

**VOLUME II. APPENDICES.**

**STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) OF THE  
TRANSNATIONAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME  
BALKAN – MEDITERRANEAN 2014-2020**

**SUBJECT: 2<sup>ND</sup> DELIVERABLE**

**“Appendices of SEA Draft “**



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**MANAGING AUTHORITY OF EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES  
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## APPENDIX I. SEA STRUCTURE. COMPLIANCE TO ANNEX 1 OF THE DIRECTIVE 2001/42/EC

Directive provision	Chapter in ER	Comment
a) Outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes	Chapter 3, Chapter 4	The final draft of the programme and the herein outlined priority axes.
b) Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation	Chapter 6	Including an assessment of environmental impact of the "zero-option".
c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected	Chapter 6	Most environmental data were analysed on a cross border base due to the character of the Programme.
d.) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	Chapter 3, Chapter 6	Chapter 6 includes an illustration of sites pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC (NATURA 2000 network) in the eligible border area. Country Specific Natura 2000 Sites are presented at Appendix II.
e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Chapter 3 Chapter 4	Due to the Cross Border character of the Programme the focus was set on EU and international regulations and frameworks. The national context is compliant to them.
(f) The likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;	Chapter 6, Chapter 7 Chapter 8	The assessment of likely significant effects on the environment was elaborated upon the available relevant information, based on the different stages of programme development. It resulted in an interactive process, leading to an optimized version of Programme.
g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Chapter 8	The suggested reformulations and amendments were provided to the Task Force and discussed within an iterative process. They have been mostly integrated into the final draft of the programme.

<p>h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling</p>	<p>Chapter 7, Chapter 8 Chapter 11</p>	<p>There is not any alternative for a fundamental change of the overall structure of the programme, as possible strategies and priority axes have to refer to Art 6 of the ERDF Regulation. The SEA team worked closely with the drafting team on the iterative assessment of different draft versions of the Programme (including different approaches to reach tie aims of the priority axes). This approach complies with the request of SEA-directive to "deliver an outline of the reasons for selecting alternatives".</p>
<p>i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10</p>	<p>Chapter 9</p>	<p>Environmental indicators will be an integrated part of the extended set of monitoring indicators, which will be concluded within a separate document by the future Monitoring Committee.</p>
<p>j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings</p>	<p>Chapter 2</p>	

## APPENDIX II. RELEVANT EUROPEAN PROGRAMMES, PLANS AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION

### APII.1 RELEVANT EUROPEAN PROGRAMMES AND PLANS

#### APII.1.1 COM(2010) 2020 FINAL: COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION EUROPE 2020: A STRATEGY FOR SMART, SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

The "E 2020" is the common strategy of the Member States (MS) of the EU, with a view to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion.

Europe 2020 puts forward three mutually reinforcing priorities:

**i. Smart growth: developing an economy based on knowledge and innovation.**

Smart growth means strengthening knowledge and innovation as drivers of our future growth.

This requires improving the quality of our education, strengthening our research performance, promoting innovation and knowledge transfer throughout the Union, making full use of information and communication technologies and ensuring that innovative ideas can be turned into new products and services that create growth, quality jobs and help address European and global societal challenges. But, to succeed, this must be combined with entrepreneurship, finance, and a focus on user needs and market opportunities.

**ii. Sustainable growth: promoting a more resource efficient, greener and more competitive economy.**

Sustainable growth means building a resource efficient, sustainable and competitive economy, exploiting Europe's leadership in the race to develop new processes and technologies, including green technologies, accelerating the roll out of smart grids using ICTs, exploiting EU-scale networks, and reinforcing the competitive advantages of our businesses, particularly in manufacturing and within our SMEs, as well through assisting consumers to value resource efficiency. Such an approach will help the EU to prosper in a low-carbon, resource constrained world while preventing environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and unsustainable use of resources. It will also underpin economic, social and territorial cohesion.

**iii. Inclusive growth: fostering a high-employment economy delivering social and territorial cohesion.**

Inclusive growth means empowering people through high levels of employment, investing in skills, fighting poverty and modernising labour markets, training and social protection systems so as to help people anticipate and manage change, and build a cohesive society. It is also essential that the benefits of economic growth spread to all parts of the Union, including its outermost regions, thus strengthening territorial cohesion. It is about ensuring access and opportunities for all throughout the lifecycle. Europe needs to make full use of its labour potential to face the challenges of an ageing population and rising global competition. Policies to promote gender equality will be needed to increase labour force participation thus adding to growth and social cohesion.

The EU needs to define where it wants to be by 2020. To this end, the Commission proposes the following EU headline targets:

- 75 % of the population aged 20-64 should be employed.
- 3% of the EU's GDP should be invested in R&D.
- The "20/20/20" climate/energy targets should be met (including an increase to 30% of emissions reduction if the conditions are right).
- The share of early school leavers should be under 10% and at least 40% of the younger generation should have a tertiary degree.
- 20 million less people should be at risk of poverty.

These targets are interrelated and critical to our overall success. To ensure that each Member State tailors the Europe 2020 strategy to its particular situation, the Commission proposes that EU goals are translated into national targets and trajectories.

The targets are representative of the three priorities of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth but they are not exhaustive: a wide range of actions at national, EU and international levels will be necessary to underpin them. The Commission is putting forward seven flagship initiatives to catalyse progress under each priority theme:

- "Innovation Union" to improve framework conditions and access to finance for research and innovation so as to ensure that innovative ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs.
- "Youth on the move" to enhance the performance of education systems and to facilitate the entry of young people to the labour market
- "A digital agenda for Europe" to speed up the roll-out of high-speed internet and reap the benefits of a digital single market for households and firms.
- "Resource efficient Europe" to help decouple economic growth from the use of resources, support the shift towards a low carbon economy, increase the use of renewable energy sources, modernise our transport sector and promote energy efficiency.
- "An industrial policy for the globalisation era" to improve the business environment, notably for SMEs, and to support the development of a strong and sustainable industrial base able to compete globally.
- "An agenda for new skills and jobs" to modernise labour markets and empower people by developing their of skills throughout the lifecycle with a view to increase labour participation and better match labour supply and demand, including through labour mobility.
- "European platform against poverty" to ensure social and territorial cohesion such that the benefits of growth and jobs are widely shared and people experiencing poverty and social exclusion are enabled to live in dignity and take an active part in society.

These seven flagship initiatives will commit both the EU and the Member States. EU-level instruments, notably the single market, financial levers and external policy tools, will be fully mobilised to tackle bottlenecks and deliver the Europe 2020 goals. As an immediate priority, the Commission charts what needs to be done to define a credible exit strategy, to pursue the reform of the financial system, to ensure budgetary consolidation for long-term growth, and to strengthen coordination within the Economic and Monetary Union.

## **APII.1.2 REGULATION (EU) No 1303/2013 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

The General Regulation 1303/2013 laying down common provisions on the Structural and Investment Funds (European Regional Development Fund , the European Social Fund , the Cohesion Fund , the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund , the European Regional development , the European Social Fund , the Cohesion Fund and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund ). Repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006

The General Regulation of the Structural Funds and Investment ( GRSF ) , but also individual regulations , affix the Cohesion Policy as an important vehicle for achieving strategy "Europe 2020 " ( " E2020 " ) . The " E 2020 " is the common strategy of the Member States ( MS ) of the EU, with a view to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth , with high levels employment , productivity and social cohesion . The Cohesion Policy is required to contribute decisively to fulfill the terms of the strategy of " E2020 " orienting actions of the thematic priorities.

The key points of the Regulations for the Structural Funds are:

### **Coherent strategic planning**

- Strengthening strategic planning , setting 11 thematic objectives that serve the objectives of the " E 2020 and the National Reform Programmes (NRPs) .
- Adoption of the Common Strategic Framework at Union level for all funds , seeking synergies and complementarities to achieve common goals.
- Corporate Pact 'new NSRF 2014-2020 ' between the Commission and each MS , setting out the commitments of partners at national and regional level .

### **Strict performance framework**

- Focus on performance and achieve the goals of " E2020 " based on milestones related targets outputs and outcomes for each priority axis of the Cooperation Programmes ( OPs ) .
- 6% of the budget of the relevant funds will be withheld as a performance reserve to be allocated during the interim review of the performance , the MS whose programmes and priorities will achieve intermediate goals ( milestones.
- Failure to achieve milestones may result in suspension of payments , while serious lag in achieving the objectives of a program may lead to corrections of public finances at the end of the programming period.

**Conditionality - conditions for payment of EU funding**

- Each MS must meet a range of conditions ( conditionality ) to ensure efficient use of resources and to ensure the flow of funds: ( a ) macro -economic conditions in line with the measures of the Stability and Growth Pact ( b ) of ante conditionality in relation to structural changes and goals of the NRP . Inability conditionality may lead to suspension of funding.

Cohesion policy is the main investment tool of the European Union in order to achieve the objectives of the 'Europe 2020 ' for employment, research and innovation , climate change / energy , education , the fight against poverty and social exclusion. For this reason the programming period 2014 -2020 applied for targeting resources to specific areas of development .



### **APII.1.3 REGULATION (EU) No 1299/201 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND COUNCIL**

This Regulation establishes the scope of the ERDF with regard to the European territorial cooperation goal and lays down specific provisions concerning that goal.

This Regulation defines, for the European territorial cooperation goal, the priority objectives and organisation of the ERDF, the criteria for Member States and regions to be eligible for support from the ERDF, the financial resources available for support from the ERDF, and the criteria for their allocation.

It also lays down the provisions necessary to ensure effective implementation, monitoring, financial management and control of cooperation programmes under the European territorial cooperation goal ("cooperation programmes"), including when third countries participate in such cooperation programmes.

Under the European territorial cooperation goal, the ERDF shall support the following components:

1. cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions to promote integrated regional development between neighbouring land and maritime border regions in two or more Member States or between neighbouring border regions in at least one Member State and one third country on external borders of the Union other than those covered by programmes under the external financial instruments of the Union;
2. transnational cooperation over larger transnational territories, involving national, regional and local partners and also covering maritime cross-border cooperation in cases not covered by cross-border cooperation, with a view to achieving a higher degree of territorial integration of those territories;
3. interregional cooperation to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy by promoting:
  - a) exchange of experience focusing on thematic objectives among partners throughout the Union, including in relation to the development of regions referred to in Article 174 TFEU on the identification and dissemination of good practices with a view to their transfer principally to cooperation programmes under the Investment for growth and jobs goal but also, where relevant, to cooperation programmes;
  - b) exchange of experience concerning the identification, transfer and dissemination of good practices in relation to sustainable urban development, including urban-rural linkages;
  - c) exchange of experience concerning the identification, transfer and dissemination of good practices and innovative approaches in relation to the implementation of cooperation programmes and actions as well as to the use of EGTCs;
  - d) analysis of development trends in relation to the aims of territorial cohesion, including territorial aspects of economic and social cohesion, and harmonious development of Union territory through studies, data collection and other measures

## APII.1.4 EUROPEAN TERRITORIAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

European Territorial Cooperation is an Objective of the Cohesion Policy and provides a framework for the exchange of experiences among local and regional actors from across Europe

Within this framework, Cohesion Policy encourages regions and cities from different EU Member States to work together and learn from each other through joint Programmes, projects and networks. During the Programming Period 2007-2013 European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) has been introduced as a fully-fledged objective of Cohesion Policy, along with Convergence and Regional Competitiveness and Employment and provides a framework for exchanging experience between regional and local bodies in different countries.

With a Community contribution of almost €7.8 billion for the sole internal borders, and approximately €9.4 billion by adding IPA-CBC and ENPI-CBC funding, territorial cooperation has reached a new scale and now comprehends 75 cross-border Programmes (including external EU borders), 13 transnational Programmes, one interregional Programme and the three networking Programmes URBACT, ESPON and INTERACT. The three 3 dimensions of European Territorial Cooperation are:

- **Cross-border Cooperation:** helps transform regions located on either side of internal or external borders of the European Union into strong economic and social poles. In particular, cross-border actions are encouraged in the fields of entrepreneurship, improving joint management of natural resources, supporting links between urban and rural areas, improving access to transport and communication networks, developing joint use of infrastructure, administrative cooperation and capacity building, employment, community interaction, culture and social affairs. Cross-border cooperation is essentially about "filling the gaps". It does so through agreed cross-border “analysis and response” strategies, specifically formulated and tailored for each border region.
- **Transnational Cooperation:** promotes cooperation among greater European regions, including the ones surrounding sea basins (e.g. Baltic Sea Region, North Sea, Mediterranean and Atlantic Area) or mountain ranges (e.g. Alpine Space) and facilitates coordinated strategic responses to joint challenges like flood management, transport and communication corridors, international business and research linkages, urban development and others. Special attention is given to outermost and island regions (e.g. Indian Ocean, Caribbean Area or Northern Periphery).
- **Interregional Cooperation:** provides a framework for the exchange of experiences between local and regional actors from across Europe in order to contribute to the EU’s strategies on growth, jobs and sustainable development. In addition, it aims at reducing disparities by matching less experienced regions with more advanced regions in the various policy fields such as innovation, demographic change, energy supply and climate change.

The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) is the unified European Union’s financial instrument aimed at aiding the Pre-Accession process for Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries, also called "Beneficiary

countries". It brings all past pre-accession support (Phare CBC, ISPA, SAPARD, CARDS, etc.) into one single funding instrument. Funds are allocated through five components:

- Transition Assistance and Institution Building;
- Cross- Border Cooperation;
- Regional Development;
- Human Resources Development;
- Rural Development.
- The Cross-border Cooperation component of IPA promotes:
- Cooperation between EU Member States and Candidate/ Potential Candidate Countries,
- Cooperation between Candidate and Potential Candidate Countries themselves and
- Participation of IPA beneficiary countries in Structural Funds' transnational cooperation Programmes (South East Europe and MED Programmes).

With the aim of reinforcing cooperation between member states and partner countries along the external border of the European Union, Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) is a key priority of the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The key objectives of the CBC strategy are to:

1. Promote economic and social development in border areas,
2. Address common challenges,
3. Ensure efficiency and secure orders,
4. Promote people-to-people cooperation.

The ENPI CBC approach is based on the principles of multiannual programming, partnership and co-financing and takes into account the specificities of the EC's external relations. Programmes involving regions on both sides of the EU's border share one single budget, common management structures, a common legal framework and implementation rules. The Programmes' structure is based on a fully balanced partnership between the participating countries. The Programmes are managed by an EU Member State regional or national authority.

In the new programming period 2014-2020 the target "European Territorial Cooperation" is still financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for the Member States (MS) aiming at promoting economic and social cohesion by cooperation and implementation of joint projects between member states with the EU. At the same time, through European Neighbourhood instruments (EMI) for neighboring countries and pre-accession Assistance (IPA II) for countries in pre-accession, the existing partnerships of our country and the neighboring states of the Black Sea and the southern and eastern

Mediterranean, and the Balkans is being strengthened respectively. Basic differentiation by previous programming period is the existence of a separate regulation for the target European Territorial Cooperation, under which certain provisions for the support of the cross-border, transnational co-operation, interregional (interregional) cooperation are defined.

For the programs under the objective "European Territorial Cooperation", it is estimated that 2.75 % of ERDF resources will be distributed. For Greece, the Managing Authority INTERREG, as Managing Authority of bilateral cross-border programs between our country Cyprus, Italy and Bulgaria (ERDF), as well as Albania, Macedonia and Turkey (finance IPA II) is called to design and submit these cooperation programs of Territorial Cooperation. Among the transnational cooperation Programs, it is allowed for the strengthening of economic, social and territorial cohesion of the Union and for the enhancement of the effectiveness of cohesion policy, the participation of third countries, through IPA funds Assistance (IPA II) and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), as long as financed actions, pursue the objectives of cohesion policy.

In terms of cooperation Program (OP) at least 80 % of ERDF resources in each cross-border and transnational program should concentrate on four (4) maximum thematic objectives from those referred to in the General Regulation of the Funds. However, investment priorities for specific programs of cross-border and transnational cooperation are defined, in addition to those listed in the General Rules, in Articles 5 and 6 Rules of the Territorial Cooperation Rule. For each OP of the Objective "European Territorial Cooperation", the implementation of the actions should be consistent with the eligibility of the operations rules and personnel costs, as defined in the relevant articles of the Regulation on the Objective of European Territorial Cooperation and the relevant delegated act 6.

Since more than one State Members are involved in the implementation of programs cooperation, which leads to greater administrative costs, the spending limit for the Technical Assistance will be greater for the objective of the European Territorial Cooperation from that for the 'Investment for growth and jobs'. Specifically, the total amount ERDF resources available for the Technical Assistance should not exceed 6% resources allocated to a cooperative project. For a program that does not exceed 50.000.000 €, the amount of ERDF resources available for the Technical Help should not exceed 7% of the resources allocated, but should not also be less than 1.500.000 € and more than 3.000.000 €.

The actions selected in a cross-border and transnational cooperation should be implemented by beneficiaries of at least two countries, of which a beneficiary must be a State Member. The actions selected in interregional cooperation should be implemented by beneficiaries of at least three countries, two of which should be State Members

The course, implementation and achievement of the targets set in each OP European Territorial Cooperation will be monitored and evaluated according to the performance framework and a series common output indicators, that will be selected from predefined list in the Annex of the ETC Regulation, as well as specific output and result indicators that will be selected specifically for each program. However, the OP of the objective "European Territorial Cooperation" do not participate in the evaluation process for allocating the performance reserve.

Within each OP European Territorial Cooperation, the Regulation enables actions to be implemented in an integrated spatial approach, using one or more of the tools of integrated approaches to spatial development.

More specific cooperation programs may include actions:

- a) local development initiative of local communities, which can be implemented at Cross border co-operation programs, provided that in the groups of local development representatives from at least two countries are involved, one of which is a State Member.
- b) sustainable urban development, and
- c) actions of integrated territorial investment for which the intermediary management and implementation authority must be either a legal form from the countries involved provided that public authorities participate in the authority), or include organizations from at least two participating countries or lastly, these actions are implemented through a European group Territorial Cooperation (EGTC).

