in exceptional cases of a site which has not been proposed by a Member State but which the Community considers essential for either the maintenance or the survival of a priority natural habitat type or a priority species;

Whereas an appropriate assessment must be made of any plan or programme likely to have a significant effect on the conservation objectives of a site which has been designated or is designated in future;

⁽⁵⁾ OJ No L 103, 25. 4. 1979, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 91/244/ECC (OJ No L 115, 8. 5. 1991, p. 41).

Whereas it is recognized that the adoption of measures intended to promote the conservation of priority natural habitats and priority species of Community interest is a common responsibility of all Member States; whereas this may, however, impose an excessive financial burden on certain Member States given, on the one hand, the uneven distribution of such habitats and species throughout the Community and, on the other hand, the fact that the 'polluter pays' principle can have only limited application in the special case of nature conservation;

Whereas it is therefore agreed that, in this exceptional case, a contribution by means of Community co-financing should be provided for within the limits of the resources made available under the Community's decisions;

Whereas land-use planning and development policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora;

Whereas a system should be set up for surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species covered by this Directive;

Whereas a general system of protection is required for certain species of flora and fauna to complement Directive 79/409/EEC; whereas provision should be made for management measures for certain species, if their conservation status so warrants, including the prohibition of certain means of capture or killing, whilst providing for the possibility of derogations on certain conditions;

Whereas, with the aim of ensuring that the implementation of this Directive is monitored, the Commission will periodically prepare a composite report based, *inter alia*, on the information sent to it by the Member States regarding the application of national provisions adopted under this Directive;

Whereas the improvement of scientific and technical knowledge is essential for the implementation of this Directive; whereas it is consequently appropriate to encourage the necessary research and scientific work;

Whereas technical and scientific progress mean that it must be possible to adapt the Annexes; whereas a procedure should be established whereby the Council can amend the Annexes;

Whereas a regulatory committee should be set up to assist the Commission in the implementation of this Directive and in particular when decisions on Community co-financing are taken;

Whereas provision should be made for supplementary measures governing the reintroduction of certain native species of fauna and flora and the possible introduction of non-native species;

Whereas education and general information relating to the objectives of this Directive are essential for ensuring its effective implementation,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Definitions

Article 1

For the purpose of this Directive:

(a) *conservation* means a series of measures required to maintain or restore the natural habitats and the populations of species of wild fauna and flora at a favourable status as defined in (e) and (i);

(b) *natural habitats* means terrestrial or aquatic areas distinguished by geographic, abiotic and biotic features, whether entirely natural or semi-natural;

(c) *natural habitat types of Community interest* means those which, within the territory referred to in Article 2:

(i) are in danger of disappearance in their natural range;
or

(ii) have a small natural range following their regression or by reason of their intrinsically restricted area;
or

(iii) present outstanding examples of typical characteristics of one or more of the seven following biogeographical regions: Alpine, Atlantic, Boreal, Continental, Macaronesian, Mediterranean and Pannonian.

Such habitat types are listed or may be listed in Annex I;

(d) *priority natural habitat types* means natural habitat types in danger of disappearance, which are present on the territory referred to in Article 2 and for the conservation of which the Community has particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory referred to in Article 2; these priority natural habitat types are indicated by an asterisk (*) in Annex I;

(e) *conservation status of a natural habitat* means the sum of the influences acting on a natural habitat and its typical species that may affect its long-term natural distribution, structure and functions as well as the long-term survival of its typical species within the territory referred to in Article 2.

The conservation status of a natural habitat will be taken as 'favourable' when:

— its natural range and areas it covers within that range are stable or increasing, and

— the specific structure and functions which are necessary for its long-term maintenance exist and are likely to continue to exist for the foreseeable future, and

— the conservation status of its typical species is favourable as defined in (i);

(f) *habitat of a species* means an environment defined by specific abiotic and biotic factors, in which the species lives at any stage of its biological cycle;

(g) *species of Community interest* means species which, within the territory referred to in Article 2, are:

(i) endangered, except those species whose natural range is marginal in that territory and which are not endangered or vulnerable in the western palearctic region; or

(ii) vulnerable, i.e. believed likely to move into the endangered category in the near future if the causal factors continue operating; or

(iii) rare, i.e. with small populations that are not at present endangered or vulnerable, but are at risk. The species are located

within restricted geographical areas or are thinly scattered over a more extensive range; or

(iv) endemic and requiring particular attention by reason of the specific nature of their habitat and/or the potential impact of their exploitation on their habitat and/or the potential impact of their exploitation on their conservation status.

Such species are listed or may be listed in Annex II and/or Annex IV or V;

(h) *priority species* means species referred to in (g) (i) for the conservation of which the Community has particular responsibility in view of the proportion of their natural range which falls within the territory referred to in Article 2; these priority species are indicated by an asterisk (*) in Annex II;

(i) *conservation status of a species* means the sum of the influences acting on the species concerned that may affect the long-term distribution and abundance of its populations within the territory referred to in Article 2;

The *conservation status* will be taken as 'favourable' when:

— population dynamics data on the species concerned indicate that it is maintaining itself on a long-term basis as a viable component of its natural habitats, and

— the natural range of the species is neither being reduced nor is likely to be reduced for the foreseeable future, and

— there is, and will probably continue to be, a sufficiently large habitat to maintain its populations on a long-term basis;

(j) *site* means a geographically defined area whose extent is clearly delineated;

(k) *site of Community importance* means a site which, in the biogeographical region or regions to which it belongs, contributes significantly to the maintenance or restoration at a favourable conservation status of a natural habitat type in Annex I or of a species in Annex II and may also contribute significantly to the coherence of Natura 2000 referred to in Article 3, and/or contributes significantly to the maintenance of biological diversity within the biogeographic region or regions concerned.

For animal species ranging over wide areas, sites of Community importance shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction;

(l) *special area of conservation* means a site of Community importance designated by the Member States through a statutory, administrative and/or contractual act where the necessary conservation measures are applied for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of the natural habitats and/or the populations of the species for which the site is designated;

(m) *specimen* means any animal or plant, whether alive or dead, of the species listed in Annex IV and Annex V, any part or derivative thereof, as well as any other goods which appear, from an accompanying document, the packaging or a mark or label, or from any other circumstances, to be parts or derivatives of animals or plants of those species;

(n) *the committee* means the committee set up pursuant to Article 20.

Article 2

1. The aim of this Directive shall be to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora in the European territory of the Member States to which the Treaty applies.

2. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall be designed to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora of Community interest.

3. Measures taken pursuant to this Directive shall take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.

Conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species

Article 3

1. A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation shall be set up under the title Natura 2000. This network, composed of sites hosting the natural habitat types listed in Annex I and habitats of the species listed in Annex II, shall enable the natural habitat types and the species'

habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range.

