

ESTABLISHING CONSERVATION MEASURES FOR NATURA 2000 SITES

ANNEX 2

Fact Sheets on Natura 2000 Management Planning in the Member States – Situation in 2011

SUMMARY COMPILATION OF INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE COUNTRIES' FACT SHEETS OF 2011

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INTRODUCTION

This document presents a summary compilation of facts sheets received until August 2011. They reflect the situation as it was in 2011, which since then may have evolved.

24 Member States have replied to the questionnaire: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, SE, SI, SK & UK. For some decentralised countries, the information has been provided for the different regions or federal states:

- AT: information provided concerns all 9 federal states.
- BE: information provided concerns marine sites and Flanders region sites.
- DE: information provided concerns 12 federal states and marine sites on EEZ.
- IT: fact sheets have been provided by 20 regions.

The information received from the different countries and regions is summarised below.

QUESTIONS AND REPLIES

1. Is there a requirement to produce management plans for Natura2000 sites?

In this section please describe the legal framework for producing management plans for Natura 2000 sites:

1.1 Is it obligatory/ voluntary/ not considered necessary?

MS	Region	Obligatory	Not obligatory	Voluntary	Not necessary
AT	Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria		x		
	Vienna		x		
	Burgenland	x			
	Carinthia		x		
	Tyrol		x	x	
	Upper Austria	x			
	Vorarlberg			x	
BE	Marine	x			
	Flanders	x			
BG			x		
CY			x		
CZ		x			
DE	Baden-Württemberg	x (required)			
	Hesse	x			
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	x	x		
	Thuringia		x		
	Schleswig-Holstein			x	
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern			x	
	Bayern	x			
	Berlin	x			
	Brandenburg			x	
	Rheinland-Pfalz	x			

MS	Region	Obligatory	Not obligatory	Voluntary	Not necessary
	Sachsen		X	X	
	Sachsen-Anhalt		X		
	Marine EEZ	x (for SPA)		X	
DK		X			
EE		X			
ES		X			
FR		X			
HU			X		
IE		X			
IT	20 regions		X	X MP are only considered necessary for some sites	
LT		X for new Natura 2000 sites which are not in the national protected areas (since 2010 and according Law on Protected Areas)		X	
LU		X			
LV			X	X	
MT			X	X considered a best practice approach, particularly for sites with multiple stakeholders and different land uses	
NL		X			
PL		X			
PT			X		
SE		X			
SI		X			
SK			X		
UK			X Management plans' are not obligatory under transposing legislation in any part of the UK (reflecting the fact that they are not obligatory under Article 6 of the Directive).		

1.2 Are plans required for all N2000 sites or only for some – if so, how are sites selected for N2000 plans?

MS	Region	For all	For some	how are sites selected for N2000 plans
AT	Lower Austria	X		If SPA and SAC are spatially overlaid they have been summarized in one common MP
	Salzburg		X	Selection of sites: sites with conflicts between landuse practices and conservation objectives that need to be resolved. The relevant sites are selected by the experts of the department for nature protection.
	Styria		X	Selection of sites: sites with conflicts between landuse practices and conservation objectives that need to be resolved. The relevant sites are selected by the experts of the department for nature protection.

MS	Region	For all	For some	how are sites selected for N2000 plans
MS	Vienna	x		
	Burgenland	x		
	Carinthia	x		
	Tyrol		x	In some Natura 2000 sites there can even be 2 ore more MP (this depends on the habitats/species involved)
	Upper Austria	x		
	Vorarlberg		x	MP are regarded as necessary for those Natura 2000 sites where there are conflicts between land use practices and conservation objectives that need to be resolved. The relevant sites are selected by experts of the department for nature conservation.
BE	Marine	x		There is a legal obligation to produce management plans for all the marine protected areas in the Belgian part of the North Sea. This includes Natura 2000 and other protected areas.
	Flanders	x		The Flemish decree of 1997 for the protection of nature says in article 48 that for every N2000 site a "nature directive plan" (NDP) must be made. For each forest and nature reserve it is also compulsory to prepare a management plan. These management plans are made for all forests and nature reserves, not only those in N2000sites.
BG			x	Selection of SAC or SPA depends on state authorities and their subdivisions within the areas of their competence
CY			x	MP's are only produced for SCIs. The competent authority for SPAs (Game Fund, Ministry of Interior) will not be producing management plans.
CZ		x		Management planning documentation is requested for each SCI. Management plans (with a different structure) are also prepared for special protected areas according the national law,
DE	Baden-Württemberg	x		
	Hesse	x		
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	x		
	Thuringia	x		Management plans shall be developed for all N2000 sites, N2000 sites within LIFE-Projects and Germany's national program "Large-scale conservation projects" with an own management plan will be the last
	Schleswig-Holstein	x		
	Marine EEZ	x		Management plans are foreseen for all the Natura 2000 sites
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		x	Until 2015 management plans are developed for selected SCIs, which cover half of the whole SCI-area.
	Bayern	x		Management plans are required for all N2000 sites, In special cases, where other specific plans which include the conservation requirements exist or are being developed, no further planning is foreseen
	Berlin	x		For N2000 sites management plans can be developed specifically or as parts of other plans. Normally maintenance or development measures are part of management plans, they might as well be part of other plans or approvals
	Brandenburg		x	Following a technical check of all SCI, management plans are suggested for most of the sites.
	Rheinland-Pfalz	x		The criteria for selection are: -Sites with not forested areas, which are sensitive to changes in use (e.g. calcareous grasslands, meadows, dry grasslands, wet meadows, alluvial meadows, mires). -Sites with riparian forests -High intensity of use or heavy changes (e.g. recreational use, intensification) -Other assessments, activities, projects, plans -Special or functional relation between sites
	Sachsen		x	All SAC, some SPA
Sachsen-Anhalt		x	Management plans shall be developed for most N2000 sites, except sites, for which comparable standards (like plans for federal nature protection projects) are already available	
DK		x		
EE		x		

MS	Region	For all	For some	how are sites selected for N2000 plans
ES		X		
FR		X		
HU			X	management plan can be elaborated if it is necessary for the conservation, maintenance and restoration of the favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community interest occurring on Natura 2000 sites
IE				Ireland is currently focusing on some aspects of the management planning process that are seen as crucial, in particular the development of a process to deliver detailed conservation objectives for SAC and SPAs.
IT	20 regions		X	In some regions (eg. Abruzzo) MPs are required for sites outside protected natural areas, for which there is already a MP. If these are not considered appropriate, integrations and / or changes will be made in those plans. Regional authorities decide which Natura 2000 sites need a MP. Sites are selected by managing authorities according to national guidelines (DM 2000). The management plan is relevant for sites that need an effective conservation of natural resources that is not guaranteed just by conservation measures. This mainly involves sites where conservation measures are complex and need to be defined with particular detail, and which require specific monitoring activities can not be included in instruments other than a Management Plan. In Sicily, it was decided to group 218 Natura 2000 Sites (SCIs and SPAs) together in 58 management Plans, according to territorial proximity and ecological similarity.
LT			X	State Service for Protected Areas under the Ministry of Environment confirms and regularly updates the list of the sites for which preparation of management plans is foreseen. Recently on that list are 40 sites. Sites are usually selected during the consultations with regional protected areas administrations and experts from scientific institutions (Institute of Ecology; Institute of Botany, etc.) as well as NGOs (for example Lithuanian Ornithological Society; Lithuanian Fund for Nature, Baltic Environment Forum).
LU			X	according to the site's requirements
LV			X	The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development establishes intersectoral commission consisting of representatives of following institutions: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Economy, Latvian Association of local and regional governments as well as of Nature Conservation Agency. Commission evaluates received proposals and defines the Territories to which the State budgetary funds will be allocated for development of management plans in the next year. Priority is given to the Territories according to whether they are Natura 2000 sites, whether these Territories require active management and whether co-financing is provided in the proposal. The mentioned procedure of selecting sites is not compulsory if other funds (i.e. not the State budget) are allocated for the development of management plans.
NL		X		
MT			X	MPs are not legally required for all Natura 2000 sites and although the majority of Maltese Natura 2000 sites will have management plans, this is not envisaged to be the case for all of them. The Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) has started a project, funded by the EAFRD, which will involve an assessment of all terrestrial sites in order to determine which approach will be used to manage the respective sites, i.e. whether by means of a management plan or through the establishment of legislation or other tools to regulate activities and establish conservation measures. This task is expected to be completed later this year. The assessment will take into consideration issues such as types and number of stakeholders involved, types and number of land uses, complexity of issues pertaining to the sites, existence of potentially conflicting uses, accessibility and use of the site by the general public, etc. The more complex a site is the more there will be a need for a management plan to be drawn up. Although Malta's Natura 2000 sites are inevitably small in size, land use pressure is high and therefore even what is by European standards considered as small sites might require a MP to resolve some complex issues within them.
PL		X		
PT			X	Management of Natura 2000 sites is ensured by the Sectoral Plan of Natura 2000 Network and an integrated mix of administrative, and/or contractual acts (spatial land use plans, agri and forest-environment contracts). However there are also some ad-hoc management plans in

MS	Region	For all	For some	how are sites selected for N2000 plans
				Portugal. National legislation requires adequate land planning measures, environmental impact assessment, surveillance and enforcement, together with complementary conservation measures through management plans, on a case by case analysis, as well as legal, administrative or contractual measures that contribute to the pursuit of conservation objectives identified for the Natura 2000 areas. Taking into account an evaluation of the existing instruments and mechanisms for each Natura 2000 site already in place, the need to produce management plans for specific measures and conservation actions is being assessed in order to achieve the conservation objectives established for each site
SE		x		
SI			x	management plans are produced only for wider national protected areas such as National, Regional and Landscape parks
SK		x		According to the nature protection law there is general task to develop management plans for Natura 2000 sites as well as sites of national network of protected areas. In addition so called rescue programs are to be developed for critically endangered sites.
UK			x	Preparation of management plans is at the discretion of the UK nature conservation authorities.

1.3 Who is responsible for Natura 2000 management plans? (are several authorities, levels of government involved?)

MS	Region	Responsibility of
AT	Lower Austria, Salzburg	Regional department for nature protection
	Styria	Department for Nature Conservation
	Vienna	The government of Vienna and the Municipal Department for Environment Protection
	Burgenland	The department for nature protection
	Carinthia	The department for nature conservation
	Tyrol	question not answered
	Upper Austria	The department for nature conservation is responsible (project management, legal act)
	Vorarlberg	The department for nature conservation is responsible for the MP (project management).
BE	Marine	The management plans are to be prepared by competent "marine environment" administration.
	Flanders	The Flemish government, i.e. the Flemish Agency for Nature and Forests, is responsible for the NDP's. In case of the forest and nature reserves, the owner of the forest (private owners)/nature reserve (nature NGO) is responsible for this plan.
BG		The Minister of Environment and Water
CY		The Department of Environment, except for those regarding forest areas which fall under the authority of the Department of Forests
CZ		The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for preparation, however the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection (ANCLP - a state governmental body established by the Ministry of the Environment) was charged to prepare all the Sets of Conservation Measures (Czech type of management plans) for all the Natura 2000 sites.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	The departments for nature and landscape conservation located in the four regional upper authorities in Baden-Württemberg (Regierungspräsidien, Referate Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege) are responsible for the production of the management plans. The forest authorities are involved in all cases of forest interest.
	Hesse	The 3 regional councils are responsible for Natura 2000 management plans.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	The districts
	Thuringia	The technical authorities for Nature Conservation and Forestry
	Schleswig-Holstein	Supreme Nature Conservation Authority of the state of Schleswig-Holstein (Ministry for agriculture, environment and rural areas of the State of Schleswig-Holstein)

MS	Region	Responsibility of
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Management plans are developed by the regional nature conservation authorities (Staatliche Ämter für Landwirtschaft und Umwelt, Ämter für die Biosphärenreservate). They are implemented by the supreme nature conservation authority (Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz).
	Marine EEZ	By paragraph 58 BNatSchG (Federal Nature Conservation Act) the responsible party is the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)
	Bayern	The State Ministry of the Environment and Public Health (StMUG) has the overall responsibility for the implementation of N2000 . The responsibilities for management planning are shared between the StMUG and the State Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests, which is responsible for the forest habitats and species
	Berlin	Upper Nature Conservation Authority (Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung)
	Brandenburg	The authority for nature and landscape conservation .
	Rheinland-Pfalz	The upper nature conservation authorities (Struktur und Genehmigungsdirektion Nord und Süd, SGD) are responsible for the development of management plans. Regarding forest areas they cooperate closely with the forestry authorities (Landesforsten RLP).
	Sachsen	Responsible are the authorities for nature conservation and Forests (Landesbehörden für Naturschutz und Forsten, LfULG und SBS).
	Sachsen-Anhalt	The competent authority for nature conservation of the state (Landesamt für Umweltschutz) is responsible for the development, the law enforcement agencies for nature conservation (Landesverwaltungsamt, Untere Naturschutzbehörden) are responsible for the implementation of management plans.
DK		The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the Natura 2000 plans. Relevant state and municipality authorities are responsible for follow up action plans
EE		the Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Board
ES	17 autonomous regions and 2 autonomous towns	The Regional Governments are in charge of terrestrial Natura 2000 sites while the National Government, namely the Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs is in charge of marine Natura 2000 sites; both governments are respectively responsible to produce the relevant management plans for terrestrial and marine sites.
FR		Head of the regional administrative authority (the prefect)
HU		not specified
IE		The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (formerly part of Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government)
IT	20 regions	Regional authorities and managers that are responsible for protected areas are usually responsible for the preparation and adoption and implementation of management plans, but management measures can be delegated to the provinces, municipalities, mountain communities, etc.
LT		Ministry of Environment (MoE) is responsible for the preparation process of management plans in general. State Service for Protected Areas under the MoE is obliged to organize the preparation of management plans, however the right to develop management plans also has administrations of separate protected areas or local governmental institutions, as well as NGO.
LU		service for nature of the National administration for nature and forests
LV		According to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers the Nature Conservation Agency is responsible for the supervision of development of management plan and for implementation of management plans. The Agency also has to organize the development of management plans which have received the State budgetary funds. The Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development is responsible for organizing the commission that selects the areas for developing management plans with funding of the State budget.
MT		The national authority (MEPA) is responsible for issuing a Natura 2000 management plan when necessary. MEPA is also responsible to oversee and regulate the actual management of these sites, which however may be managed by third parties and not by the Authority itself.
NL		One the authorities involved writes N2000 management plan for this site. In the writing of all plans 12 Provinces and three ministries are together responsible for the writing of 166 Nature2000 plans. In each of the sites, one of the central or semi-local governmental bodies has the lead.
PL		Regional Director of Environmental Protection and Ministry of Environment.

