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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

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

3rd meeting
19 – 20 September 2011
Council of Europe, Strasbourg,
Room 6

**Extract from the list of decisions and adopted texts
of the 30th meeting of the Standing Committee
of the Bern Convention**

*Memorandum of the Secretariat
Established by the Directorate of Culture and
Cultural and Natural Heritage*

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5.7 Habitats

a. Group of Experts on Protected areas and Ecological networks: Report

Relevant Document: T-PVS/PA (2010) 11 - Report of the meeting of the Group of Experts on Protected Areas and Ecological Networks, Strasbourg, 14-15 September 2010

The Vice-Chair of the Group of Experts, Mr Jacques Stein, presented the outcomes of the 2nd meeting of the Group, including the proposals for its future work. Mr Stein reported on the ongoing work for the setting-up of the Emerald Network and informed on national and sub-regional initiatives on the implementation of the PEEN.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Experts.

b. Setting up of the Emerald Network : strategic development and steps forward

Relevant Documents: T-PVS/PA (2010) 13 - Second progress report of the CoE / EU joint programme: "Support for the implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation and the Ukraine
T-PVS/PA (2010) 7 - Report of the Emerald Pilot Project in Morocco
T-PVS/PA (2010) 8 rev – Draft Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest 2011-2020
T-PVS/PA (2010) 12 – Draft criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed Areas of Special Conservation Interest and procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites
T-PVS/PA (2010) 2 – Draft Information form for species and habitats to be integrated in the Bern Convention Annexes and Resolutions
T-PVS/PA (2010) 10 – Draft Revised Annex I of Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention using the EUNIS Habitat Classification
T-PVS/PA (2010) 14 - Revised Biogeographical regions' map

The Secretariat informed on the work undertaken on the setting-up of the Emerald Network in seven Central and Eastern European countries, and the South Caucasus, through a 3-year Joint EU/CoE Programme implemented since 2009. The Secretariat stressed that all project activities have so far taken place within the time schedule and budget allocations, and that data delivered in 2010 reveal that participating countries are on track to achieve their respective objectives by the end of 2011. Increased cooperation with the EEA and ETC/BD has allowed for the electronic delivery of data through the Central Data Repository.

The Secretariat further informed on the results of an Emerald pilot project carried out in Morocco, with the financial contribution of Monaco, aimed at identifying 10% of the potential Emerald sites for the country. The project was completed on time and the data delivered are consistent. The Secretariat appealed to all contracting parties to contribute to the continuation of this project in Morocco, with a perspective of covering the Maghreb region overall.

The Secretariat reported on the status of co-operation with the EEA, focussing on future steps for the scientific assessment of the proposed Emerald sites at national level as well as informing on the preparation of the biogeographical seminars scheduled for 2011.

The delegate of the European Union expressed the full support of the EU towards the Emerald Network, and insisted on the need to allocate adequate resources to its implementation.

The consultant for the Emerald Network, Mr Marc Roekaerts, introduced the draft "Calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network 2011-2020", which details the different steps to be undertaken for the completion of the Network by 2020, including the strategic issues to be dealt with.

The delegate of Norway brought his country's support to the Emerald process, noting the need for clear criteria for the assessment and nomination of the Emerald sites.

The representative of ETC/BD, Ms Dominique Richard, presented the "Draft criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed Areas of Special Conservation Interest and the procedure for examining and approving Emerald

candidate sites”, stressing that major efforts have been done to ensure harmonisation between the Emerald and the Natura 2000 process.

Ms Richard insisted on the fact that phase II of the setting-up of the Emerald Network is an iterative process and that it will call for a significant amount of human resources. She informed that the EEA disposes now of some funds under the European Neighbourhood Policy Instruments funds, although these are not directly allocated to biodiversity issues. She thus called on the Standing Committee to encourage the EEA to release part of these funds for the work to be carried out under the Emerald Network.