**Under the European territorial cooperation goal, the ERDF shall support the following components:**

1. cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions to promote integrated regional development between neighbouring land and maritime border regions in two or more Member States or between neighbouring border regions in at least one Member State and one third country on external borders of the Union other than those covered by programmes under the external financial instruments of the Union;
2. transnational cooperation over larger transnational territories, involving national, regional and local partners and also covering maritime cross-border cooperation in cases not covered by cross-border cooperation, with a view to achieving a higher degree of territorial integration of those territories;
3. interregional cooperation to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy by promoting:
  - a) exchange of experience focusing on thematic objectives among partners throughout the Union, including in relation to the development of regions referred to in Article 174 TFEU on the identification and dissemination of good practices with a view to their transfer principally to cooperation programmes under the Investment for growth and jobs goal but also, where relevant, to cooperation programmes;
  - b) exchange of experience concerning the identification, transfer and dissemination of good practices in relation to sustainable urban development, including urban-rural linkages;
  - c) exchange of experience concerning the identification, transfer and dissemination of good practices and innovative approaches in relation to the implementation of cooperation programmes and actions as well as to the use of EGTCs;

- d) analysis of development trends in relation to the aims of territorial cohesion, including territorial aspects of economic and social cohesion, and harmonious development of Union territory through studies, data collection and other measures.

### **APII.1.5 EUROPEAN Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011.Integrated Maritime Policy**

Regulation (EU) No 1255/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2011 establishing a Programme to support the further development of an Integrated Maritime Policy establishes a Programme to support measures intended to promote the further development and implementation of the Union's Integrated Maritime Policy. The Union's Integrated Maritime Policy (IMF) fosters coordinated and coherent decision-making to maximise the sustainable development, economic growth and social cohesion of Member States, in particular with regard to coastal, insular and outermost regions in the Union, as well as maritime sectors, through coherent maritime-related policies and relevant international cooperation.

#### **General objectives.**

The Programme has the following general objectives:

- a) to foster the development and implementation of integrated governance of maritime and coastal affairs;
- b) to contribute to the development of cross-sectoral tools, namely Maritime Spatial Planning, the Common Information Sharing Environment (CISE) and marine knowledge on the oceans, seas and coastal regions within and bordering the Union, in order to develop synergies and to support sea or coast-related policies, particularly in the fields of economic development, employment, environmental protection, research, maritime safety, energy and the development of green maritime technologies, taking into account and building upon existing tools and initiatives;
- c) to promote the protection of the marine environment, in particular its biodiversity, and the sustainable use of marine and coastal resources and to further define the boundaries of the sustainability of human activities that have an impact on the marine environment, in particular in the framework of Directive 2008/56/EC (the Marine Strategy Framework Directive);
- d) to support the development and implementation of sea-basin strategies;
- e) to improve and enhance external cooperation and coordination in relation to the objectives of the IMP, on the basis of advancing debate within international forums; in this respect, third countries shall be urged to ratify and implement the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS);
- f) to support sustainable economic growth, employment, innovation and new technologies in maritime sectors and in coastal, insular and outermost regions in the Union.

#### **Cooperation objectives**

Within the objective **integrated maritime governance** the Programme shall:

- a) promote actions which encourage Member States and EU regions to develop, introduce or implement integrated maritime governance;
- b) promote cross-sectoral cooperation platforms and networks, including representatives of public authorities, regional and local authorities, industry, research stakeholders, citizens, civil society organisations and the social partners;
- c) enhance the visibility of, and raise the awareness of public authorities, the private sector and the general public, to an integrated approach to maritime affairs.

Within the objective **cross-sectoral tools**, the Programme shall foster the development of:

- a) the Common Information Sharing Environment for the Union maritime domain which promotes cross-sectoral and cross-border surveillance information exchange interlinking all user communities, in line with the principles of the Integrated Maritime Surveillance so as to reinforce the safe, secure and sustainable use of maritime space, taking into account the relevant developments of sectoral policies as regards surveillance and contributing, as appropriate, to their necessary evolution;
- b) maritime spatial planning and integrated coastal zone management, both important tools for the sustainable development of marine areas and coastal regions and both contributing to the aims of ecosystem-based management and the development of land-sea links, as well as facilitating Member State cooperation, for example as regards the development of experimental and other measures combining the generation of renewable energy and fish farming;
- c) a comprehensive and publicly accessible high quality marine data and knowledge base which facilitates sharing, reuse and dissemination of these data and knowledge among various user groups using existing data, thus avoiding duplication of the databases; for this purpose, the best use shall be made of existing Union and Member State programmes, including INSPIRE (1) and GMES (2).

Within the objective **protection of the marine environment** the Programme shall:

- a) support the protection and preservation of the marine and coastal environment, as well as prevent and reduce inputs to the marine environment, including marine litter, with a view to phasing out pollution;
- b) contribute to the health, biological diversity and resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems;
- c) facilitate coordination between Member States and other actors in implementing the ecosystem-based approach to the management of human activities and the precautionary principle;
- d) facilitate the development of methods and standards;
- e) promote actions for the mitigation of the effects of, and adaptation to, climate change on the marine, coastal and insular environment, with a particular emphasis on those areas that are most vulnerable in that respect;

- f) support the development of strategic approaches to research for the purpose of assessing the current state of ecosystems, thereby providing a basis for ecosystem-based management and planning at regional and national levels.

Within the objective **sea-basin strategies**, the Programme shall:

- a) support the development and implementation of integrated sea-basin strategies, taking into account a balanced approach in all sea basins as well as the specificities of the sea basins and sub-sea basins, and of relevant macro-regional strategies where applicable, and especially those in which an exchange of information and experience between various countries is already established and cooperation multinational structures exist;
- b) promote and facilitate the exploitation of synergies between the national, regional and Union levels, the sharing of information, including on methods and standards, and the exchange of best practices on maritime policy, including its governance and sectoral policies that have an impact on regional seas and coastal regions.

Within the objective **international dimension** the Programme shall:

- a) encourage continuing working in close cooperation with Member States on an integrated approach with third countries and actors in third countries sharing a sea basin with Member States of the Union, including on the ratification and implementation of UNCLOS;
- b) encourage dialogue with third countries, taking into account UNCLOS and the relevant existing international conventions based on UNCLOS;
- c) encourage the exchange of best practices complementing existing initiatives, taking into account the development of regional strategies at the sub-regional level.
- d) This cooperation objective shall be pursued in coherence with the cooperation instruments of the Union, taking into account the objectives of the national and regional development strategies.

Within the objective **growth, employment and innovation** the Programme shall:

- a) promote initiatives for growth and employment in the maritime sectors and in coastal and insular regions;
- b) promote training, education and career opportunities in maritime professions;
- c) promote the development of green technologies, marine renewable energy sources, green shipping and short sea shipping;
- d) (d) promote the development of coastal, maritime and island tourism.

### Eligible actions

The Programme may provide financial assistance for the following types of actions:



- a. projects, including test projects; studies; research and cooperation cooperative programmes, including education, professional training and retraining programmes;
- b. public information and sharing best practice, awareness raising and associated communication and dissemination activities, including publicity campaigns and events, and the development and maintenance of websites and relevant social networks and databases;
- c. conferences, seminars, workshops, and stakeholders fora;
- d. pooling, monitoring and visualisation of, and ensuring public access to, a significant amount of data, best practices and databases on Union-funded regional projects, including where appropriate through a secretariat established for one or more of these purposes which will facilitate the adoption of common uniform standards for data collection and processing;
- e. actions relating to cross-cutting tools, including test projects.

## **APII.2 EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMMES**

### **APII.2.1 7th EC Environment Action Programme**

European Parliament and Council published the decision 1386/2013/EU of 20 November 2013 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2020 'Living well, within the limits of our planet'.

The programme objectives to be achieved by 2020 are presented below

#### **Priority objective I: To protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital**

##### ***Specific Objectives***

- the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services, including pollination, are halted, ecosystems and their services are maintained and at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems have been restored,
- the impact of pressures on transitional, coastal and fresh waters (including surface and ground waters) is significantly reduced to achieve, maintain or enhance good status, as defined by the Water Framework Directive;
- the impact of pressures on marine waters is reduced to achieve or maintain good environmental status, as required by the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and coastal zones are managed sustainably;
- air pollution and its impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity are further reduced with the long-term aim of not exceeding critical loads and levels.
- land is managed sustainably in the Union, soil is adequately protected and the remediation of contaminated sites is well underway;
- the nutrient cycle (nitrogen and phosphorus) is managed in a more sustainable and resource-efficient way;
- forest management is sustainable, and forests, their biodiversity and the services they provide are protected and, as far as feasible, enhanced and the resilience of forests to climate change, fires, storms, pests and diseases is improved.
- This requires, in particular:
  - stepping up the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy without delay, in order to meet its fc
  - fully implementing the Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources ('), having due regard for Member States' specific circumstances, and ensuring that water quality objectives are adequately supported by source-based policy measures;
  - urgently increasing efforts, inter alia, to ensure that healthy fish stocks are achieved in line with the Common Fisheries Policy, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and international obligations. Combating pollution and establishing a Union-wide quantitative reduction headline target for marine

litter supported by source-based measures and taking into account the marine strategies established by Member States. Completing the Natura 2000 network of marine protected areas, and ensuring that coastal zones are managed sustainably;

- agreeing and implementing an EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change (:), including the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into key Union policy initiatives and sectors;
- strengthening efforts to reach full compliance with Union air quality legislation and defining strategic targets and actions beyond 2020;
- increasing efforts to reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter, to remediate contaminated sites and to enhance the integration of land use aspects into coordinated decision-making involving all relevant levels of government, supported by the adoption of targets on soil and on land as a resource, and land planning objectives;
- taking further steps to reduce emissions of nitrogen and phosphorus, including those from urban and industrial wastewater and from fertiliser use, inter alia, through better source control, and the recovery of waste phosphorus;
- developing and implementing a renewed Union Forest Strategy that addresses the multiple demands on, and benefits of, forests and contributes to a more strategic approach to protecting and enhancing forests, including through sustainable forest management;

## **Priority objective 2: To turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy**

### **Specific Objectives**

- the Union has met its 2020 climate and energy targets and is working towards reducing by 2050 GHG emissions by 80-95 % compared to 1990 levels, as part of a global effort to limit the average temperature increase below 2 °C compared to pre-industrial levels, with the agreement of a climate and energy framework for 2030 as a key step in this process.
- the overall environmental impact of all major sectors of the Union economy is significantly reduced, resource efficiency has increased, and benchmarking and measurement methodologies are in place. Market and policy incentives that foster business investments in resource efficiency are in place, while green growth is stimulated through measures to foster innovation;
- structural changes in production, technology and innovation, as well as consumption patterns and lifestyles have reduced the overall environmental impact of production and consumption, in particular in the food, housing and mobility sectors;
- waste is safely managed as a resource and to prevent harm to health and the environment, absolute waste generation and waste generated per capita are in decline, landfilling is limited to residual (i.e. non-recyclable and non-recoverable) waste, having regard to the postponements provided for in Article 5(2) of

the Landfill Directive (: and energy recover)' is limited to non-recyclable materials, having regard to Article 4(2) of the Waste Framework Directive (J);

- water stress in the Union is prevented or significantly reduced.

This requires, in particular:

- fully implementing the Climate and Energy Package and urgently agreeing on the Union's 2030 climate and energy policy framework, with due regard for the most recent 1PCC assessment report, taking into account the indicative milestones set out in the Low-Carbon Roadmap, as well as developments within the UNFCCC and other relevant processes.
- generalising the application of 'Best Available Techniques' in the context of the Industrial Emissions Directive and enhancing efforts to promote the uptake of emerging innovative technologies, processes and services;
- giving impetus to the public and private research and innovation efforts required for the development and uptake of innovative technologies, systems and business models which will speed up and lower the cost of transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient, safe and sustainable economy. Further developing the approach set out in the Eco-innovation Action Plan, identifying priorities for incremental innovation as well as system changes, promoting a larger market share of green technologies in the Union and enhancing the competitiveness of the European eco-industry. Establishing indicators and setting realistic and achievable targets for resource efficiency;
- developing measurement and benchmarking methodologies by 2015 for resource efficiency of land, carbon, water and material use and assessing the appropriateness of the inclusion of a lead indicator and target in the European Semester;
- establishing a more coherent policy framework for sustainable production and consumption including, where appropriate, the consolidation of existing instruments into a coherent legal framework. Reviewing product legislation with a view to improving the environmental performance and resource efficiency of products throughout their lifecycle. Stimulating consumer demand for environmentally sustainable products and services through policies which promote their availability, afford ability, functionality and attractiveness. Developing indicators and realistic and achievable targets for the reduction of the overall impact of consumption;
- (developing training programmes geared towards green jobs);
- increasing efforts to reach existing targets and reviewing approaches to green public procurement, including its scope, in order to increase its effectiveness. Establishing a voluntary green purchaser network for Union businesses;
- fully implementing Union waste legislation. Such implementation will include applying the waste hierarchy in accordance with the Waste Framework Directive and the effective use of market-based

instruments and other measures to ensure that: (1) landfilling is limited to residual (i.e. non-recyclable and non-recoverable) waste, having regard to the postponements provided for in Article 5(2) of the Landfill Directive; (2) energy recovery is limited to non-recyclable materials, having regard to Article 4(2) of the Waste Framework Directive; (3) recycled waste is used as a major, reliable source of raw material for the Union, through the development of non-toxic material cycles; (4) hazardous waste is safely managed and its generation is reduced; (5) illegal waste shipments are eradicated, with the support of stringent monitoring; and (6) food waste is reduced. Reviews of existing product and waste legislation are carried out, including a review of the main targets of the relevant waste directives, informed by the Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe, so as to move towards a circular economy; and internal market barriers for environmentally-sound recycling activities in the Union are removed. Public information campaigns are required to build awareness and understanding of waste policy and to stimulate a change in behaviour.

- improving water efficiency by setting and monitoring targets at river basin level on the basis of a common methodology for water efficiency targets to be developed under the Common Implementation Strategy process, and using market mechanisms, such as water pricing, as provided for in Article 9 of the Water Framework Directive and, where appropriate, other market measures. Developing approaches to manage the use of treated wastewater.

**Priority objective J: To safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and well-being**

***Specific Objectives***

- outdoor air quality in the Union has significantly improved, moving closer to WHO recommended levels, while indoor air quality has improved, informed by the relevant WHO guidelines;
- noise pollution in the Union has significantly decreased, moving closer to WHO recommended levels; (c) citizens throughout the Union benefit from high standards for safe drinking and bathing water.
- the combination effects of chemicals and safety concerns related to endocrine disruptors are effectively addressed in all relevant Union legislation, and risks for the environment and health, in particular in relation to children, associated with the use of hazardous substances, including chemicals in products, are assessed and minimised. Long-term actions with a view to reaching the objective of a non-toxic environment will be identified;
- the use of plant protection products does not have any harmful effects on human health or unacceptable influence on the environment, and such products are used sustainably.
- safety concerns related to nanomaterials and materials with similar properties are effectively addressed as part of a coherent approach in legislation;

- decisive progress is made in adapting to the impact of climate change.

This requires, in particular:

- implementing an updated Union air quality\* policy( aligned with the latest scientific knowledge, and developing and implementing measures to combat air pollution at source taking into account the differences between the sources of indoor and outdoor air pollution;
- implementing an updated Union noise policy aligned with the latest scientific knowledge, and measures to reduce noise at source, and including improvements in city design;
- increasing efforts to implement the Water Framework Directive, the Bathing Water Directive (') and the Drinking Water Directive (-), in particular for small drinking water supplies;Σημαντική βελτίωση της ποιότητας του ατμοσφαιρικού αέρα στην ΕΕ.
- continuing to implement REACH in order to ensure a high level of protection for human health and the environment as well as the free circulation of chemicals within the internal market while enhancing competitiveness and innovation, while being mindful of the specific needs of SMEs. Developing by 2015 a Union strategy for a non-toxic environment that is conducive to innovation and the development of sustainable substitutes including non-chemical solutions, building on horizontal measures to be undertaken by 2015 to ensure: (1) the safety of manufactured nanomaterials and materials with similar properties; (2) the minimisation of exposure to endocrine disruptors; (3) appropriate regulator)' approaches to address combination effects of chemicals and (4) the minimisation of exposure to chemicals in products, including, inter alia, imported products, with a view to promoting non-toxic material cycles and reducing indoor exposure to harmful substances;
- monitoring the implementation of Union legislation on the sustainable use of biocidal products and plant protection products and reviewing it, as necessary, to keep it up to date with the latest scientific knowledge;
- agreeing and implementing an EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change, including the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk management considerations into key Union policy initiatives and sectors.

#### **Priority objective 4: To maximise the benefits of Union environment legislation by improving implementation**

##### ***Specific Objectives***

- the public has access to clear information showing how Union environment law is being implemented consistent with the Aarhus Convention;
- compliance with specific environment legislation has increased;
- Union environment law is enforced at all administrative levels and a level-playing field in the internal market is guaranteed;

- citizens' trust and confidence in Union environment law and its enforcement is enhanced;
- the principle of effective legal protection for citizens and their organisations is facilitated.

This requires, in particular:

- ensuring that systems at national level actively disseminate information about how Union environment legislation is being implemented, and complementing such information with a Union level overview of individual Member States' performance;
- drawing up partnership implementation agreements on a voluntary basis between Member States and the Commission, involving local and regional participation where appropriate;
- extending binding criteria for effective Member State inspections and surveillance to the wider body of Union environment law, and further developing inspection support capacity at Union level, drawing on existing structures, backed up by support for networks of professionals such as IMPEL, and by the reinforcement of peer reviews and best practice sharing, with a view to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of inspections;
- ensuring consistent and effective mechanisms at national level for the handling of complaints about implementation of Union environment law;
- ensuring that national provision; on access to justice reflect the case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union. Promoting non-judicial dispute resolution as a means of finding amicable and effective solutions for disputes in the environmental field.

#### **Priority objective 5: To improve the knowledge and evidence base for Union environment policy**

##### ***Specific Objectives***

- policy-makers and stakeholders have a more informed basis for developing and implementing environment and climate policies, including understanding the environmental impacts of human activities and measuring the costs and benefits of action and the costs of inaction;
- the understanding of, and the ability to evaluate and manage, emerging environmental and climate risks are greatly improved.
- the environment science-policy interface is strengthened, including the accessibility of data for citizens and the contribution of citizens' science;
- the impact of the Union and its Member States in international science-policy fora is enhanced in order to improve the knowledge base for international environment policy.

This requires, in particular:

- coordinating, sharing and promoting research efforts at Union and Member State level with regard to addressing key environmental knowledge gaps, including the risks of crossing environmental tipping-points and planetary boundaries;

- adopting a systematic and integrated approach to risk management, particularly in relation to the evaluation and management of new and emerging policy areas and related risks as well as the adequacy and coherence of regulatory responses. This could help to stimulate further research on the hazards of new products, processes and technologies,
- simplifying, streamlining and modernising environmental and climate change data and information collection, management, sharing and re-use, including the development and implementation of a Shared Environmental Information System;
- developing a comprehensive chemical exposure and toxicity knowledge base which draws on data generated without animal testing where possible. Continuing the Union's coordinated approach to human and environmental biomonitoring including, where appropriate, standardisation of research protocols and assessment criteria;
- intensifying cooperation at international, Union and Member State level on the environment science-policy interface.