MS	Region	Responsibility of
PT		For the Atlantic and Mediterranean Biogeographic Regions (Mainland Portugal) a Natura 2000 Sectoral Plan was published and approved by the Ministers Council Resolution 115-A/2008, which identifies a set of strategic guidelines to adopt in Natura 2000 areas. Integration of the conservation objectives under land management instruments is required, including by partnerships in the forestry and agriculture sectors. 34 % of the Natura 2000 areas are covered by specific regulations and direct management of the Institute of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity local services. The remainder of the territory not classified under the National System of Protected Areas is managed under the scope of the Municipal Land Plans. These plans are under revision until 2014 in order to integrate the strategic guidelines defined by the Natura 2000 Sectoral Plan. The Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity is the national authority responsible for the development and approval of Natura 2000 management plans. Nevertheless, any public or private entity can produce a management plan for a Natura 2000 site with the mandatory period for public consultation according to law.
SE		The 21 County Administrative Boards (CAB-s, regional governmental authorities)
SI		Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (administration) and the Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation (expert) – both on national level
SK		Either the Ministry of the Environment or the regional environmental offices order management plans for Natura 2000 sites. The State Nature Conservancy (expert body of the Ministry) or other expert body prepares them.
UK	England	Secretary of State and the statutory nature conservation agency (Natural England)
	Scotland	Scottish Natural Heritage (the statutory nature conservation agency)
	Wales	Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), the Welsh Assembly Government's statutory nature conservation agency.
	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)

1.4 Do the plans have to be formally approved/adopted - if so by whom?

MS	Region	No	Yes	by whom?
AT	Lower Austria		x	Presented to and adopted from the "advisory board for regional planning of Lower Austria" (Niederösterreichischer Raumordnungsbeirat).
	Salzburg		x	Department for nature protection
	Styria		x	Department for Nature Conservation
	Vienna		x	Some of the management plans have been formally adopted by the government of Vienna, the others will be approved by the Municipal Department for Environment Protection.
	Burgenland		x	The MP are formally approved by the department for nature protection.
	Carinthia		x	The MP are formally approved by the department for nature conservation.
	Tyrol	?	?	question not answered
	Upper Austria		x	The legal act has to be approved by the government of Upper Austria
	Vorarlberg		x	The MP are formally approved by the department for nature conservation.
BE	Marine		x	MP are, following a public consultation, approved by the Minister.
	Flanders		x	These plans have to be formally approved by the Flemish Government after a public consultation.
BG			x	by an order issued by the Minister of Environment and Water
CY			x	by the competent authorities, after consultations with other authorities and relevant stakeholders.
CZ			x	the Ministry of the Environment
DE	Baden-Württemberg		x	The departments for nature and landscape conservation located in the four regional commissions in Baden-Württemberg (Regierungspräsidien, Referate Naturschutz und Landschaftspflege)
	Hesse	x		

MS	Region	No	Yes	by whom?
	North-Rhine-Westfalia		x	Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz NRW
	Thuringia	x		
	Schleswig-Holstein		x	Ministry for agriculture, environment and rural areas of the State of Schleswig-Holstein
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern		x	Management plans are implemented by the supreme nature conservation authority (Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz).
	Marine EEZ			Still in discussion
	Bayern	x		The plans don't have to be formally approved/adopted
	Brandenburg	x		No formal approval of management plans is needed
	Rheinland-Pfalz	x		Plans are developed by external consultants and have to be formally approved by the upper nature conservation authorities (Struktur und Genehmigungsdirektion Nord und Süd, SGD)
	Sachsen		x	Formal approval by state directorate.
	Sachsen-Anhalt		x	Plans are developed by external consultants and approved by the Landesamt für Umweltschutz.
DK				The final plans will be formally approved by the Minister of Environment
EE			x	approved by the directive of the Director General of the Environmental Board
ES			x	SCI management plans have to be approved either before or at the same time of the SAC official designation. (Art. 42.3, Act 42/2007). Nevertheless, SPA have not that temporal requirement. Plans are approved by the responsible government, though for regional governments it can be approved at different levels depending on the Autonomous Community. At national level, plans are approved by Minister Order.
FR			x	Head of the regional administrative authority (the prefect)
HU		x		
IE			x	Director of the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS)
IT	20 regions		x	Usually the plans are approved by regional authorities (eg. through Regional Decrees) and site managers. In some cases they are also approved by the Provincial government and City Councils.
LT			x	By an Order of the Minister of Environment
LU			x	Minister of environment through a ministerial decree (arête ministerial)
LV			x	Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development
NL			x	The management plans are adopted in consent with all governmental bodies involved in this site,
PL			x	Plan of Conservation Activities by Regional Director of Environmental Protection and Conservation Plan by Minister for environment.
PT				The plans need to be formally approved by Environment and Land Planning minister and other ministers in charge of relevant sectors for those Natura 2000 sites.
SE			x	The plans are produced and adopted by the CABs (County Administrative Boards, regional governmental authorities)
SI			x	Formally adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia
SK			x	Plans must be formally approved either by the government or by the regional environmental offices.
UK	England	?	?	
	Scotland	?	?	
	Wales	x		
	Northern Ireland	?	?	

1.5 Is the management plan legally binding? If so on whom?

MS	Region	No	Yes	on whom?
AT	Lower Austria	x		
	Salzburg	x		
	Styria	x		
	Vienna		x	Some of the management plans are legally binding for the land owners
	Burgenland	x		
	Carinthia	x		
	Tyrol	x		
	Upper Austria	x		The MP is not legally binding, measures should be realized by private contracts
	Vorarlberg	x		
BE	Marine	x		The management plans are not binding.
	Flanders		x	The NDP's are legally binding. NDP's can also be made for the Flemish Ecological Network and other green area's. The management plans are also legally binding for the owner.
BG			x	
CY		x		
CZ		x		The management documents themselves are not legally binding, but serve as recommended management planning document for responsible nature authorities and stakeholders to achieve the goal stated in the Act.
DE			x	The management plans are binding authorities to varying degrees. For others they are not mandatory.
DK			x	The plans are legally binding for the authorities in charge of the implementation on ground
EE			x	In case of Estonia the management plans are legally binding for site managers, but not for private landowners
ES			x	management plans (for both SCIs and SPAs sites) are binding on the responsible authority (Autonomous Community or Ministry)
HU		x		
IE		x		
IT	20 regions		X	Depending n the regions, MP can be legally binding for some management measures and regulations, but not for voluntary actions (eg. Abruzzo); they can be legally binding for both private and public bodies (eg. Marche, Piedmont).
LT			x	for the institutions appointed in the order of the Minister of Environment (when approval of the MP)
LU		x		but represents a formal obligation for responsible national authorities to implement the measures foreseen
LV		x		But Regulations on individual protection and use are legally binding as they are approved by the Cabinet of ministers.
MT			x	To date management plans are not legally binding, although a need is felt to make them so. Sometimes management plans are accompanied by site regulations, which are basically legal provisions which regulate some activities on site and therefore support the implementation of the management plan through legal means.
NL		x		
PL			x	The plans are binding for the authorities.
PT			x	The plans are binding only for the administration.
SE		x		The Swedish environmental Code however specifies that Natura 2000 areas "shall be given priority in future protection measures" and there is a requirement in the Government Ordinance mentioned above for authorities to give priority to conservation work in the areas, and for them to (within their fields of responsibility and power) carry out the actions that are necessary or suitable with regard to the conservation interests that motivated the designation. The authorities are

MS	Region	No	Yes	on whom?
				required to ensure that a favourable conservation status is maintained or restored for the species and habitats concerned. The fact that plans are not legally binding, however means that management actions that are suggested in them, have to be consistent with other national protection documents, such as the legal acts concerning protection of nature reserves, to be possible to perform. If the documents aren't consistent, the actions can not be performed until the national protection act for the nature reserve has been updated. For sites that have no other formal protection, management actions depends on e.g. the willingness of farmers to undertake grazing or mowing, and to apply for funding for this. If they apply for funding from the RDP (which they do in most cases) the agreement concerning their environmental scheme regulates the management of the seminatural grasslands on a site.
SI			x	
SK			x (partially)	Management plans are the basis for (i) development of land use planning documentation and for other documents/plans/projects as well as for (ii) activities and (iii) decision making of the nature protection bodies (Ministry, and regional/district environmental bodies, municipalities).
UK	England			
	Scotland	x		
	Wales	x		
	Northern Ireland	x		

1.6 How many N2000 management plans are foreseen? How many have been developed so far?

MS	Region	Nº of MP foreseen	Nº of MP developed	Comments
AT	Lower Austria		21	
	Salzburg	4	11	
	Styria	4	23	
	Vienna	2	2	
	Burgenland	7	8	
	Carinthia	6	20	Actual in Carinthia 20 MP are completed, 7 MP are in progress, 6 are foreseen.
	Tyrol			For most of the Natura 2000 sites MP shall be worked out. Until now MP for about half of the sites are worked out or being developed.
	Upper Austria	25	16	MP are foreseen for all 25 sites in Upper Austria, up to now 16 MP have been developed, 4 MP are in progress, general aims for protection are summed up for 5 sites.
Vorarlberg		16		
BE	Marine	Foreseen for all marine N2000 sites (number??)	All developed	The Royal Decree of 2005 requested a first management to be prepared in 2008 for the period 2009-2012. Management plans were approved in 2009 for the marine protected areas. So, all the necessary management plans were developed and adopted.
	Flanders	?	?	In 2004-2006 6 pilot projects were started for NDP's. Parts of these projects were N2000 sites.
BG		23 (13 + 7 + 2 + 1)	3	- 13 plans for SPAs are foreseen in the next two years. - MPs for 7 sites are currently under preparation. MP of 2 of the National Parks are under revision and N2000 management will be incorporated to them.

MS	Region	N° of MP foreseen	N° of MP developed	Comments
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MP of 2 Nature Parks included in the N2000 network are under preparation. They will take into consideration the N2000 requirements. - A pilot MP for one SCI was elaborated but its adoption was postponed due to a change in the legislation. - A combined management plan for partially overlapping SPA and SCI is currently in the final stages of its preparation.
CY		40	25	
CZ		1082 for SCIs/SAC 41 for SPAs	0 for SCIs/SAC 6 for SPAs	Concerning SCIs/SAC: obligation to prepare MP (called Set of Conservation Measures in CZ) for the SCIs was adopted in 2009. A project for MP preparation was launched in March 2011; however no MP has been prepared so far. All the MPs (i.e., 1082) will have been prepared by 2015.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	foreseen for all N2000 sites (total n° of N2000 sites in the region?)	37	
	Hesse	For 583 SAC and 60 SPA	272 SAC (~50% done)	Management plans in Hesse consist of two parts. A) <i>Grunddatenerhebung</i> - inventory of the habitats and species occurring in the SAC (mapping, incl. conservation status) and first suggestions for urgent measures, and B) <i>Maßnahmenplan</i> – using the results of A, the staff of the lower agriculture (open land) or forest agency (woodlands) evaluate the necessary measures in the different parts of the SAC to maintain or improve the status of habitats or species (annex II & IV, birds). As regards part A, ca. 95 % is done.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	foreseen for nearly all N2000 sites (about 500)	340	
	Thuringia	for all N2000 sites (about 250)	29	1 technical paper for woodlands 2 technical papers for open landscape 26 drafts for bat objects
	Schleswig-Holstein	foreseen for nearly all 311 N2000 sites	93	
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	69 (by 2015)	20	
	Marine EEZ	10	-	There are plans for all 10 Natura 2000-sites in progress (Doggerbank, Sylt Outer Reef, Borkum Reef Ground, Fehmarnbelt, Kadetrench, Adlerground, Western Rønnebank, Odrabank, Eastern German Bight, Pommeranian Bay). Germany considers multiple site plans when sites overlay each other also as an alternative version.
	Bayern	388	154	In January 2011 154 plans were ready and 234 were under preparation.
	Berlin	-	7	For 6 of 15 sites 7 management plans have been developed directly
	Brandenburg	420	80	80 management plans are available. It is planned to have 420 management plans ready by the end of the funding period.
	Rheinland-Pfalz	177	7	MP are foreseen for all 177 NATURA 2000 sites until 2016. In progress are 75 and 7 are ready
Sachsen	292	241	In October 2011 226 plans for SAC are formally affirmed, 292 plans (17 SPA and 275 SAC) are foreseen in total.	

MS	Region	Nº of MP foreseen	Nº of MP developed	Comments
	Sachsen-Anhalt	64	24	In February 2011 24 management plans were completed (22 SCI, 1 SCI+SPA, 1SPA). 40 plans were under development (25 SCI, 5 SCI+SPA, 9 SPA, 1 part of an SPA).
DK		foreseen for all the Danish Natura 2000 sites	246	A few new marine Natura 2000 sites have not yet had a Natura 2000 plan developed. These are sites which just recently have been listed as SCI's and for which draft plans will be elaborated in 2013
EE		foreseen for all N2000 sites (531 sites)	17% of the sites	MP for 42% of the Natura 2000 sites are under preparation. During 2011 plans for the additional 20% will be ordered.
ES			about 25% of sites	1446 SCIs in Spain
FR		for all 1747 sites		There are 1747 Natura 2000 sites in France (SPA & SAC), there will be a little less management plan (we often make common management plans when the site is covered by both Birds and Habitats Directives).
HU			35	Hungarian regulation prescribes a MP for each nationally protected area. Consequently, in many N2000 areas the main necessary management requirements have already been put in force in form of a protected area management plan as well. This concerns an overlap involving parts or the entire territory of 29 N2000 sites (21 SCIs, 8 SPAs). Protected areas with a management plan in preparation fully or partly overlap with 146 (118 SCI, 28 SPA) N2000 sites.
IE			45	In addition to sites that have plans, 52 SACs have Conservation Statements. These do not contain management strategies, but contain information about the conservation value and management of the site, including maps.
IT	20 regions			The number varies depending on the regions, but in general about half of the MP foreseen have been developed, except for some regions (eg. Veneto), where all the MP foreseen are almost completed.
LT		-	61	More than 100 plans are under preparation
LU		not determined	14	
LV			150	Development of new plans depends on available financial resources. No State budgetary funds are allocated for the year 2011.
MT		4	3	At the moment there are 3 approved management plans which cover all or part of the relevant Natura 2000 site. Around 4 other plans have recently expired but these will be revised through the project that MEPA has commenced earlier this year and that was referred to above. This project will prepare or revise all management plans or legislation that is required for all Malta's terrestrial Natura 2000 sites. This is in fact the main task of the project. The project has a duration of 3 years.
NL		166	3	Until April 2011, 3 of 166 foreseen nature management plans have been formally adopted.
PL		983	7	413 plans are under preparation.
SE		As many as the N2K sites, i.e. more than 4000 plans (for SCI and SPAs that overlap, only one plan is	More than 90% of the plans are already in place.	

MS	Region	Nº of MP foreseen	Nº of MP developed	Comments
		produced).		
SI		?	?	
SK		For most of 41 SPAs + 473 SCIs	11 SPAs and 35 SCIs (12 of them developed)	The original plan to have 420 management plans prepared and 280 applied by year 2015 will not be completed (due to lacking finances and personal capacities and procedural issues).
UK	England	?	?	
	Scotland	?	?	
	Wales	?	?	
	Northern Ireland	?	?	