Mr Roekaerts further presented the draft revised Annex I of Resolution No.4 (1996) of the Bern Convention, stressing that this consists in a “translation” of the existing units of Resolution No. 4 (1996) from the Palearctic Habitat classification system to the EUNIS one. The adoption of the EUNIS habitat classification will enable to update Resolution No. 4 (1996) in the future by relying to an officially established organism who could easily integrate new habitat types, while providing a common vocabulary on habitats for the European continent. EUNIS could also be an effective tool to further develop the marine areas.

The consultant continued by introducing the draft information form for species and habitats, as well as the updated Map of biogeographical regions for the European continent. Regarding the latter, the Committee requested to the Group of Experts on Protected Areas to consider the possible extension of the EU-Marine regions map to the seas of the European continent

The delegate from France expressed the support of her country to the Emerald related activities, calling for the 27 EU member States support to the EEA and the ETC/BD in their implication towards the completion of the Emerald Network.

The representative of BirdLife noted that, when the evaluation of proposed sites is at stake, the biogeographical methodology could not be a suitable approach for birds. He suggested using the flyway approach when providing guidance on the evaluation of sites; he further noted that it would be important to make a clear reference to Important Bird Areas in the identification process.

The delegate of Slovakia welcomed the harmonisation of the Emerald and Natura 2000 processes, which is speeded up through the documents proposed for adoption. She insisted on the need to adequately financing the setting-up of the Network, as well as to adopt appropriate management guidelines.

The Committee further decided to ask the GoEPAEN to study the possible extension of the EU-marine regions’ map to the pan-European region.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the Group of Experts as well as of the activities proposed for 2011. It welcomed the preliminary outcomes of the CoE / EU Joint Programme for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in seven Central and Eastern European countries and South Caucasus, and congratulated the authorities of Morocco for the completion of the national Emerald pilot project.

The Committee further endorsed the proposed calendar for the implementation of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest 2011-2020, as well as the updated Map of biogeographical regions for the European continent, and agreed to establish the status of “official candidate sites” for proposed Emerald sites delivered to the Secretariat.

The Committee adopted the following documents:

- Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed Areas of Special Conservation Interest and the procedure for examining and approving Emerald candidate sites (appendix 11 to this document);
- Information form for species and habitats to be integrated in the Bern Convention Annexes and Resolutions (appendix 12 to this document);
- Revised Annex I of Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention (appendix 13 to this document)

Furthermore, the Committee expressed its full support to the EEA with regards to the cooperation with the Council of Europe, as well as in its work towards EUNIS updates; it encouraged ETC/BD's commitment towards future updates of the EUNIS system in the light of the progress made within the Emerald Network. The Director of the ETC/BD, Ms Dominique Richard, ensured the Standing Committee of the strong commitment from EEA and ETC/BD towards making full use of progress achieved the Emerald Network process when updating the EUNIS classification system, as well as in other relevant aspects of their work.

c. European Diploma of Protected Areas: review of the draft resolution concerning the renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas awarded to the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area (Czech Republic)

Relevant documents: T-PVS/DE (2010) 16 Report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists of the European Diploma of Protected Areas (Strasbourg, 4-5 March 2010)
T-PVS/Inf (2010) 17 - Renewals of the European Diploma of Protected Areas in 2010 – Adopted texts
T-PVS/DE (2010) 17 - Draft Revised Resolution on the renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas to the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area (Czech Republic)

The Secretariat presented the main results of the meeting of the Group of Specialists for the European Diploma of Protected Areas on 4 and 5 March 2010.

The application from the Sumava National Park (Czech Republic) was welcomed.

The Group had examined the reports from various on-site visits and draft Resolutions on the renewal of the European Diploma relating to 18 sites. These draft Resolutions had been adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 16 September, apart from the Resolution on the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area, as the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C) had decided to refer it back to the Standing Committee for more detailed examination in accordance with the Czech authorities' request.