The Natura 2000 network shall include the special protection areas classified by the Member States pursuant to Directive 79/409/EEC.

2. Each Member State shall contribute to the creation of Natura 2000 in proportion to the representation within its territory of the natural habitat types and the habitats of species referred to in paragraph 1. To that effect each Member State shall designate, in accordance with Article 4, sites as special areas of conservation taking account of the objectives set out in paragraph 1.

3. Where they consider it necessary, Member States shall endeavour to improve the ecological coherence of Natura 2000 by maintaining, and where appropriate developing, features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora, as referred to in Article 10.

Article 4

1. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 1) and relevant scientific information, each Member State shall propose a list of sites indicating which natural habitat types in Annex I and which species in Annex II that are native to its territory the sites host. For animal species ranging over wide areas these sites shall correspond to the places within the natural range of such species which present the physical or biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. For aquatic species which range over wide areas, such sites will be proposed only where there is a clearly identifiable area representing the physical and biological factors essential to their life and reproduction. Where appropriate, Member States shall propose adaptation of the list in the light of the results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11.

The list shall be transmitted to the Commission, within three years of the notification of this Directive, together with information on each site. That information shall include a map of the site, its name, location, extent and the data resulting from application of the criteria specified in Annex III (Stage 1) provided in a format established by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21.

2. On the basis of the criteria set out in Annex III (Stage 2) and in the framework both of each of the seven biogeographical regions referred to in

Article 1 (c) (iii) and of the whole of the territory referred to in Article 2 (1), the Commission shall establish, in agreement with each Member State, a draft list of sites of Community importance drawn from the Member States' lists identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species.

Member States whose sites hosting one or more priority natural habitat types and priority species represent more than 5 % of their national territory may, in agreement with the Commission, request that the criteria listed in Annex III (Stage 2) be applied more flexibly in selecting all the sites of Community importance in their territory.

The list of sites selected as sites of Community importance, identifying those which host one or more priority natural habitat types or priority species, shall be adopted by the Commission in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21.

3. The list referred to in paragraph 2 shall be established within six years of the notification of this Directive.

4. Once a site of Community importance has been adopted in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 2, the Member State concerned shall designate that site as a special area of conservation as soon as possible and within six years at most, establishing priorities in the light of the importance of the sites for the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of a natural habitat type in Annex I or a species in Annex II and for the coherence of Natura 2000, and in the light of the threats of degradation or destruction to which those sites are exposed.

5. As soon as a site is placed on the list referred to in the third subparagraph of paragraph 2 it shall be subject to Article 6 (2), (3) and (4).

Article 5

1. In exceptional cases where the Commission finds that a national list as referred to in Article 4 (1) fails to mention a site hosting a priority natural habitat type or priority species which, on the basis of relevant and reliable scientific information, it considers to be essential for the maintenance of that priority natural habitat type or for the survival of that priority species, a bilateral consultation procedure shall be initiated between that Member State and the Commission for the purpose of comparing the scientific data used by each.

2. If, on expiry of a consultation period not exceeding six months, the dispute remains unresolved, the Commission shall forward to the Council a proposal relating to the selection of the site as a site of Community importance.
3. The Council, acting unanimously, shall take a decision within three months of the date of referral.
4. During the consultation period and pending a Council decision, the site concerned shall be subject to Article 6 (2).

Article 6

1. For special areas of conservation, Member States shall establish the necessary conservation measures involving, if need be, appropriate management plans specifically designed for the sites or integrated into other development plans, and appropriate statutory, administrative or contractual measures which correspond to the ecological requirements of the natural habitat types in Annex I and the species in Annex II present on the sites.
2. Member States shall take appropriate steps to avoid, in the special areas of conservation, the deterioration of natural habitats and the habitats of species as well as disturbance of the species for which the areas have been designated, in so far as such disturbance could be significant in relation to the objectives of this Directive.
3. Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans or projects, shall be subject to appropriate assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.
4. If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all

compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Article 7

Obligations arising under Article 6 (2), (3) and (4) of this Directive shall replace any obligations arising under the first sentence of Article 4 (4) of Directive 79/409/EEC in respect of areas classified pursuant to Article 4 (1) or similarly recognized under Article 4 (2) thereof, as from the date of implementation of this Directive or the date of classification or recognition by a Member State under Directive 79/409/EEC, where the latter date is later.

Article 8

1. In parallel with their proposals for sites eligible for designation as special areas of conservation, hosting priority natural habitat types and/ or priority species, the Member States shall send, as appropriate, to the Commission their estimates relating to the Community co-financing which they consider necessary to allow them to meet their obligations pursuant to Article 6 (1).

2. In agreement with each of the Member States concerned, the Commission shall identify, for sites of Community importance for which co-financing is sought, those measures essential for the maintenance or re-establishment at a favourable conservation status of the priority natural habitat types and priority species on the sites concerned, as well as the total costs arising from those measures.

3. The Commission, in agreement with the Member States concerned, shall assess the financing, including co-financing, required for the operation of the measures referred to in paragraph 2, taking into account, amongst other things, the concentration on the Member State's territory of priority natural habitat types and/or priority species and the relative burdens which the required measures entail.

4. According to the assessment referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Commission shall adopt, having regard to the available sources of funding under the relevant Community instruments and according to the procedure set out in Article 21, a prioritized action framework of measures involving co-financing to be taken when the site has been designated under Article 4 (4).

5. The measures which have not been retained in the action framework for lack of sufficient resources, as well as those included in the abovementioned action framework which have not received the necessary co-financing or have only been partially co-financed, shall be reconsidered in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 21, in the context of the two-yearly review of the action framework and may, in the meantime, be postponed by the Member States pending such review. This review shall take into account, as appropriate, the new situation of the site concerned.

6. In areas where the measures dependent on co-financing are postponed, Member States shall refrain from any new measures likely to result in deterioration of those areas.

Article 9

The Commission, acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 21, shall periodically review the contribution of Natura 2000 towards achievement of the objectives set out in Article 2 and 3. In this context, a special area of conservation may be considered for declassification where this is warranted by natural developments noted as a result of the surveillance provided for in Article 11.

Article 10

Member States shall endeavour, where they consider it necessary, in their land-use planning and development policies and, in particular, with a view to improving the ecological coherence of the Natura 2000 network, to encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild fauna and flora.

Such features are those which, by virtue of their linear and continuous structure (such as rivers with their banks or the traditional systems for marking field boundaries) or their function as stepping stones (such as ponds or small woods), are essential for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of wild species.

Article 11

Member States shall undertake surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species referred to in Article 2 with particular regard to priority natural habitat types and priority species.

Protection of species

Article 12

1. Member States shall take the requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the animal species listed in Annex IV (a) in their natural range, prohibiting:

- (a) all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens of these species in the wild;
- (b) deliberate disturbance of these species, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration;
- (c) deliberate destruction or taking of eggs from the wild;
- (d) deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places.