2. What is the process for developing Natura 2000 management plans?

2.1 Who writes the management plan- what resources are used/available for this?

2.2 Who is involved in developing plans? (eg different authorities, scientific experts, stakeholders, NGOs?)

MS	Region	MP are written by ...
AT	Lower Austria	External contractors. The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management; regional and local authorities, other sectoral authorities like water and forest, stakeholders and NGOs have a consulting role in the planning process
	Salzburg	External contractors. The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management; regional and local authorities, other sectoral authorities like water and forest, stakeholders and NGOs have a consulting role in the planning process ("round table" discussion for each MP); the local public is informed about the results of the MP through public information sessions.
	Styria	External contractors. The Department for Nature Conservation is responsible for the overall project and quality management. MP for forest sites are developed with a strong cooperation with the Department for Forestry. NGO's and other stakeholders have a consulting role.
	Vienna	The Municipal Department for Environmental Protection, the Division for Nature Protection and the Division for Environmental Law. The Division for Nature Protection in accordance with the Division for Environmental Law is responsible for the overall project and quality management; other sectoral authorities like water and forest and landowners are consulted on draft versions; the local public is informed about the results of the management plan through public information sessions.
	Burgenland	Usually the MP are written by external contractors. The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management; regional and local authorities, other sectoral authorities like water and forest, stakeholders and NGOs have a consulting role in the planning process.
	Carinthia	The department for nature conservation is responsible for the overall project and quality management. MP are developed in cooperation with different department e.g. forest, water, agriculture etc. NGO's and other stakeholders have a consulting role. The information of landowners ranges from public hearings to individual talks depending on the size of the site.
	Tyrol	MP are worked out in most of the cases by external contractors. In some cases, MP are worked out by persons in charge of the Natura 2000 sites.
	Upper Austria	MP for Natura 2000 sites which are as well nature protection sites according to the Upper Austrian Nature Protection Act are drawn up by the nature protection authority, for sites which are Natura 2000 sites exclusively or for the most part MP are developed by external contractors.
	Vorarlberg	Usually the MP are developed by external contractors. The department for nature conservation is responsible for the overall project and quality management. The information of landowners ranges from public hearings to individual talks depending on the size of the site
BE	Marine	Management plans are prepared by the competent marine environment administration on the basis of the Royal Decree, which mentions the various items that should be covered in the proposed management plans (information on existing

MS	Region	MP are written by ...
		protection measures and user-agreements, results of the monitoring, evaluation of the protection measures and user agreements) and items that can be covered in the management plan (proposals of new protection options or new protected areas). Other relevant administrations (e.g. communes, socio-economic stakeholders and NGOs) are involved through public consultation.
	Flanders	The NDP's are written by the Flemish Agency for Nature and Forests (Flemish government). All administrators are obliged to give all kind of information necessary for these plans. There is a Flemish Scientific Institute for Nature and Forest which has all kind of scientific information. It is obliged by the Flemish Nature decree to involve all kinds of stakeholders in developing a NDP in a commission: local authorities, NGO's, landowners, hunters, farmers, entrepreneurs, other administrations of the Flemish government ... In case of forests, the owner of the forest or the nature reserve writes the management plan. They can use all kinds of scientific information from the Flemish Institute for Nature and Forest. The owner can inform or involve local stakeholders when he is making a management plan.
BG		State authorities and their subdivisions within the areas of their competence, municipalities and their associations, scientific and academic institutes and environmental NGOs\ could develop the management plan.
CY		External contractors via tendering procedures. MPs are reviewed by different authorities that have knowledge on the issues regarding nature conservation and management, such as the Dept. of Forests, the Dept. of Fisheries and Marine Research, the Dept. of Geological Survey, the Water Development Department and others.
CZ		Nature protection experts from the Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection (ANCLP)
DE	Baden-Württemberg	Experienced Free-lance working contractors write the management plans supported by the staff of the forest authorities in cases of forest interest. The staffs of the Natura 2000-teams in the departments for nature and landscape conservation professionally conduct the process. Scientific experts are hired for the process of outworking the plan.
	Hesse	The management plans consist of two parts [see above 1(6)]. A - Inventories were usually prepared by contractors, following the instructions, laid down in a special guidance document. B - The measure plans are usually written by the lower agriculture (open land) or lower forest (woodlands) enforcement agencies of the rural districts. Following special guidance documents they are using the results of A, they evaluate the necessary measures in the different parts of the SAC to maintain or improve the status of habitats or species (annex II & IV, birds) occurring on the site. The regional councils (<i>Regierungspräsidien</i> , grouping different interests such as farming, water, fishery, forest, nature conservation) make the contracts (for A & B) and proof the results (for A). Other people involved include: scientific experts, administration deputies (also from other sectors), stakeholders, NGOs (incl. horse or canoe clubs), different land users and everybody (also private people) who is interested in.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	Non governmental conservation stations ("Biologische Stationen") or planning offices. Some management plans for large SPA's under the Bird Directive are written by the Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz NRW. Involved are: Landesamt für Natur, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz NRW, scientific experts, administration deputies, stakeholders, NGOs.
	Thuringia	The plans are usually written by planning offices or in case of woodlands by the technical authority of Forestry with assistance of planning offices. Involved are for example authorities for agriculture, water management, rural development and hunting, stakeholders, rural communities, NGOs (depends on the individual case)
	Schleswig-Holstein	-Drafts are written by different authorities/organizations on the basis of detailed conservation objectives for each site and a standard template
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	The plans are written by specialized planning offices. Resources are the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and finances of the state All stakeholders, organizations and government authorities are involved
	Marine EEZ	German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN). Are involved: national shipping authorities, national fishery authorities, national mining authorities, scientific experts of the marine institutes, NGOs, public.
	Bayern	After comprehensively informing the public, the competent authorities are drafting a management plan. Other authorities are consulted or involved and external planning agencies are involved as well, especially regarding SPA or species, which are not easy to detect or to map. The stake holders are informed and involved through a 'round table'
	Berlin	Management plans are developed by external planning offices, commissioned by the responsible authorities (Upper Nature Conservancy Authority). Other relevant

MS	Region	MP are written by ...
		authorities, users, owners and bodies concerned (e.g. nature conservation, agriculture, sports) are involved and asked for their opinions.
	Brandenburg	The competent authority for nature and landscape conservation (MUGV/LUGV) and the 'Naturschutzfonds' (nature conservation foundation under public law) are developing the management plans, supported by external consultants and accompanied by local working groups (stakeholder involvement + other authorities).
	Rheinland-Pfalz	The competent authority (SGD) commissions external planning offices to develop management plans. Another agency of the Land, the Landesamt für Umwelt, Wasser und Gewerbeaufsicht (LUWG) supports the process. Additionally there is a working group with delegates from the ministry (Ministeriums für Umwelt, Forsten und Verbraucherschutz), the nature conservation authorities, the LUWG and other experts, e.g. from the forest authorities.
	Sachsen	Management plans are developed by external experts/planning offices with a relevant expertise, commissioned and supported by the authorities of the regions and the state Sachsen. The development is accompanied by a working group with participants from the competent authorities (nature conservation, water, agriculture, forestry, fishery), discussing every important step within the process of the development.
	Sachsen-Anhalt	External planning offices do the planning in close collaboration and supported by the Landesamt für Umweltschutz.
DK		The plans are drafted by staff in the Agency for Nature in the Ministry of Environment. Hence a number of state employees from each of seven geographically regions have been involved. The plans are open for public hearings. The planning phase was initiated by half a year public brainstorm period where the Ministry of Environment presented the Natura 2000 planning concept. Following the Natura 2000 plan will be local action plans drafted by local authorities and state land owners, which again will be up for a public consultation.
EE		the experts of the Environmental Board. If the need arises, external experts are incorporated as well. Different stakeholders such as landowners, NGO-s and local municipalities can take part in the compilation of the management plans as well.
ES		The relevant Environmental Authority (regional or national governments) is the official body in charge of planning and writing the management plan. The Environmental Authority informs other administration departments and affected local entities about the beginning of the plan writing and introduces the guiding team responsible for doing this duty. It is common to get help from specialist consultancy or contracting technical assistance from external teams in order to produce management plans. If necessary, the Environmental Authority or the external consultant may ask for cooperation to scientific experts, other administrations, stakeholders, NGOs or other relevant institutions or persons.
FR		a Natura 2000 steering committee is set up by the administrative authority. The committee comprises the local authorities concerned and their groupings concerned as well as, notably, representatives of the owners and operators of the land included on the Natura 2000 site. State representatives sit on the committee in a consultative capacity. In addition, the Natura 2000 steering committee comprises representatives of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concessionaries of public works ; • infrastructures managers; • consular organizations; • professional bodies and organizations practicing their activities in the fields of agriculture, forestry, marine cultures, fishing, hunting, extraction, sport and tourism; • organizations practicing their activities in the field of the natural heritage conservation; • associations approved for the environment protection. If the site includes partly lands depending of the Defense ministry, the appropriate army commander or his representative is member by right of the committee. If the site stretches out on marine areas, the maritime prefect and the commander of the marine area or their representative are members by right of the committee. If the site includes lands depending of the forest regime, the steering committee comprises a representative of the national forest agency (ONF). The steering committee can decide to listen to any person or organization whose knowledge and experience may set it straight about its works.
HU		There is no restriction as to who is entitled to produce a plan. National park directorates, NGOs, consortiums or any other stakeholders may draw up the management plan, but the plan has to be consulted with all stakeholders (national park directorate, environmental and nature conservation NGOs, administrative bodies (authorities), local governments, owners, property managers and their representative bodies). The plans are usually produced in the frame of EU projects.

MS	Region	MP are written by ...
IE		MP are compiled by contractors, while the current process for producing detailed site specific conservation objectives is undertaken by scientific staff of National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS), in consultation with national experts as necessary.
IT	Abruzzo	Depending on the regions, MP can be prepared by the managing public authorities of the Natura2000 sites (regional authorities, protected areas managers, provinces, municipalities or mountain communities). Generally a group of experts is responsible to write the plan, agreeing with the management authorities, taking into account the provisions and planning of other authorities.
LT		MP are prepared according to the Regulation on Preparation and Approval of the Protected Areas Strategic Planning Documents set by the Governmental (decision No. 709; 2004). This legal act gives the right to prepare such plans to the Ministry of Environment, administrations of protected areas, NGOs and other organizations which have experience in protected areas planning and management. Majority of management plans are prepared after the tenders invited by State Service for Protected Areas. Consultants must meet special experience requirements. Financial resources used for preparation of management plans – annual budget of the authority/institution and various funds. In 2006 the MoE initiated special PHARE project for the development of management plans for some Natura 2000 sites. Several management plans were prepared by NGOs using allocations from LIFE program and European Fishery Fund. Recently allocations from the Structural funds (mostly from Cohesion Fund) are used effectively. Usually main experts developing plans are from scientific institutions (Institute of Ecology; Institute of Botany, etc.) or NGOs (Lithuanian Ornithological Society, etc.). Depending on local situation State forest enterprises, regional environmental protection departments, municipalities, other institutions in the region, also private land owners are usually involved during the preparation phase.
LU		private contractors under the supervision of the Administration for nature and forests and the steering group
LV		The process of management plan development for Specially Protected Nature Territories is regulated by the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers: http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=164588&version_date=31.01.2009 According to the Law on Specially Protected Nature Territories management plans might be developed by any individual or legal person. The budgetary funds of State, local authorities and land owners as well as international financial resources might be used.
MT		The Malta Environment and Planning Authority is responsible for approving and issuing management plans, but it does not necessarily write the management plan itself. In fact, the most common procedure that is used for the preparation of management plans is through outsourcing. As described in Question 1 the management plans for terrestrial Natura 2000 sites will be prepared (or revised in case of existing ones) by means of an EAFRD funded project, in which outsourcing of management planning is a key element. For the current marine Natura 2000 site, it is envisaged that the management plan will also be developed through outsourcing, this time through authority and/or governmental funds.
NL		One the authorities involved writes N2000 management plan for this site. 12 Provinces and three ministries are together responsible for the writing of 166 Nature2000 plans. In each of the sites, one of the central or semi-local governmental bodies has the lead. The management plans are adopted in consent with all governmental bodies involved in this site, The ministry of EL&I made an agreement with the other governmental bodies involved for the funding of the writing process. All available (inter)national, provincial and local law, spacial policy and water policy resources are used.
PL		Regional Directorate for Environmental Protection, General Directorate for Environmental Protection, National Parks, Marshal Offices and Maritime Offices.The Minister of Environment is also involved..
PT		ICNB promotes the elaboration of management plans for Natura 2000 Sites as the National Authority for the application of both Habitats Directive and Birds Directive. The adopted methodology includes the use of participatory techniques and is essentially the same used for management plans for protected areas. Usually there is an internal team with different tasks: - a facilitating group, responsible for the participation process and its efficiency regarding the goal (a N2000 management plan); - a writing (<i>reporteur</i>) group, that prepares a first draft of the reference situation of the site and promotes its improvement, as well as the draft document of each participatory session and the final proposal, in close relation with the facilitation team: - a technical group, that works as a participant in the management plan elaboration

MS	Region	MP are written by ...
		process; - a decision group/element, that closely follows the work and guarantees representativeness and political effectiveness of the process
SI		Due to the different types of sectoral plans that integrates N2000 concerns for an area, a unique process of management plan preparation cannot be described. Different sectors have different approaches.
SE		The CABs produce the plans. During 2004-2006 SEPA (The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency) provided a specific budget for the work, but presently, there is no special budget for the work with the plans - they are part of the CABs ordinary work load. The CABs have made clear that they don't have enough resources for updating the plans, which is problematic since we are aware of a substantial need for updates. This is partly due to new knowledge about species and habitats that comes from a baseline inventory that has been carried out 2004-2010, but also to a need for better and clearer advice about management activities, and a new model for formulating conservation objectives.
SK		Either the State Nature Conservancy (expert body of the Ministry) or any other expert body (qualified according to the nature protection law) writes management plans. They involve relevant experts and stakeholders as appropriate.
UK	England	
	Scotland	Scottish Natural Heritage staff write the Site Management Statements (SMS) for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). In addition, various bodies produce management plans for Natura 2000 sites where they own or manage them. They include government agencies like SNH (e.g. for National Nature Reserves) and Forestry Commission Scotland; and also charitable organisations such as the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds and Scottish Wildlife Trust where their reserves overlap with Natura 2000 designations
	Wales	Countryside Council for Wales consults with the owners and managers of the sites (which may be other public bodies, NGOs or private individuals) in drawing up the management plans.
	Northern Ireland	the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)

2.3 How are stakeholders involved? (e.g. they help produce the plans, they are consulted on drafts, they are informed that plan exists, they are not involved)