The Group had also taken note of the 70 annual reports on sites with diplomas. In relation to the two non-renewals of the European Diploma in respect of Białowieża (Poland) and Belovezhskaya Pushcha (Belarus), it had been informed of the findings of the peer review of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha Park management plan and progress on the Białowieża management plan, which was being finalised. It had proposed to organise a joint visit with UNESCO in 2011 but, in the meantime, to stand by its decision, taken in 2007, not to renew the diploma.

The Secretariat said that the European Diploma had been presented by the Chair of the Group, Mr Michael Usher, to the Central Balkan National Park at a ceremony in Gabrow (Bulgaria) on 22 May.

Decision: The Committee took note of the report of the meeting of the Group of Specialists and welcomed the application from the Sumava National Park (Czech Republic).

The Secretariat informed the Committee on the decision of the Rapporteur Group on Education, Culture, Sport, Youth and Environment (GR-C) to refer back to the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention the draft resolution concerning the renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas awarded to Bíle Karpaty Protected Landscape Area (Czech Republic) for further discussion following the request of the Czech authorities. Furthermore, the Secretariat informed the Committee that 17 other Resolutions for the renewal of the Diploma were adopted by the Committee of Ministers.

The Committee examined the proposed draft Resolution on the renewal of the European Diploma of Protected areas to the Bíle Karpaty Protected Landscape Area and decided to forward it to the Committee of Ministers for adoption.

Concerning the non-renewal of the European Diploma of Protected Areas to the Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park (Belarus) and Bialowieza National Park (Poland) the Committee approved the proposal made by the Group to organise in 2011 a joint visit with UNESCO to analyse the content of the management plan of the Bialowieza National Park and the implementation of the plan for Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park.

Appendix 1

Criteria for assessing the National Lists of proposed Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCIs) at biogeographical level and procedure for examining and approving Emerald Candidates sites

1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2006, a first attempt was made to agree criteria for a simplified biogeographic approach to the evaluation of Emerald sites as described in document T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 03, on the basis of the criteria adopted by the Habitats Committee in 1997 (Hab. 97/2 rev. 4 18/11/97). Meanwhile, the EU accumulated experience within the different Biogeographical seminars and the procedure was gradually amended accordingly. The present paper

aims at revising document T-PVS/Emerald (2007) 03, taking into account recent developments in the implementation of the Natura 2000 network and proposing a process to be applied in the preparation of the Pan-European list of ASCIs under the Bern Convention. It is relevant to the implementation of phases II and III of the Emerald process as described in T-PVS/Emerald (2010)5.

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

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

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

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

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

Sites proposed as Emerald sites by individual countries will be eligible to become ASCIs only if they contribute to the conservation of habitat types listed in Recommendation 4 and species listed in Recommendation 6 of the Bern Convention and endorsed by the Standing Committee of the Convention.

ASCI selection is guided by Recommendation 16, paragraph 1, which describes six general conditions; all ASCIs should fulfil at least one:

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

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

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

The Areas of Special Conservation Interest – like the Natura 2000 sites – are regarded as core areas for the Pan-European Ecological Network (PEEN). As such, they represent key components of the Pan-European Network. The introduction of a vast natural infrastructure, of the kind ultimately envisaged by the Pan-European

Ecological Network, will make the areas identified for the Emerald Network even more important and will focus attention on their possible linkage with other protected areas. The state of ecological connectivity of a concerned ASCI with other natural areas should be taken into account when assessing its compliances to the criteria of the Recommendation No. 16 (1989). A degree of policy convergence between the various networks concerned (PEEN, Natura 2000 and Emerald) should therefore be encouraged.

2. Evaluation of sufficiency of proposed ASCIs for species and habitats

2.1 Overall description of the procedure

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

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

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

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

2.2 Emerald database submission, completeness and quality

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

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

Before evaluation for network sufficiency, submitted databases and associated spatial data will be checked for completeness and quality. After country authorities have received an assessment of database quality,

identified gaps and errors should be corrected as quickly as possible and the updated database should be uploaded again to the Common Data Repository of the EEA.