2. For these species, Member States shall prohibit the keeping, transport and sale or exchange, and offering for sale or exchange, of specimens taken from the wild, except for those taken legally before this Directive is implemented.

3. The prohibition referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) and paragraph 2 shall apply to all stages of life of the animals to which this Article applies.

4. Member States shall establish a system to monitor the incidental capture and killing of the animal species listed in Annex IV (a). In the light of the information gathered, Member States shall take further research or conservation measures as required to ensure that incidental capture and killing does not have a significant negative impact on the species concerned.

Article 13

1. Member States shall take the requisite measures to establish a system of strict protection for the plant species listed in Annex IV (b), prohibiting:

(a) the deliberate picking, collecting, cutting, uprooting or destruction of such plants in their natural range in the wild;

(b) the keeping, transport and sale or exchange and offering for sale or exchange of specimens of such species taken in the wild, except for those taken legally before this Directive is implemented.

2. The prohibitions referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) shall apply to all stages of the biological cycle of the plants to which this Article applies.

Article 14

1. If, in the light of the surveillance provided for in Article 11, Member States deem it necessary, they shall take measures to ensure that the taking in the wild of specimens of species of wild fauna and flora listed in Annex V as well as their exploitation is compatible with their being maintained at a favourable conservation status.

2. Where such measures are deemed necessary, they shall include continuation of the surveillance provided for in Article 11. Such measures may also include in particular:

- regulations regarding access to certain property,
- temporary or local prohibition of the taking of specimens in the wild and exploitation of certain populations,
- regulation of the periods and/or methods of taking specimens,
- application, when specimens are taken, of hunting and fishing rules which take account of the conservation of such populations,
- establishment of a system of licences for taking specimens or of quotas,
- regulation of the purchase, sale, offering for sale, keeping for sale or transport for sale of specimens,
- breeding in captivity of animal species as well as artificial propagation of plant species, under strictly controlled conditions, with a view to reducing the taking of specimens of the wild,

— assessment of the effect of the measures adopted.

Article 15

In respect of the capture or killing of species of wild fauna listed in Annex V (a) and in cases where, in accordance with Article 16, derogations are applied to the taking, capture or killing of species listed in Annex IV (a), Member States shall prohibit the use of all indiscriminate means capable of causing local disappearance of, or serious disturbance to, populations of such species, and in particular:

- (a) use of the means of capture and killing listed in Annex VI (a);
- (b) any form of capture and killing from the modes of transport referred to in Annex VI (b).

Article 16

1. Provided that there is no satisfactory alternative and the derogation is not detrimental to the maintenance of the populations of the species concerned at a favourable conservation status in their natural range, Member States may derogate from the provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14 and 15 (a) and (b):

- (a) in the interest of protecting wild fauna and flora and conserving natural habitats;
- (b) to prevent serious damage, in particular to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries and water and other types of property;
- (c) in the interests of public health and public safety, or for other imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of a social or economic nature and beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment;
- (d) for the purpose of research and education, of repopulating and reintroducing these species and for the breedings operations necessary for these purposes, including the artificial propagation of plants;
- (e) to allow, under strictly supervised conditions, on a selective basis and to a limited extent, the taking or keeping of certain specimens of the species listed in Annex IV in limited numbers specified by the competent national authorities.

2. Member States shall forward to the Commission every two years a report in accordance with the format established by the Committee on the derogations applied under paragraph 1. The Commission shall give its opinion on these derogations within a maximum time limit of 12 months following receipt of the report and shall give an account to the Committee.

3. The reports shall specify:

(a) the species which are subject to the derogations and the reason for the derogation, including the nature of the risk, with, if appropriate, a reference to alternatives rejected and scientific data used;

(b) the means, devices or methods authorized for the capture or killing of animal species and the reasons for their use;

(c) the circumstances of when and where such derogations are granted;

(d) the authority empowered to declare and check that the required conditions obtain and to decide what means, devices or methods may be used, within what limits and by what agencies, and which persons are to carry out the task;

(e) the supervisory measures used and the results obtained.

Information

Article 17

1. Every six years from the date of expiry of the period laid down in Article 23, Member States shall draw up a report on the implementation of the measures taken under this Directive. This report shall include in particular information concerning the conservation measures referred to in Article 6 (1) as well as evaluation of the impact of those measures on the conservation status of the natural habitat types of Annex I and the species in Annex II and the main results of the surveillance referred to in Article 11. The report, in accordance with the format established by the committee, shall be forwarded to the Commission and made accessible to the public.

2. The Commission shall prepare a composite report based on the reports referred to in paragraph 1. This report shall include an appropriate

evaluation of the progress achieved and, in particular, of the contribution of Natura 2000 to the achievement of the objectives set out in Article 3. A draft of the part of the report covering the information supplied by a Member State shall be forwarded to the Member State in question for verification. After submission to the committee, the final version of the report shall be published by the Commission, not later than two years after receipt of the reports referred to in paragraph 1, and shall be forwarded to the Member States, the European Parliament, the Council and the Economic and Social Committee.

3. Member States may mark areas designated under this Directive by means of Community notices designed for that purpose by the committee.

Research

Article 18

1. Member States and the Commission shall encourage the necessary research and scientific work having regard to the objectives set out in Article 2 and the obligation referred to in Article 11. They shall exchange information for the purposes of proper coordination of research carried out at Member State and at Community level.

2. Particular attention shall be paid to scientific work necessary for the implementation of Articles 4 and 10, and transboundary cooperative research between Member States shall be encouraged.

Procedure for amending the Annexes

Article 19

Such amendments as are necessary for adapting Annexes I, II, III, V and VI to technical and scientific progress shall be adopted by the Council acting by qualified majority on a proposal from the Commission.

Such amendments as are necessary for adapting Annex IV to technical and scientific progress shall be adopted by the Council acting unanimously on a proposal from the Commission.

Committee

Article 20

The Commission shall be assisted by a committee.

Article 21

1. Where reference is made to this Article, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC(1) shall apply, having regard to the provisions of Article 8 thereof.

The period laid down in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC shall be set at three months.

2. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Supplementary provisions

Article 22

In implementing the provisions of this Directive, Member States shall:

(a) study the desirability of re-introducing species in Annex IV that are native to their territory where this might contribute to their conservation, provided that an investigation, also taking into account experience in other Member States or elsewhere, has established that such re-introduction contributes effectively to re-establishing these species at a favourable conservation status and that it takes place only after proper consultation of the public concerned;

(b) ensure that the deliberate introduction into the wild of any species which is not native to their territory is regulated so as not to prejudice natural habitats within their natural range or the wild native fauna and flora and, if they consider it necessary, prohibit such introduction. The results of the assessment undertaken shall be forwarded to the committee for information;

⁽¹⁾ Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission (OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23).