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
AT	Lower Austria	x				
	Salzburg	x				
	Styria	x				
	Vienna	x				
	Burgenland	x				Stakeholders contribute to the MP by making improving proposals to draft versions of the MP via the round table discussions. The aim of these "round tables" is to improve the quality and the practicability of the MP ("reality check").
	Carinthia		x	x		NGO's and other stakeholders have a consulting role. The information of landowners ranges from public hearings to individual talks depending on the size of the site.
	Tyrol	x				In almost all cases the stakeholders are involved

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						through special committees or steering Groups. These groups will decide on MP All sectors are involved via the steering group
	Upper Austria	x		x		The plans are discussed in "round tables" consisting of 10-15 stakeholders. Landowners are informed through public information sessions and individual talks. The members of the "round tables" are involved during the work on the MP, they are consulted on drafts and usually agree to the MP.
	Vorarlberg			x		The information of landowners ranges from public hearings to individual talks depending on the size of the site.
BE	Marine		x			Management plans are prepared by the competent marine environment administration on the basis of the Royal Decree, which mentions the various items that should be covered in the proposed management plans (information on existing protection measures and user-agreements, results of the Other relevant administrations (e.g. communes, socio-economic stakeholders and NGOs) are involved through public consultation
	Flanders	x				It is obliged by the Flemish Nature decree to involve all kinds of stakeholders in developing a NDP in a commission. This commissions are involved from the beginning and help produce the plans, are consulted on drafts ...
BG				x		Seminars, workshops, and other forms of involvement of the public and the parties concerned in the development of the MP shall be organized. The results of these shall be recorded and are part of the documentation related to the MP.
CY			x			
CZ				x		The regional experts

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						should cooperate with owners, local authorities or other scientific experts if appropriate in order to propose efficient management but in general, there is no rule how to deal with and no obligation for stakeholders involvement. Stakeholders can be asked for cooperation, i.e. share the best knowledge and information on the sites.
DE	Baden-Württemberg		x			Involvement of all directly concerned state authorities (agriculture, forestry and water authorities), other concerned institutions, stakeholders, NGO such as nature conservation organisations, agriculture, forestry, sport, etc. This is done through an advisory board, in which the development objectives and the management measures are discussed.
	Hesse		x			Stakeholders & people interested in are consulted several times in parts A and B of the plans (in the beginning, during the inventory, first results, draft of proposed measures).
	North-Rhine-Westfalia		x			
	Thuringia		x			Stakeholders are regularly consulted on drafts, but contributions to the plan drafting are possible
	Schleswig-Holstein	x	x	x		Plans are developed in a comprehensive and intensive public cooperation process. In so called round-table-meetings, special for each site, landowners, local/municipal authorities, NGOs, different organizations and associations, lower nature conservation authorities, different other authorities and other local/regional stakeholders are involved to establish conservation measures and are consulted on drafts.
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern				x	There are at least 3 informative meetings for all concerned authorities, organizations people. The outcome of this is the

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						formation of working groups on special themes. In agricultural areas farms are directly involved to consult them about CC requirements
	Marine EEZ	x				Scientific experts contribute to the plan drafting
	Bayern		x			The draft prepared after the inventory process is discussed and finalized involving all stakeholders at the "round table"
	Berlin		x			Other relevant authorities, users, owners and bodies concerned (e.g. nature conservation, agriculture, sports) are involved and asked for their opinions.
	Brandenburg		x			The competent authorities developing the MP are accompanied by local working groups (stakeholder involvement + other authorities).
	Rheinland-Pfalz	x	x	x		The draft is discussed with authorities and stakeholders concerned Already at the beginning of the planning procedure all relevant user groups and stakeholders are informed by mail and consultations. These groups are involved in the development of the plans as well. At the end of the planning process the SGD is doing an official participation.
	Sachsen		x			Additional obligatory consultation of competent authorities, NGOs, etc.
	Sachsen-Anhalt		x			Stakeholders are included by contact and discussion but don't take an active part in the plan drafting.
DK			x	x		Public hearings and consultation process. Information meetings have been held with various stakeholders at the central and decentral level to inform about progress.
EE				x		
ES			x			In general, stakeholders and other sectors and authorities are consulted on drafts. All proposals, commentaries, recommendations or allegations must be properly considered, been

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						answered by the administration, and the final document must integrate conclusions, if considered appropriate.
FR		x				
HU		x	X	X		How stakeholders are involved is decided usually by the person or body who elaborates the plan. Involving stakeholders can happen in different ways but it is an open communication process. In special cases there is a first consultation with stakeholders, before writing the draft management plan. But usually public forums are organized when the first draft of management plan is prepared and all stakeholders are invited. Beforehand the plan is also available on the Internet or at the office of the local government.
IE			x			Consultation with national experts when necessary.
IT	20 regions	x	x	x		In general, the adoption of MP follows the normal procedures of public consultation, but more active participation and contribution to the MP drafting is also carried out in some regions (eg. Piedmont, Sardinia, Sicily).
LT		x (land owners)				Up-to-date requirements for the preparation of the management plan envisage the obligation for the developer of the plan to organize consultations about the conservation objectives with the land owners, State forest enterprises and other most important stakeholders.
LU			x			
LV				x		
MT		x	x			To date stakeholder involvement in Malta has been limited to ad-hoc involvement and consultation on draft versions of the management plans. However the approach that is now being advocated for the preparation of any new

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						management plans is that of stakeholder involvement during all stages. Stakeholder involvement will be a key element in the EAFRD project that has been mentioned previously.
NL			x			The opinions of scientific experts, stakeholders and NGO's are taken into account during the process.
PL		x	x	x		In many cases it is useful to appoint a working team made up of representatives of many the entities involved in the protection of the area. It is left to the provincial governor to decide whether the appointment of a Stakeholders Group is necessary for a N2000 site.
PT		x	x			All authorities, personalities, organizations and stakeholders that may be have some interest on the area and its management, or may have some useful expert information are involved and agree on the methodology; the group participates in at least 5 sessions to discuss the document.
SE		x (landowners, NGOs, etc)				The CABs are responsible, but they shall develop the plans in contact with relevant stakeholders. Landowners, NGOs etc have usually been given a possibility to give input about drafts of the plans. The process isn't entirely formalised, since the plans aren't legally binding documents. Since most of the Swedish N2K sites are rather small, or cover areas where no or only few people live, the number of stakeholders concerned is generally quite low.
SI					X?	
SK			x			According to the nature protection law, the Ministry of the Environment (or regional offices) inform land owners/users, municipalities and relevant institutions on preparation of the management plan.

MS	Region	contribution to the plan drafting	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						Stakeholders may deliver written comments within 30 days. One or more meetings may also be organized to present conservation measures and discuss comments. Upon request, relevant NGOs may be involved.
UK	England					
	Scotland				x	
	Wales	x				
	Northern Ireland	x				

2.4 How are other sectors involved? (eg help develop the plans, are consulted on drafts, are informed of plans existence, are not involved)

MS	Region	Help develop the plan	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
AT	Lower Austria	x				
	Salzburg	x				
	Styria	x				
	Vienna	x				
	Burgenland		x			
	Carinthia	x				MP are developed in cooperation with different department e.g. forest, water, agriculture etc
	Tyrol		x			In almost all cases the stakeholders are involved through special committees or steering Groups. These groups will decide on MP All sectors are involved via the steering group
	Upper Austria	x				If appropriate other authorities (departments of forestry, of fishery, of water management etc.) are involved
	Vorarlberg					question not answered
BE	Marine		x			Other relevant administrations (e.g. communes, socio-economic stakeholders and NGOs) are involved through public consultation.
	Flanders					?
BG				x		seminars, workshops, and other forms of involvement of the public and the parties concerned in the development of the MP shall be organized. The results of these shall be

MS	Region	Help develop the plan	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						recorded and are part of the documentation related to the MP.
CY			x			
CZ				x		The regional experts should cooperate with owners, local authorities or other scientific experts if appropriate in order to propose efficient management but in general, there is no rule how to deal with and no obligation for stakeholders involvement. Stakeholders can be asked for cooperation, i.e. share the best knowledge and information on the sites.
DE	Baden-Württemberg		x			involvement of all directly concerned state authorities (agriculture, forestry and water authorities), other concerned institutions, stakeholders, NGO such as nature conservation organizations, agriculture, forestry, sport, etc. This is done through an advisory board, in which the development objectives and the management measures are discussed.
	Hesse	x				See above (2.1, 2.2 & 2.3)
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	x	x			e.g. forestry, water resources management, Tourist offices
	Thuringia	x				Other sectors and authorities are consulted on drafts and may help develop the plans
	Schleswig-Holstein	x	x	x		Plans are developed in a comprehensive and intensive public cooperation process. In so called round-table-meetings, special for each site, landowners, local/municipal authorities, NGOs, different organizations and associations, lower nature conservation authorities, different other authorities and other local/regional stakeholders are involved to establish conservation measures and are consulted on drafts.
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern				x	There are at least 3 informative meetings for all concerned authorities, organizations people. The outcome of this is the formation of working

MS	Region	Help develop the plan	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						groups on special themes. In agricultural areas farms are directly involved to consult them about CC requirements
	Marine EEZ		x			Through consultation and information throughout public hearings
	Bayern		x			Drafts of plans are discussed with all people concerned (round table).
	Berlin		x			Other relevant authorities, users, owners and bodies concerned (e.g. nature conservation, agriculture, sports) are involved and asked for statement and suggestions.
	Brandenburg		x			The competent authorities developing the MP are accompanied by local working groups (stakeholder involvement + other authorities).
	Rheinland-Pfalz	x	x	x		Already at the beginning of the planning procedure different sectors are informed by mail and consultations.
	Sachsen		x			Regular consultations with other authorities (forestry / fishery / agriculture / water agencies). Their opinions are taken into account for management of relevant conservation objects.
	Sachsen-Anhalt		x			Owner and user might play a part in the planning.
DK						Public hearings and technical consultations with the municipalities. Coordination meetings with the responsible ministries such as the Ministry of Food and Agriculture including the Fisheries Directorate and Ministry of Defense for planning on their land and the Ministry of Traffic for marine areas, to get their comments on relevant parts.
EE				x		
ES		x				In general, stakeholders and other sectors and authorities are consulted on drafts. All proposals, commentaries, recommendations or allegations must be properly considered, been answered by the administration, and the

MS	Region	Help develop the plan	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						final document must integrate conclusions, if considered appropriate.
FR		x				
HU		x	x	x		Other sectors and authorities are always invited to give opinion on the plan. The stakeholders (also other sectors and authorities) can represent their views on a public forum or in a written form (before or after the public forum as well). Then the producer of the plan revises the plan according to the comments in the case the comments can be taken into account. If the comment is not realistic or there is no feasible solution, the stakeholder will receive a detailed answer why his/her opinion could not have been taken into account. The minutes of the public forums are also part of the plan.
IE			x			Currently, consultation with national experts when necessary
IT	20 regions		x			In general, other authorities and local communities are consulted during the preparation and adoption of MP, through consultation, meetings, taking into account their plans, etc.
LT			x (depending on cases; see comments)			Consultations with other authorities (e.g.: local municipalities; Culture Heritage Department, Directorate of Inland Water Ways, etc.) will be organized if the management measures are planned in the area where they have interests.
LU			x			
LV				x		
MT		x	x			Other sectors and authorities are considered to be essential stakeholders in the management planning process. As stated in the terms of reference of the EAFRD project, stakeholders including other sectors and authorities will be involved at all stages.
NL			x			Other authorities and

MS	Region	Help develop the plan	through consultation	information	not involved	Comments
						sectors are frequently consulted and take part in developing and decision groups
PL		x	x	x		in many cases it is useful to appoint a working team made up of representatives of many the entities involved in the protection of the area. It is left to the provincial governor to decide whether the appointment of a Stakeholders Group is necessary for a N2000 site.
PT		x	x			See above: 2.4
SE				x		The CABs are responsible, but they shall develop the plans in contact with relevant stakeholders. Landowners, NGOs etc have usually been given a possibility to give input about drafts of the plans. The process isn't entirely formalised, since the plans aren't legally binding documents.
SK			x			According to the nature protection law the draft management plans are negotiated with relevant sectors.
UK	England					
	Scotland				x	
	Wales	x				
	Northern Ireland	x				

2.5 How are the plans publicized – are they publically available? if so where (central www?)

MS	Region	MP are available at:
AT	Lower Austria	Publically available: www.noel.gv.at/natura2000
	Salzburg	MP are available for information purposes both at the department for nature protection and at the local communities
	Styria	Available for information purposes at the Department for Nature Conservation. Regional and local authorities, other sectoral authorities and site managers are provided with a digitised copy
	Vienna	Management plans with a legal status are available for anybody through internet or official registers. Integrated nature conservation plans are still under way and not yet published
	Burgenland	MP are available for information purposes at the department for nature protection.
	Carinthia	MP are available for information purposes at the department for nature conservation. Regional and local authorities, other sectoral authorities and site managers are provided with a digitised copy.
	Tyrol	MP are not publicized, if the steering group does not agree.
	Upper Austria	The legal act, containing appropriate conservation measures, is publically available, the complete MP are not publically available, most of them are available at the local

		authorities.
	Vorarlberg	MP are available for information purposes at the department for nature conservation. Regional and local authorities, other sectoral authorities and site managers are provided with a digitised copy. For the layperson short, amply illustrated and easy to read versions are provided.
BE	Marine	Plans are publicized through the website of the competent administration and the management plans are available to the public at large.
	Flanders	The NDP's are publically available (on a website: http://www.natuurenbos.be/nl-BE/Thema/Natuur/Natuurrichtplannen).
BG		The approved management plan shall be published on the website of the MoEW: www.moew.government.bg within 14 days of the promulgation of the Order for its approval in the State Gazette
CY		MPs are not currently available on the Department's website
CZ		Finished documents are published in the Central Register of Nature Conservation (public access on http://drusop.nature.cz) and on the web site of the Ministry of the Environment
DE	Baden-Württemberg	The plans are publically available in the www. You can look for all plans (documents and maps) ready on the internet-sites of the Regional Office for Environmental Protection Baden-Württemberg and also have a look into the printed plans at some concerned authority headquarters. The department for nature and landscape conservation releases a shortly information to the public, when the plan is ready.
	Hesse	The plans are announced to the public and made available in the office of the local administration people, where everybody can look at them.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	Final plans can be asked for at district administration
	Thuringia	It is designated to publicize the Plans on the Internet
	Schleswig-Holstein	Plans will be published via internet (in preparation under www.natura2000.schleswig-holstein.de)
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Implemented plans are published via internet on the websites of the regional nature conservation authorities (Staatliche Ämter für Landwirtschaft und Umwelt, Ämter für die Biosphärenreservate). Plans in progress are usually available over the websites of the planning offices.
	Marine EEZ	By normal and electronic mail and publications in the internet: http://www.habitatmare.de http://www.bfn.de ; printed publications; public hearings
	Bayern	Final plans are publically available to all parties involved with the management of the sites from the competent authorities.
	Berlin	The final plans are presented to the public but not published. However, land owners and users concerned may receive a copy and the plans are visible for everybody at the nature conservation authorities.
	Brandenburg	Summaries of the management plans are published via internet.
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Final plans are published as usual and on the internet: www.naturschutz.rlp.de .
	Sachsen	Short concise versions of most plans are available on the internet. The formal approved plans are available at the nature conservation authorities
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Plans are published on the internet.
DK		The Natura 2000 plans are available in Danish at the Danish Agency for Nature website
EE		As a rule, the information that is made public, is only about the adoption of the plan. The plan is made available at the Environmental Board. The plans are not publicly available for everybody, because they show the exact locations of the sensitive protected species (which can not be made public according to the law).
ES		Management Plans have to be published in official journals of the Autonomous Community where the Natura 2000 site is located. If it is a marine Natura2000 site, is published in the Spanish Official Journal (BOE). After their publication, documents are usually available in pdf format on the respective official website.
FR		
HU		The 20 "sample" Natura 2000 management plans produced in frame of the Transition Facility project (project no. 2006/18/176.02.01) are on the Internet (www.naturaterv.hu)
IE		
IT	Abruzzo	In general, MP (one approved) are publicized through web sites, posted, available in municipal rolls, at the Department for the Environment of the Regional Administration, etc.
LT		Ministerial Order on the approval of management plan and summary of the management plan are published in the official journal of legal acts of the State. In the summary there is reference that entire management plan document is available on the website: http://gamtotvarka.am.lt/plans.php