2.3 Preliminary evaluation

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

Establishment of the Reference lists of species and habitats

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

Evaluation of sufficiency

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

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

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

Requirements to be met

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

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

- 4) if the first 3 conditions are met it will be expected that site proposals will include significant proportions of habitat area and species populations within the Emerald network versus the overall national resource.

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

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

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

Column count	Description
A	ASCI code comprising nine characters, the first two being the ISO code for the Member State
B	ASCI name
C	Surface area of ASCI (ha)
D	Centroid coordinates of ASCI (latitude and longitude)
E	Number of species of Resolution 6 at the ASCI
F	Number of habitat types of Resolution 4 at the ASCI

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

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

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

2.4 Regional Bio-geographical seminar

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

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

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

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

2.5 Actions after the seminar

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

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

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

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

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

3. Approval and adoption of sites at the bio-geographical level

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

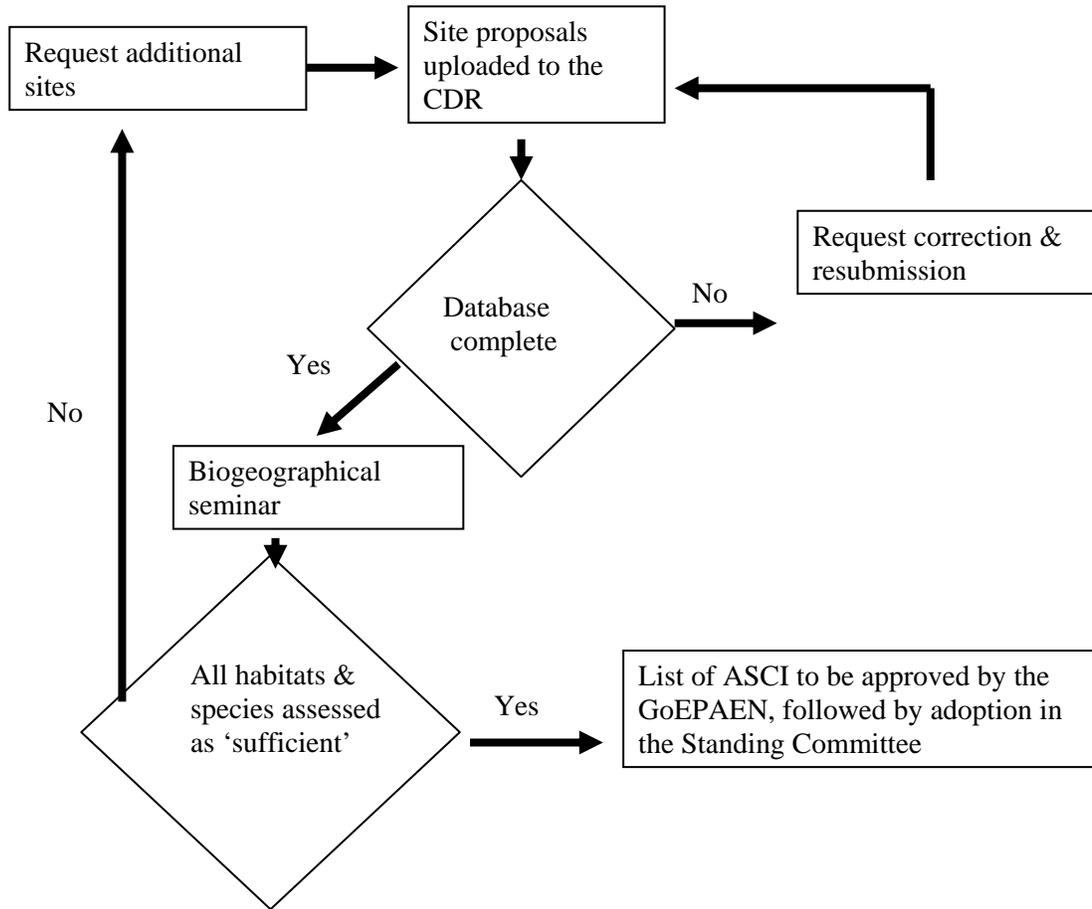
- (8) Submission of the final database *sitelist* to GoEPAEN for discussion;
- (9) Submission of the *sitelist* to the Bern Convention Standing Committee for adoption.