**Priority objective 6: To secure investment for environment and climate policy and address environmental externalities**

***Specific Objectives***

- (environment and climate policy objectives are achieved in a cost-effective way and are supported by adequate finance.
- (public and private sector funding for environment and climate-related expenditure is increased.
- the value of natural capital and ecosystem services, as well as the costs of their degradation are properly assessed and considered in policy-making and investments.

This requires, in particular:

- phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies at Union and Member State level without delay, and reporting on progress through the National Reform Programmes; increasing the use of market-based instruments, such as Member States' taxation policies, pricing and charging, and expanding markets for environmental goods and services, with due regard to any adverse social impacts, using an action-based approach, supported and monitored by the Commission, inter alia, via the European Semester;
- facilitating the development of, and access to, innovative financial instruments and funding for eco-innovation;
- adequately reflecting environment and climate priorities in policies and funding strategies to support economic, social and territorial cohesion;
- making dedicated efforts to ensure the full and efficient use of available Union funding for environmental action, including by significantly improving its early uptake under the Union's Multiannual Financial



Framework 2014-2020 and devoting 20% of the budget to climate change mitigation and adaptation through the mainstreaming of climate action and linking that funding to clear benchmarks, target setting, monitoring and reporting;

### **Priority objective 7: To improve environmental integration and policy coherence**

#### ***Specific Objectives***

- sectoral policies at Union and Member State level are developed and implemented in a way that supports relevant environment and climate-related targets and objectives.

This requires, in particular:

- integrating environmental and climate-related conditionalities and incentives in policy initiatives, including reviews and reforms of existing policy, as well as new initiatives, at Union and Member State level;
- carrying out ex-ante assessments of the environmental, social and economic impacts of policy initiatives at appropriate Union and Member State level to ensure their coherence and effectiveness;
- fully implementing the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive and the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive;
- using ex-post evaluation information relating to experience with implementation of the environment acquis in order to improve its consistency and coherence;
- addressing potential trade-offs in all policies in order to maximise synergies and avoid, reduce and, if possible, remedy unintended negative effects on the environment.

### **Priority objective 8: To enhance the sustainability of the Union's cities**

#### ***Specific Objectives***

- a majority of cities in the Union are implementing policies for sustainable urban planning and design, including innovative approaches for urban public transport and mobility, sustainable buildings, energy efficiency and urban biodiversity conservation.

This requires, in particular:

- agreeing on a set of criteria to assess the environmental performance of cities, taking into account economic, social and territorial impacts;
- ensuring that cities have information about, and better access to, financing for measures to improve urban sustainability;
- sharing best practice between cities at Union and international level in relation to innovative and sustainable urban development;

- in the context of ongoing Union initiatives and networks, developing and promoting a common understanding of how to contribute to improved urban environments by focusing on the integration of urban planning with objectives related to resource efficiency, an innovative safe and sustainable low-carbon economy, sustainable urban land-use, sustainable urban mobility, urban biodiversity management and conservation, ecosystem resilience, water management, human health, public participation in decision-making and environmental education and awareness.

**Priority objective 9: To increase the Union's effectiveness in addressing international environmental and climate-related challenges**

***Specific Objectives***

- the outcomes of Rio + 20 are fully integrated into the Union's internal and external policies and the Union is contributing effectively to global efforts to implement agreed commitments, including those under the Rio conventions and to initiatives aimed at promoting the global transition towards an inclusive and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- the Union is providing effective support to national, regional and international efforts to address environmental and climate-related challenges and to ensure sustainable development;
- the impact of consumption in the Union on the environment beyond the Union's borders is reduced.

This requires, in particular:

- working as part of a coherent and comprehensive post-2015 approach to the universal challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development, and through an inclusive, collaborative process, towards the adoption of sustainable development goals that:
  - are coherent with existing internationally agreed goals and targets on, inter alia, biodiversity, climate change, social inclusion and social protection floors;
  - address, at national and international level, priority areas such as energy, water, food security, oceans and sustainable consumption and production, decent work, good governance and the rule of law;
  - are universally applicable, covering all three dimensions of sustainable development;
  - are assessed and accompanied by targets and indicators, while taking into account different national circumstances, capacities and levels of development, and
  - are consistent with, and supportive of, other international commitments, such as those concerning climate change and biodiversity;
- working towards a more effective UN structure for sustainable development, in particular its environmental dimension by:
  - further strengthening the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in line with the outcome of Rio + 20, building on the decision by the UN General Assembly to change the designation of the

- Governing Council of the UNEP to the UN Environment Assembly of the UNEP (~), while continuing to strive for an upgrade of the UNEP's status to that of a specialised Agency;
- supporting efforts to enhance synergies between multilateral environmental agreements, in particular in the chemicals and waste cluster and the biodiversity cluster; and
  - contributing to ensuring a strong and authoritative voice for the environment in the work of the High-Level Political Forum;
- strengthening the impact of various sources of funding, including taxation and domestic resource mobilisation, private investment, new partnerships and innovative financing sources, and creating options for using development aid to leverage those other sources of financing as part of a sustainable development financing strategy, as well as in the Union's own policies, including international commitments on climate and biodiversity finance.
  - Engaging with partner countries in a more strategic way, for example by focusing cooperation with:
    - strategic partners on the promotion of best practice in domestic environment policy and legislation and convergence in multilateral environmental negotiations;
    - countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy on gradual approximation with key Union environment and climate policy and legislation and on strengthening cooperation to address regional environmental and climate-related challenges.
    - developing countries to support their efforts to protect the environment, fight climate change and reduce natural disasters, and implement international environmental commitments as a contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development;
  - engaging in existing and new multilateral environmental and other relevant processes, in a more consistent, proactive and effective way, including through the timely outreach to third countries and other stakeholders, with a view to ensuring that commitments for 2020 are met at Union level and promoted globally, and to agree on international action to be taken beyond 2020, and ratifying and boosting efforts to implement all key multilateral environmental agreements well before 2020. Implementing the 10-year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production;
  - assessing the environmental impact, in a global context, of Union consumption of food and non-food commodities and, if appropriate, developing policy proposals to address the findings of such assessments, and considering the development of a Union action plan on deforestation and forest degradation;
  - promoting the further development and implementation of emissions trading schemes around the world and facilitating the linking of such systems;
  - ensuring that economic and social progress is achieved within the carrying capacity of the Earth, by increasing understanding of planetary boundaries, inter alia, in the development of the post-2015 framework in order to secure human well-being and prosperity in the long-term.

### **APII.2.2 EC Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC).**

EC Framework Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC) sets up the objective the development of a common atmospheric pollution strategy in ECs members. The Directive unifies the Directives (96/62, 99/30, 2002/3), too.

### **APII.2.3 EC Environmental Noise Directive 2000/49**

The Environmental Noise Directive aims to “define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to the exposure to environmental noise”. For that purpose several actions are to be progressively implemented. It furthermore aims at providing a basis for developing EU measures to reduce noise emitted by major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.

Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators Lden (day-evening-night equivalent level) and Lnight (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe. Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities. Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source.

## **APII.2.4 EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)**

EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) unifies a series of political and legal obligations related to water resources protection and management, as:

- EC Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)
- EC Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC)
- EC Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC)
- EC Bathing Waters Quality Directive (76/160/EEC)
- EC Potable Water Directive (80/778/EEC) and relevant Directive (98/83/EC)
- EC Seveso II Directive (96/82/EC)
- EC Integrated Prevention Pollution Control, I.P.P.C. (96/61/EC)
- EC Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC)
- EC priority substances Directive (2008/105/EC)
- EC dangerous substances Directive (2006/11/EC)

EU Water Directive (2000/60/EC) creates the framework for preservation and protection of the quantity and quality of all water bodies , aso:

- prevents deterioration, enhance and restore bodies of all water bodies.
- enhances sustainable management of water bodies through long term water resources protection policies.
- enhances water environment protection through reducing pollution from discharges and emissions of hazardous substances,
- protect, enhance and restore the status of all bodies of groundwater,
- prevents the pollution and deterioration of groundwater,
- enhances the management of extreme natural phenomena, floods and droughts..

For achieving these objectives the following targets are:

- achieving conservation or restoration of good status of surface waters and groundwaters until 2015,
- Unification and completion of European water related legislation.
- In order to Manage Water Bodies member States have to identify all the river basins, lying within their national territory and to assign them to individual river basin districts. River basins covering the territory of more than one Member State will be assigned to an international river basin district.
- The management plans for river basin districts be complemented by more detailed management programmes and plans for a sub-basin, a sector or a particular type of water.,
- an economic analysis of water use and a water use pricing should be implemented.

## APII.2.5 EC Floods Directive (2007/60/EC)

EC Floods Directive (2007/60/EC) ' (Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council “on the assessment and management of flood risks”) aims to establish a common framework for assessing and reducing the risk that floods within the European Union pose to human health, the environment, property and economic activity.

The proposed prevention and management measures are organised by river basin districts (which may cover several river basins), as established by the Water Framework Directive. The measures include the preliminary assessment of risks and the establishment of maps of areas at risk and flood management plans

- **Preliminary assessment** Member States must carry out a preliminary assessment of risks for each river basin district or part of a district located in their territory by 22 December 2011 at the latest. This includes gathering information on the boundaries of river basins in the district concerned, floods that have occurred in the past, the likelihood of future floods and the estimated consequences.
- **Flood risk maps** . Member States must draw up maps identifying all areas posing a risk of flooding and indicating the probability (high, medium or low) of flooding for each of those areas and the potential damage for local populations, property and the environment. These maps must be drawn up and published by 22 December 2013 at the latest. They must be reviewed every six years.
- **Flood risk management plans** Member States must prepare and implement flood risk management plans for each river basin district. Where the area concerned extends into several countries, the Member States must cooperate in preparing, as far as is possible, a single management plan. In preparing a management plan, appropriate levels of protection must be established for each river basin, sub-basin and stretch of coastline and measures must be drawn up to achieve those levels of protection. Management measures must focus on
  - reducing the probability of flooding (prevention of damages) and
  - the potential consequences of flooding (protection and elimination of floodings impacts).
  - Readiness in case of floodings (emergency plans etc)

They must cover prevention, protection and preparedness and must take account of relevant aspects, such as water management, soil management, spatial planning, land use and nature conservation. These measures must not increase flood risks in neighbouring countries unless these measures have been coordinated and a solution has been found among the Member States concerned. On the basis of the assessment, Member States must categorise river basins according to whether or not they have a significant potential flood risk. This assessment and the resulting categories assigned to river basins must be published and reviewed by 22 December 2018 and every six years thereafter.

## **APII.2.6 EC Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC),**

EC Urban Waste Water Directive (91/271/EEC), concerns the collection, treatment and discharge of urban waste water and the treatment and discharge of waste water from certain industrial sectors. Member States shall ensure that all agglomerations are provided with collecting systems and treatment for urban waste water, according to their population equivalent (p.e.) load and receiving water body. Receiving water bodies are classified as 'sensitive', 'regular' or 'non-sensitive'.

Member States shall ensure that, urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge to a water body (fresh-water and estuaries, coastal waters etc) according to their (p.e.) load, be subject to appropriate treatment as defined in the directive . For example, at the latest by 31 December 2005 for discharges to fresh-water and estuaries from agglomerations of between 2 000 and 10 000 p.e, Member States shall ensure that urban waste water entering collecting systems shall before discharge be subject to secondary treatment or an equivalent treatment.

## **APII.2.7 EC Marine Strategy Directive 2008/56/EC**

DIRECTIVE 2008/56/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 June 2008 establishes a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) within which Member States shall take the necessary measures to achieve or maintain good environmental status in the marine environment by the year 2020 at the latest. For that purpose, marine strategies shall be developed and implemented in order to:

- protect and preserve the marine environment, prevent its deterioration or, where practicable, restore marine ecosystems in areas where they have been adversely affected;
- prevent and reduce inputs in the marine environment, with a view to phasing out pollution as defined in Article 3(8), so as to ensure that there are no significant impacts on or risks to marine biodiversity, marine ecosystems, human health or legitimate uses of the sea.

Marine regions or subregions

Member States shall, when implementing their obligations under this Directive, take due account of the fact that marine waters covered by their sovereignty or jurisdiction form an integral part of the following marine regions:

- the Baltic Sea;
- the North-east Atlantic Ocean;

- the Mediterranean Sea;
- the Black Sea.

Member States may implement this Directive by reference to subdivisions at the appropriate level of the marine waters, provided that such subdivisions are delimited in a manner compatible with the following marine subregions:

- a) in the North-east Atlantic Ocean:
  - i. the Greater North Sea, including the Kattegat, and the English Channel;
  - ii. the Celtic Seas;
  - iii. the Bay of Biscay and the Iberian Coast;
  - iv. in the Atlantic Ocean, the Macaronesian biogeographic region, being the waters surrounding the Azores, Madeira and the Canary Islands;
- b) in the Mediterranean Sea:
  - i. the Western Mediterranean Sea; (ii) the Adriatic Sea;
  - ii. the Ionian Sea and the Central Mediterranean Sea;
  - iii. the Aegean-Levantine Sea.

Each Member State develops a sea strategy by reference to subdivisions at the appropriate level of the marine waters, based on: a) preparation, assessment and determining Good Environmental status (Appendix I), setting environmental targets (Appendix IV), setting monitoring programmes (Appendix V), b) implementing programmes of measures (Appendix VI) and c) public information, reporting and dissemination practices.



## **APII.2.8 2008 PROTOCOL ON INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN**

In conformity with the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols, the present protocol establish a common framework for the integrated management of the Mediterranean coastal zone and the necessary measures to strengthen regional co-operation for this purpose are the following

The area to which the Protocol applies shall be the Mediterranean Sea area as defined by:

- a) the seaward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the external limit of the territorial sea of Parties; and
- b) the landward limit of the coastal zone, which shall be the limit of the competent coastal units as defined by the Parties.

The objectives of integrated coastal zone management are to:

- c) facilitate, through the rational planning of activities, the sustainable development of coastal zones by ensuring that the environment and landscapes are taken into account in harmony with economic, social and cultural development;
- d) preserve coastal zones for the benefit of current and future generations;
- e) ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, particularly with regard to water use;
- f) ensure preservation of the integrity of coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology;
- g) prevent and/or reduce the effects of natural hazards and in particular of climate change, which can be induced by natural or human activities;
- h) achieve coherence between public and private initiatives and between all decisions by the public authorities, at the national, regional and local levels, which affect the use of the coastal zone.

In implementing this Protocol, the following principles of integrated coastal zone management apply:

- a) The biological wealth and the natural dynamics and functioning of the intertidal area and the complementary and interdependent nature of the marine part and the land part forming a single entity shall be taken particularly into account.

- b) All elements relating to hydrological, geomorphological, climatic, ecological, socio-economic and cultural systems shall be taken into account in an integrated manner, so as not to exceed the carrying capacity of the coastal zone and to prevent the negative effects of natural disasters and of development.
- c) The ecosystems approach to coastal planning and management shall be applied so as to ensure the sustainable development of coastal zones.
- d) Appropriate governance allowing adequate and timely participation in a transparent decision-making process by local populations and stakeholders in civil society concerned with coastal zones shall be ensured.
- e) Cross-sectorally organized institutional coordination of the various administrative services and regional and local authorities competent in coastal zones shall be required.
- f) The formulation of land use strategies, plans and programmes covering urban development and socio-economic activities, as well as other relevant sectoral policies, shall be required.
- g) The multiplicity and diversity of activities in coastal zones shall be taken into account, and priority shall be given, where necessary, to public services and activities requiring, in terms of use and location, the immediate proximity of the sea.
- h) The allocation of uses throughout the entire coastal zone should be balanced, and unnecessary concentration and urban sprawl should be avoided.
- i) Preliminary assessments shall be made of the risks associated with the various human activities and infrastructure so as to prevent and reduce their negative impact on coastal zones.
- j) Damage to the coastal environment shall be prevented and, where it occurs, appropriate restoration shall be effected.

In conformity with the objectives and principles of this Protocol, and taking into account the relevant provisions of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the Parties shall:

- a) accord specific attention to economic activities that require immediate proximity to the sea;
- b) ensure that the various economic activities minimize the use of natural resources and take into account the needs of future generations;
- c) ensure respect for integrated water resources management and environmentally sound waste management;

- d) ensure that the coastal and maritime economy is adapted to the fragile nature of coastal zones and that resources of the sea are protected from pollution;
- e) define indicators of the development of economic activities to ensure sustainable use of coastal zones and reduce pressures that exceed their carrying capacity;
- f) promote codes of good practice among public authorities, economic actors and non-governmental organizations.

In addition, with regard to the following economic activities, it is agreed:

- a) Agriculture and industry,

to guarantee a high level of protection of the environment in the location and operation of agricultural and industrial activities so as to preserve coastal ecosystems and landscapes and prevent pollution of the sea, water, air and soil;

- b) Fishing,

- i. to take into account the need to protect fishing areas in development projects;
- ii. to ensure that fishing practices are compatible with sustainable use of natural marine resources;

- c) Aquaculture,

- i. to take into account the need to protect aquaculture and shellfish areas in development projects;
- ii. to regulate aquaculture by controlling the use of inputs and waste treatment;

- d) Tourism, sporting and recreational activities,

- i. to encourage sustainable coastal tourism that preserves coastal ecosystems, natural resources, cultural heritage and landscapes;
- ii. to promote specific forms of coastal tourism, including cultural, rural and ecotourism, while respecting the traditions of local populations;
- iii. to regulate or, where necessary, prohibit the practice of various sporting and recreational activities, including recreational fishing and shellfish extraction;

- e) Utilization of specific natural resources,

- i. to subject to prior authorization the excavation and extraction of minerals, including the use of seawater in desalination plants and stone exploitation;

- ii. to regulate the extraction of sand, including on the seabed and river sediments or prohibit it where it is likely to adversely affect the equilibrium of coastal ecosystems;
- iii. to monitor coastal aquifers and dynamic areas of contact or interface between fresh and salt water, which may be adversely affected by the extraction of underground water or by discharges into the natural environment;
- f) Infrastructure, energy facilities, ports and maritime works and structures, to subject such infrastructure, facilities, works and structures to authorization so that their negative impact on coastal ecosystems, landscapes and geomorphology is minimized or, where appropriate, compensated by non-financial measures;
- g) Maritime activities, to conduct maritime activities in such a manner as to ensure the preservation of coastal ecosystems in conformity with the rules, standards and procedures of the relevant international conventions.