LU		MP are available upon demand via the Ministry for sustainable development and the Administration for nature and forests. They will be published on a specific website soon.
LV		the prints of management plan are available in corresponding local authority. Electronic copies are available in the website of the Nature Conservation Agency: http://www.daba.gov.lv/
MT		Plans will be publicly available on MEPA's website at www.mepa.org.mt , as well as the site managers' websites or on other websites specifically created for the specific Natura 2000 site in question. The plans will also be publicized during public consultation exercises and other regular media programmes (e.g. radio, TV) which the Authority participates in.
NL		Plans are publicized by the governmental body that has the lead in each specific area.
PL		Published in the Journal of Laws or in the Polish Monitor.
PT		The management plans are publicized and submitted to a public discussion after final consideration by the group of stakeholders involved in their elaboration (see above: 2.4). Its effective implementation is assumed among the participants and reinforced when/if the management plan is formally adopted
SE		The plans are available via the CABs websites, and written copies have also usually been sent out to landowners and other relevant stakeholders (CABs = County Administrative Boards).
SI		
SK		According to the law management plans for Natura 2000 sites are publically available. There is not central web page yet.
UK	England	
	Scotland	the vast majority of SSSIs in Scotland they are now freely available to all via Sitelink on SNH's website
	Wales	
	Northern Ireland	

2.6 What management structures/authorities are set up for developing management plans and how does this function (eg in terms of their support and financing?)

MS	Region	Management structures/authorities set up for developing MP
AT	Lower Austria	- The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project coordination and quality management, the approval of the MP and financial affairs (funding). - Existing and experienced regional facilities for managing protected areas are already an integral part in the establishment of a region-wide and efficient management-structure for protected areas in Lower Austria
	Salzburg	The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the approval of the MP and financial affairs (funding).
	Styria	The Department for Nature Conservation is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the approval of the MP and financing. The development is carried out by external contractors.
	Vienna	- The Municipal Department for Environmental Protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the government of Vienna is responsible to adopt management plans with a legal status. - The financing of the implementation measures is taken over by the Municipal Department for Environmental Protection as well as other relevant departments and landowners.
	Burgenland	The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the approval of the MP and financial affairs (funding).
	Carinthia	The department for nature conservation is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the approval of the MP and financing. The development is carried out by external contractors.
	Tyrol	MP are developed and decided upon in the steering groups The steering group works well together with the administration in charge of the Natura 2000 sites.
	Upper Austria	The department for nature protection is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the approval of the MP and financial affairs (funding).
	Vorarlberg	The department for nature conservation is responsible for the overall project and quality management, the approval of the MP and financing. The development is carried out by external contractors.
BE	Marine	No specific structures are set up for the development of the management plans. However, the Royal Decree prescribes how the user groups, local authorities and public at large are to be involved. Steering committees can be set up to further implement

MS	Region	Management structures/authorities set up for developing MP
		concrete management measures, which result from the management plan.
	Flanders	<p>The Flemish Agency for Nature and Forests is responsible for the making of the NDP's. The Agency has a team for this job. Each NDP has a commission in which all kind of stakeholders are represented. This commission is involved in whole the process of developing a NDP.</p> <p>Since 2006 all stakeholders are involved in a broad participatory process on the Flemish level for the making of the conservation objectives for the N2000sites. In 2009 Regional conservation objectives were approved by the Flemish government for all N2000sites en species in Flanders.</p> <p>A working group started this year with all stakeholders for the evaluation of the existing policy in the N2000sites and the development of new policy for the implementation of the conservation objectives in the N2000sites.</p>
BG		<p>- State authorities and their subdivisions within the areas of their competence, municipalities and their associations, scientific and academic institutes and environmental NGOs submit Terms of Reference for the development of a Nature 2000 management plan to the Ministry of Environment and Waters.</p> <p>Within two months after the submission of the Terms of Reference under point 1 the Minister of Environment and Waters shall assign the proposer the development of a Nature 2000 management plan.</p> <p>Within six months of the assignment, the proposer is obliged to secure financially the development of the Nature 2000 management plan, as well as the follow-up public discussion, certifying this before the Ministry of Environment and Waters</p> <p>- The funding is mainly ensured by projects</p>
CY		<p>A special chapter in the governmental budget was made available to fund the management plans</p> <p>Four of the MPs were funded by the LIFE Program</p> <p>Eight were funded by Transition Facility 2004</p> <p>Thirteen were funded by Transition Facility 2006</p>
CZ		<p>Preparation of SCMs for SPAs is financed from the budget of the ANCLP, while preparation of SCMs for SCIs is co-financed from the budget of the ANCLP as a 5 year project from the Thematic Operational Program.</p>
DE	Baden-Württemberg	<p>- The Natura 2000-teams are integrated in the departments for nature and landscape conservation located in the four regional authorities in Baden-Württemberg. They contract and conduct the outworking of the plans. The contractors are financed by the state of Baden-Württemberg and financial means of the EU.</p>
	Hesse	<p>As mentioned before: guidelines (to support the set up) are used – for stakeholder consultations, round table talks are organized; written contributions are always welcomed.</p>
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	<p>Instruction sheet with a guideline for the workflow incl. organizing round table considerations</p>
	Thuringia	<p>Regional working groups consisting of concerned authorities help to develop the management plans.</p>
	Schleswig-Holstein	<p>Different authorities/organizations are set up for developing management plans, e. g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upper Nature Conservation Authority (State office of agriculture, environment and rural areas in Schleswig-Holstein), - Nature foundation of the state of Schleswig-Holstein - Different contractors - So called 'Lokale Aktionen'. <p>'Lokale Aktionen' (LA) signify a special way of Schleswig-Holstein for developing management plans. LA are local/regional associations, which concentrate local interests in management processes. These LA act in regions with a lot of landscape utilizations in particular. Up to now they act with great acceptance and success in eight regions, which incorporate more then 50 nature 2000-sites.</p> <p>All different structures use the same way for setting up drafts of management plans.: a comprehensive public cooperation process</p>
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	<p>The development of management plans is coordinated by the supreme nature conservation authority (Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und Verbraucherschutz). The plans are developed by the regional nature conservation authorities (Staatliche Ämter für Landwirtschaft und Umwelt, Ämter für die Biosphärenreservate).</p>
	Marine EEZ	<p>German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) involved scientific experts to develop the basics for the MP's which is funded by a specific budget for the EEZ by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU)</p>
	Bayern	<p>Regarding the management structures: Technical papers on non-forest habitats are developed by externals under the coordination of the nature conservation authorities. For the forests there are seven mapping teams, which belong to the forestry and agriculture authorities. Two authorities/agencies of the Land Bayern are providing basic information and have a steering function on technical or expert issues.</p> <p>The ministry is responsible for the whole process.</p>

MS	Region	Management structures/authorities set up for developing MP
	Berlin	Responsible for the development and the implementation: Oberste Naturschutzbehörde, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung Berlin, I E 2. The criteria for which site to develop new management plans first are: urgency, target achievement, availability of workmanship.
	Brandenburg	The competent authority for nature and landscape conservation (MUGV/LUGV) and the 'Naturschutzfonds' (nature conservation foundation under public law) are developing the management plans, supported by external consultants and accompanied by local working groups (stakeholder involvement + other authorities).
	Rheinland-Pfalz	The SGDs are responsible for the creation of the MP. The Landesamt für Umwelt, Wasserwirtschaft und Gewerbeaufsicht is responsible for the maps and technical support. Technical contribution on forests is given by the forest authorities. The ministry is coordinating the process of the development of management plans in general.
	Sachsen	The saxon state nature conservation agency is responsible for the development and implementation of Management plans. The development is accompanied by a working group with participants from the competent authorities (nature conservation, water, agriculture, forestry, fishery), discussing every important step within the process of the development. The financing comes from the state budget.
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Most of the plans are financed via RDP (Article 57).
DK		The drafting of the Natura 2000 plans have been coordinated at the central level by the Agency for Nature in Ministry of Environment and steered by an overall steering committee headed by the Director of the Agency. At the regional level various Natura 2000 project leaders have had the responsibility for drafting Natura plans etc. with reference to a regional director within the Ministry.
EE		Environmental Board is responsible for the compiling and implementing of management plans. The financing comes from the state budget, from the foundation Environmental Investment Centre, from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and from the different projects. On state owned land also the State Forest Management Center carries out activities from its own budget.
ES		The Environmental Authority informs other administration departments and affected local entities about the beginning of the plan writing and introduces the guiding team responsible for doing this duty. It is common to get help from specialist consultancy or contracting technical assistance from external teams in order to produce management plans. If necessary, the Environmental Authority or the external consultant may ask for cooperation to scientific experts, other administrations, stakeholders, NGOs or other relevant institutions or persons. Funding management plans writing comes from public budget though participation of stakeholders can be done at their own expenses.
FR		Either there is a community which accepts to be responsible of drawing up the Docob, directly or employing a contractor, or the regional state service remain responsible for that task and choose a contractor to draw up the Docob. In the end, it is always the steering committee which validates the document and the prefect who approves it. Financing is found through Axis 3 of EARDF, 50% European funds, 50% national funds from Ministry of Ecology (in some cases, other public structures : regions for instance give financial support).
HU		- No special management structures/authorities are foreseen by the relevant legislation for developing management plans. As written above, there is no restriction as to who may produce a plan. In frame of the Transition Facility project a consortium elaborated the plan, in LIFE/LIFE+ projects usually national park directorates coordinate the preparation of them. For several management plans produced so far, a small working group was established that consisted of a few experts (e.g. conservationist, ecologist, agricultural management and communication experts).
IE		Dedicated resources for conservation planning for Natura 2000 in Ireland are limited. Conservation planning processes are coordinated by a member of staff of the Scientific Unit of NPWS. Habitats and species experts within the Scientific Unit, as well as field staff of NPWS are called upon as necessary. Contractors are used on a case by case basis. Financing for developing management plans and other conservation planning initiatives is sourced as part of NPWS annual budgets.
IT	Abruzzo	In general, the N2000 Sites Management Authorities, in many cases under provincial services, are responsible for the management plan implementation. In some cases (eg. Sardinia) the bodies in charge of the management Natura 2000 sites have not been identified and set up yet, although it has been established that local governments will participate in them.
LT	20 regions	State Service for Protected Areas is responsible for organization of development of management plans for Natura 2000 sites. Usually management plans are prepared after the tenders invited by State Service for Protected Areas. There is no special structure created for the implementation of the management plans, i. e. existing institutions are appointed as responsible for that. There are 2 stages of management plan development

MS	Region	Management structures/authorities set up for developing MP
		and adjustment of the draft: firstly draft project is prepared and agreed on local level then this project is submitted for revision and approval to the MoE. In case of external assistance firstly draft management plan has to be submitted for revision and comments to the administration of the protected area, then to the local state forest enterprise, local municipality, Regional Environment Protection Department. Secondly amended management plan (according to received comments) is submitted to the State Service for Protected Areas. When State Service for Protected Areas concludes that management plan is prepared properly, the plan will be submitted to the MoE. In the MoE takes place final consultation with ministerial divisions and lawyers and final approval by the Minister.
LU		No specific structure or authority was set up for the development of MP. Financing is assured via the national fund for the environment.
LV		the Nature Conservation Agency is responsible for the supervision of management plan development. Representatives of local authorities, state institutions responsible for nature conservation (e.g., State Environmental Service), forest management (e.g., State Forest Service) and rural development (e.g., Rural Support Service) are obliged to become the members of steering committee to facilitate the development process of each management plan.
MT		MPs are developed under the general guidance of MEPA. Nonetheless, for complex sites Management Planning Committees are set up to steer the direction of the development of the management plans. These Committees are composed of primary stakeholders whose influence and importance for the site management's success is very high.
NL		The management plans are written and adopted in the region of the site. For overall solutions a decision board has been formed. The DG nature and region is chairman of this board. An independent coordination office is involved in coordinating the production of decision notes that address more general problems. Also it coordinates the interaction between all authorities and sectors involved in Nature 2000 sites.
PL		The General Director of Environmental Protection coordinates management of whole Natura 2000 network on national level. 16 Regional Directories of Environmental Protection coordinate the operation of Natura 2000 sites within the provinces. In marine areas which do not form part of any province, the Director of the Maritime Office shall be responsible for managing sea Natura 2000 sites. National Parks authorities manage the national parks areas taking into account the requirements for protection of the Natura 2000 site containing the park. Nature conservation tasks in the Natura 2000 sites located in the area managed by the State Forest Enterprise "State Forests" are implemented independently by the local forest district manager in accordance with the arrangements laid down in the Natura 2000 site conservation plan, which has been taken into account in the forest management plan.
PT		The implementation mechanisms may include mutual agreements and protocols, proposals of new legislation, application of planning mechanisms or revision of sectorial plans already in place. As a participatory management plan, the support and financing during elaboration comes from each of the participant, with ICNB assuming a host role of each session, as well as logistics. ICNB also assumes the promotion and publication of the plan, as well as the coordination of its implementation, monitoring and revision.
SE		No specific structures have been set up for the development of plans. The already present structures on the CABs (County Administrative Boards) have been used. SEPA (Swedish Environmental Protection Agency) has developed a handbook about all work related o Natura 2000, which also covers instructions about the work with developing conservation plans. SEPA also provided several seminars and workshops about the work with the plans during 2003-2006. SEPA has also produced guidelines for all habitats and species, with general advice about vulnerability, threats and conservation status and need for the habitats and species. The guidelines have been an important information source for the CABs when they have developed the plans.
SI		Different authorities from different sectors (see FS)
SK		Tasks are divided between the Ministry/regional environmental offices (coordination, financing, negotiation) and the State Nature Conservancy (actual preparation of the management plans either internally or with other bodies or experts, their presentation during negotiations etc.). Recently, management plans are developed only within the projects financed from EU/other "external" sources (co-financed from the state budget).