(c) promote education and general information on the need to protect species of wild fauna and flora and to conserve their habitats and natural habitats.

Final provisions

Article 23

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive within two years of its notification. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

2. When Member States adopt such measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such a reference shall be laid down by the Member States.

3. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 24

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEX I

**NATURAL HABITAT TYPES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF
SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION**

Interpretation

Guidance on the interpretation of habitat types is given in the 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats' as approved by the committee set up under Article 20 ('Habitats Committee') and published by the European Commission⁽¹⁾.

The code corresponds to the NATURA 2000 code.

The sign '*' indicates priority habitat types.

1. COASTAL AND HALOPHYTIC HABITATS

11. Open sea and tidal areas

- 1110 Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120 * *Posidonia* beds (*Posidonion oceanicae*)
- 1130 Estuaries
- 1140 Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide
- 1150 * Coastal lagoons
- 1160 Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170 Reefs
- 1180 Submarine structures made by leaking gases

12. Sea cliffs and shingle or stony beaches

- 1210 Annual vegetation of drift lines
- 1220 Perennial vegetation of stony banks
- 1230 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Atlantic and Baltic Coasts
- 1240 Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic

⁽¹⁾ 'Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats, version EUR 15/2' adopted by the Habitats Committee on 4 October 1999 and 'Amendments to the "Interpretation Manual of European Union Habitats" with a view to EU enlargement' (Hab. 01/11brev. 1) adopted by the Habitats Committee on 24 April 2002 after written consultation, European Commission, DG ENV.

Limonium spp.

1250 Vegetated sea cliffs with endemic flora of the Macaronesian coasts

13. Atlantic and continental salt marshes and salt meadows

1310 *Salicornia* and other annuals colonizing mud and sand

1320 *Spartina* swards (*Spartinion maritimae*)

1330 Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae*)

1340 * Inland salt meadows

14. Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic salt marshes and salt meadows

1410 Mediterranean salt meadows (*Juncetalia maritimi*)

1420 Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (*Sarcocornetea fruticosi*)

1430 Halo-nitrophilous scrubs (*Pegano-Salsoletea*)

15. Salt and gypsum inland steppes

1510 * Mediterranean salt steppes (*Limonietalia*)

1520 * Iberian gypsum vegetation (*Gypsophiletalia*)

1530 * Pannonic salt steppes and salt marshes

16. Boreal Baltic archipelago, coastal and landupheaval areas

1610 Baltic esker islands with sandy, rocky and shingle beach vegetation and

sublittoral vegetation

1620 Boreal Baltic islets and small islands

1630 * Boreal Baltic coastal meadows

1640 Boreal Baltic sandy beaches with perennial vegetation

1650 Boreal Baltic narrow inlets

2. COASTAL SAND DUNES AND INLAND DUNES

21. Sea dunes of the Atlantic, North Sea and Baltic coasts

2110 Embryonic shifting dunes

2120 Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* ('white dunes')

2130 * Fixed coastal dunes with herbaceous vegetation ('grey dunes')

2140 * Decalcified fixed dunes with *Empetrum nigrum*

- 2150 * Atlantic decalcified fixed dunes (Calluno-Ulicetea)
- 2160 Dunes with *Hippophaë rhamnoides*
- 2170 Dunes with *Salix repens* ssp. *argentea* (Salicion *arenariae*)
- 2180 Wooded dunes of the Atlantic, Continental and Boreal region
- 2190 Humid dune slacks
- 21A0 Machairs (* in Ireland)

22. Sea dunes of the Mediterranean coast

- 2210 *Crucianellion maritimae* fixed beachdunes
- 2220 Dunes with *Euphorbia terracina*
- 2230 *Malcolmietalia* dune grasslands
- 2240 *Brachypodietalia* dune grasslands with annuals
- 2250 * Coastal dunes with *Juniperus* spp.
- 2260 *Cisto-Lavenduletalia* dune sclerophyllous scrubs
- 2270 * Wooded dunes with *Pinus pinea* and/or *Pinus pinaster*

23. Inland dunes, old and decalcified

- 2310 Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Genista*
- 2320 Dry sand heaths with *Calluna* and *Empetrum nigrum*
- 2320 Inland dunes with open *Corynephorus* and *Agrostis* grasslands
- 2340 * Pannonic inland dunes

3. FRESHWATER HABITATS

31. Standing water

- 3110 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (*Littorelletalia uniflorae*)
- 3120 Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals generally on sandy soils of the West Mediterranean, with *Isoetes* spp.
- 3130 Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the *Littorelletea uniflorae* and/or of the *Isoëto-Nanojuncetea*
- 3140 Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of *Chara* spp.
- 3150 Natural eutrophic lakes with *Magnopotamion* or *Hydrocharition* – type vegetation
- 3160 Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds
- 3170 * Mediterranean temporary ponds
- 3180 * Turloughs
- 3190 Lakes of gypsum karst
- 31A0 * Transylvanian hot-spring lotus beds

32. Running water – sections of water courses with natural or seminatural dynamics (minor, average and major beds) where the water quality shows no significant deterioration

- 3210 Fennoscandian natural rivers
- 3220 Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks
- 3230 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Myricaria germanica*
- 3240 Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with *Salix elaeagnos*
- 3250 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Glaucium flavum*
- 3260 Water courses of plain to montane levels with the *Ranunculion fluitantis* and *Callitricho-Batrachion* vegetation
- 3270 Rivers with muddy banks with *Chenopodion rubri* p.p. and *Bidention* p.p. vegetation
- 3280 Constantly flowing Mediterranean rivers with *Paspalo-Agrostidion* species and hanging curtains of *Salix* and *Populus alba*
- 3290 Intermittently flowing Mediterranean rivers of the *Paspalo-Agrostidion*

4. TEMPERATE HEATH AND SCRUB

4010 Northern Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica tetralix*

- 4020 * Temperate Atlantic wet heaths with *Erica ciliaris* and *Erica tetralix*
- 4030 European dry heaths
- 4040 * Dry Atlantic coastal heaths with *Erica vagans*
- 4050 * Endemic macaronesian heaths
- 4060 Alpine and Boreal heaths
- 4070 * Bushes with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron hirsutum* (*Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti*)
- 4080 Sub-Arctic *Salix* spp. Scrub
- 4090 Endemic oro-Mediterranean heaths with gorse
- 40A0 * Subcontinental peri-Pannonic scrub

5. SCLEROPHYLLOUS SCRUB (MATORRAL)

51. Sub-Mediterranean and temperate scrub

- 5110 Stable xerothermophilous formations with *Buxus sempervirens* on rock slopes (*Berberidion* p.p.)
- 5120 Mountain *Cytisus purgans* formations
- 5130 *Juniperus communis* formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands

5140 * *Cistus palhinhae* formations on maritime wet heaths

52. Mediterranean arborescent matorral

5210 Arborescent matorral with *Juniperus* spp.

5220 * Arborescent matorral with *Zyziphus*

5230 * Arborescent matorral with *Laurus nobilis*

53. Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-steppe brush

5310 *Laurus nobilis* thickets

5320 Low formations of *Euphorbia* close to cliffs

5330 Thermo-Mediterranean and pre-desert scrub

54. Phrygana

5410 West Mediterranean clifftop phryganas (*Astragalo-Plantagnetum subulatae*)

5420 *Sarcopoterium spinosum* phryganas

5430 Endemic phryganas of the *Euphorbio-Verbascion*

6. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GRASSLAND FORMATIONS

61. Natural grasslands

6110 * Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the *Alyso-Sedion albi*

6120 * Xeric sand calcareous grasslands

6130 Calaminarian grasslands of the *Violetalia calaminariae*

6140 Siliceous Pyrenean *Festuca eskia* grasslands

6150 Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands

6160 Oro-Iberian *Festuca indigesta* grasslands

6170 Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands

6180 Macaronesian mesophile grasslands

6190 Rupicolous pannonic grasslands (*Stipo-Festucetalia pallentis*)

62. Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies

6210 Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (*Festuco-Brometalia*) (* important orchid sites)

6220 * Pseudo-steppe withgrasses and annuals of the Thero-Brachypodietea

6230 * Species-rich *Nardus* grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain

areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe)

6240 * Sub-Pannonic steppic grasslands

6250 * Pannonic loess steppic grasslands

6260 * Pannonic sand steppes

6270 * Fennoscandian lowland species-rich dry to mesic grasslands

6280 * Nordic alvar and precambrian calcareous flatrocks

62A0 Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (*Scorzoneratalia villosae*)

62B0 * Serpentinophilous grassland of Cyprus

63. Sclerophyllous grazed forests (dehesas)

6310 Dehesas with evergreen *Quercus* spp.

64. Semi-natural tall-herb humid meadows

6410 *Molinia* meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (*Molinion caeruleae*)

6420 Mediterranean tall humid grasslands of the *Molinio-Holoschoenion*

6430 Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels

6440 Alluvial meadows of river valleys of the *Cnidion dubii*

6450 Northern boreal alluvial meadows

6460 Peat grasslands of Troodos

65. Mesophile grasslands

6510 Lowland hay meadows (*Alopecurus pratensis*, *Sanguisorba officinalis*)

6250 Mountain hay meadows

6530 * Fennoscandian wooded meadows

7. RAISED BOGS AND MIRES AND FENS

71. Sphagnum acid bogs

7110 * Active raised bogs

7120 Degraded raised bogs still capable of natural regeneration

7130 Blanket bogs (* if active bog)

7140 Transition mires and quaking bogs

7150 Depressions on peat substrates of the *Rhynchosporion*

7160 Fennoscandian mineral-rich springs and springfens

72. Calcareous fens

7210 * Calcareous fens with *Cladium mariscus* and species of the *Caricion davallianae*

7220 * Petrifying springs with tufa formation (*Cratoneurion*)

7230 Alkaline fens

7240 * Alpine pioneer formations of the *Caricion bicoloris-atrofuscae*

73. Boreal mires

7310 * Aapa mires

7320 * Palsa mires

8. ROCKY HABITATS AND CAVES

81. Scree

8110 Siliceous scree of the montane to snow levels (*Androsacetalia alpinae* and *Galeopsietalia ladani*)

8120 Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (*Thlaspietea rotundifolii*)

8130 Western Mediterranean and thermophilous scree

8140 Eastern Mediterranean screes

8150 Medio-European upland siliceous screes

8160 * Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels

82. Rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

8210 Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

8220 Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation

8230 Siliceous rock with pioneer vegetation of the *Sedo-Scleranthion* or of the *Sedo albi-Veronicion dillenii*

8240 * Limestone pavements

83. Other rocky habitats

8310 Caves not open to the public

8320 Fields of lava and natural excavations

8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

8340 Permanent glaciers

9. FORESTS

(Sub)natural woodland vegetation comprising native species forming forests of tall trees, with typical undergrowth, and meeting the following criteria: rare or residual, and/or hosting species of Community interest

90. Forests of Boreal Europe

- 9010 * Western Taïga
- 9020 * Fennoscandian hemiboreal natural old broad-leaved deciduous forests (*Quercus*, *Tilia*, *Acer*, *Fraxinus* or *Ulmus*) rich in epiphytes
- 9030 * Natural forests of primary succession stages of landupheaval coast
- 9040 Nordic subalpine/subarctic forests with *Betula pubescens* ssp. *czerepanovii*
- 9050 Fennoscandian herb-rich forests with *Picea abies*
- 9060 Coniferous forests on, or connected to, glaciofluvial eskers
- 9070 Fennoscandian wooded pastures
- 9080 * Fennoscandian deciduous swamp woods

91. Forests of Temperate Europe

- 9110 *Luzulo-Fagetum* beechforests
- 9120 Atlantic acidophilous beech forests with *Ilex* and sometimes also *Taxus* in the shrublayer (*Quercion robori-petraeae* or *Ilici-Fagenion*)
- 9130 *Asperulo-Fagetum* beechforests
- 9140 Medio-European subalpine beechwoods with *Acer* and *Rumex arifolius*
- 9150 Medio-European limestone beechforests of the *Cephalanthero-Fagion*
- 9160 Sub-Atlantic and medio-European oak or oak-hornbeam forests of the *Carpinion betuli*
- 9170 *Galio-Carpinetum* oak-hornbeam forests
- 9180 * *Tilio-Acerion* forests of slopes, screes and ravines
- 9190 Old acidophilous oak woods with *Quercus robur* on sandy plains
- 91A0 Old sessile oak woods with *Ilex* and *Blechnum* in the British Isles
- 91B0 Thermophilous *Fraxinus angustifolia* woods
- 91C0 * Caledonian forest
- 91D0 * Bog woodland
- 91E0 * Alluvial forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno-Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*)
- 91F0 Riparian mixed forests of *Quercus robur*, *Ulmus laevis* and *Ulmus minor*, *Fraxinus excelsior* or *Fraxinus angustifolia*, along the great rivers (*Ulmion minoris*)

- 91G0 * Pannonic woods with *Quercus petraea* and *Carpinus betulus*
- 91H0 * Pannonian woods with *Quercus pubescens*
- 91I0 * Euro-Siberian steppic woods with *Quercus* spp.
- 91J0 * *Taxus baccata* woods of the British Isles
- 91K0 Illyrian *Fagus sylvatica* forests (*Aremonio-Fagion*)
- 91L0 Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (*Erythronio-carpinion*)
- 91M0 Pannonian-Balkan turkey oak –sessile oak forests
- 91N0 * Pannonic inland sand dune thicket (*Junipero-Populetum albae*)
- 91P0 Holy Cross fir forest (*Abietetum polonicum*)
- 91Q0 Western Carpathian calcicolous *Pinus sylvestris* forests
- 91R0 Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (*Genisto januensis-Pinetum*)
- 91T0 Central European lichen Scots pine forests
- 91U0 Sarmatic steppe pine forest
- 91V0 Dacian Beechforests (*Symphyto-Fagion*)