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

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

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

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



Appendix 2

INFORMATION FORM FOR SPECIES OR HABITATS

DATE:

Proposed by: (Countries)

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

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

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

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

Short Description / Distinguishing Characteristics**European Interest**

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

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

Remarks:

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

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

Geographical distribution

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

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

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

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

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

Reasons for decline or threats:

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

Important references / literature / publications:

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

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

Picture of species or habitat:

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

Name:
Institution:
Postal Address:
Country: Phone No:
Fax No: E-mail:
If not identical with Contact Person, author of this data form:
Name:
Institution:
Postal Address:
Country:
Phone No:
Fax No:
E-mail:

Appendix 3**Revised Annex I of Resolution 4 (1996) of the Bern Convention on endangered natural habitat types using EUNIS habitat classification****ENDANGERED NATURAL HABITAT TYPES**

A	<u>Marine habitats</u>
A1	Littoral rock and other hard substrata
A1.1	High energy littoral rock
! A1.11	Mussel and/or barnacle communities
A4.14	Mediterranean and Black Sea communities of lower mediolittoral rock very exposed to wave action
! A1.141	Association with [<i>Lithophyllum byssoides</i>]
A1.2	Moderate energy littoral rock
! A1.22	Mussels and fucoids on moderately exposed shores
A1.4	Features of littoral rock
! A1.44	Communities of littoral caves and overhangs
A2	Littoral sediment
! A2.2	Littoral sand and muddy sand
! A2.3	Littoral mud
! A2.4	Littoral mixed sediments
! A2.5	Coastal saltmarshes and saline reedbeds includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version: A2.521 Atlantic and Baltic brackish saltmarsh communities A2.531 Atlantic upper shore communities A2.542 Atlantic lower shore communities A2.5514 [<i>Salicornia veneta</i>] swards A2.5515 Black Sea annual [<i>Salicornia</i>], [<i>Suaeda</i>] and [<i>Salsola</i>] saltmarshes A2.553 Atlantic [<i>Sagina maritima</i>] communities
A2.6	Littoral sediments dominated by aquatic angiosperms
! A2.61	Seagrass beds on littoral sediments
! A2.621	[<i>Eleocharis</i>] beds
A2.7	Littoral biogenic reefs
! A2.72	Littoral mussel beds on sediment
! A3	Infralittoral rock and other hard substrata includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version: A3.71 Robust faunal cushions and crusts in surge gullies and caves A3.74 Caves and overhangs in infralittoral rock
! A4	Circalittoral rock and other hard substrata

includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:

- A4.24 Mussel beds on circalittoral rock
- A4.26 Mediterranean coralligenous communities moderately exposed to hydrodynamic action
- A4.32 Mediterranean coralligenous communities sheltered from hydrodynamic action
- A4.71 Communities of circalittoral caves and overhangs

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

A6 Deep-sea bed

A6.9 Vents, seeps, hypoxic and anoxic habitats of the deep sea

A6.91 Deep-sea reducing habitats

- ! A6.911 Seeps in the deep-sea bed

B Coastal habitats

B1 Coastal dunes and sandy shores

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

B2 Coastal shingle

- ! B2.3 Upper shingle beaches with open vegetation

C Inland surface waters

C1 Surface standing waters

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

C1.2 Permanent mesotrophic lakes, ponds and pools

C1.22 Free-floating vegetation of mesotrophic waterbodies

- ! C1.222 Floating [*Hydrocharis morsus-ranae*] rafts
- ! C1.223 Floating [*Stratiotes aloides*] rafts
- ! C1.224 Floating [*Utricularia australis*] and [*Utricularia vulgaris*] colonies
- ! C1.225 Floating [*Salvinia natans*] mats
- ! C1.226 Floating [*Aldrovanda vesiculosa*] communities
- C1.24 Rooted floating vegetation of mesotrophic waterbodies
- C1.241 Floating broad-leaved carpets
- ! C1.2416 [*Nelumbo nucifera*] beds
- ! C1.25 Charophyte submerged carpets in mesotrophic waterbodies