For the prevention and control of the pressures to the coastal zone, the following measures have to be fulfilled:

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.** Taking into account the fragility of coastal zones, the Parties shall ensure that the process and related studies of environmental impact assessment for public and private projects likely to have significant environmental effects on the coastal zones, and in particular on their ecosystems, take into consideration the specific sensitivity of the environment and the inter-relationships between the marine and terrestrial parts of the coastal zone. In accordance with the same criteria, the Parties shall formulate, as appropriate, a strategic environmental assessment of plans and programmes affecting the coastal zone. The environmental assessments should take into consideration the cumulative impacts on the coastal zones, paying due attention, inter alia, to their carrying capacities.

**LAND POLICY.** For the purpose of promoting integrated coastal zone management, reducing economic pressures, maintaining open areas and allowing public access to the sea and along the shore, Parties shall adopt appropriate land policy instruments and measures, including the process of planning. To this end, and in order to ensure the sustainable management of public and private land of the coastal zones, Parties may inter alia adopt mechanisms for the acquisition, cession, donation or transfer of land to the public domain and institute easements on properties.

## **APII.2.9 EC Directive (2013/30/EC) on safety of offshore oil and gas operations**

The EU Directive (2013/30/EU) on safety of offshore oil and gas operations sets out the minimum requirements for preventing major accidents in offshore oil and gas operations and for limiting the consequences of any such accident.

The Directive will apply to future offshore oil and gas installations and operations and, following a slightly longer transitional period, will also apply to existing installations.

Its key objectives are:

- to prevent as far as possible the occurrence of major accidents and potential oil spills resulting from oil and gas operations;
- to establish minimum conditions for the safe exploration and production of oil and gas, thereby increasing protection of marine environments against pollution;
- to improve the response in the event of an incident; and
- where prevention is not achieved, for clean up and mitigation to be carried out to limit the consequences.

The general principles of risk management include a requirement for Operators to take "all suitable measures" to:

- prevent major accidents in offshore oil and gas operations; and
- limit consequences for human health and the environment in the event of a major accident.

"All suitable measures" is not defined. However, the Directive provides that "Operators should reduce the risk of a major accident as low as reasonably practicable, to the point where the cost of further risk reduction would be grossly disproportionate to the benefits of such reduction."

According to the best practices in the Union, operators and owners are encouraged to establish effective corporate safety and environmental policies and to give effect to them in a comprehensive safety and environmental management system and emergency response plan. In order to make suitable arrangements for major accident prevention, operators and owners should comprehensively and systematically identify all major accident scenarios relating to all hazardous activities that may be carried out on that installation, including impacts on the environment arising from a major accident. Those best practices also require an assessment of the likelihood and consequences and therefore the risk of major accidents, and also the measures necessary to prevent them and the measures necessary for emergency response, should a major accident nonetheless occur. The risk assessments and arrangements for major accident prevention should be clearly described and compiled in the report on major hazards. The report on major hazards should be complementary to the safety and health document referred to in Directive 92/91/EEC. The workers should be consulted at the relevant stages of the

preparation of the report on major hazards. The report on major hazards should have to be thoroughly assessed and accepted by the competent authority.

In relation to the Mediterranean Sea, in conjunction with this Directive, the necessary actions were undertaken for the Union to accede to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution Resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Continental Shelf and the Seabed and its Subsoil (I) ('the Offshore Protocol') to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean ('the Barcelona Convention'), which was concluded by Council Decision 77/585/EEC.

Member States (Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria & Albania) shall appoint a competent authority responsible for the following regulatory functions:

- a) assessing and accepting reports on major hazards, assessing design notifications, and assessing notifications of well operations or combined operations, and other similar documents that are submitted to it;
- b) overseeing compliance by operators and owners with this Directive, including inspections, investigations and enforcement actions;
- c) advising other authorities or bodies, including the licensing authority;
- d) making annual plans pursuant to Article 21 of the Directive ;
- e) producing reports;
- f) cooperating with the competent authorities or contact points pursuant to Article 27.

Member States shall ensure that the competent authority:

- a) acts independently of policies, regulatory decisions or other considerations unrelated to its duties under this Directive;
- b) makes clear the extent of its responsibilities and the responsibilities of the operator and the owner for the control of major accident risks under this Directive;
- c) establishes a policy, process and procedures for thorough assessment of reports on major hazards and notifications submitted pursuant to Article 11 as well as for overseeing compliance with this Directive within the jurisdiction of the Member State, including inspection, investigation and enforcement actions;
- d) makes the policy, process and procedures pursuant to point (c) available to operators and owners and makes summaries thereof available to the public;
- e) where necessary, prepares and implements coordinated or joint procedures with other authorities in the Member State to undertake the duties under this Directive; and

f) bases its policy, organisation and cooperation procedures on the principles set out in Annex III.

Member States shall ensure that the competent authority has adequate human and financial resources to carry out its duties under this Directive. Those resources shall be commensurate with the extent of offshore oil and gas operations of the Member States.

Member States may enter into formal agreements with appropriate Union agencies or other suitable bodies where available for the provision of specialist expertise to support the competent authority in carrying out its regulatory functions. For the purposes of this paragraph a body shall not be deemed suitable where its objectivity may be compromised by conflicts of interest.

### **APII.2.10 EC Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)**

Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives. establishes a legal framework for the treatment of waste within the Community. It aims at protecting the environment and human health through the prevention of the harmful effects of waste generation and waste management. It applies to waste other than gaseous effluents, radioactive elements, decommissioned explosives, faecal matter, waste waters, animal by-products, carcasses of animals that have died other than by being slaughtered, elements resulting from mineral resources.

In order to better protect the environment, the Member States should take measures for the treatment of their waste in line with the following hierarchy which is listed in order of priority:

- prevention
- preparing for reuse
- recycling
- other recovery, notably energy recovery;
- disposal.

Directive refers to waste management practices according to the above mentioned hierarchy strengthening the re-use and the prevention, recycling and other recovery of waste. Any natural or legal person who professionally develops, manufactures, processes, treats, sells or imports products (producer of the product) has extended producer responsibility. Storage and treatment of dangerous wastes should be managed in such a way to ensure environmental and health protection and hazardous wastes mixing in banned.

The competent authorities must establish one or more management plans to cover the whole territory of the Member State concerned. These plans contain, notably, the type, quantity and source of waste, existing collection

systems and location criteria. Prevention programmes must also be drawn up, with a view to breaking the link between economic growth and the environmental impacts associated with the generation of waste. These programmes are to be communicated by Member States to the European Commission.

### **APII.2.11 EC 2020 Biodiversity Strategy**

In March 2010, EU leaders recognised that the 2010 biodiversity target would not be met despite some major successes, such as establishing Natura 2000, the world’s largest network of protected areas. They therefore endorsed the long-term vision and ambitious headline target proposed by the Commission in its Communication ‘Options for an EU vision and target for biodiversity beyond 2010’

#### 2050 vision

By 2050, European Union biodiversity and the ecosystem services it provides — its natural capital — are protected, valued and appropriately restored for biodiversity's intrinsic value and for their essential contribution to human wellbeing and economic prosperity, and so that catastrophic changes caused by the loss of biodiversity are avoided.

#### 2020 headline target

Halting the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020, and restoring them in so far as feasible, while stepping up the EU contribution to averting global biodiversity loss.

The 2020 Biodiversity strategy includes six mutually supportive and inter-dependent targets that respond to the objectives of the 2020 headline target. These are:

#### Target 1

To halt the deterioration in the status of all species and habitats covered by EU nature legislation and achieve a significant and measurable improvement in their status so that, by 2020, compared to current assessments: (i) 100% more habitat assessments and 50% more species assessments under the Habitats Directive show an improved conservation status; and (ii) 50% more species assessments under the Birds Directive show a secure or improved status.

#### Target 2

By 2020, ecosystems and their services are maintained and enhanced by establishing green infrastructure and restoring at least 15 % of degraded ecosystems.



### Target 3\*

**A) Agriculture:** By 2020, maximise areas under agriculture across grasslands, arable land and permanent crops that are covered by biodiversity-related measures under the CAP so as to ensure the conservation of biodiversity and to bring about a measurable improvement(\*) in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by agriculture and in the provision of ecosystem services as compared to the EU2010 Baseline, thus contributing to enhance sustainable management.

**B) Forests:** By 2020, Forest Management Plans or equivalent instruments, in line with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) , are in place for all forests that are publicly owned and for forest holdings above a certain size\*\* (to be defined by the Member States or regions and communicated in their Rural Development Programmes) that receive funding under the EU Rural Development Policy so as to bring about a measurable improvement(\*) in the conservation status of species and habitats that depend on or are affected by forestry and in the provision of related ecosystem services as compared to the EU 2010 Baseline.

(\*) For both targets, improvement is to be measured against the quantified enhancement targets for the conservation status of species and habitats of EU interest in Target 1 and the restoration of degraded ecosystems under target 2.

(\*\*) For smaller forest holdings, Member States may provide additional incentives to encourage the adoption of Management Plans or equivalent instruments that are in line with SFM.

### Target 4:

**Fisheries:** Achieve Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) by 2015. Achieve a population age and size distribution indicative of a healthy stock, through fisheries management with no significant adverse impacts on other stocks, species and ecosystems, in support of achieving Good Environmental Status by 2020, as required under the Marine Strategy Framework Directive.

### Target 5:

By 2020, Invasive Alien Species and their pathways are identified and prioritised, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and pathways are managed to prevent the introduction and establishment of new Invasive Alien Species.

### Target 6:

By 2020, the EU has stepped up its contribution to averting global biodiversity loss

While this strategy serves as the main vehicle for EU action to address biodiversity loss and focus action where the EU has most value-added and leverage, reaching the 2020 target will require the full implementation of existing EU environment legislation, as well as action at national, regional and local level.

### **APII.2.12 Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC)**

The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring bio-diversity 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, by defining a common framework for conservation of natural habitats and habitats of species.

A coherent European ecological network of special areas of conservation is 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, enables 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. This network consists of SPA (Special Protection Areas), and SCI (Sites of Community Importance).

Each Member State proposes 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. The Commission establishes, in agreement with each Member State, a 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 shall take appropriate steps to

- to enhance management of site elements crucial for immigration, geographic distribution and genetic interchange of wild species.
- to establish a system of strict protection for the animal species listed in Annex IV (a) in their natural range, prohibiting:
  - all forms of deliberate capture or killing of specimens of these species in the wild;
  - deliberate disturbance of these species, particularly during the period of breeding, rearing, hibernation and migration;
  - deliberate destruction or taking of eggs from the wild;
  - deterioration or destruction of breeding sites or resting places.

### **APII.2.13 EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC)**

EC Birds Directive (2009/147/EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (this is the codified version of Directive 79/409/EEC as amended) is the EU’s oldest piece of nature legislation and one of the most important, creating a comprehensive scheme of protection for all wild bird species naturally occurring in the Union. Its was adopted unanimously as a response to increasing concern about the declines in Europe's wild bird populations resulting from pollution, loss of habitats as well as unsustainable use. It was also in recognition that wild birds, many of which are migratory, are a shared heritage of the Member States and that their effective conservation required international co-operation. The directive, gives special attention to wetlands, and recognises that habitat loss and degradation are the most serious threats to the conservation of wild birds. It therefore places great emphasis on the protection of habitats for endangered as well as migratory species (listed in Annex I), especially through the establishment of a coherent network of Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprising all the most suitable territories for these species. Since 1994 all SPAs form an integral part of the NATURA 2000 ecological network

The Birds Directive sets some general rules on hunting and introduces a wild birds protection regime by banning:

- activities that directly threaten birds, such as the deliberate killing or capture of birds.
- destruction of their nests and
- taking of their eggs, and
- associated activities such as trading in live or dead birds.

### **APII.2.14 UN and EU Strategy for adaptation to the climate change UNFCCC**

Adaptation to climate change is a universal challenge coordinated by the UN. The central strategy is the framework – convention of the UN for Climate Change (UNFCCC). This convention aims at the reduction of the total international greenhouse gases emissions by the specification of targets at a national level taking into account the “common but different responsibility”. This means that the nations who have emitted that largest proportion of GHG until now are obliged to pursue larger emissions reductions.

According to the UNFCCC (Kyoto Protocol), EU decided to set as a collective target the reduction of GHG emissions at 8% in relation with the 1990 baseline, between the years 2008 and 2012 (while the national targets for every Member State different in the framework of each individual responsibility).

In March of 2007 during the framework talks for the development of the Strategy E2020, the Member States Leaders approved an integrated approach for the energy policy which is targeted at both the abatement of

climate change and the increase to the energy supply security while boosting its competitiveness. In this context they placed a series of demanding targets for climate which must be met by 2020. These target are referred as the 20-20-20 targets.

According to the above, the member states have the following obligations :

- Decrease (at a EU level) the combined GHG emissions until 2020 at least 20% in relation with the 1990 baseline.
- Produce the 20% of the combined energy from renewable resources.
- Improve energy efficiency for primary energy consumption at 20% related to the expected levels.

### **APII.2.15 Energy Road-Map for 2050 (White Bible)**

On a long-range level a roadmap for the transition to a competitive economy of low carbon-emissions until 2050. The target of this Road-Map is the preparation of an economically efficient pathway for the reduction of the national emissions at 80-95% (in relation with the 1990 baseline) until 2050. The above road-map defines landmarks and provides guidance in relation to how Europe should proceed on a climate-friendly low carbon-emissions economy in the most efficient way.

### **APII.2.16 EC policy framework for climate and energy for the period 2020 to 2030**

EC policy framework for climate and energy for the period 2020 to 2030 is based on full implementation of the 20/20/20 targets and the following:

- An ambitious commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in line with the 2050 roadmaps. Delivery of this commitment should follow a cost-efficient approach which responds to the challenges of affordability, competitiveness, security of supply and sustainability, and which takes account of current economic and political circumstances.
- Simplification of the European policy framework while improving complementarity and coherence between objectives and instruments.
- Within this EU framework, providing flexibility for Member States to define a low-carbon transition appropriate to their specific circumstances, preferred energy mix and needs in terms of energy security and allowing them to keep costs to a minimum.
- Strengthening regional cooperation between Member States to help them meet common energy and climate challenges more cost-effectively while furthering market integration and preventing market distortion.

- Building on the momentum behind the development of renewables with a policy based on a more cost-efficient approach which reinforces the European dimension and has further integration of the internal energy market and undistorted competition at its core.
- A clear understanding of the factors that determine energy costs so that policy is based on facts and evidence so that we are clear what can be influenced through national and Union policy and what cannot. Ensuring that the competitiveness of business and affordability of energy for consumers are central in determining the objectives of the framework and the instruments to implement it.
- Improving energy security, while delivering a low-carbon and competitive energy system, through common action, integrated markets, import diversification, sustainable development of indigenous energy sources, investment in the necessary infrastructure, end-use energy savings and supporting research and innovation.
- Enhancing investor certainty by providing clear signals now on how the policy framework will change after 2020 and by ensuring that substantial changes to existing objectives and instruments do not take effect before this date.
- Fair sharing of efforts between Member States which reflects their specific circumstances and capacities.

The Commission also invites the Council and the European Parliament set up the following basic framework targets:

- a) EU should pledge a greenhouse gas emissions reduction of 40% , to be achieved within the ETS and non ETS sectors
- b) endorse an EU level target of at least 27% as the share of renewable energy to be consumed in the EU by 2030 and a energy reduction target around 25% on 2030
- c) postponing ETS 900 millions auction by 2019/2020

### **APII.2.17 Directive 2009/28/EU on the Promotion of Renewable Energy Use**

The Directive 2009/28/EU targets on the promotion of renewable energy use and the amendment and later abolition of 2001/77/EU καλ 2003/30/EU.

This Directive aims at the developmenet of a common framework for production and promotion of energy from renewable resources. According to this Directive each member state has set an estimated target for the percentage of energy produced by renewable resources from the gross total energy consumption on 2020. This target is consistent with the overall target «20-20-20» of the Union. Moreover the percentage of energy from renewable resources consumed in the transportation sector must equal at least 10% of the gross total energy consumed in this sector by 2020.

Every member state institutes a National Action Plan to set targets for the percentages of energy from renewable resources consumed in Transportation, Electricity production and Heating for 2020.

### **APII.2.18 Directives 2012/27/EU and 2010/31/EU on Energy Efficiency.**

Directives 2012/27/EU and 2010/31/EU on Energy Efficiency pose a common framework of measures for the promotion of energy efficiency by the Member States so that the target of energy conservation of 20% until 2020 can be met and the total energy consumption does not exceed 1.474 Million Tonnes of Oil Equivalent (TOE) of primary energy or the 1.078 TOE of final energy. The calculation of the above target “is equivalent with the realization of new conservation measures each year from Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 2014 until Dec 31<sup>st</sup> 2020 equal at least with 1,5% of per volume yearly sales of energy (to all consumers of all energy distributors or the retailers of energy as a mean of yearly sales of the last 3 years before Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 2013. The volume of sales of energy used in transportation can be excluded from the calculation partly or as a whole”.

## **APII.2.19 EU Strategy on adaptation to climate change**

The Commission in its strategy on climate change until 2020, proposes more specific actions in order to decrease the consequences of climate change and minimize the possibility of major and irreversible climate disturbance at a global level. In this context, after the EU and the Member States confirmed the 2 °C target (i.e. limit the future increase of the mean planet temperature to +2 °C compared with the pre-industrial levels in parallel with the reduction until 2050 of the global emissions at least 15% in relation with the 1990 emissions) they specified the following EU actions:

- Specification of targets for emissions reduction, aiming during the international negotiations to the 30% reduction of GHG emissions in the developed countries (in relation with the 1990 emissions) until 2020. The EU must make the explicit and independent commitment of reducing its internal emissions for at least 20% until 2020.
- Actions that arise from the EU energy policy and include the improvement of the energy performance of the EU at 20% , the increase of the renewable resources percentage to 20% until 2020 and the adaptation of a safer from environmental perspective policy, for carbon capture and storage in geological formations (CCS) including the development of 12 large scale demonstration plants in Europe until 2015.
- Need for strengthening the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) for greenhouse gas emissions by taking the following measures: increasing the availability of allowances for a period exceeding five years • extend the system to other gases and sectors • recognition of carbon capture and storage in geological formations • harmonization of procedures for allocating emission allowances between Member States • online system of compatible and binding systems of other states.
- Reducing emissions in the transport sector with the approval of the proposals on the inclusion of aviation in the ETS and tax on passenger cars according to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cars is also seen as a possibility, primarily to achieve the target of 120 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km. The reduction of GHG emissions from road freight transport and shipping, as well as reducing emissions lifecycle CO<sub>2</sub> in transport fuels, while boosting biofuels is considered important to strengthen the measures of the White Paper.
- Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in other sectors such as the residential and commercial buildings up to 30%. Parallel reduction of other gases, in particular through the implementation and strengthening measures in agriculture and forestry, and setting limits for methane emissions from gas engines etc, further restrict or ban the use of fluorinated gases • reduce emissions of oxides of nitrogen produced by combustion, and including emissions from large installations in the ETS.