92. Mediterranean deciduous forests

- 9210 * Apennine beechforests with *Taxus* and *Ilex*
- 9220 * Apennine beechforests with *Abies alba* and beechforests with *Abies nebrodensis*
- 9230 Galicio-Portuguese oak woods with *Quercus robur* and *Quercus pyrenaica*
- 9240 *Quercus faginea* and *Quercus canariensis* Iberian woods
- 9250 *Quercus trojana* woods
- 9260 *Castanea sativa* woods
- 9270 Hellenic beechforests with *Abies borisii-regis*
- 9280 *Quercus frainetto* woods
- 9290 *Cupressus* forests (*Acero-Cupression*)
- 92A0 *Salix alba* and *Populus alba* galleries
- 92B0 Riparian formations on intermittent Mediterranean water courses with *Rhododendron ponticum*, *Salix* and others
- 92C0 *Platanus orientalis* and *Liquidambar orientalis* woods (*Platanion orientalis*)
- 92D0 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (*Nerio-Tamaricetea* and *Securinegion tinctoriae*)

93. Mediterranean sclerophyllous forests

- 9310 Aegean *Quercus brachyphylla* woods
- 9320 *Olea* and *Ceratonia* forests
- 9330 *Quercus suber* forests
- 9340 *Quercus ilex* and *Quercus rotundifolia* forests

- 9350 *Quercus macrolepis* forests
- 9360 * Macaronesian laurel forests (*Laurus, Ocotea*)
- 9370 * Palm groves of *Phoenix*
- 9380 Forests of *Ilex aquifolium*
- 9390 * Scrub and low forest vegetation with *Quercus alnifolia*
- 93A0 Woodlands with *Quercus infectoria* (*Anagyro foetidae-Quercetum infectoriae*)

94. Temperate mountainous coniferous forests

- 9410 Acidophilous *Picea* forests of the montane to alpine levels (*Vaccinio-Piceetea*)
- 9420 Alpine *Larix decidua* and/or *Pinus cembra* forests
- 9430 Subalpine and montane *Pinus uncinata* forests (* if on gypsum or limestone)

95. Mediterranean and Macaronesian mountainous coniferous forests

- 9510 * Southern Apennine *Abies alba* forests
- 9520 *Abies pinsapo* forests
- 9530 * (Sub-) Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines
- 9540 Mediterranean pine forests with endemic Mesogean pines
- 9550 Canarian endemic pine forests
- 9560 * Endemic forests with *Juniperus* spp.
- 9570 * *Tetraclinis articulata* forests
- 9580 * Mediterranean *Taxus baccata* woods
- 9590 * *Cedrus brevifolia* forests (*Cedrosetum brevifoliae*)

ANNEX II

**ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES OF COMMUNITY INTEREST
WHOSE CONSERVATION REQUIRES THE DESIGNATION OF
SPECIAL AREAS OF CONSERVATION**

Interpretation

(a) Annex II follows on from Annex I for the establishment of a consistent network of special areas of conservation.

(b) The species listed in this Annex are indicated:

— by the name of the species or subspecies, or

— by all the species belonging to a higher taxon or to a designated part of that taxon. The abbreviation ‘spp.’ after the name of a family or genus designates all the species belonging to that family or genus.

(c) Symbols

An asterisk (*) before the name of a species indicates that it is a priority species.

Most species listed in this Annex are also listed in Annex IV. Where a species appears in this Annex but does not appear in either Annex IV or Annex V, the species name is followed by the symbol (o); where a species which appears in this Annex also appears in Annex V but does not appear in Annex IV, its name is followed by the symbol (V).

(a) **ANIMALS**

VERTEBRATES

MAMMALS

INSECTIVORA

Talpidae

Galemys pyrenaicus

CHIROPTERA

Rhinolophidae

Rhinolophus blasii

Rhinolophus euryale
Rhinolophus ferrumequinum
Rhinolophus hipposideros
Rhinolophus mehelyi

Vespertilionidae

Barbastella barbastellus
Miniopterus schreibersi
Myotis bechsteini
Myotis blythii
Myotis capaccinii
Myotis dasycneme
Myotis emarginatus
Myotis myotis

Pteropodidae

Rousettus aegyptiacus

RODENTIA

Sciuridae

* *Marmota marmota latirostris*
* *Pteromys volans* (*Sciuropterus russicus*)
Spermophilus citellus (*Citellus citellus*)
* *Spermophilus suslicus* (*Citellus suslicus*)

Castoridae

Castor fiber (except the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Finnish and Swedish populations)

Microtidae

Microtus cabrae
* *Microtus oeconomus arenicola*
* *Microtus oeconomus mehelyi*
Microtus tatricus

Zapodidae

Sicista subtilis

CARNIVORA

Canidae

* *Alopex lagopus*
* *Canis lupus* (except the Estonian population; Greek populations: only south of the 39th parallel; Spanish populations: only those south of the Duero; Latvian, Lithuanian and Finnish populations).

Ursidae

* *Ursus arctos* (except the Estonian, Finnish, and Swedish populations)

Mustelidae

- * *Gulo gulo*
- Lutra lutra*
- Mustela eversmannii*
- * *Mustela lutreola*

Felidae

- Lynx lynx* (except the Estonian, Latvian and Finnish populations)
- * *Lynx pardinus*

Phocidae

- Halichoerus grypus* (V)
- * *Monachus monachus*
- Phoca hispida bottnica* (V)
- * *Phoca hispida saimensis*
- Phoca vitulina* (V)

ARTIODACTYLA

Cervidae

- * *Cervus elaphus corsicanus*
- Rangifer tarandus fennicus* (o)

Bovidae

- * *Bison bonasus*
- Capra aegagrus* (natural populations)
- * *Capra pyrenaica pyrenaica*
- Ovis gmelini musimon* (*Ovis ammon musimon*) (natural populations - Corsica and Sardinia)
- Ovis orientalis ophion* (*Ovis gmelini ophion*)
- * *Rupicapra pyrenaica ornata* (*Rupicapra rupicapra ornata*)
- Rupicapra rupicapra balcanica*
- * *Rupicapra rupicapra tatraica*

CETACEA

- Phocoena phocoena*
- Tursiops truncatus*

REPTILES

CHELONIA (TESTUDINES)