C1.3 Permanent eutrophic lakes, ponds and pools

- C1.34 Rooted floating vegetation of eutrophic waterbodies
- C1.341 Shallow-water floating communities
 - ! C1.3411 [Ranunculus] communities in shallow water
 - ! C1.3413 [Hottonia palustris] beds in shallow water
- C1.4 Permanent dystrophic lakes, ponds and pools
 - ! C1.44 Charophyte submerged carpets in dystrophic waterbodies
 - ! C1.5 Permanent inland saline and brackish lakes, ponds and pools
- C1.6 Temporary lakes, ponds and pools
 - ! C1.66 Temporary inland saline and brackish waters
 - ! C1.67 Turlough and lake-bottom meadows
- C2 Surface running waters
 - C2.1 Springs, spring brooks and geysers
 - ! C2.12 Hard water springs
- C3 Littoral zone of inland surface waterbodies
 - C3.4 Species-poor beds of low-growing water-fringing or amphibious vegetation
 - ! C3.41 Euro-Siberian perennial amphibious communities
 - C3.42 Mediterranean-Atlantic amphibious communities
 - ! C3.421 Short Mediterranean amphibious communities
 - ! C3.422 Tall Mediterranean amphibious communities
 - C3.43 Central Eurasian amphibious communities
 - ! C3.431 Ponto-Pannonic riverbank dwarf sedge communities
 - C3.5 Periodically inundated shores with pioneer and ephemeral vegetation
 - C3.51 Euro-Siberian dwarf annual amphibious swards
 - ! C3.511 Freshwater dwarf [Eleocharis] communities
 - ! C3.512 Dune-slack [Centaurium] swards
 - ! C3.5132 Swards of small [Cyperus] species
 - ! C3.5133 Wet ground dwarf herb communities
 - ! C3.55 Sparsely vegetated river gravel banks
 - C3.6 Unvegetated or sparsely vegetated shores with soft or mobile sediments
 - ! C3.62 Unvegetated river gravel banks
- D Mires, bogs and fens
- D1 Raised and blanket bogs
 - ! D1.2 Blanket bogs
- D2 Valley mires, poor fens and transition mires
 - D2.2 Poor fens and soft-water spring mires
 - D2.22 [Carex nigra], [Carex canescens], [Carex echinata] fens
 - ! D2.226 Peri-Danubian black-white-star sedge fens

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

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

 - D4 Base-rich fens and calcareous spring mires

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

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

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

 - D6 Inland saline and brackish marshes and reedbeds

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

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

 - ! E1.2 Perennial calcareous grassland and basic steppes

 - ! E1.3 Mediterranean xeric grassland

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

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

 - ! E1.B Heavy-metal grassland

 - E2 Mesic grasslands

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

 - E3 Seasonally wet and wet grasslands

- ! E3.1 Mediterranean tall humid grassland
includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
E3.111 [Serapias] grassland
- ! E3.4 Moist or wet eutrophic and mesotrophic grassland
- ! E3.5 Moist or wet oligotrophic grassland

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

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

- E7 Sparsely wooded grasslands
 - ! E7.3 Dehesa

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

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

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

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

- F6 Garrigue
 - ! F6.7 Mediterranean gypsum scrubs
 - ! F6.8 Xero-halophile scrubs

- ! F7 Spiny Mediterranean heaths (phrygana, hedgehog-heaths and related coastal cliff vegetation)