- In the field of research and technological development is considered necessary to rapidly mobilize financial resources under the 7th EU Programme - Framework while increasing the budget for research after 2013 • Full implementation of action plans for energy technology and environmental technologies is also necessary.
- Implementation of the Strategic Guidelines on Cohesion in contributing to the development of sustainable transport and energy systems and promote techniques that respect the environment.
- Further actions in developed countries for the commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30% below 1990 levels by 2020 and actions by developing countries to achieve a reduction in absolute size of these emissions after 2020. Such actions can be implemented: a new approach to CDM a • Improved access to finance • with sectoral approaches • with quantified emission limits and with no commitments for least developed countries.

Having, therefore, set the basis of the strategy adopted in 2007 to limit climate change by 2020, the Commission adopted on 03/26/2013 an Advisory Notice (aimed at dialogue between Member States, etc.) the "International Agreement of 2015 climate change: the shaping of international climate policy after 2020. " The main points of this agreement are as follows:

- Enabling the necessary ambition for reducing global emissions·
- Enabling the contribution of all major economies and all sectors in the global mitigation effort·
- Mainstreaming climate change and the mutual reinforcement of processes and initiatives·
- Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide below 1990 levels by 2030, a reduction of approximately 25% compared to the emissions of 2010
- Need for full integration of issues of international politics in the broad range of policy areas, eg in regional and spatial planning, coastal zone management, etc.
- Promote a comprehensive and integrated approach to media application, including funding issues globally
- Promote the institution's Technology Centre and Network for Climate for the rapid diffusion of new and advanced technologies
- Promotion of mechanisms based on market eg Emissions trading etc

The most recent EU strategy for adapting to climate change was announced on 16.04.2013 by the European Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and the Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. In light of that, the effects of climate change are increasingly being felt in Europe, with global warming to be held in less than 2 ° C compared to pre-industrial levels, it is necessary to take measures to



adapt to all levels, from local to regional and national, to deal with the unavoidable impacts of climate change and the economic, environmental and social costs.

This strategy, sets some goals taking into account the impact of climate change on the planet, such as disruptions in supply chains or reduced access to raw materials, etc, dialogue and cooperation between the EU and neighboring countries and developing countries on adaptation :

**The overall objective** of the EU Strategy for the adaptation is to contribute to strengthening Europe's resilience to climate change. That is, increasing the preparedness and response capacity of the effects of climate change at local, regional, national and EU level, establishing a coherent approach and better coordination.

**Specific Targets** of the strategy are :

1. Promoting action by Member States
  - Action 1: Encourage all Member States to adopt comprehensive adaptation strategies
  - Action 2: Provide LIFE funding to support capacity building and step up adaptation action in Europe. (2013-2020).
2. Better informed decision-making
  - Action 4: Bridge the knowledge gap.
  - Action 5: Further develop Climate-ADAPT as the ‘one-stop shop’ for adaptation information in Europe.
3. Climate-proofing EU action: promoting adaptation in key vulnerable sectors
  - Action 6: Facilitate the climate-proofing of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), the Cohesion Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP).
  - Action 7: Ensuring more resilient infrastructure
  - Action 8: Promote insurance and other financial products for resilient investment and business decisions

On 8 December 2012 adopted at Doha, Qatar, the amendment of the Kyoto Protocol on:

- i. New obligations for the Parties which have agreed to commit to the second period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020.
- ii. A revised list of greenhouse gases will be referred by the parties during the second commitment period, and
- iii. Amendments to various articles of the Kyoto Protocol which relate to specific aspects of the first commitment period and should be updated during the second commitment period.

In this second commitment period, the Contracting Parties undertake to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 18% below 1990 levels in the eight years from 2013 to 2020, while the composition of the parts is different from the first season. The three mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol:

- a) International emissions trading,
- b) Clean Development Mechanisms
- c) Joint application,

remain in the second commitment period.

## APPENDIX III. NATURA 2000 - SITES

### AP.III.1 Bulgaria

The table below presents the Natura 2000 Network in Boulgaria

SITECODE/ Κωδικός	SITENAME/ Ονομασία	SITETYPE/ Τύπος (*)	AREA/ Έκταση (ha)
BG0000100	Plazh Shkorpilovtsi	B	5125.65
BG0000102	Dolinata na reka Batova	B	18459.24
BG0000103	Galata	B	1623.72
BG0000104	Provadiysko - Royaksko plato	B	50158.59
BG0000106	Harsovska reka	B	36756.7
BG0000107	Suha reka	B	62528.73
BG0000110	Ostrovi Sv. Ivan i Sv. Petar	B	30.04
BG0000113	Vitosha	C	27102.11
BG0000116	Kamchia	B	12919.94
BG0000117	Kotlenska planina	B	69058.92
BG0000118	Zlatni pyasatsi	B	1374.44
BG0000119	Trite bratya	B	1021.99
BG0000130	Kraymorska Dobrudzha	B	6520.74
BG0000132	Pobitite kamani	B	231.35
BG0000133	Kamchiyska i Emenska planina	B	63678.47
BG0000134	Choklyovo blato	B	280.86
BG0000136	Reka Gorna Luda Kamchia	B	2276.93
BG0000137	Reka Dolna Luda Kamchia	B	2460.7
BG0000138	Kamenitsa	B	1455.71
BG0000139	Luda Kamchia	B	6111.06
BG0000141	Reka Kamchia	B	158.84
BG0000143	Karaagach	B	64.16
BG0000146	Plazh Gradina - Zlatna ribka	B	1153.12
BG0000149	Rishki prohod	B	11861.5
BG0000151	Aytoska planina	B	29379.4
BG0000152	Pomoriysko ezero	A	921.53
BG0000154	Ezero Durankulak	B	5050.79
BG0000156	Shablenski ezeren kompleks	A	3174.93
BG0000164	Sinite kamani	B	12288.91
BG0000165	Lozenska planina	B	1294.42
BG0000166	Vrachanski Balkan	B	35981.25
BG0000167	Belasitsa	B	11587.77
BG0000168	Ludogorie	B	59447.46
BG0000169	Ludogorie - Srebarna	B	5223.8
BG0000171	Ludogorie - Boblata	B	4836.45
BG0000173	Ostrovche	B	6749.19
BG0000178	Ticha	B	2706.93
BG0000180	Boblata	B	3216.87
BG0000181	Reka Vit	B	5717.17

BG0000182	Orsoya	B	2949.41
BG0000190	Vitata stena	B	2630.19
BG0000191	Varnensko-Beloslavsko ezero	A	4687
BG0000192	Reka Tundzha 1	B	9503
BG0000194	Reka Chaya	B	650.62
BG0000195	Reka Tundzha 2	B	5953.32
BG0000196	Reka Mochuritsa	B	8702.83
BG0000198	Sredetska reka	B	707.78
BG0000199	Tsibar	B	2971.73
BG0000203	Tulovo	B	161.71
BG0000205	Straldzha	B	882.02
BG0000206	Sadievo	B	516.67
BG0000208	Bosna	B	16225.89
BG0000209	Pirin	C	40382.38
BG0000211	Tvardishka planina	B	38649.53
BG0000212	Sakar	B	132117.76
BG0000213	Tarnovski visochini	B	4434.61
BG0000214	Dryanovski manastir	B	2987.89
BG0000216	Emen	B	490.37
BG0000217	Zhdreloto na reka Tundzha	B	7856.99
BG0000218	Derventski vazvishenia 1	B	38696.5
BG0000219	Derventski vazvishenia 2	B	55036.13
BG0000220	Dolna Mesta	B	9514.7
BG0000224	Ograzhden - Maleshevo	B	27373.5
BG0000230	Fakiyska reka	B	4104.72
BG0000231	Belenska gora	B	5041.85
BG0000232	Batin	B	2691.05
BG0000233	Studena reka	B	5301.57
BG0000237	Ostrov Pozharevo	A	975.79
BG0000239	Obnova - Karaman dol	B	10750.81
BG0000240	Studenets	C	27946.08
BG0000241	Srebarna	C	1448.22
BG0000242	Zaliv Chengene skele	C	190.02
BG0000247	Nikopolsko plato	B	18503.18
BG0000254	Besaparski vazvishenia	B	6743.06
BG0000255	Gradinska gora	B	439.9
BG0000261	Yazovir Koprinka	B	876.33
BG0000263	Skalsko	B	2189.47
BG0000266	Peshtera Mandrata	B	1
BG0000269	Peshtera Lyastovitsata	B	1
BG0000270	Atanasovsko ezero	C	7210.02
BG0000271	Mandra - Poda	C	6139.17
BG0000273	Burgasko ezero	C	3066.9
BG0000275	Yazovir Stamboliyski	B	9355.55
BG0000279	Stara reka	B	146.17
BG0000280	Zlatarishka reka	B	67.69
BG0000336	Zlatia	B	3194.78
BG0000339	Rabrovo	B	910.82
BG0000340	Tsar Petrovo	B	1908.74

BG0000365	Ovchi halmove	B	1309.66
BG0000366	Kresna - Ilindentsi	B	48596.43
BG0000372	Tsigansko gradishte	B	9555.74
BG0000374	Bebresh	B	6821.91
BG0000377	Kalimok - Brashlen	B	7550.18
BG0000382	Shumensko plato	B	4490.62
BG0000393	Ekokoridor Kamchia - Emine	B	28054.79
BG0000396	Persina	B	25684.2
BG0000399	Bulgarka	C	23996.75
BG0000401	Sveti Iliyski vazvishenia	B	8464.27
BG0000402	Bakadzhitsite	B	4504.87
BG0000418	Kermenski vazvishenia	B	2107.81
BG0000420	Grebenets	B	9884.53
BG0000421	Preslavska planina	B	14060.01
BG0000424	Reka Vacha - Trakia	B	550.32
BG0000425	Reka Sazliyka	B	991.77
BG0000426	Reka Luda Yana	B	474.08
BG0000498	Vidbol	B	1305.14
BG0000500	Voynitsa	B	3107.14
BG0000501	Golyama Kamchia	B	216.69
BG0000503	Reka Lom	B	1441.13
BG0000507	Deleyna	B	2257.54
BG0000508	Reka Skat	B	408.59
BG0000509	Tsibritsa	B	962.68
BG0000513	Voynishki Bakadzhik	B	1138.94
BG0000516	Chernata mogila	B	13.07
BG0000517	Portitovtsi - Vladimirovo	B	664.38
BG0000518	Vartopski dol	B	987.42
BG0000519	Mominbrodsko blato	B	26.61
BG0000521	Makresh	B	2061.25
BG0000522	Vidinski park	B	1578.79
BG0000523	Shishentsi	B	572.85
BG0000524	Orizishteto	B	475.74
BG0000525	Timok	B	494.97
BG0000526	Dolno Linevo	B	31.62
BG0000527	Kozloduy	B	125.38
BG0000528	Ostrovska step - Vadin	B	301.29
BG0000529	Marten - Ryahovo	B	1172.74
BG0000530	Pozharevo - Garvan	B	6304.92
BG0000532	Ostrov Bliznatsi	B	606.25
BG0000533	Ostrovi Kozloduy	B	909.04
BG0000534	Ostrov Chayka	B	504.17
BG0000539	Gora Topolyane	B	67.55
BG0000552	Ostrov Kutovo	B	119.32
BG0000553	Gora Topolchane	B	66.58
BG0000554	Gora Zhelyu Voyvoda	B	71.99
BG0000567	Gora Blatets	B	47.85
BG0000569	Kardam	B	918.92
BG0000570	Izvorovo - Kraishte	B	1082.27

BG0000572	Rositsa - Loznitsa	B	1811.98
BG0000573	Kompleks Kaliakra	B	44128.26
BG0000574	Aheloy - Ravda - Nesebar	B	3928.38
BG0000576	Svishtovska gora	B	1917.2
BG0000578	Reka Maritsa	B	14693.1
BG0000587	Varkan	B	1
BG0000589	Marina dupka	B	1
BG0000591	Sedlarkata	B	1
BG0000593	Bilernitsite	B	64.51
BG0000594	Bozhia most - Ponora	B	227.9
BG0000601	Kalenska peshtera	B	377.38
BG0000602	Kabiyuk	B	286.87
BG0000605	Bozhkova dupka	B	1
BG0000607	Peshtera Mikre	B	1
BG0000608	Lomovete	B	32488.93
BG0000609	Reka Rositsa	B	1440.86
BG0000610	Reka Yantra	B	13900.41
BG0000611	Yazovir Gorni Dabnik	B	2539.29
BG0000612	Reka Blyagornitsa	B	1522.94
BG0000613	Reka Iskar	B	9458
BG0000614	Reka Ogosta	B	1365.74
BG0000615	Devetashko plato	B	14997.07
BG0000616	Mikre	B	15447.16
BG0000617	Reka Palakaria	B	3006.73
BG0000618	Vidima	B	1823.05
BG0000620	Pomorie	B	2085.15
BG0000621	Ezero Shabla - Ezerets	B	2623.53
BG0000622	Varnensko - Beloslavski kompleks	B	178.2
BG0000623	Taushan tepe	B	305.26
BG0000624	Lyubash	B	1267.04
BG0000625	Izvoro	B	7.04
BG0000626	Krushe	B	291.87
BG0000627	Konunski dol	B	779.06
BG0000628	Chirpanski vazvishenia	B	12321.42
BG0000631	Novo selo	B	815.91
BG0001001	Ropotamo	B	12815.82
BG0001004	Emine - Irakli	B	11282.8
BG0001007	Strandzha	B	118225.03
BG0001011	Osogovska planina	B	34513.24
BG0001012	Zemen	B	17758.04
BG0001013	Skrino	B	12755.46
BG0001014	Karlukovo	B	28841.93
BG0001017	Karvav kamak	B	17680.37
BG0001021	Reka Mesta	B	19401.69
BG0001022	Oranovski prolom - Leshko	B	13245.47
BG0001023	Rupite - Strumeshnitsa	B	10458.74
BG0001028	Sreden Pirin - Alibotush	B	68934.39
BG0001030	Rodopi - Zapadni	B	272851.41
BG0001031	Rodopi - Sredni	B	155107.68

BG0001032	Rodopi - Iztochni	B	217446.89
BG0001033	Brestovitsa	B	2670.58
BG0001034	Ostar kamak	B	15994.31
BG0001036	Balgarski izvor	B	2618.99
BG0001037	Pastrina	B	3551.58
BG0001039	Popintsi	B	20906.72
BG0001040	Zapadna Stara planina i Predbalkan	B	219753.26
BG0001042	Iskarski prolom - Rzhana	B	22693.26
BG0001043	Etropole - Baylovo	B	27448.25
BG0001307	Plana	B	2785.72
BG0001375	Ostritsa	B	4429.5
BG0001386	Yadenitsa	B	17016.21
BG0001389	Sredna gora	B	110373.64
BG0001493	Tsentralen Balkan - bufer	B	138363.82
BG0002001	Rayanovtsi	A	13185.83
BG0002002	Zapaden Balkan	A	146832.47
BG0002003	Kresna	A	23495.59
BG0002004	Dolni Bogrov - Kazichene	A	2251.19
BG0002005	Ponor	A	31377
BG0002006	Ribarnitsi Orsoya	A	475.43
BG0002007	Ostrov Ibisha	A	399.32
BG0002008	Ostrov do Gorni Tsibar	A	218.43
BG0002009	Zlatiyata	A	43498.73
BG0002010	Yazovir Pyasachnik	A	3178.32
BG0002012	Krumovitsa	A	11183.12
BG0002013	Studen kladenets	A	15995.24
BG0002014	Madzharovo	A	3550.13
BG0002015	Yazovir Konush	A	37.68
BG0002016	Ribarnitsi Plovdiv	A	145.77
BG0002017	Kompleks Belenski ostrovi	A	7009.77
BG0002018	Ostrov Vardim	C	1167.55
BG0002019	Byala reka	A	44626.65
BG0002020	Radinchevo	A	5785.73
BG0002021	Sakar	A	125722.28
BG0002022	Yazovir Rozov kladenets	A	1265.12
BG0002023	Yazovir Ovcharitsa	A	4306.28
BG0002024	Ribarnitsi Mechka	A	2582.34
BG0002025	Lomovete	A	33451.13
BG0002026	Derventski vazvishenia	A	34863.56
BG0002027	Yazovir Malko Sharkovo	A	1327.76
BG0002028	Kompleks Straldzha	A	2872.98
BG0002029	Kotlenska planina	A	99299.77
BG0002030	Kompleks Kalimok	A	9429.22
BG0002031	Stenata	A	79.73
BG0002038	Provadiysko-Royaksko plato	A	84031.5
BG0002039	Harsovska reka	A	35428.63
BG0002040	Strandzha	A	116389.43
BG0002041	Kompleks Ropotamo	A	3857.75
BG0002043	Emine	A	66750.52