2.7 How are the plans integrated into other land use activities (eg land use development plans, sector plan forest plans integrating N2000 provisions etc.)?

MS	Region	MP integration into other land use activities
AT	Lower Austria	Lower Austrian Concept for Regional Development (Landesentwicklungskonzept, http://www.noel.gv.at/Land-Zukunft/Landesentwicklung-Strategie-NOel/Landesentwicklungskonzept.html), the whole region of Lower Austria consists of five sub-regions. The MP are integrated in this sub-region concept and therefore also applicable for other relevant planning activities (http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Naturschutz/Natura-2000/Natura_2000_Zusammenfassung.html#218575).
	Salzburg	The MP are a technical basis for further integration in other sectoral plans or concepts in the framework of the site management such as integrated land use management plans ("nature conservation plans"), forest management plans or concepts for guiding visitors.
	Styria	The MP serve as technical inputs for other sectoral plans and concepts within the framework of the site management, particularly nature conservation contracts with land users, site restoration and species recovery projects and partly also changes in land use plans.
	Vienna	Management plans with a legal status were developed as integrated sector plans and include forest and grassland, agricultural as well as viticultural management issues where necessary, concepts for guiding visitors etc. The two integrated nature conservation plans are still under way and not yet published.
	Burgenland	The MP are a technical basis for further integration in other sectoral plans or concepts in the framework of the site management.
	Carinthia	The MP serve as technical inputs into other sectoral plans and concepts within the framework of the site management, particularly nature conservation contracts with land users, site restoration and species recovery projects and partly also changes in land use plans.
	Tyrol	The integration will be achieved by the persons of the steering group. Since there are agents from farmers, forest, tourism and others taking part in the steering groups, the MP shall be integrated plans as far as possible.
	Upper Austria	The MP serve as technical inputs into concepts within the framework of the site management, particularly nature conservation contracts with land users, site restoration and species recovery projects and partly also changes in land use plans.
	Vorarlberg	The MP serve as technical inputs into other sectoral plans and concepts within the framework of the site management, particularly nature conservation contracts with land users, site restoration and species recovery projects and partly also changes in land use plans.
BE	Marine	The management plans foresee the necessary collaboration with other competent authorities to integrate the objectives of the Natura 2000 network in the other sea-uses (fishing, sand/gravel extraction, military activities, ...)
	Flanders	A NDP is a legally binding document. All other plans (forest management plans, spatial plans, ...) are obligated to integrate this.
BG		According to Art.30 of the Biological Diversity Act the spatial-development plans, the spatial-development projects for forests and the national and regional programmes elaborated according to the procedure established by other acts, shall mandatorily conform to the measures covered by the Natura 2000 management plans.
CY		The provisions of the MPs will be integrated in the Protection and Management Ministerial Decree, which will amend the other policies accordingly
CZ		SCM is not a binding document and there is no obligation to implement it into the sectoral documents (e.g. land use plans, forest management plans).
DE	Baden-Württemberg	The forest authorities plan to integrate the plan into their forest enterprises. The lower nature conservation, forest and agriculture authorities make contracts with the land users to use the habitats so, that it provides a good conservation status.
	Hesse	Everybody who sets up plans in the future should take these A & B plans [see above: 1(6)] into account to avoid problems later on. (e.g.: proposed measures of the B-plan are implemented by the forest management plans or by agri-environmental measure-contracts in Natura 2000 sites; sometimes by water management-plans, and the B-plan can be used for encroachment-management.
	North-Rhine-Westphalia	They are the Basis for forest plans in N 2000-Sites and appointments in landscape planning or water management-plans. They will be used for encroachment-management
	Thuringia	They will be used for encroachment-management, water management plans (Water framework directive) and planning of landscape management. The technical papers for woodlands are a part of forestry planning in N 2000-Sites.
	Schleswig-Holstein	In most cases management plans are developed as special single site plans. In some cases the conservation measures are involved in 'maintenance- and

MS	Region	MP integration into other land use activities
		developing-plans´ for other areas of conservation or in forestry planning activities.
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	By involving the authorities
	Marine EEZ	Under discussion
	Bayern	Regarding the integration into other land use activities: The management plans are taken into consideration when there is other planning under way (e.g. management plans of the water authorities).
	Berlin	For N2000 sites management plans can be developed specifically or as parts of other plan. Normally maintenance or development measures are part of management plans, they might as well be part of other plans or approvals (e.g. as a result/consequence of appropriate assessments)
	Brandenburg	Regarding the integration into other land use activities: The management plans are taken into consideration when there is other planning under way (e.g. management plans of the water authorities)
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Other planning procedures (e.g. land consolidation procedures, water management plans) do consider the N2000 management plans.
	Sachsen	Final management plans have to be considered when developing other relevant plans.
	Sachsen-Anhalt	The management plans can be integrated in other planning procedures.
DK		All planning (spatial as well as sectoral planning) must respect the Natura 2000 plans.
EE		The county plans and comprehensive plans (for rural municipalities and cities), as well as forest management plans are accorded to the protection regime of the area.
ES		Since management plans development is still on early stages, it is not common that Natura 2000 plans are integrated into another plans. However is more frequent that when a Natura 2000 site is at the same time a protected area -or is within it-, the protected area management plan may be also used as Natura 2000 site management plan. In that case, the Protected Area Management Plan should be adapted to the Natura 2000 requirements.
FR		There are specific Natura 2000 impact assessments for many types of plans and programs which are mandatory. These plans and projects have to take into account protection of Natura 2000 habitats and species, according to the specifications of the Docob. For state forests, the National forest office has to verify that all the management plans are consistent with the recommendations of the Docob.
HU		Natura 2000 management plans are not binding. Once produced, however, the national park directorates and the green authorities take measures to incorporate their management prescriptions into land use development plans, forest plans, water management plans etc. whenever it may become suitable (e.g. those plans are revised). The prescriptions of Natura 2000 management plans, although not compulsory, are also considered in appropriate assessments carried out by the green authorities and in land use contracts on lands owned by the state and managed by the national park directorates. Some of the prescriptions of Natura 2000 management plans are obligatory if those prescriptions are regulated by other legislation of land use (e.g. grassland, forest management).
IE		The most up-to-date conservation objectives for a particular Natura 2000 site must be taken into account when appropriate assessments are being carried out for plans or projects that may affect that site. These include County Development Plans, which are statutory plans that are drawn up by local authorities. Management plans and/or conservation objectives must be taken into consideration when agri-environmental plans are being drawn up for farmlands that are in SACs or SPAs.
IT	20 regions	In some cases, the plans will be incorporated in the local planning instruments (eg. Abruzzo). In some regions (eg. Liguria, Lombardy, Sardinia) they are integrated in other plans (eg land use development plans, forest plans, urban planning etc.)Same thing for the necessary regulatory and management measures, with the exception of voluntary measures. In Sicily, all the MPs already developed contain a specific territorial analysis regarding the conflicts and the coherence with other sector planning activities. In compliance with the results of such analysis the management Plans propose physical actions, regulations, habitat and species monitoring and compensation payments to avoid every conflicting management related to the land use activities on the Sites.
LT		Usually provisions of the management plan are integrated into forestry management plans, afforestation plans and other land use plans which preparation takes place after the approval of the management plan. However there are some practical problems when other land use plans were approved earlier than the management plan is prepared.

MS	Region	MP integration into other land use activities
LU		<p>A specific study on the integration of Natura 2000 management into forest management plans has been finalized and recommendations of this study put into practice in 2011. General Natura 2000 management and planning principles have been integrated in a national spatial planning instrument for the protection and sustainable development of landscapes. This plan (Plan sectoriel "Paysages") is meant to enter into force by the end of 2011.</p> <p>A specifically dedicated agricultural subsidy program is in place since 1998 in order to promote agricultural practices in accordance with Natura 2000 conservation objectives. Currently, 4500 ha of agricultural land is being managed according to these programs.</p>
LV		<p>Management plans should be incorporated in corresponding land use development plans and forest management plans. Proposed land use development plans should receive the statement of Nature Conservation Agency.</p>
MT		<p>MEPA is the national agency responsible for land use planning and environmental regulation in Malta. Thus, it is easier to develop management plans incorporating land use policies since this can be done by internal liaising with the relevant Units responsible for such matters. Furthermore, prior to issuing a management plan internal consultation with the Environment and Planning Policy Team is also held.</p>
NL		<p>The Natura 2000 management plans are leading for other plans</p>
PL		<p>If the Natura 2000 site contains the area (or part of the area) of a national park, landscape park or nature reserve, then the protection plan established for such a park or reserve must be compatible with the protection plan for the Natura 2000 site. A reformulated forest management plan (next revision) must take into account the provisions of the protection plan for the Natura 2000 site. The forest management plan currently in force, however, in the course of the work on the protection plan for the Natura 2000 site, is analysed from the point of view of compatibility with the protection aims of the area. If for effective protection of the Natura 2000 site and the corresponding objects of protection there is a need to change the provisions of the forest management plan, then in accordance with Sec. 23, Subs. 1 of the Forests Act this is done in the form of an appendix to the plan. In this form it is not possible to increase the planned yield of timber, but this is unlikely to be necessary in Natura 2000 sites.</p>
PT		<p>Management of Natura 2000 areas is integrated into other land use planning instruments, including forest, agriculture and coastal zone planning instruments. In those SCI and SPA whose conservation objectives are dependent on forestry and agricultural management, the creation of Integrated Territorial Intervention programmes was the solution adopted under Rural Development Program (EARDP). Presently these programmes are under full implementation and allowed to set up the necessary measures to the management of those natural values that determined the designation of these Natura 2000 sites. The Natura 2000 Sectoral Plan identifies the need to promote conservation actions in those areas by partnerships in the forestry and agriculture sectors, especially with owners and managers, aiming at maintaining a favourable conservation status of target species and habitats.</p> <p>Regarding the coastal zone, the land planning instruments are finished for the areas where the maritime protection zone is included, being the main operational instrument to manage those areas and pursue their conservation objectives.</p>
SE		<p>The plans are not integrated in other instruments, but they function as an important source of information about which actions that can harm or damage sites, as well as about conservation objectives and suggested actions. There is no formal process describing how they should be regarded in other plans, even though it is highlighted that they are to be considered. The guidelines mentioned above are also an important information source when new actions are considered in N2K sites and during legal reviews.</p>
SI		<p>Integration is the main focus of Slovene approach. If the sectors incorporate the nature conservation guidelines by themselves directly into their plans the commitment towards implementation and ownership is higher.</p>
SK		<p>As mentioned in 1.5, management plans are the basis for development of other plans, including land use planning documentation. Forest management plans are considered as nature protection documentation (in general, not only within Natura 2000 sites). Compliance with other land use plans/activities is via procedure of the Article 6.3.</p>
UK		<p>In terms of integration of Natura 2000 management with other planning processes, under the UK's Habitats Directive transposing legislation, all public/statutory bodies, are required to exercise their functions with regard to the requirements of the Habitats Directive. Thus, other sectoral plans which are the responsibility of other authorities must respect the conservation requirements of N2K sites in their area. In many cases this is achieved through application of Article 6.3 (assessment of plans and projects) to land use and sectoral planning processes.</p>

3. Structure and Contents of Natura 2000 management plans

3.1 What kind of management plans are developed (single site plans, multiple/regional plans, sector plans, etc..)

3.2 What are the typical contents of a N2000 plan – is there a standard template/ model for this?

3.3 Are the costs for management activities estimated (including, if required, compensation payments)?

3.4 How long are the management plans valid for? (5-10 years)

MS	Region	Type of MP			Standard template	Management costs included	MP validity
		Single site	Multiple – regional	Other			
AT	Lower Austria	x	x	SPAs and SAC spatially overlaid have been summarised in one common MP	x	no	MP will be updated ad hoc and when considered as relevant
	Salzburg	x			x (basic adaptable framework)	yes	Update based upon information from site managers and the ongoing monitoring.
	Styria	x				yes	10 years
	Vienna	x		x	x	yes	It varies according to the site
	Burgenland	x			x (adaptable)	No	10 years
	Carinthia	x			no	yes	10 years
	Tyrol			For small N2000 sites, integrated MP are mostly developed For large N2000 sites also sectoral MP can be worked out	-	yes	-
	Upper Austria	x			-	yes	Validity depends on site specific changes in land use and natural dynamics.
	Vorarlberg	x			no	no	10 years
BE	Marine		X (2009-2012)		X	No	3 years
	Flanders	X (Nature Directive Plans)	X (Nature Directive Plans)	X (sectoral plans for one forest/nature reserve)	X (There was a standard template for the first 6 NDP's, but this is not in use anymore). There is a	-	Management plans for forests and nature reserves: 20-27 years

MS	Region	Type of MP Single site / Multiple – regional / Other			Standard template	Management costs included	MP validity
					template for MP for forests and nature reserves.		
BG		x	in cases of total or partial territorial overlapping of SAC and SPA or in cases of total or partial territorial overlapping of a site and a protected area		x (minimum requirements set by regulation)	yes	Not defined
CY		x			x (typical contents)	yes	5 years
CZ		x			x	yes (included in MP for SCI)	Not defined
DE	Baden-Württemberg	x	x		x	Yes (estimation of the costs relating to whole Baden-Württemberg)	Not defined
	Hesse	x			x	x	10 years
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	x	x (possible)	sectoral plans for large N2000-areas	x	Yes (not obligatory)	10 years
	Thuringia	x	x (possible)		x	yes	About 10-15 years
	Schleswig-Holstein	x			x	yes	Not fixed
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	x			x	yes	Until the plans are updated (space of time is not fixed)
	Marine EEZ	x		species plan	x (check list)	yes	under discussion
	Bayern	x			x	no	Not fixed
	Berlin	x	x (possible)		x	no	Not fixed, estimated on 10 years
	Brandenburg	x		species plan	x	yes	not defined
	Rheinland-Pfalz	x			x	no	Not fixed
	Sachsen	x			x	yes	About 10 years
Sachsen-Anhalt	x	X (possible)		x	no	Not fixed	
DK		x			x	yes (Total costs for a first period is	6 years, (12 years for Natura 2000