Testudinidae

- Testudo graeca*
- Testudo hermanni*
- Testudo marginata*

Cheloniidae

- * *Caretta caretta*

* *Chelonia mydas*

Emydidae

Emys orbicularis
Mauremys caspica
Mauremys leprosa

SAURIA

Lacertidae

Lacerta bonnali (*Lacerta monticola*)
Lacerta monticola
Lacerta schreiberi
Gallotia galloti insulanagae
* *Gallotia simonyi*
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 ursinii (except *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*)
* *Vipera ursinii rakosiensis*

AMPHIBIANS

CAUDATA

Salamandridae

Chioglossa lusitanica
Mertensiella luschani (*Salamandra luschani*)
* *Salamandra aurorae* (*Salamandra atra aurorae*)
Salamandrina terdigitata
Triturus carnifex (*Triturus cristatus carnifex*)
Triturus cristatus (*Triturus cristatus cristatus*)
Triturus dobrogicus (*Triturus cristatus dobrogicus*)
Triturus karelinii (*Triturus cristatus karelinii*)

Triturus montandoni

Proteidae

* *Proteus anguinus*

Plethodontidae

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

ANURA

Discoglossidae

* *Alytes muletensis*
Bombina bombina
Bombina variegata
Discoglossus galganoi (including *Discoglossus 'jeanneae'*)
Discoglossus montalentii
Discoglossus sardus

Ranidae

Rana latastei

Pelobatidae

* *Pelobates fuscus insubricus*

FISH

PETROMYZONIFORMES

Petromyzonidae

Eudontomyzon spp. (o)
Lampetra fluviatilis (V) (except the Finnish and Swedish populations)
Lampetra planeri (o) (except the Estonian, Finnish, and Swedish populations)
Lethenteron zanandreaei (V)
Petromyzon marinus (o) (except the Swedish populations)

ACIPENSERIFORMES

Acipenseridae

* *Acipenser naccarii*
* *Acipenser sturio*

CLUPEIFORMES

Clupeidae

Alosa spp. (V)

SALMONIFORMES

Salmonidae

- Hucho hucho* (natural populations) (V)
- Salmo macrostigma* (o)
- Salmo marmoratus* (o)
- Salmo salar* (only in freshwater) (V) (except the Finnish populations)

Coregonidae

- * *Coregonus oxyrhynchus* (anadromous populations in certain sectors of the North Sea)

Umbridae

- Umbra krameri* (o)

CYPRINIFORMES

Cyprinidae

- Alburnus albidus* (o) (*Alburnus vulturius*)
- Anaecypris hispanica*
- Aspius aspius* (V) (except the Finnish populations)
- Barbus comiza* (V)
- Barbus meridionalis* (V)
- Barbus plebejus* (V)
- Chalcalburnus chalcoides* (o)
- Chondrostoma genei* (o)
- Chondrostoma lusitanicum* (o)
- Chondrostoma polylepis* (o) (including *C. willkommi*)
- Chondrostoma soetta* (o)
- Chondrostoma toxostoma* (o)
- Gobio albipinnatus* (o)
- Gobio kessleri* (o)
- Gobio uranoscopus* (o)
- Iberocypris palaciosi* (o)
- * *Ladigesocypris ghigii* (o)
- Leuciscus lucumonis* (o)
- Leuciscus souffia* (o)
- Pelecus cultratus* (V)
- Phoxinellus* spp. (o)
- * *Phoxinus percnurus*
- Rhodeus sericeus amarus* (o)
- Rutilus pigus* (V)
- Rutilus rubilio* (o)
- Rutilus arcasii* (o)
- Rutilus macrolepidotus* (o)
- Rutilus lemmingii* (o)
- Rutilus frisii meidingeri* (V)
- Rutilus alburnoides* (o)
- Scardinius graecus* (o)

Cobitidae

- Cobitis elongata* (o)
- Cobitis taenia* (o) (except the Finnish populations)
- Cobitis trichonica* (o)
- Misgurnus fossilis* (o)
- Sabanejewia aurata* (o)
- Sabanejewia larvata* (o) (*Cobitis larvata* and *Cobitis conspersa*)

SILURIFORMES

Siluridae

- Silurus aristotelis* (V)

ATHERINIFORMES

Cyprinodontidae

- Aphanius iberus* (o)
- Aphanius fasciatus* (o)
- * *Valencia hispanica*
- * *Valencia letourneuxi* (*Valencia hispanica*)

PERCIFORMES

Percidae

- Gymnocephalus baloni*
- Gymnocephalus schraetzer* (V)
- Zingel* spp. ((o) except *Zingel asper* and *Zingel zingel* (V))

Gobiidae

- Knipowitschia* (*Padogobius*) *panizzae* (o)
- Padogobius nigricans* (o)
- Pomatoschistus canestrini* (o)

SCORPAENIFORMES

Cottidae

- Cottus gobio* (o) (except the Finnish populations)
- Cottus petiti* (o)

INVERTEBRATES

ARTHROPODS

CRUSTACEA

Decapoda

- Austropotamobius pallipes* (V)
- * *Austropotamobius torrentium* (V)

Isopoda

- * *Armadillidium ghardalamensis*

INSECTA

Coleoptera

- Agathidium pulchellum* (o)
- Bolbelasmus unicornis*
- Boros schneideri* (o)
- Buprestis splendens*
- Carabus hampei*
- Carabus hungaricus*
- * *Carabus menetriesi pacholei*
- * *Carabus olympiae*
- Carabus variolosus*
- Carabus zawadzskii*
- Cerambyx cerdo*
- Corticaria planula* (o)
- Cucujus cinnaberinus*
- Dorcadion fulvum cervae*
- Duvalius gebhardti*
- Duvalius hungaricus*
- Dytiscus latissimus*
- Graphoderus bilineatus*
- Leptodirus hochenwarti*
- Limoniscus violaceus* (o)
- Lucanus cervus* (o)
- Macroplea pubipennis* (o)
- Mesosa myops* (o)
- Morimus funereus* (o)
- * *Osmoderma eremita*
- Oxyporus mannerheimii* (o)
- Pilemia tigrina*
- * *Phryganophilus ruficollis*
- Probaticus subrugosus*
- Propomacrus cypriacus*
- * *Pseudogaurotina excellens*
- Pseudoseriscius cameroni*
- Pytho kolwensis*
- Rhysodes sulcatus* (o)
- * *Rosalia alpina*
- Stephanopachys linearis* (o)
- Stephanopachys substriatus* (o)
- Xyletinus tremulicola* (o)

Hemiptera

- Aradus angularis* (o)