- F9 Riverine and fen scrubs
 - ! F9.1 Riverine scrub
 - ! F9.3 Southern riparian galleries and thickets (Excluding F9.35: Riparian stands of invasive shrubs)

- G Woodland, forest and other wooded land

- G1 Broadleaved deciduous woodland
 - G1.1 Riparian and gallery woodland, with dominant [Alnus], [Betula], [Populus] or [Salix]
 - ! G1.11 Riverine [Salix] woodland
 - ! G1.12 Boreo-alpine riparian galleries
 - ! G1.13 Southern [Alnus] and [Betula] galleries

 - G1.2 Mixed riparian floodplain and gallery woodland
 - ! G1.21 Riverine [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] woodland, wet at high but not at low water
 - G1.22 Mixed [Quercus] - [Ulmus] - [Fraxinus] woodland of great rivers
 - ! G1.221 Great medio-European fluvial forests
 - ! G1.223 Southeast European [Fraxinus] - [Quercus] - [Alnus] forests
 - ! G1.224 Po [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] - [Alnus] forests

 - G1.3 Mediterranean riparian woodland
 - ! G1.36 Ponto-Sarmatic mixed [Populus] riverine forests
 - ! G1.37 Irano-Anatolian mixed riverine forests
 - ! G1.38 [Platanus orientalis] woods
 - ! G1.39 [Liquidambar orientalis] woods

 - G1.4 Broadleaved swamp woodland not on acid peat
 - G1.41 [Alnus] swamp woods not on acid peat
 - G1.411 Meso-eutrophic swamp alder woods
 - ! G1.4115 Eastern Carpathian [Alnus glutinosa] swamp woods
 - ! G1.414 Steppe swamp [Alnus glutinosa] woods
 - ! G1.44 Wet-ground woodland of the Black and Caspian Seas

 - G1.5 Broadleaved swamp woodland on acid peat
 - ! G1.51 Sphagnum [Betula] woods

- ! G1.6 [Fagus] woodland
 - ! G1.7 Thermophilous deciduous woodland (excluding G1.7D *Castanea sativa* woodland)
- includes the following subtypes separately listed in or split units from the 1998 version:
- G1.7B [Quercus pyrenaica] woodland
 - G1.7C Mixed thermophilous woodland
- ! G1.8 Acidophilous [Quercus]-dominated woodland
- G1.A Meso- and eutrophic [Quercus], [Carpinus], [Fraxinus], [Acer], [Tilia], [Ulmus] and related woodland
- ! G1.A1 [Quercus] - [Fraxinus] - [Carpinus betulus] woodland on eutrophic and mesotrophic soils
 - ! G1.A4 Ravine and slope woodland
 - ! G1.A7 Mixed deciduous woodland of the Black and Caspian Seas
- ! G2 Broadleaved evergreen woodland (excluding G2.8 Highly artificial broadleaved evergreen forestry plantations and G2.9 Evergreen orchards and groves)
- G3 Coniferous woodland
- G3.1 [Abies] and [Picea] woodland
- ! G3.15 Southern Apennine [*Abies alba*] forests
 - ! G3.16 Moesian [*Abies alba*] forests
 - ! G3.17 Balkano-Pontic [*Abies*] forests
 - ! G3.19 [*Abies pinsapo*] forests
 - ! G3.1B Alpine and Carpathian subalpine [*Picea*] forests
 - ! G3.1C Inner range montane [*Picea*] forests
 - ! G3.1D Hercynian subalpine [*Picea*] forests
 - G3.1E Southern European [*Picea abies*] forests
 - ! G3.1E1 Southeastern Moesian [*Picea abies*] forests
 - ! G3.1E3 Montenegrine [*Picea abies*] forests
 - ! G3.1E4 Pelagonide [*Picea abies*] forests
 - ! G3.1E5 Balkan Range [*Picea abies*] forests
 - ! G3.1G [*Picea omorika*] forests
 - ! G3.1H [*Picea orientalis*] forests
- G3.2 Alpine [*Larix*] - [*Pinus cembra*] woodland
- ! G3.21 Eastern Alpine siliceous [*Larix*] and [*Pinus cembra*] forests
 - ! G3.22 Eastern Alpine calcicolous [*Larix*] and [*Pinus cembra*] forests
 - ! G3.25 Carpathian [*Larix*] and [*Pinus cembra*] forests
 - ! G3.26 [*Larix polonica*] forests
- G3.3 [*Pinus uncinata*] woodland
- ! G3.31 [*Pinus uncinata*] forests with [*Rhododendron ferrugineum*]
 - ! G3.32 Xerocline [*Pinus uncinata*] forests
- G3.4 [*Pinus sylvestris*] woodland south of the taiga
- ! G3.41 Caledonian forest
 - G3.42 Middle European [*Pinus sylvestris*] forests
 - G3.423 Western Eurasian steppe pine forests