MS	Region	Type of MP Single site / Multiple – regional / Other			Standard template	Management costs included	MP validity
						estimated at approx. 240 million EUR)	forest areas)
EE				different types according to the site's national protection regimes	x	yes	10 years
ES		x	x		no	yes	6 years
FR		x			x	yes	Different according to each MP
HU		x	there is a 2-sites MP		x	no	Not defined
IE		x	if there are overlapping SACs and SPAs		x	no	?
IT	20 regions (most of them use single plans but some, eg. Sicily, Veneto, Sardinia) use multiple plans, or other plan s.	x	x	x	x (National Guidelines about contents, some regional guidelines as well)	Usually yes	Not fixed in some regions, 5-10 years in other
LT		x			x	yes	10 years
LU		x	if there are overlapping SACs and SPAs		x	yes	Not defined
LV		x			x	yes	5-15 years
MT		x	x			yes	5 years
NL		x			x (There is however a list with minimal requirements to a N2000 plan)	yes	6 years
PL		x			x	yes	Plan of Conservation Activities is valid for 10 years. Conservation Plan for Natura 2000 is valid for 20 years.
PT		X . When appropriate, the MP also considers adjacent areas			x Following IUCN Guidelines (2003)	yes	5 years

MS	Region	Type of MP Single site / Multiple – regional / Other			Standard template	Management costs included	MP validity
SE		x			x	No	duration is not specified
SI				x MP is done through the sectoral management processes: Forestry, water, fishery, game MP		yes	Different according to the sectoral plan (e.g. Forestry 10years)
SK		x			x (by order of the Ministry)	x Conservation measures include cost estimates and financing source.	Usually 10 years
UK	England						
	Scotland				x	no	
	Wales	x			x	?	Not fixed
	Northern Ireland	x		farm unit land areas within sites for NICMS agri-environment scheme application.		?	3 years

3.5 What level of detail is required in the plans as regards conservation objectives and measures (SMART)?

MS	Region	Level of detail of conservation objectives and measures
AT	Lower Austria	www.noel.gv.at/natura2000 ; http://www.noel.gv.at/Umwelt/Naturschutz/Natura-2000/Natura_2000_Summary.html . By applying a structured top-down procedure a uniform approach is followed for all European Protection Areas. Standardised basic principles for the management of the individual areas were determined at the provincial level. Cross-regional issues (e.g. aspects relating to the time schedule) will be dealt with uniformly at the level of the five main regions. Specific measures will finally be identified at the area level. Hence, cross-cutting aspects relating to several areas need not be addressed individually. This approach provides a clear-cut structure and enables swifter decision-making processes.
	Salzburg	The level of detail is depending on the size of the site; for small and middle sized sites (up to several hundred hectares) the conservation objectives and measures are broken down into the parcels of lands.
	Styria	The details are presented at plot level.
	Vienna	The level of details differs within each site according to the specific site characteristics and problems.
BE	Marine	The Royal Decree of 15.10. 2005 mentions the various items that should be covered in the proposed management plans: information on existing protection measures and user-agreements, results of the monitoring, evaluation of the protection measures and user agreements, and can be covered in the management plan (proposals of new protection options or new protected areas) Concluding, it are thus not “management plans” in the ‘traditional sense’ but more “implementation plans” to agree with the stakeholders on the major issues to be addressed and the way forward. Note that the conservation objectives were vaguely described in the designation Royal Decrees, so the first point to address is the definition of what FSC would mean for the marine species and habitat types at the ‘national scale’, before we will define the conservation objectives at national level or site level.

MS	Region	Level of detail of conservation objectives and measures
	Flanders	The management plans for forests and nature reserves are obligated to integrate the conservation objectives in the plan when a N2000 site is involved.
BG		
CY		There is no specific level of detail required as regards to the conservation objectives and measures. It is looked at on a case-by-case basis, according to site status.
CZ		In general, the detail of management activities described depends on the specific need of the locality. For some target species/habitats only general recommendation are filled, while in other cases there is filled a specific management described in detail which will be applied in delineated plot. Also the length of the document varies according to the size of SPA/SCI, number of target species/habitats and detail of information provided on management.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	The author of the plan plans conservation objectives and measures for every location with a habitat in the Natura 2000 site. He unites locations with the same conservation objective or the same conservation measure
	Hesse	Usually the level of detail is high. Measures will be proposed for all particular areas/spots in the SAC, where the relevant habitats/species occur.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	Usually the level of detail is high. Measures will be proposed for particular areas
	Thuringia	Usually the level of detail is high. Measures will be proposed for each particular management- units
	Schleswig-Holstein	Management plans are written on the basis of a detailed standard template (legal basics; description of the site; conservation status of natural habitat types (Annex I) and species (Annex II) Habitats Directive, species of Annex I or Art. 4 (2) Birds Directive respectively; conservation objectives, analysis of situation of the site and a checklist of measures). Checklist of measures is divided into measures, which have just been realized, necessary conservation measures and voluntary developing measures. These information are combined with estimations for the costs of management activities und declarations to responsibility for realizing conservation measures.
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Management plans are written on the basis of a standard template: description of the site; appearance and conservation status of natural habitats (Annex I) and species (Annex II), conservation objectives, deficit analysis , assessment of the impact of existing and planned land uses an the site, suggestions for the implementation of necessary and voluntary measures, estimate of costs for measures
	Marine EEZ	under discussion
	Bayern	The management plans consist of a section on the inventory results including an evaluation of the current conservation status of each habitat and species at the site. A section on conservation measures is deducted from this, including maps
	Berlin	The level if detail is variable.
	Brandenburg	Usually the level of detail is high. Measures will be proposed for each particular management-units
	Rheinland-Pfalz	A management plan consists of basic information and a description of measures
Sachsen	The management plans consist of descriptions of the site, inventories of all conservation objects (App. I and II of Habitats Directive), assessments of conservation status (based on a set of parameters) and necessary conservation measures. Additionally conflicts between interests of land users and nature conservation demands are dealt.	
Sachsen-Anhalt	Plans are detailed and the level of detail relates to the subject of protection and the size of the area concerned	
DK		Conservation objectives have been formulated at site level for species and habitat type of both the Habitat and Bird Directive and follow the general objective on favourable conservation status as stated in the habitat directive. During the drafting process a catalogue of operational measures were developed to focus activity planning. Priorities for actions in the individual Natura 2000 plans refer to existing defined measures and in case where compensation to landowners etc. is involved it has been budgeted for. In parallel other efforts are undertaken towards lowering the load of nutrients in Natura 2000 sites and improving the water environment in general through water plans and revised regulations.
EE		The protection objectives and measures are set according to each conservation value. The protection objectives (qualitative as well as quantitative) are set until the end of the protection management period and up to 30 years.
ES		There is not a minimum level of detail required for the plans. Plans should consider objectives and measures for each natural habitat type and species for which the site was proposed.

MS	Region	Level of detail of conservation objectives and measures
FR		The ecological and the socio-economic assessment are combined to identify the conservation issues on the site and to determine the conservation objectives and the management measures to be undertaken for the habitats and species. The Docob includes all measures of all kinds aimed at achieving the sustainable development objectives for the site.
HU		- Conservation objectives and measures can be brief and smart the producer of the plan can decide what details are included. It has to be mentioned that independent from the preparation of Natura 2000 management plans, conservation objectives have been identified for all SACs and included (in Hungarian) in their SDFs. These objectives are available in Hungarian on the Internet: http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/termeszetvedelmi-celkituzesek-prioritasok-natura-2000-teruleteten
IE		
IT	20 regions	It depends on the site, the conservation targets and ecological requirements of habitats and species to protect.
LT		Standard model approved by the Minister requires rather specific description of goals and targets for specific area and their expression in measurable parameters. It indicates obligatory chapters of the management plan: among others these are targets, goals of the plan and implementation measures; institutions responsible for implementation of measures and their roles; analysis of the resources, financial needs for the implementation of management measures and available funding sources; monitoring and updating of the management plan.
LU		Level of detail of defined measures is defined in relation to landownership, size of area etc. It is our intention to define management actions to the lowest possible level in order to facilitate implementation by managers.
LV		On the highest level there is a vision or the main goal set. Here it is defined what should the territory be in a measurable time (e.g. 10 years), by setting the main values and main objectives. This is an overall objective. On the next level there are more specific – long-term goals set – in order to achieve the overall objective (vision). These are reasonable and achievable goals in a foreseeable time scale. In order to achieve long term goals, there are multiple short-term goals set for each long-term goal. These short term goals are specific, measurable, realistic and action oriented. According to these goals there are specific measures - management activities foreseen. For example, conservation objectives and actions should be plan for each protected species and biotope. Each action should be described as detailed as possible (when, where, how). Actions should be prioritized and justified.
MT		The management plans require objectives for the conservation of habitats and species for which the site was designated, but also for other key features of the site (e.g. tourism aspects or cultural features). Each objective, which should follow the SMART principle, is achieved by means of a mix of management measures with associated performance indicators.
NL		The detail level is specific for each area. As long it is specific enough to guarantee the goals for this site.
PL		The areas which make up the Natura 2000 network are very diverse. The basic problems to be solved for the areas of different types, and also the key partners who should be involved in the planning process, are consequently also of different kinds. The protective measures to be applied, level of detail is required in the plans as regards conservation objectives and measures as well as the scale of the information that has to be collected for the needs of the plan, will also vary. Most important is to ensure that the protection of the Natura 2000 site is efficient and effective, the protection plan must be a formal and succinct expression of the most important provisions of the plan for management of protection of the area.
SE		The objectives for habitats an species shall specify habitat area, population size for species, necessary structures and functions and presence of typical species. Priorities should be clarified if necessary (this is however rarely done) The conservation measures are usually only described in general terms (the forest needs formal protection, the seminatural grasslands need continuous management etc), which is a big difference from how management plans for other protected areas are written – the latter are usually very specific regarding which exact management that is required in different parts of a protected area. Time-plans are not included in all plans. Since the plans aren't legally binding the time-plans haven't been used to any larger degree even where they are present.
SI		As much is possible (depends on available data) but more and more requirements for quantitative not only qualitative data. The indicators with reference values or clear descriptions are necessity for further management monitoring.
SK		Management plans are very detail - content is given by the nature protection law (identification data, localization, size, valid land use documentation, nature and

MS	Region	Level of detail of conservation objectives and measures
		landscape values, status, research and monitoring, social/economic conditions, activities with impacts and factors, division to zones and "units", aims, measures and regulations to achieve/maintain favorable conservation statuses, regulations on other activities, monitoring of implementation, various data, records on negotiations with concerned land owners/users and analysis of comments, data on writers of the plan; list of parcels, overview of land ownership, overview on forestry units, maps, etc.).
UK	England	
	Scotland	The management objectives are largely based on achieving and maintaining favourable condition for natural features of the site, but these aims are not linked to specific measurable targets or timescales detailed in the SMS document.
	Wales	There is a standard format for conservation objectives, as follows: Each designated 'feature' (in the case of N2K sites, these are the habitat types or species populations graded A to C on the standard data form for SACs, or the qualifying bird populations for SPAs) has one conservation objective, which consists of two parts: - A vision for the feature, which is a composite statement of all the conditions that must be satisfied for the feature to be considered to be in a favourable conservation status on the site (eg covering extent/population size, range, quality attributes etc) - A set of 'performance indicators' which are targets (or target ranges) for quantifiable attributes of the feature or factors or processes affecting the feature. These indicators are represent the basis on which the conservation status of the feature will be judged (favourable or unfavourable) on the basis of monitoring. In many cases the performance indicators represent only a subset of the overall objective, since they are constrained by resources/practicalities of monitoring.
	Northern Ireland	These are detailed plans with feature management objectives and usually for 3 years which is reviewable.

3.6 What mechanism is there to monitor the plans? (eg. to determine if the measures foreseen have been implemented, what impact these measures are having on the species/habitats present on the site)

MS	Region	mechanism to monitor the plans
AT	Salzburg	In many site there are botanic and/or fauna monitoring systems, especially in those sites, where larger restoration projects have taken place (e.g. LIFE); the update of the MP will also be helpful for monitoring purposes (change of habitats and species)
	Styria, Burgenland, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Voralberg	In many sites specific monitoring systems are in place, especially in sites with previous larger restoration projects (e.g. LIFE, INTERREG); the update of the MP will also be useful for monitoring purposes (change of habitats and species)
	Vienna	Within the sites there are botanic and/or faunistic monitoring systems implemented. The level of details differs within each site according to the specific site characteristics and problems.
	Lower Austria	
	Tyrol	-
BE	Marine	-
	Flanders	The NGO's responsible for the nature reserves have the obligation to monitor the results of the management of their nature reserves. If necessary they can change their management plans.
BG		Chapter Seven of the plans: MONITORING Contains information about: - identification of key habitats or species for observation, periodicity and way (methodology) of implementation of the monitoring; - monitoring and evaluation of the achievement of the objectives; indicators of the successful application of the plan.
CY		A Management Committee will be established and it will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Ministerial Decree, mentioned above, as well as the reviewing and updating of its provisions. Additionally, a specific competent authority, depending on the site type (i.e. forest by the Department of Forests, others by Department of Environment) will be responsible for

MS	Region	mechanism to monitor the plans
		managing and monitoring the habitat and species status.
CZ		For the SCIs a monitoring scheme is under preparation and indication of possible need for the Set of Conservation Measures (SCM) update is specified.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	At the moment we have no mechanism to monitor the plans
	Hesse	a. the measures taken have to be noted in a digital program. b. it is foreseen to set up a monitoring system to be able to evaluate, if the measures are producing the expected results.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	3 mechanisms - reports of the conservation stations ("Biologische Stationen") - statewide monitoring program - updating the plan after 10 years
	Thuringia	3 mechanisms: - reports of the authorities of nature conservation (for example rural districts) - N 2000 monitoring program with a special part for the monitoring of natural habitats and species of annexes I and II in every N2000 site - updating the plan
	Schleswig-Holstein	If the results of periodic monitoring show a negative change in conservation status of habitat types and species there will follow a next step of management planning.
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	When the plans are updated the conservation status of habitats and species will be assessed again. If the conservation status has impaired the measures have to be intensified. If the statewide N 2000 monitoring shows the impairing of particular habitats and species, they are treated with extra regard in the management plans.
	Marine EEZ	Monitoring plans will be developed as part of the management plans
	Bayern	For the forests the competent authorities provide a report on developments and the implementation once a year.
	Berlin	Monitoring is implemented if needed e.g. in case of extensive restoration measures. Otherwise efficiency control if needed.
	Brandenburg	Monitoring and efficiency control following Article 11 of the Habitats Directive.
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Within forests the implementation of measures is checked on site. For other sites there is a digital monitoring of the implementation: plans and the digital documentation of the implementation are compared.
	Sachsen	The measures are going to be evaluated by a combination of regular habitat (background) monitoring and additional evaluation of regional CAP funding schemes..
Sachsen-Anhalt	Monitoring and efficiency control following Article 11 of the Habitats Directive.	
DK		A national monitoring program (NOVANA) covers EU directive habitats and species i.e. species and habitats listed in the appendix 1, 2 and 4 of the Habitat Directive and appendix 1 and with reference to article 4.2 of the Bird Directive. These species are monitored regularly, however, at different intervals. This monitoring proves the overall conservation status of the species. Every 6 years (forests every 12 years) the plans will be evaluated. If necessary a new baseline analysis will be elaborated, including assessments of conservation of species and habitats pr site. After public consultation the plans may if necessary be amended regarding the management measures (but not the conservation objectives). This process will be a transparent, involving process. A standard has been developed for the majority of the relevant nature types. The system is calibrated according to interpretation of the EU nature directives and presented to a group of relevant NGOs and other stakeholders including views of nature, farmers and forest as well as municipalities. It is the intention that the system will be expanded further to include species habitats. The article 17 report may give an overall indication of an enhanced result of the implementation of Natura 2000 plans.
EE		After every five years the monitoring of the effectiveness of the management plan will be compiled. This is the task of the Environmental Board
ES		The monitoring mechanisms include measureable and clearly verifiable objectives, and a system of indicators to facilitate the follow-up and evaluation of results. The system of indicators, as pieces of data that can be reliably measured at an acceptable cost of a specific aspect, must make possible to compare the state of conservation throughout a period of time and evaluate the impact of the actions that have carried out. This system of indicators must be in line with the one integrated in the Spanish Natural Heritage and Biodiversity Inventory.
FR		Measures for monitoring and improving scientific knowledge provide for, among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • additional studies to be carried out in the framework of the implementation of the Docob (additional surveys, behavioural studies of species, processes at work in natural habitats, etc.); • scientific monitoring of the natural habitats and species of Community importance at the site;