Lepidoptera

Agriades glandon aquilo (o)
Arytrura musculus
* *Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria* (o)
Catopta thrips
Chondrosoma fiduciarium
Clossiana improba (o)
Coenonympha oedippus
Colias myrmidone
Cucullia mixta
Dioszeghyana schmidtii
Erannis ankeraria
Erebia calcaria
Erebia christi
Erebia medusa polaris (o)
Eriogaster catax
Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia (o)
Glyphipterix loricatella
Gortyna borelii lunata
Graellsia isabellae (V)
Hesperia comma catena (o)
Hypodryas matura
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
Xestia borealis (o)
Xestia brunneopicta (o)
* *Xylomoia strix*

Mantodea

Apteromantis aptera

Odonata

Coenagrion hylas (o)
Coenagrion mercuriale (o)
Coenagrion ornatum (o)
Cordulegaster heros
Cordulegaster trinacriae
Gomphus graslinii
Leucorrhinia pectoralis

Lindenia tetraphylla
Macromia splendens
Ophiogomphus cecilia
Oxygastra curtisii

Orthoptera

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

ARACHNIDA

Pseudoscorpiones

Anthrenochernes stellae (o)

MOLLUSCS

GASTROPODA

Anisus vorticulus
Caseolus calculus
Caseolus commixta
Caseolus sphaerula
Chilostoma banaticum
Discula leacockiana
Discula tabellata
Discus guerinianus
Elona quimperiana
Geomalacus maculosus
Geomitra moniziana
Gibbula nivosa
* *Helicopsis striata austriaca* (o)
Hygromia kovacsi
Idiomela (Helix) subplicata
Lampedusa imitatrix
* *Lampedusa melitensis*
Leiostyla abbreviata
Leiostyla cassida
Leiostyla corneocostata
Leiostyla gibba
Leiostyla lamellosa
* *Paladilhia hungarica*
Sadleriana pannonica
Theodoxus transversalis
Vertigo angustior (o)
Vertigo genesii (o)

Vertigo geyeri (o)
Vertigo moulinsiana (o)

BIVALVIA

Unionoida

Margaritifera durrovensis (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) (V)
Margaritifera margaritifera (V)
Unio crassus

Dreissenidae

Congeria kusceri

(b) **PLANTS**

PTERIDOPHYTA

Aspleniaceae

Asplenium jahandiezii (Litard.) Rouy
Rouy *Asplenium adulterinum* Milde

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 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

Asclepiadaceae

- Vincetoxicum pannonicum* (Borhidi) Holub

Boraginaceae

- * *Anchusa crisper* Viv.
- Echium russicum* J.F. Gmelin
- * *Lithodora nitida* (H. Ern) R. Fernandes
- Myosotis lusitanica* Schuster
- Myosotis rehsteineri* Wartm.
- Myosotis retusifolia* R. Afonso
- Omphalodes kuzinskyanae* Willk.
- * *Omphalodes littoralis* Lehm.
- * *Onosma tornensis* Javorka
- Solenanthes albanicus* (Degen & al.) Degen & Baldacci
- * *Symphytum cycladense* Pawl.

Campanulaceae

- Adenophora lilifolia* (L.) Ledeb.
- Asyneuma giganteum* (Boiss.) Bornm.
- * *Campanula bohémica* Hruby
- * *Campanula gelida* Kovanda
- * *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. subsp. *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 lumnitzeri* Wiesb.
Dianthus marizii (Samp.) Samp.
* *Dianthus moravicus* Kovanda
* *Dianthus nitidus* Waldst. et Kit.
Dianthus plumarius subsp. *regis-stephani* (Rapcs.) Baksay
Dianthus rupicola Biv.
* *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 lateriflora (L.) Fenzl.
Moehringia tommasinii Marches.
Moehringia villosa (Wulfen) Fenzl
Petrocoptis grandiflora Rothm.
Petrocoptis montsicciana O. Bolos & Rivas Mart.
Petrocoptis pseudoviscosa Fernandez Casas
Silene furcata Rafin. subsp. *angustiflora* (Rupr.) Walters
* *Silene hicesiae* Brullo & Signorello
Silene hifacensis Rouy ex Willk.
* *Silene holzmanii* Heldr. ex Boiss.
Silene longicilia (Brot.) Otth.
Silene mariana Pau
* *Silene orphanidis* Boiss
* *Silene rothmaleri* Pinto da Silva
* *Silene velutina* Pourret ex Loisel.

Chenopodiaceae

* *Bassia (Kochia) saxicola* (Guss.) A. J. Scott
* *Cremnophyton lanfrancoi* Brullo et Pavone
* *Salicornia veneta* Pignatti & Lausi

Cistaceae

Cistus palhinhae Ingram
Halimium verticillatum (Brot.) Sennen

Helianthemum alypoides Losa & Rivas Goday
Helianthemum caput-felis Boiss.
* *Tuberaria major* (Willk.) Pinto da Silva & Rozeira

Compositae

* *Anthemis glaberrima* (Rech. f.) Greuter
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.
Carlina onopordifolia Besser
* *Carduus myriacanthus* Salzm. ex DC.
* *Centaurea alba* L. subsp. *heldreichii* (Halacsy) Dostal
* *Centaurea alba* L. subsp. *princeps* (Boiss. & Heldr.) Gugler
* *Centaurea akamantis* T. Georgiadis & G. Chatzikyriakou
* *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 gadorensis G. Blanca
* *Centaurea horrida* Badaro
* *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 pulvinata (G. Blanca) G. Blanca
Centaurea rothmalerana (Arènes) Dostál
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*
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.
* *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
Tephrosieris longifolia (Jacq.) Griseb et Schenk subsp. *moravica*

Convolvulaceae

* *Convolvulus argyrothamnus* Greuter
* *Convolvulus fernandesii* Pinto da Silva & Teles

Cruciferae

Alyssum pyrenaicum Lapeyr.
* *Arabis kennedyae* Meikle
Arabis sadina (Samp.) P. Cout.
Arabis scopoliana Boiss
* *Biscutella neustriaca* Bonnet
Biscutella vincentina (Samp.) Rothm.
Boleum asperum (Pers.) Desvaux
Brassica glabrescens Poldini
Brassica hilarionis Post
Brassica insularis Moris
* *Brassica macrocarpa* Guss.
Braya linearis Rouy
* *Cochlearia polonica* E. Fröhlich
* *Cochlearia tatrae* Borbas
* *Coincya rupestris* Rouy
* *Coronopus navasii* Pau
Crambe tataria Sebeok
Diplotaxis ibicensis (Pau) Gomez-Campo
* *Diplotaxis siettiana* Maire
Diplotaxis vicentina (P. Cout.) Rothm.
Draba cacuminum Elis Ekman
Draba cinerea Adams
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.
Rhynchosinapis erucastrum (L.) Dandy ex Clapham subsp. *cintrana*
(Coutinho) Franco & P. Silva (*Coincya cintrana* (P. Cout.) Pinto da Silva)
Sisymbrium cavanillesianum Valdes & Castroviejo
Sisymbrium supinum L.
Thlaspi jankae A. Kern.