- ! G3.4232 Sarmatic steppe [*Pinus sylvestris*] forests
- ! G3.4233 Carpathian steppe [*Pinus sylvestris*] woods
- ! G3.4234 Pannonic steppe [*Pinus sylvestris*] woods
- G3.44 Spring heath [*Pinus sylvestris*] forests
- ! G3.442 Carpathian relict calcicolous [*Pinus sylvestris*] forests
- ! G3.4C Southeastern European [*Pinus sylvestris*] forests
- ! G3.4E Ponto-Caucasian [*Pinus sylvestris*] forests

- G3.5 [*Pinus nigra*] woodland
- ! G3.51 Alpino-Appennine [*Pinus nigra*] forests
- ! G3.52 Western Balkanic [*Pinus nigra*] forests
- ! G3.53 [*Pinus salzmannii*] forests
- ! G3.54 Corsican [*Pinus laricio*] forests
- ! G3.55 Calabrian [*Pinus laricio*] forests
- ! G3.56 [*Pinus pallasiana*] and [*Pinus banatica*] forests

- ! G3.6 Subalpine mediterranean [*Pinus*] woodland

- G3.7 Lowland to montane mediterranean [*Pinus*] woodland (excluding [*Pinus nigra*])
- G3.71 Maritime [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *atlantica*] forests
- ! G3.711 Charente [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *atlantica*] - [*Quercus ilex*] forests
- ! G3.712 Aquitanian [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *atlantica*] - [*Quercus suber*] forests
- ! G3.714 Iberian [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *atlantica*] forests
- ! G3.72 [*Pinus pinaster* ssp. *pinaster*] ([*Pinus mesogeensis*]) forests
- ! G3.73 [*Pinus pinea*] forests
- G3.74 [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.741 Iberian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.742 Balearic [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.743 Provenço-Ligurian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.744 Corsican [*Pinus halepensis*] woods
- ! G3.745 Sardinian [*Pinus halepensis*] woods
- ! G3.746 Sicilian [*Pinus halepensis*] woods
- G3.747 Italic [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.7471 Gargano [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.7472 Metapontine [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.7473 Umbrian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.748 Hellenic [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.749 Illyrian [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.74A East Mediterranean [*Pinus halepensis*] forests
- ! G3.75 [*Pinus brutia*] forests

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

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

- ! G3.D Boreal bog conifer woodland

- ! G3.E Nemoral bog conifer woodland

- H Inland unvegetated or sparsely vegetated habitats

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

H2 Screes

H2.6 Calcareous and ultra-basic screes of warm exposures

H2.61 Peri-Alpine thermophilous screes

! H2.613 Paris Basin screes

X Habitat complexes

! X01 Estuaries

! X02 Saline coastal lagoons

! X03 Brackish coastal lagoons

! X04 Raised bog complexes

! X18 Wooded steppe

! X29 Salt lake islands

! X35 New EUNIS complex ! "Inland Sand Dunes"