BG0002044	Kamchiyska planina	A	88897.23
BG0002045	Kompleks Kamchia	A	10300.56
BG0002046	Yatata	A	144.5
BG0002048	Suha reka	A	25437.79
BG0002050	Durankulashko ezero	A	3355.98
BG0002051	Kaliakra	A	10902.8
BG0002052	Yazovir Zhrebchevo	A	2513
BG0002053	Vrachanski Balkan	A	30879.74
BG0002054	Sredna gora	A	99062.39
BG0002057	Besaparski ridove	A	14765.05
BG0002058	Sinite kamani - Grebenets	A	15844.64
BG0002059	Kamenski bair	A	1651.65
BG0002060	Galata	A	8043.61
BG0002061	Balchik	A	1560.03
BG0002062	Ludogorie	A	91389.06
BG0002063	Zapadni Rodopi	A	133572.45
BG0002064	Garvansko blato	A	324.27
BG0002065	Blato Malak Preslavets	A	372.22
BG0002066	Zapadna Strandzha	A	53821.15
BG0002067	Ostrov Golya	A	414.56
BG0002069	Ribarnitsi Zvanichevo	A	1570.55
BG0002070	Ribarnitsi Hadzhi Dimitrovo	A	446.53
BG0002071	Most Arda	A	15022.45
BG0002072	Melnishki piramidi	A	13580.05
BG0002073	Dobrostan	A	83655.44
BG0002074	Nikopolsko plato	A	22246.4
BG0002076	Mesta	A	20426.64
BG0002077	Bakarlaka	A	33507.89
BG0002078	Slavyanka	A	19433.05
BG0002079	Osogovo	A	24125.09
BG0002081	Maritsa - Parvomay	A	11513.09
BG0002082	Batova	A	38149.52
BG0002083	Svishtovsko-Belenska nizina	A	5439.8
BG0002084	Palakaria	A	15798.7
BG0002085	Chairya	A	1451.57
BG0002086	Orizishta Tsalapitsa	A	3674.62
BG0002087	Maritsa - Plovdiv	A	1108.81
BG0002088	Mikre	A	12383.19
BG0002089	Noevtsi	A	8474.89
BG0002090	Berkovitsa	A	2799.94
BG0002091	Ostrov Lakat	A	1260.94
BG0002092	Harmanliyska reka	A	4889
BG0002093	Ovcharovo	A	1478.04
BG0002094	Adata - Tundzha	A	5636.61
BG0002095	Gorni Dabnik - Telish	A	3398.51
BG0002096	Obnova	A	5422.21
BG0002097	Belite skali	A	4163.06
BG0002098	Rupite	A	8835.4
BG0002099	Kocherinovo	A	2434.84



BG0002100	Dolna Koznitsa	A	3994.52
BG0002101	Meshtitsa	A	3416.32
BG0002102	Devetashko plato	A	7894.78
BG0002103	Zlato pole	A	408.97
BG0002104	Tsibarsko blato	A	909.76
BG0002105	Persenk	A	16119.67
BG0002106	Yazovir Ivaylovgrad	A	19661.88
BG0002107	Boboshevo	A	4835.2
BG0002108	Skrino	A	2494.71
BG0002109	Vasilyovska planina	A	45472.79
BG0002110	Apriltsi	A	1935.27
BG0002111	Velchevo	A	2311.5
BG0002112	Ruy	A	17399.68
BG0002113	Trigrad - Mursalitsa	A	55340.95
BG0002114	Ribarnitsi Chelopechene	A	65.19
BG0002126	Pirin bufer	A	31801.32
BG0002128	Tsentralen Balkan bufer	A	71983.97

\*Sitetype A: SPA (Special Protection Areas), Sitetype B:SCI (Sites of Community Importance), Sitetype C: SCI/SPA

## AP.III.2 Greece

The following table presents the Natura 2000 sites network in Greece

SITECODE/ Κωδικός	SITENAME/ Όνομασία	SITETYPE/ Τύπος (*)	AREA/Έκταση (ha)
GR1110002	DASOS DADIAS - SOUFLI	A	41111.58

GR1110003	TREIS VRYSES	B	9912.62
GR1110004	FENGARI SAMOTHRAKIS, ANATOLIKES AKTES, VRACHONISSIDA ZOURAFA KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	16437.74
GR1110005	VOUNA EVROU	B	42372.5
GR1110006	DELTA EVROU	A	12557.92
GR1110007	DELTA EVROU KAI DYTIKOS VRACHIONAS	B	9857.56
GR1110008	PARAPOTAMIO DASOS VOREIOU EVROU KAI ARDA	A	25931.73
GR1110009	NOTIO DASIKO SYMPLEGMA EVROU	A	29275.36
GR1110010	OREINOS EVROS - KOILADA DEREIOU	A	48907.49
GR1110011	KOILADA ERYTHROPOTAMOU: ASVESTADES, KOUFOVOUNO, VRYSIKA	A	9587.12
GR1110012	SAMOTHRAKI: OROS FENGARI KAI PARAKTIA ZONI	A	21021.87
GR1120003	OROS CHAINTOU - KOULA KAI GYRO KORYFES	B	3491.99
GR1120004	STENA NESTOU	A	8752.99
GR1120005	AISTHITIKO DASOS NESTOU	B	2335.86
GR1130006	POTAMOS FILIOURIS	B	2058.44
GR1130007	POTAMOS KOMPSATOS (NEA KOITI)	B	423.65
GR1130008	MARONEIA - SPILAION	B	1.31
GR1130009	LIMNES KAI LIMNOTHALASSES TIS THRAKIS - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI KAI PARAKTIA ZONI	B	29455.98
GR1130010	LIMNES VISTONIS, ISMARIS - LIMNOTHALASSES PORTO LAGOS, ALYKI PTELEA, XIROLIMNI, KARATZA	A	18217.14
GR1130011	KOILADA FILIOURI	A	37565.9
GR1130012	KOILADA KOMPSATOU	A	16600.86
GR1140001	DASOS FRAKTOU	B	1090.05
GR1140002	RODOPI (SIMYDA)	B	6715.45
GR1140003	PERIOCHI ELATIA, PYRAMIS KOUTRA	B	7447.1
GR1140004	KORYFES OROUS FALAKRO	B	9845.62
GR1140008	KENTRIKI RODOPI KAI KOILADA NESTOU	A	105948.3
GR1140009	OROS FALAKRO	A	24961.75
GR1150001	DELTA NESTOU KAI LIMNOTHALASSES KERAMOTIS KAI NISOS THASOPOULA	A	14624.76
GR1150005	KORYFES OROUS PANGAIO	B	10345.47
GR1150008	ORMOS POTAMIAS - AKR. PYRGOS EOS N. GRAMVOUSSA	B	357.89
GR1150009	KOLPOS PALAIOU - ORMOS ELEFTHON	B	1168.27
GR1150010	DELTA NESTOU KAI LIMNOTHALASSES KERAMOTIS - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI KAI PARAKTIA ZONI	B	22484.63
GR1150011	OROS PANGAIO KAI NOTIES YPOREIES TOU	A	24384
GR1150012	THASOS (OROS YPSARIO KAI PARAKTIA ZONI) KAI NISIDES KOINYRA, XIRONISI	A	17592.29
GR1210001	OROS VERMIO	B	25555.14

GR1210002	STENA ALIAKMONA	B	3623.73
GR1220001	LIMNES VOLVI KAI LAGKADA - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	B	26947.81
GR1220002	DELTA AXIOU - LOUDIA - ALIAKMONA - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI - AXIOUPOLI	B	33676.35
GR1220003	STENA RENTINAS - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	B	2905.16
GR1220005	LIMNOTHALASSA ANGELOCHORIOU	C	377.2
GR1220009	LIMNES KORONEIAS - VOLVIS, STENA RENTINAS KAI EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	A	161631.33
GR1220010	DELTA AXIOU - LOUDIA - ALIAKMONA - ALYKI KITROUS	A	29647.09
GR1220011	LIMNOTHALASSA EPANOMIS	A	689.4
GR1220012	LIMNOTHALASSA EPANOMIS KAI THALASSIA PARAKTIA ZONI	B	830.38
GR1230001	LIMNI PIKROLIMNI	B	1089.35
GR1230002	YDROCHARES DASOS MOURION	B	774.92
GR1230003	LIMNI DOIRANI	A	2126.12
GR1230004	LIMNI PIKROLIMNI - XILOKERATEA	A	2012.31
GR1230005	PERIOCHI ELOUS ARTZAN	A	1717.78
GR1230006	PERIOCHI ANTHOFYTOU	A	3309.58
GR1240001	KORYFES OROUS VORA	B	40435.09
GR1240002	ORI TZENA	B	12576.93
GR1240003	OROS PAIKO	B	35252
GR1240004	LIMNI AGRA	B	1249.75
GR1240005	STENA APSALOU - MOGLENITSAS	B	6110.57
GR1240006	LIMNI KAI FRAGMA AGRA	A	1385.76
GR1240007	ORI TZENA KAI PINOVO	A	20066.86
GR1240008	OROS VORAS	A	79453.65
GR1240009	OROS PAIKO, STENA APSALOU KAI MOGLENITSAS	A	91735.74
GR1250001	OROS OLYMPOS	C	19139.59
GR1250002	PIERIA ORI	B	16640.29
GR1250003	OROS TITAROS	B	5325.05
GR1250004	ALYKI KITROUS - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	B	1440.56
GR1260001	LIMNI KERKINI - KROUSIA - KORYFES OROUS BELES, ANGISTRO - CHAROPO	B	78303.96
GR1260002	EKVOLES POTAMOU STRYMONA	C	1297.1
GR1260003	AI GIANNIS - EPTAMYLOI	B	327.29
GR1260004	KORYFES OROUS MENOIKION - OROS KOUSKOURAS - YPSOMA	B	23288.69
GR1260005	KORYFES OROUS ORVILOS	B	4871.04
GR1260007	ORI VRONTOUS - LAILIAS - EPIMIKES	B	6799.47
GR1260008	TECHNITI LIMNI KERKINIS - OROS KROUSIA	A	27712.64
GR1260009	KOILADA TIMIOU PRODROMOU- MENOIKION	A	29650.86
GR1260010	OROS BELES	A	25310.84
GR1270001	OROS CHOLOMONTAS	B	15543.63
GR1270002	OROS ITAMOS - SITHONIA	B	18031.62
GR1270003	CHERSONISOS ATHOS	B	33567.81

GR1270004	LIMNOTHALASSA AGIOU MAMA	C	633.15
GR1270005	OROS STRATONIKON - KORYFI SKAMNI	B	8128.17
GR1270007	AKROTIRIO ELIA - AKROTIRIO KASTRO - EKVOLI RAGOULA	B	532.82
GR1270008	PALIOURI - AKROTIRI	B	286.11
GR1270009	PLATANITSI - SYKIA: ΓΡΑΚΡ. RIGAS - AKR. ADOLO	B	988.96
GR1270010	AKROTIRIO PYRGOS - ORMOS KYPSAS - MALAMO	B	1150.97
GR1270012	OROS CHOLOMONTAS	A	26413.93
GR1270013	YGROTOPOI NEAS FOKAIAS	A	439.58
GR1270014	CHERSONISOS SITHONIAS	A	23451.17
GR1310001	VASILITSA	B	8012.78
GR1310002	VALIA KALNTA KAI TECHNITI LIMNI AOOU	A	14660.48
GR1310003	ETHNIKOS DRYMOS PINDOU (VALIA KALNTA) - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	B	6838.25
GR1310004	ORI ORLIAKAS KAI TSOURGIAKAS	A	10230.54
GR1320001	LIMNI KASTORIAS	B	4732.5
GR1320002	KORYFES OROUS GRAMMOS	C	34357.03
GR1320003	LIMNI ORESTIAS (KASTORIAS)	A	3833.35
GR1330001	OROS VOURINOS (KORYFI ASPROVOUNI)	B	764.05
GR1330002	ORI VOREIOU VOURINOY KAI MELLIA	A	17855.79
GR1340001	ETHNIKOS DRYMOS PRESPON	C	26613.06
GR1340003	ORI VARNOUNTA	C	6076.62
GR1340004	LIMNES VEGORITIDA - PETRON	B	12569.02
GR1340005	LIMNES CHEIMADITIDA - ZAZARI	B	4064.39
GR1340006	OROS VERNON - KORYFI VITSI	B	8202.13
GR1340007	LIMNI PETRON	A	6696.16
GR1340008	LIMNES CHEIMADITIDA KAI ZAZARI	A	5193.17
GR1410001	PERIOCHI LIMNIS TAVROPOY	B	2982.05
GR1410002	AGRAFA	B	9753.02
GR1420001	KATO OLYMPOS - KALLIPEFKI	B	12437.76
GR1420003	AISTHITIKO DASOS OSSAS	B	19580.19
GR1420004	KARLA - MAVROVOUNI - KEFALOVRYSO VELESTINOY - NEOCHORI	B	43435.5
GR1420005	AISTHITIKO DASOS KOILADAS TEMPON	C	1335.87
GR1420006	OROS MAVROVOUNI	A	37126.92
GR1420007	OROS OSSA	A	24125.98
GR1420008	KATO OLYMPOS, OROS GODAMANI KAI KOILADA RODIAS	A	24572.05
GR1420009	STENA KALAMAKIOY KAI ORI ZARKOY	A	4169.49
GR1420010	STENA KALAMAKIOY	B	474.19
GR1420011	PERIOCHI THESSALIKOY KAMPOY	A	95596.12
GR1420012	PERIOCHI FARSALON	A	4928.54
GR1420013	PERIOCHI TYRNAVOY	A	9476.99
GR1420014	PERIOCHI ELASSONAS	A	7369.38
GR1420015	DELTA PINEIOY	A	3359.16
GR1430001	OROS PILIO KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	31112.16

GR1430002	KOURI ALMYROU - AGIOS SERAFEIM	B	100.23
GR1430003	SKIATHOS: KOUKOUNARIES KAI EVRYTERI THALASSIA PERIOCHI	B	88.82
GR1430004	ETHNIKO THALASSIO PARKO ALONNISOU - VOREION SPORADON, ANATOLIKI SKOPELOS	B	249145.6
GR1430005	NISIA KYRA PANAGIA, PIPERI, PSATHOURA KAI GYRO NISIDES AGIOS GEORGIOS, NISOI ADELFOI, LECHOUSA, GAIDOURONISIA	A	12967.39
GR1430006	OROS OTHRYS, VOUNA GKOURAS KAI FARANGI PALAIOKERASIAS	A	31079.47
GR1430007	PERIOCHI TAMIEFTIRON PROIN LIMNIS KARLAS	A	12416.33
GR1430008	OROS PILIO	A	36193.78
GR1440001	ASPROPOTAMOS	B	20094.1
GR1440002	KERKETIO OROS (KOZIAKAS)	B	50431.17
GR1440003	ANTICHASIA ORI - METEORA	B	60625.02
GR1440005	ANTICHASIA ORI KAI METEORA	A	72047.1
GR1440006	KORYFES OROUS KOZIAKA	A	19726.47
GR2110001	AMVRAKIKOS KOLPOS, DELTA LOUROU KAI ARACHTHOU (PETRA, MYTIKAS, EVRYTERI PERIOCHI)	B	28787.56
GR2110002	ORI ATHAMANON (NERAIDA)	B	18695.33
GR2110004	AMVRAKIKOS KOLPOS, LIMNOTHALASSA KATAFOURKO KAI KORAKONISIA	A	23010.75
GR2110006	KOILADA ACHELOOU KAI ORI VALTOU	A	46737.83
GR2120001	EKVOLES (DELTA) KALAMA	B	8531.43
GR2120002	ELOS KALODIKI	B	786.78
GR2120003	LIMNI LIMNOPOULA	B	579.5
GR2120004	STENA KALAMA	B	1820.3
GR2120005	YGROTOPOS EKVOLON KALAMA KAI NISOS PRASOUDI	A	8541.93
GR2120006	ELI KALODIKI, MARGARITI, KARTERI KAI LIMNI PRONTANI	A	1807.98
GR2120007	STENA PARAKALAMOU	A	3482.75
GR2120008	ORI PARAMYTHIAS, STENA KALAMA ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ ΣΤΕΝΑ ACHERONTA	A	11691.56
GR2120009	ORI TSAMANTA, FILIATON, FARMAKOVOUNI, MEGALI RACHI	A	19854.15
GR2130001	ETHNIKOS DRYMOS VIKOU - AOOU	B	12794.25
GR2130002	KORYFES OROUS SMOLIKAS	C	19975.72
GR2130004	KENTRIKO TMIMA ZAGORIOU	B	33114.95
GR2130005	LIMNI IOANNINON	C	2690.13
GR2130006	PERIOCHI METSOVOU (ANILIO - KATARA)	B	7328.82
GR2130007	OROS LAKMOS (PERISTERI)	C	20123.52
GR2130008	OROS MITSIKELI	B	8435.99
GR2130009	OROS TYMFI (GKAMILA)	A	27416.44
GR2130010	OROS DOUSKON, ORAIOKASTRO, DASOS MEROPIS, KOILADA GORMOU, LIMNI DELVINAKIOU	A	17409.73

GR2130011	KENTRIKO ZAGORI KAI ANATOLIKO TMIMA OROUS MITSIKELI	A	53407.84
GR2130012	EVRYTERI PERIOCHI POLIS IOANNINON	A	22459.67
GR2130013	EVRYTERI PERIOCHI ATHAMANIKON OREON	A	65236.53
GR2140001	EKVOLES ACHERONTA (APO GLOSSA EOS ALONAKI) KAI STENA ACHERONTA	B	4627.67
GR2140003	PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI APO PARGA EOS AKROTIRIO AGIOS THOMAS (PREVEZA), AKR. KELADIO - AG. THOMAS	B	1529.16
GR2210001	DYTIKES KAI VOREIOANATOLIKES AKTES ZAKYNTHOU	C	21419.24
GR2210002	KOLPOS LAGANA ZAKYNTHOU (AKR. GERAKE - KERI) KAI NISIDES MARATHONISI KAI PELOUZO	B	6957.7
GR2210003	NISOI STROFADES	B	523.13
GR2210004	NISIDES STAMFANI KAI ARPYIA (STROFADES)	A	136.01
GR2220001	KALON OROS KEFALONIAS	B	2566.19
GR2220002	ETHNIKOS DRYMOS AINOY	B	2779.43
GR2220003	ESOTERIKO ARCHIPELAGOS IONIOY (MEGANISI, ARKOUDI, ATOKOS, VROMONAS)	B	88333.27
GR2220004	PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI APO ARGOSTOLI EOS VLACHATA (KEFALONIA) KAI ORMOS MOUNTA	B	3736.16
GR2220005	DYTIKES AKTES KEFALONIAS - STENO KEFALONIAS ITHAKIS - VOREIA ITHAKI (AKROTIRIA GERO GKOMPOS - DRAKOU PIDIMA - KENTRI - AG. IOANNIS)	B	18742.55
GR2220006	KEFALONIA: AINOS, AGIA DYNATI KAI KALON OROS	A	20715.15
GR2230001	LIMNOTHALASSA ANTINIOTI (KERKYRA)	C	187.95
GR2230002	LIMNOTHALASSA KORISSION (KERKYRA)	B	2292.38
GR2230003	ALYKI LEFKIMMIS (KERKYRA)	C	242.97
GR2230004	NISOI PAXOI KAI ANTIPAXOI	B	5649.66
GR2230005	PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI APO KANONI EOS MESONGI (KERKYRA)	B	888
GR2230007	LIMNOTHALASSA KORISSION (KERKYRA) KAI NISOS LAGOUDIA	A	1050.98
GR2230008	DIAPONTIA NISIA (OTHONOI, EREIKOUSA, MATHRAKI KAI VRACHONISIDES)	A	10146.26
GR2240001	LIMNOTHALASSES STENON LEFKADAS (PALIONIS - AVLIMON) KAI ALYKES LEFKADAS	C	2143.4
GR2240002	PERIOCHI CHORTATON (LEFKADA)	B	1255.59
GR2310001	DELTA ACHELOOU, LIMNOTHALASSA MESOLONGIOY - AITOLIKOY, EKVOLES EVINOY, NISOI ECHINADES, NISOS PETALAS	B	35509.89

GR2310004	OROS PANAITOLIKO	B	18542.03
GR2310005	OROS VARASOVA	B	1443.3
GR2310006	LIMNES VOULKARIA KAI SALTINI	B	3122.62
GR2310007	LIMNI AMVRAKIA	B	2204.75
GR2310008	LIMNI OZEROS	B	1258.49
GR2310009	LIMNES TRICHONIDA KAI LYSIMACHEIA	B	14279.8
GR2310010	OROS ARAKYNTHOS KAI STENA KLEISOURAS	B	13331.28
GR2310011	OROS TSEREKAS (AKARNANIKA)	A	5096.43
GR2310013	LIMNI LYSIMACHEIA	A	2274.63
GR2310014	LIMNI VOULKARIA	A	3272.7
GR2310015	DELTA ACHELOOU, LIMNOTHALASSA MESOLONGIOU - AITOLIKOU KAI EKVOLES EVINOY, NISOI ECHINADES, NISOS PETALAS, DYTIKOS ARAKYNTHOS KAI STENA KLEISOURAS	A	44185.62
GR2310016	LIMNI AMVRAKIA	A	1904.43
GR2320001	LIMNOTHALASSA KALOGRIAS, DASOS STROFYLIAS KAI ELOS LAMIAS, ARAXOS	B	3533.89
GR2320002	OROS CHELMOS KAI YDATA STYGOS	B	17493.03
GR2320003	FARANGI VOURAIKOU	B	2176.31
GR2320004	AISTHITIKO DASOS KALAVRYTON	B	2386.08
GR2320005	ORI BARMAS KAI KOKOS, FARANGI SELINOYNTA	B	6042.57
GR2320006	ALYKI AIGIOY	C	31.98
GR2320007	OROS PANACHAIKO	B	12219.51
GR2320008	OROS ERYMANTHOS	B	19332.14
GR2320009	SPILAIYO KASTRION	B	308.02
GR2320010	ORI BARMAS, KOKOS, FARANGI SELINOYNTA	A	15705.36
GR2320011	YGROTOPOI KALOGRIAS-LAMIAS KAI DASOS STROFYLIAS	A	6566.21
GR2320012	OROS ERYMANTHOS	A	38983.48
GR2320013	OROS CHELMOS (AROANIA) - FARANGI VOURAIKOU KAI PERIOCHI KALAVRYTON	A	32169.19
GR2330002	OROPEDIO FOLOIS	C	9741.96
GR2330003	EKVOLES (DELTA) PINEIOY	B	903.81
GR2330004	OLYMPIA	B	314.83
GR2330005	THINES KAI PARALIAKO DASOS ZACHAROS, LIMNI KAIIFA, STROFYLIA, KAKOVATOS	B	3274.18
GR2330006	LIMNOTHALASSA KOTYCHI, BRINIA	B	1314.63
GR2330007	PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI APO AKR. KYLLINI EOS TOUMPI - KALOGRIA	B	13166.35
GR2330008	THALASSIA PERIOCHI KOLPOY KYPARISSIAS: AKR. KATAKOLO - KYPARISSIA	B	11042.19
GR2330009	LIMNOTHALASSA KOTYCHI - ALYKI LECHAINON	A	2337.83
GR2410001	LIMNES YLIKI KAI PARALIMNI - SYSTIMA VOIOTIKOU KIFISOY	B	11606.5

GR2410002	OROS PARNASSOS	A	34384
GR2420001	OROS OCHI - KAMPOS KARYSTOU - POTAMI - AKROTIRIO KAFIREFS - PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	15948.13
GR2420002	DIRFYS: DASOS STENIS - DELFI	B	1297.73
GR2420004	MEGALO KAI MIKRO LIVARI - DELTA XERIA - YDROCHARES DASOS AG. NIKOLAOU - PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	482.19
GR2420006	SKYROS: OROS KOCHYLAS	C	4088.91
GR2420007	MEGALO KAI MIKRO LIVARI - DELTA XERIA	A	1040.84
GR2420008	LIMNI DYSTOS	A	2636.11
GR2420009	NISIDES SKYROU	A	466.74
GR2420010	OROS KANTILI	A	6243.38
GR2420011	ORI KENTRIKIS EVVOIAS, PARAKTIA ZONI KAI NISIDES	A	39308.13
GR2420012	OROS OCHI, PARAKTIA ZONI KAI NISIDES	A	33385.47
GR2430001	OROS TYMFRISTOS (VELOUCHI)	B	3407.86
GR2430002	ORI AGRAFA	A	39061.6
GR2440002	KOILADA KAI EKVOLES SPERCHEIOU - MALIAKOS KOLPOS	B	47547.07
GR2440003	FARANGI GORGOPOTAMOU	B	523.02
GR2440004	ETHNIKOS DRYMOS OITIS	B	6980.86
GR2440005	KATO ROUS KAI EKVOLES SPERCHEIOU POTAMOU	A	10969.51
GR2440006	OROS KALLIDROMO	B	6684.85
GR2440007	ETHNIKOS DRYMOS OITIS - KOILADA ASOPOU	A	13088.4
GR2450001	ORI VARDOUSIA	B	19373.53
GR2450002	OROS GKIONA	B	21879.82
GR2450004	PARALIAKI ZONI APO NAFPAKTO EOS ITEA	B	10618.68
GR2450005	NOTIOANATOLIKOS PARNASSOS - ETHNIKOS DRYMOS PARNASSOU - DASOS TITHOREAS	B	18422.57
GR2450007	KORYFES OROUS GKIONA, CHARADRA REKA, LAZOREMA KAI VATHIA LAKKA	A	10399.14
GR2450008	OROS VARDOUSIA	A	24789.15
GR2450009	EVRYTERI PERIOCHI GALAXEIDIOU	A	12157.27
GR2510003	AKRONAFPLIA KAI PALAMIDI	B	366.16
GR2510004	ORI ARTEMISIO KAI LYRKEIO	A	11477.38
GR2520001	OROS MAINALO	B	22673.07
GR2520002	LIMNI TAKA	B	1033.15
GR2520003	LIMNOTHALASSA MOUSTOU	B	368.24
GR2520005	MONI ELONAS KAI CHARADRA LEONIDIOU	B	6985.47
GR2520006	OROS PARNONAS (KAI PERIOCHI MALEVIS)	B	55767.52
GR2550001	FARANGI NEDONA (PETALON - CHANI)	B	1241.86
GR2550003	NISOI SAPIENTZA KAI SCHIZA, AKROTIRIO AKRITAS	B	11292.05
GR2550004	LIMNOTHALASSA PYLOU (DIVARI) KAI NISOS SFAKTIRIA, AGIOS DIMITRIOS	B	3551.97



GR2550005	THINES KYPARISSIAS (NEOCHORI - KYPARISSIA)	B	1342.86
GR2550006	OROS TAYGETOS	B	53367.45
GR2550007	THALASSIA PERIOCHI STENOU METHONIS	B	972.24
GR2550008	LIMNOTHALASSA GIALOVAS KAI NISOS SFAKTIRIA	A	1010.23
GR2550009	OROS TAYGETOS - LAGKADA TRYPIS	A	48785.87
GR3000001	OROS PARNITHA	C	14902.43
GR3000003	ETHNIKO PARKO SCHINIA - MARATHONA	B	1322.26
GR3000004	VRAVRONA - PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	2669.24
GR3000005	SOUNIO - NISIDA PATROKLOU KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	5374.32
GR3000006	YMITTOS - AISTHITIKO DASOS KAISARIANIS - LIMNI VOULIAGMENIS	B	8819.21
GR3000008	ANTI KYTHIRA - PRASONISI KAI LAGOUVARDOS	B	7172.14
GR3000010	NISIDES KYTHIRON: PRASONISI, DRAGONERA, ANTIDRAGONERA	B	989.13
GR3000011	NISIDES MYRTOOU PELAGOUS: FALKONERA, VELOPOULA, ANANES	A	293.19
GR3000012	NISOS ANTI KYTHIRA KAI NISIDES PRASONISI, LAGOUVARDOS, PLAKOULITHRA KAI NISIDES THYMONIES	A	2009.73
GR3000013	KYTHIRA KAI GYRO NISIDES: PRASONISI, DRAGONERA, ANTIDRAGONERA, AVGO, KAPELLO, KOUFO KAI FIDONISI	A	5392.46
GR3000014	PERIOCHI LEGRENON - NISIDA PATROKLOU	A	2107.13
GR3000015	OROS YMITTOS	A	8319.47
GR3000016	YGROTOPOS SCHINIA	A	2079.16
GR4110001	LIMNOS: CHORTAROLIMNI - LIMNI ALYKI KAI THALASSIA PERIOCHI	B	18231.66
GR4110002	AGIOS EFSTRATIOS KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	6283.75
GR4110003	LESVOS: DYTIKI CHERSONISOS - APOLITHOMENO DASOS	B	20817.04
GR4110004	LESVOS: KOLPOS KALLONIS KAI CHERSAIA PARAKTIA ZONI	B	18311.04
GR4110005	LESVOS: KOLPOS GERAS, ELOS NTIPI KAI OROS OLYMPOS	B	11200.41
GR4110006	LIMNOS: LIMNES CHORTAROLIMNI KAI ALYKI, KOLPOS MOUDROU, ELOS DIAPORI KAI CHERSONISOS FAKOS	A	16292.81
GR4110007	LESVOS: PARAKTIOI YGROTOPOI KOLPOU KALLONIS	A	3513.05
GR4110008	NISIDES KAI VRACHONISIDES LIMNOU: NISOS SERGITSI KAI NISIDES DIAVATES, KOMPIO, KASTRIA, TIGANI, KARKALAS, PRASONISI	A	125.25

GR4110009	NISIDES LESVOU (SYMPLEGMA TOMARONISION, KYDONAS, AGIOS GEORGIOS, GLARONISI, KLP)	A	103.15
GR4110010	NOTIODYTIKI CHERSONISOS, APOLITHOMENO DASOS LESVOU	A	28819.44
GR4110011	OROS OLYMPOS LESVOU	A	14787.89
GR4110012	VOREIA LESVOS	A	9347.95
GR4110013	LESVOS: KOLPOS GERAS, ELI NTIPI KAI CHARAMIDA	A	5104.87
GR4110014	NISOS AGIOS EFSTRATIOS KAI THALASSIA ZONI	A	11299.12
GR4120001	SAMOS: PARALIA ALYKI	B	301.34
GR4120002	SAMOS: OROS AMPELOS (KARVOUNIS)	B	4850.12
GR4120003	SAMOS: OROS KERKETEFS - MIKRO KAI MEGALO SEITANI - DASOS KASTANIAS KAI LEKKAS, AKR. KATAVASIS - LIMENAS	B	6683.42
GR4120004	IKARIA - FOURNOI KAI PARAKTIA ZONI	B	12909
GR4120005	NISOS IKARIA (NOTIODYTIKO TMIMA)	A	7404.62
GR4120006	NISOS FOURNOI KAI NISIDES THYMAINA, ALATSONISI, THYMAINAKI, STRONGYLO, PLAKA, MAKRONISI, MIKROS KAI MEGALOS ANTHROPOFAGOS, AGIOS MINAS	A	4587.16
GR4120007	SAMOS: ALΓ•ΚΤ%ο PSILIS AMMOU	A	42.88
GR4120008	SAMOS: OROS KERKIS	A	9136.84
GR4130001	VOREIA CHIOS KAI NISOI OINOUSSES KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	34409.93
GR4130002	NISIA ANTIPSARA KAI NISIDES DASKALIO, MASTROGIORGI, PRASONISI, KATO NISI, MESIAKO, KOUTSOULIA	A	469.76
GR4130003	VOREIA CHIOS	A	32568.76
GR4130004	NISIDA VENETIKO	A	2.88
GR4130005	VRACHONISIDES KALOGEROI KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	1739.1
GR4210001	KASOS KAI KASONISIA - EVRYTERI THALASSIA PERIOCHI	B	13453.7
GR4210002	KENTRIKI KARPATOS: KALI LIMNI - LASTOS - KYRA PANAGIA KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	9321.9
GR4210003	VOREIA KARPATOS KAI SARIA KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	C	11297.98
GR4210004	KASTELLORIZO KAI NISIDES RO KAI STRONGYLI KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	1769.64
GR4210005	RODOS: AKRAMYTIS, ARMENISTIS, ATTAVYROS, REMATA KAI THALASSIA ZONI (KARAVOLA-ORMOS GLYFADA)	B	27696.22
GR4210006	RODOS: PROFITIS ILIAS - EPTA PIGES β€“ PETALOUDES - REMATA	B	11414.26
GR4210007	NOTIA NISYROS KAI STRONGYLI KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	4045.82

GR4210008	KOS: AKROTIRIO LOUROS - LIMNI PSALIDI - OROS DIKAIOS - ALYKI - PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	10138.28
GR4210009	ASTYPALAIIA: ANATOLIKO TMIMA, GYRO NISIDES KAI OFIDOUSSA KAI THALASSIA ZONI (AKR. LANTRA - AKR. VRYSI)	B	7027.22
GR4210010	ARKOI, LEIPSOI, AGATHONISI KAI VRACHONISIDES	B	12407.54
GR4210011	VRACHONISIA NOTIOU AIGAIΟΥ: VELOPOULA, FALKONERA, ANANES, CHRISTIANA, PACHEIA, FTENO, MAKRA, ASTAKIDONISIA, SYRNA - GYRO NISIA KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	4568.43
GR4210014	NISIDES PATMOU: PETROKARAVO, ANYDROS	A	61.97
GR4210015	NISOS AGATHONISIOU KAI NISIDES: PITTA, KATSAGANI, NERONISI, STRONGYLI	A	1419.2
GR4210016	NISOS LEIPSOI (DYTIKO TMIMA) KAI NISIDES: FRAGKOS, MAKRONISI, PILAFI, KAPARI, KALAPODIA, MEGALO ASPRONISI, MAKRY ASPRONISI, KOULOURA, NOTIA ASPRA, SAKAKINA, PIATO, PSOMOS, STAVRI, LIRA, ARETHOUSA, MANOLI	A	870.27
GR4210017	VOREIODYTIKO TMIMA ARKION KAI NISIDES: AGRELOUSA, STRONGYLI, SPALATHI, SMINERO, TSOUKA, TSOUKAKI, PSATHONISI, KALOVOLOS, MAKRONISI, AVAPTISTOS, KOMAROS	A	458.48
GR4210018	NISIDES LEROU: PIGANOUSA, MEGALO GLARONISI, MIKRO GLARONISI, LERIKO	A	62.11
GR4210019	NISIDES KALYMNOU: EPANO, NERA, SARI, TELENDOS	A	528.26
GR4210020	NISOI KINAROS KAI LEVITHA KAI NISIDES LIADIA, PLAKA, GLAROS, MAVRA	A	1456.97
GR4210021	ANATOLIKO TMIMA ASTYPALAIAS KAI NISIDES KOUNOUPOI, FTENO, CHONDROPOULO, KOUTSOMYTIS, MONI, AGIA KYRIAKI, TIGANI, CHONDRI, LIGNO, FOKIONISIA, KATSAGRELI, PONTIKOUSSA, OFIDOUSSA, KTENIA	A	1459.07
GR4210022	NISOS SYRNA KAI NISIDES MEGALOS ADELFOΣ, MIKROS ADELFOΣ, KATSIKAS, MESONISI, PLAKIDA, STEFANIA, NAVAGIO	A	941.84
GR4210023	NISIDES KARPATHIΟΥ PELAGOUS: MEGALO SOFRANO, SOCHAS, MIKRO SOFRANO, AVGO, DIVOUNIA, CHAMILI, ASTAKIDONISIA	A	351.32
GR4210024	NISOS TILOS KAI NISIDES: ANTITILOS, PELEKOUSA, GAIDOURONISI, GIAKOUMIS, AGIOS ANDREAS, PRASOUDA, NISI	A	6334.71

GR4210025	ANATOLIKO TMIMA NISOU SYMIS KAI NISIDES KOULOUNDROS, SESKLI, TROUPETO, MARMARAS, KARAVOLONISI, MEGALONISI, GIALESINO, OXEIA, CHONDROS, PLATY, NIMOS	A	2303.1
GR4210026	NISOS CHALKI KAI NISIDES: KOLOFONA, PANO PRASOUDA, TRAGOUSA, STRONGYLI, AGIOS THEODOROS, MAELONISI, ALIMIA, KREVVATI, NISAKI	A	3622.88
GR4210027	KOS: LIMNI PSALIDI - ALYKI	A	435.59
GR4210028	NISOS KASOS KAI SYMPLEGMA KASONISION	A	5971.16
GR4210029	ANATOLIKI RODOS: PROFITIS ILIAS - EPTA PIGES - EKVOLI LOUTANI - KATERGO, REMA GADOURA - CHERSONISOS LINDOU - NISIDES PENTANISA KAI TETRAPOLIS, LOFOS PSALIDI	A	13441.91
GR4210030	DYTIKI RODOS: ORI ATTAVYROS & AKRAMYTIS, TECHNITI LIMNI APOLAKKIAS KAI NISIDES GEORGIYOU, STRONGYLI, CHTENIES & KARAVOLAS	A	13103.17
GR4210031	NOTIO AKRO RODOU, PRASONISI, YGROTOPOS LIVADI KATTAVIAS	A	2923.39
GR4210032	NISOS NISYROS KAI NISIDES	A	4730.82
GR4220001	ANDROS: ORMOS VITALI KAI KENTRIKOS OREINOS OGGKOS	B	7315.31
GR4220002	ANAFI: CHERSONISOS KALAMOS - ROUKOUNAS	B	1144.38
GR4220003	SANTORINI: NEA KAI PALIA KAMENI - PROFITIS ILIAS	B	1264.25
GR4220004	FOLEGANDROS ANATOLIKI MECHRI DYTIKI SIKINO KAI THALASSIA ZONI	C	7011.23
GR4220005	PARAKTIA ZONI DYTIKIS MILOY	B	5328.25
GR4220006	NISOS POLYAIGOS - KIMOLOS	B	13897.73
GR4220007	NISOS ANTIMILOS - THALASSIA PARAKTIA ZONI	B	1260.76
GR4220008	SIFNOS: PROFITIS ILIAS MECHRI DYTIKES AKTES KAI THALASSIA PERIOCHI	B	2067.35
GR4220009	NOTIA SERIFOS	B	4530.84
GR4220010	VOREIODYTIKI KYTHNOS: OROS ATHERAS - AKROTIRIO KEFALOS KAI PARAKTIA ZONI	B	2855.19
GR4220011	ANATOLIKI KEA	B	7155.1
GR4220012	VOREIA AMORGOS KAI KINAROS, LEVITHA, MAVRA, GLAROS KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	6062.45
GR4220013	MIKRES KYKLADES: IRAKLEIA, SCHOINOUSA, KOUFONISIA, KEROS, ANTIKERIA KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	12580.72
GR4220014	KENTRIKI KAI NOTIA NAXOS: ZAS KAI VIGLA EOS MAVROVOUNI KAI THALASSIA ZONI (ORMOS KARADES - ORMOS	B	8721.71

	MOUITSOUNAS)		
GR4220016	NISOS PAROS: PETALOUDES	B	97.69
GR4220017	NISOI DESPOTIKO KAI STRONGYLO KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	1858.34
GR4220018	SYROS: OROS SYRINGAS EOS PARALIA	B	783.52
GR4220019	TINOS: MYRSINI - AKROTIRIO LIVADA	B	1949.1
GR4220020	NISOS MILOS: PROFITIS ILIAS - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	B	5271.34
GR4220021	NISOS IRAKLEIA, NISOI MAKARES, MIKROS KAI MEGALOS AVELAS, NISIDA VENETIKO IRAKLEIAS	A	1986.44
GR4220022	NISOI CHRISTIANA	A	148.79
GR4220023	ANAFI: ANATOLIKO KAI VOREIO TMIMA KAI GYRO NISIDES	A	584.62
GR4220024	NISOS AMORGOS (VOREIOANATOLIKO TMIMA) KAI NISIDES: PSALIDA, GRAMVOUSSA, NIKOURIA, MIKRO KAI MEGALO VIOKASTRO, KRAMVONISI, PETALIDI	A	3038.35
GR4220025	NISIDES PAROU KAI NOTIA ANTIPAROS	A	2414.31
GR4220026	NAXOS: ORI ANATHEMATISTRA, KORONOS, MAVROVOUNI, ZAS, VIGLATOURI	A	11948.81
GR4220027	NISIDES MYKONOU (RINEIA, CHTAPODIA, TRAGONISI)	A	1598.41
GR4220028	ANDROS: KENTRIKO KAI NOTIO TMIMA, GYRO NISIDES KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	A	22036.8
GR4220029	SERIFOS: PARAKTIA ZONI KAI NISIDES SERIFOPOULA, PIPERI KAI VOUS	A	5330.89
GR4220030	DYTIKI MILOS, ANTIMILOS, POLYAIGOS KAI NISIDES	A	9253.52
GR4220031	VOREIOANATOLIKI TINOS KAI NISIDES	A	5055.95
GR4220032	VOREIA SYROS KAI NISIDES	A	2906
GR4220033	NISOS GYAROS KAI THALASSIA ZONI	C	26114.31
GR4310002	GIOUCHTAS - FARANGI AGIAS EIRINIS	B	716.05
GR4310003	NISOS DIA	C	1188.02
GR4310004	DYTIKA ASTEROUSIA (APO AGIOFARANGO EOS KOKKINO PYRGO)	B	2650.79
GR4310005	ASTEROUSIA (KOFINAS)	B	16173.89
GR4310006	DIKTI: OMALOS VIANNOU (SYMI - OMALOS)	B	3939.68
GR4310009	KROUSONAS - VROMONERO IDIS	A	7877.02
GR4310010	OROS GIOUCHTAS	A	411.94
GR4310011	KORYFI KOUPA (DYTIKI KRITI)	A	1993.16
GR4310012	EKVOLI GEROPOTAMOU MESARAS	A	684.52
GR4310013	ASTEROUSIA ORI (KOFINAS)	A	28648.47
GR4320002	DIKTI: OROPEDIO LASITHIOU, KATHARO, SELENA, KRASI, SELAKANO, CHALASMENI	B	34007.16

	KORYFI		
GR4320003	NISOS CHRYSI	B	546.54
GR4320004	MONI KAPSA (FARANGI KAPSA KAI GYRO PERIOCHI)	B	974.43
GR4320005	OROS THRYPTIS KAI GYRO PERIOCHI	B	8528.56
GR4320006	VOREIOANATOLIKO AKRO KRITIS: DIONYSADES, ELASA KAI CHERSONISOS SIDERO (AKRA MAVRO MOURI - VAI - AKRA PLAKAS) KAI THALASSIA ZONI	B	13072.7
GR4320008	NISOS KOUFONISI KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	804.94
GR4320009	VOREIOANATOLIKO AKRO KRITIS	A	3760.36
GR4320010	LAZAROS KORYFI - MADARA DIKTIS	A	13157.93
GR4320011	DIONYSADES NISOI	A	532.22
GR4320013	FARANGI SELINARI - VRACHASI	A	2313.5
GR4320014	NOTIODYTIKI THRYPTI (KOUFOTO)	A	1617.29
GR4320016	ORI ZAKROU	A	3914
GR4320017	NISOS KOUFONISI, GYRO NISIDES KAI NISIDES KAVALLOI	A	480.16
GR4330002	OROS KEDROS	B	4700.27
GR4330003	KOURTALIOTIKO FARANGI - MONI PREVELI - EVRYTERI PERIOCHI	B	3642.73
GR4330004	PRASSANO FARANGI - PATSOS - SFAKORYAKO REMA - PARALIA RETHYMNOU KAI EKVOLI GEROPOTAMOU, AKR. LIANOS KAVOS - PERIVOLIA	B	13121.42
GR4330005	OROS IDI (VORIZIA, GERANOI, KALI MADARA)	B	39913.06
GR4330006	SOROS - AGKATHI - KEDROS	A	8128.93
GR4330007	KOURTALIOTIKO FARANGI, FARANGI PREVELI	A	7595.21
GR4330008	PRASSANO FARANGI	A	1121.5
GR4330009	OROS PSILOREITIS (NOTIODYTIKO TMIMA)	A	10632.24
GR4340001	IMERI KAI AGRIA GRAMVOUSSA - TIGANI KAI FALASARNA - PONTIKONISI, ORMOS LIVADI - VIGLIA	B	5781.32
GR4340002	NISOS ELAFONISOS KAI PARAKTIA THALASSIA ZONI	B	271.75
GR4340015	PARALIA APO CHRYSOSKALITISSA MECHRI AKROTIRIO KRIOS	B	2202.53
GR4340016	METERIZIA AGIOS DIKAIOS - TSOUNARA - VITSILIA LEFKON OREON	A	6875.01
GR4340017	CHERSONISOS GRAMVOUSSAS KAI NISIDES IMERI KAI AGRIA GRAMVOUSSA, PONTIKONISI	A	2839.56
GR4340018	NISIDA AGIOI THEODOROI	A	81.52
GR4340019	FARANGI KALLIKRATIS - ARGOLIANO FARANGI - OROPEDIO MANIKA	A	4232.53
GR4340020	LIMNI AGIAS (CHANIA)	A	66.71

GR4340021	CHERSONISOS RODOPOU	A	2920.24
GR4340022	LIMNI KOURNA KAI EKVOLI ALMYROU	A	199.7
GR4340023	NOTIODYTIKI GAVDOS KAI GAVDOPOULA	A	1563.73

\*Sitetype A: SPA (Special Protection Areas), Sitetype B:SCI (Sites of Community Importance), Sitetype C: SCI/SPA

### AP.III.3 Cyprus

The table below presents the Natura 2000 sites Network in Cyprus

SITECODE/ Κωδικός	SITENAME/ Ονομασία	SITETYPE/ Τύπος (*)	AREA/ Έκταση (ha)
CY2000001	MAMMARI - DENEIA	B	108
CY2000002	ALYKOS POTAMOS - AGIOS SOZOMENOS	B	409
CY2000003	PERIOCHI MITSEROU	B	613
CY2000004	DASOS MACHAIRA	B	4428
CY2000005	MADARI - PAPOUTSA	B	4578
CY2000006	DASOS PAFOU	A	60268
CY2000007	PERIOCHI PLATY	B	623
CY2000008	KOILADA KEDRON - KAMPOS	B	18258
CY2000009	FOUNTOUKODASI PITSILIAS	B	127
CY2000010	KOILADA POTAMOU MAROULLENAS	B	72
CY2000011	POTAMOS PERISTERONAS	B	38

CY2000012	KOILADA KARGOTI	B	107
CY2000013	PERIOCHI TZIONIA	A	4656
CY2000014	PERIOCHI ATSA - AGIOS THEODOROS	A	2926
CY2000015	VOUNOKORFES MADARIS - PAPOUTSAS	A	12833
CY3000005	KAVO GKREKO	C	1876
CY3000006	THALASSIA PERIOCHI NISIA	B	191
CY3000007	FRAGMA ACHNAS	A	179
CY3000008	LIMNI PARALIMNIOU	C	273
CY3000009	PERIOCHI AGIAS THEKLAS - LIOPETRI	A	70
CY4000001	PERIOCHI POLIS - GIALIA	B	1750
CY4000002	CHA - POTAMI	B	2627
CY4000003	KOILADA DIARIZOU	B	1358
CY4000004	VOUNI PANAGIAS	C	947
CY4000005	EPISKOPI MOROU NEROU	B	419
CY4000006	THALASSIA PERIOCHI MOULIA	B	200
CY4000007	XEROS POTAMOS	C	4111
CY4000008	KOILI - MAVROKOLYMPOS	B	301
CY4000009	PERIOCHI SKOULLI	B	100
CY4000010	CHERSONISOS AKAMA	B	17917
CY4000011	PERIOCHI AGIATIS	B	510
CY4000012	PERIOCHI STAYROS TIS PSOKAS - KARKAVAS	B	5055
CY4000013	FAROS KATO PAFOU	C	88
CY4000014	PERIOCHI DRYMOU	B	8
CY4000015	PERIOCHI KRITOU MAROTTOU	B	5
CY4000016	FARANGIA AGIAS AIKATERINIS - AGIAS PARASKEVIS	A	1204
CY4000017	GKREMOI CHANOUTARI	A	2472
CY4000018	EKBOLES POTAMON EZOUSAS, XEROU, KAI DIARIZOU	A	828
CY4000019	ZONI EIDIKIS PROSTASIAS KOILADA SARAMA	A	1557
CY4000020	ZONI EIDIKIS PROSTASIAS KOILADA DIARIZOU	A	4933
CY4000021	KOILADA EZOUSAS	A	4720
CY4000022	KREMMOI EZOUSAS	A	1571
CY4000023	ZONI EIDIKIS PROSTASIAS CHERSONISOS AKAMA	A	18082
CY5000001	DASOS LEMESOU	B	4832
CY5000004	ETHNIKO DASIKO PARKO TROODOUS	C	9009



CY5000005	AKROTIRIO ASPRO - PETRA ROMIOU	C	2489
CY5000006	KOILADA LIMNATI	B	439
CY5000007	PERIOCHI ASGATAS	B	107
CY5000008	PERIOCHI KOILADAS XYLOURIKOU	A	3205
CY5000009	POTAMOS PARAMALIOU	A	1783
CY5000010	ZONI EIDIKIS PROSTASIAS CHA - POTAMI	A	8038
CY6000002	ALYKES LARNAKAS	C	1560
CY6000003	PERIOCHI LYMPION - AGIAS ANNAS	B	521
CY6000004	DASOS STAVROVOUNIOU	B	1928
CY6000005	PERIOCHI LEFKARON	B	132
CY6000006	ETHNIKO DASIKO PARKO RIZOELIAS	B	91
CY6000007	POTAMOS PANAGIAS STAZOUSAS	A	1746
CY6000008	POTAMOS PENTASCHINOS	A	4058
CY6000009	PERIOCHI KOSIIS - PALLOUROKAMPOU	A	3720
CY6000010	ZONI EIDIKIS PROSTASIAS LIMNI OROKLINIS	A	57

\*Sitetype A: SPA (Special Protection Areas), Sitetype B:SCI (Sites of Community Importance), Sitetype C: SCI/SPA

## APPENDIX IV. KEY TERMINOLOGY

### KEY TERMINOLOGY-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

EN	Specific objective	Output indicators	Result indicators	Objectives	Priority axis
FR	Objectif spécifique	Indicateurs de réalisation	Indicateurs de résultat	Objectifs	Axe prioritaire
DE	Spezifische Ziele	Outputindikatoren	Ergebnisindikatoren	Ziele	Prioritätsachse
NL	Specifieke doel	Output indicatoren	Resultaat indicatoren	Doelstellingen	Prioriteiten
DK	Specifikt mål	Outputindikatorer	Resultatindikatorer	Mål	Prioritetsakse
IT	Obiettivo specifico	Indicatori di realizzazione	Indicatori di risultato	Obiettivi	Assi prioritari
ES	Objetivos específicos	Indicadores de realización	Resultados	Objetivo	Ejes prioritarios
PT	Objetivo Específico	Indicador de realização	Indicador de Resultado	Objetivo	Eixo prioritário
RO	Obiectiv specific	Indicator de realizare	Rezultat	Obiectiv	Axa prioritară
HU	Specifikus célkitűzés	Output indikátor	Eredményindikátor	Cél	Prioritási tengely
FI	Eriytavoite	Tuotosinoikaattorit	Tulosindikaattorit	Tavoitteet	Tuimintalinja
*EE	Alaeesmärk	Villiel-dik. jlc'd	Tulemusnaitajad	Eesmärgid	Prioriteetne suund
IV	Spesifiskais atbalsta merkis	Iznakuma radītāji	Resultāla radītāji	Mērķi	Prioritāris virziens
LT	Konkrečūs Uzdavinys	Produkto rodikliai	Rezultato rodikliai	Tikslai	Prioritetas
PL	Cel szczegółowy	Wskaźniki produktu	Wskaźniki rezultatu	Cele	Oś priorytetowa
CZ	Specifický cíl	Výstupový indikátor	Výsledkový indikátor	Cíl	Prioritní osa
SK	Specifický cieľ	Ukazovatele výstupu	Výsledkové ukazovatele	Ciele	Prioritná os
SI	Specifični cilj	Kazalniki učinka	Kazalniki rezultatov	Cilji	Prednostna os
HR	Specifični cilj	Pokazatelji ostvarenja	Pokazatelji rezultata	Ciljevi	Prioritetna os
EL	Ειδικός στόχος	Δείκτες εκροών	Δείκτες αποτελέσματος	Στόχοι	Αξονας Προτεραιότητας
BG	Конкретен мер/и	Индикатори за продукт	Индикатори за резултат	Цели	Приоритетна ос

EN	Investment priority	Milestones	Target (values)	Baseline
FR	Priorite d'investissement	Valeurs intermediaires	Valeurs cibles	Valeur de reference
DE	Investitionsprioritat	Etappenziele	Sollvorgabe	Ausgangswert
NL	Investeringsprioriteit	Mijlpalen	Streefwaarden	Basis waarde
DK	Investeringsprioritet	Milcpa^le	Malva?rdier	Baseline
IT	Priorita d'investimento	Target intermedi	Valori target	Valore iniziale
ES	Prioridad de inversion	Hito	Meta	Valor base
PT	Prioridade de investimento	Metas intermedias	Meta	Valor de base
RO	Prioritate de investitie	Valoare intermediara	Valoare finala	Valoare de referinta
HU	Beruhazasi prioritas	Merfoldkd	Celertek	Bazisertek
FI	Investointiprioriteetti	Valitavoitteet	Tavoitearvot	Lahtotaso
*EE	Investeerimisprioriteet	Vahe-eesmark	Sihttase	Baastase
IV	leguldijumu prioritate	Starposma vertibas	Merka vertibas	Sakotneja vertiba
LT	Investicinis Prioritetas	Tarpines Rciksmes	Siektina Reiksmc	Pradinc Reiksmc
PL	Priorytet inwestycyjny	Wartosci posrednie	Wartosci docelowe	Wartosc bazowa
CZ	Investicni priorita	Milnik	Cilova hodnota	Vychozi hodnota
SK	Investicna priorita	Mi Γη iky	Ciefove hodnoty	Vychodiskova hodnota
SI	Prednostne nalozbe	Mejniki	Cilj (vrednosti)	Izhodiscna vrednost
HR	Prioritet ulaganja	Kljucne etape	Ciljna vrijednost	Osnovna vrijednost
EL	Επενδυτική προτεραιότητα	Ορόσημα	Τιμές-στόχοι	Τιμή βάσης
BG	Инвестиционен приоритет	Междинна цел	Целева стойност	Базова стойност

EN	Key implementation steps	Performance framework
FR	Etapas clés de mise en oeuvre	Cadre de performance
DE	wichtiger Durchführungsschritt	Leistungsrahmen
NL	Key implementation steps	Performance framework
DK	Implementeringstrin	Resultatramme
IT	Fasi di attuazione principali	Quadro di riferimento dell'efficacia dell'attuazione
ES	Etapas clave de ejecución	Marco de rendimiento
PT	Principais etapas de execução	Quadro de desempenho
RO	Etapă cheie de implementare	Cadru de performanță
HU	Kulcsfontosságú végrehajtási lépés	Eredményes megvalósítás keret
FI	Tärkeimmät vaihtoehdot	Tuloskehys
*EE	Rakendamise olulised etapid	Tulemusraamistik
LV	Galvenie īstenošanas pasākumi	Snieguma ietvars
LT	Pagrindiniai įgyvendinimo žingsniai	Veiklos peržiūros planas
PL	Kluczowe etapy wdrażania	Ramy wykonania
CZ	Klíčový krok implementace	Vykonnostní rámec
SK	Kľúčové implementačné kroky	Vykonnostný rámec
SI	Ključne faze izvajanja	Okvir uspešnosti
HR	Ključni provedbeni koraci	Okvir za procjenu ostvarenja postignuća
EL	Βασικά στάδια εφαρμογής	Πλαίσιο Επίδοσης
BG	Ключов етап на изпълнение	Рамка за изпълнение