MS	Region	mechanism to monitor the plans
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring the impact of management measures; • experimental trials of management measures. <p>Two types of monitoring and evaluation for Natura 2000 can be distinguished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring organised on a national / biogeographical scale, based on the wording of the Habitats Directive; • monitoring organised at the scale of the Natura 2000 sites, which relates to monitoring the implementation of the Docob and evaluating the conservation status of the species and habitats.
HU		Monitoring section is a compulsory part of the Natura 2000 management plan. A methodological guideline is prepared in frame of Transition Facility project which contains some suggestions considering the monitoring, but there is no legal provision as to what this chapter must contain. In general, the ranger service of the national park directorates, which are responsible for the conservation management of the Natura 2000 network, carry out surveillance of the sites and determine if the measures foreseen have been implemented, and what impact these measures are having on the species / habitats present on the site.
IE		At present there is no specific mechanism in place to monitor the implementation of site specific management plans for Natura 2000 sites. National habitat and species monitoring programmes, to a certain extent, cover site specific conservation condition monitoring. Cross compliance checks by DAFF are designed to identify whether measures are being implemented on farmed land. Damage identified by NPWS in Natura 2000 sites is cross reported to DAFF where the activity was undertaken by a farmer. NPWS field staff undertake site inspection recording (SIR) programmes, which identifies impacts on sites, whether positive or negative. This includes specific conservation management actions.
IT	20 regions	Plans usually include monitoring activities, their methods, timing (and costs in some cases).
LT		Standard model for management plans approved by the Order of the Minister require all MP to include a chapter "Monitoring and Updating of the management plan". Developer of the MP is obliged to suggest the monitoring scheme and indicators, which will answer to the question whether management measures provide expected effect.
LU		National monitoring efforts are tuned to evaluate the impact of Natura 2000 on the annex species and habitats. A national inventory of annex I habitats will allow for the specific evaluation of their conservation status over time.
LV		Monitoring is part of foreseen activities within the management plan. Indicators to evaluate the results of each action should be defined. Besides, Specially Protected Nature Territories are subject of the State Monitoring Program.
MT		Management objectives need to be supplemented with performance indicators which will indicate whether the required target is being achieved. The concept of management effectiveness evaluation is also being introduced this is useful in providing information on whether the measures are achieving their purpose. Each management plan is also required to incorporate mechanisms for its monitoring.
NL		Existing monitoring plans are being used. In some cases the stakeholders come every year together to monitor the development.
PL		The monitoring should be planned above all in such a way as to ensure "feedback" – in other words to make it possible for the effectiveness of protection to be continuously assessed. The aim of the monitoring plan is to organize a system for collecting the data (a so-called "protocol") and a system for processing the data (a database). As a rule, if such data are collected, they are at the same time sufficient for drawing up the periodical reports required by the European Commission. These reports need quantitative data about the objects of protection (population of the species, area of the natural habitat) or at least estimates thereof, and also general estimates of the dynamic trends for particular species and habitats.
PT		Monitoring is included in the plan based on indicators, sources of verification and assumptions determined with the logical framework management tool at different levels (objectives, actions). A yearly monitoring report should assess the impacts of measures and the need of adjustments or eventually the need of a plan review.
SE		There are no specific mechanisms for monitoring or evaluating the plans, but SE has a general monitoring scheme for all protected areas. This monitoring doesn't relate to plans, but to conservations status of habitats and species. The results can however be used to judge whether the conservation objectives described in the plans are met or not.
SI		Each sector has a unique mechanism. IRSNC is now developing the mechanism and system for forestry management plans. Agriculture practices are monitored through the surfaces of contracts signing, field monitoring is developed through the Agency and inspectorate (very low % of all contracts is checked). Other mechanisms are not developed yet.

MS	Region	mechanism to monitor the plans
SK		Monitoring of the management plan implementation is one of sections of the plan. In practice it depends (i) on how measurable milestones are set within aims of the plan and (ii) on intensity of surveillance within the site.
UK	England	The monitoring will identify the condition of all of the features for which the sites is designated. Where this condition assessment shows the site units are in a 'favourable condition' this indicates that the management in place is ensuring the conservation of its special (designated) features. If the monitoring shows that the site is not in a good (declining) condition, the reasons for this will be determined, and actions put in place to ensure that the site is brought into a recovering condition.
	Scotland	Site condition monitoring does define site condition in terms of specific attributes for individual habitats and species. A comprehensive Site Condition Monitoring programme is in place for all features of SSSI and Natura 2000 sites.
	Wales	There is a standard format for conservation objectives, including a set of 'performance indicators' which are targets (or target ranges) for quantifiable attributes of the feature or factors or processes affecting the feature. These indicators represent the basis on which the conservation status of the feature will be judged (favourable or unfavourable) on the basis of monitoring. In many cases the performance indicators represent only a subset of the overall objective, since they are constrained by resources/practicalities of monitoring. Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) has also a programme for monitoring designated sites.
	Northern Ireland	All designated sites have management criteria set and these sites are legally protected. Appropriate management is based on the conservation objectives. NIEA monitor the sites as part of the six year monitoring and as part of the risk assessed annual monitoring programme. NIEA follow up on breaches identified within designations.

3.7 What mechanism is there to review and update the plans (ad hoc, every six years, etc)

MS	Region	review and update of the plans
AT	Salzburg, Styria, Vienna, Burgenland, Carinthia, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg	The department for nature protection will start the updates based upon information from site managers and the ongoing monitoring.
	Lower Austria	-
	Tyrol	-
BE	Marine	-
	Flanders	-
BG		Nature 2000 management plans shall be updated once every 10 years, except these consisting mainly of wetlands which shall be updated once every 5 years, by the same procedure of development and approval of management plans.
CY		The MPs will be reviewed and updated accordingly.
CZ		For the SCIs a monitoring scheme is under development and indication of possible need for the Set of Conservation Measures (SCM) update is specified in the document.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	At the moment we have no mechanism to review and update the plans.
	Hesse	a. If it is necessary, every year (all people concerned have a meeting every year to discuss the results reached; if need be, the plan/the measure for a special part of the site is adjusted). b. If everything works fine, after about 10 years the plan will be verified.
	North-Rhine-Westphalia	Review and updating, if it is necessary after about 10 years.
	Thuringia	Review and updating, if it is necessary or latest after 10-15 years
	Schleswig-Holstein	There is no determination how long the plans are valid for
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	--

MS	Region	review and update of the plans
	Marine EEZ	Under discussion
	Bayern	Revisions of plans are done, when needed (no strict rhythm).
	Berlin	Revisions of plans will be done if needed (no strict rhythm).
	Brandenburg	There is no determination how long the plans are valid for
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Review and update of plans is done if necessary, thus there is no time schedule fixed.
	Sachsen	It is foreseen to do an update about every 10 years or if required. It is an option to review the plans just for specific areas of a site.
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Updates are done in case data on the conservation status reveal a need for.
DK		The Natura 2000 planning scheme is expected to be revised every sixth years. Revised baseline studies for each site will be prepared two years in advance of revising the planning scheme thus the planning process has been prepared as a rolling scheme to be repeated at intervals of six years or 12 years for Natura 2000 forests.
EE		The action plan is reviewed in every five years and the budget is also planned for the next five years
ES		Even though a management plan as a whole should adopt a format that would enable it to be updated permanently and immediately, and its review should be a continuous process, it is convenient to prepare written reports periodically. For this purpose, an annual schedule is usually adopted.
FR		The steering committee evaluates the need for updating the plan. We think an update every 6 to 10 years is a good time frame, but it could be sooner if needed.
HU		It is not determined how long the management plans are valid for. They can be reviewed and updated in case it is necessary.
IT	20 regions	Not defined for some regions. For other regions, it will be made on the basis of the monitoring or every 5 years.
IE		Progress of implementation of management plans for state owned land (including national parks and world heritage sites), which include Natura 2000 sites, are reviewed regularly.
LT		Standard model for management plans states only that management plan should be reviewed and updated periodically. The period of review and update have to be defined individually in each approved management plan (usually every 3 years; sometimes every 5 years). In the review report achieved results and the reasons of failures have to be described.
LU		-
LV		The plans are reviewed and updated according the same procedure as development of the new plans. Any individual or legal person might submit to Nature Conservation Agency proposals for which Territories management plans should be reviewed and updated next year. A new management plan has to be developed when validity period of the management plan expires. According to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers the Nature Conservation Agency is obliged to evaluate the necessity to prolong the validity period of each management plan. That procedure might be put into practice if goals of current management plan are not reached. In such case the duration of the management plan might be prolonged up to 5 years.
MT		Management plans are reviewed at least every five years, which is also a legal requirement through the Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (LN311/06) as amended. This ensures that the lapse on one period will flow into a new period; so the review will not start when the previous plan expires but earlier, so that the revised plan would be available upon expiry of the previous one.
NL		Every 6 years
PL		Regional Director of Environmental Protection "coordinates the operation of Natura 2000 sites" within the province,. He is responsible for periodical review and update the plans.
PT		The plans are updated every 5 years or whenever the monitoring results indicate the need to review them.
SE		The plans should be updated continuously/when necessary, but there is no routine or mechanism set up for this.
SI		The same as previous question.
SK		Management plans are for 10 years and after they may be updated. "Ad hoc" or "mid-term" update is not required.
UK	England	-
	Scotland	SMS are reviewed as required by SNH, or when requested by owners or occupiers of the site.

MS	Region	review and update of the plans
	Wales	The management plans/schemes do not have a fixed lifespan, but are subject to ongoing review as required in the light of information on the conservation status of the designated habitats/species and the factors affecting them.
	Northern Ireland	NIEA monitor the sites as part of the six year monitoring and as part of the risk assessed annual monitoring programme

4. What is the procedure for implementing N2000 Management plans?

In this section please describe how the management plans are subsequently implemented:

4.1 Is there an obligation to implement a N2000 plan?

MS	Region	Obligation to implement N2000 plans
AT	Salzburg, Burgenland, Carinthia	There is a prior need to implement those measures proposed by the MP that are necessary to preserve or restore the FCS (due to the proposing character of the MP there is no direct obligation for landowners and land users to implement restoration or improving measures)
	Styria, Upper Austria, Vorarlberg	Implementation priority lies with those measures proposed by the MP that are necessary to preserve or restore the FCS (due to the proposing character of the MP there is no direct legal obligation for landowners and land users to implement restoration or improving measures).
	Vienna	There is a need to implement management plans with a legal status. In other Natura 2000 sites where integrated nature conservation plans will be worked out, there are already contracts with stakeholders, regulation of land use and restrictions on activities in force. These sites are already nature protection sites for many years and get now more specific measures by the integrated nature conservation plans.
	Lower Austria	MP are not obligatory (not legally binding) and are considered as useful guidelines for the implementation of Natura 2000 targets but also as information-tool for raising acceptance amongst stakeholders
	Tyrol	There is no legally binding need to work out MPI
BE	Marine	There is no formal obligation to implement management plans, but the Policy Plan of the competent Minister asks the administration to implement the management plan.
	Flanders	Flemish and local authorities have an obligation to implement the binding parts of a NDP. Also the owner of the forest or nature reserve has an obligation to implement the management plan.
BG		Obligation to implement Natura 2000 management plans in different levels (see 4.3)
CY		There is no legal obligation to implement a Management Plan per se, however it is an obligation to protect and manage the sites
CZ		There is no obligation given by law to implement directly the Set of Conservation Measures.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	N2000 plans have to be implemented for areas belonging to the state. Beyond that there is no obligation to implement a N2000 plan.
	Hesse	No not directly, but as there is an obligation to set up management plans, the administrations have the duty to respect the plan whatever they do or whatever happens in the SAC (eg. if agri-environmental-measures are contracted).
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	In N2000 Sites with public property there is an obligation to implement measures of the plan
	Thuringia	In N2000 Sites with public property (forestry) there is an obligation to implement measures of the plan. In addition and in general all provincial authorities are obliged to implement the management plans.
	Schleswig-Holstein	The necessary conservation measures recorded in management plans (on basis of a comprehensive and intensive public cooperation process; see No 2) have to be realized
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	The conservation measures are binding on the nature conservation authorities when making assessments according to art. 6 (3) habitats directive. If conservation status of habitats or species has degraded restoration measures are obligate.
	Marine EEZ	The protection of Natura 2000 sites based on legislation (site protection regulations, e.g. by ordinance) and management plans. Regulations define the purpose of protection of the area and basic regulations.
	Bayern	For the implementation commonly it is tried to come to negotiated agreements with the land owner and to sign a contract. Statutory measures are possible if necessary.
	Berlin	-
Brandenburg	The plans are not binding. Implementation by using (development) programmes, projects etc.	

MS	Region	Obligation to implement N2000 plans
	Rheinland-Pfalz	The plans are mandatory for the authorities but not for the owners. For the implementation commonly it is tried to come to negotiated agreements with the land owner and to sign a contract. The application of regulatory instruments is possible
	Sachsen	In N2000 Sites with public property (forestry) there is an obligation to implement measures of the plan. In addition and in general regional authorities are obliged to consider the management plans.
	Sachsen-Anhalt	-
DK		The Natura 2000 plan is legally binding upon the authorities and implementation of the plan is obligatory which follows from the Danish act on conservation objectives.
EE		It is obligatory to compile management plans for all the protected territories. The management plan is implemented by the administrative authority of the area.
ES		After their publication on the respective Official Journal, management plans must be implemented immediately and normally, are implemented directly by the administration in charge of the site.
FR		The management plan of the sites, called objectives document, or Docob, is mandatory for each site.
HU		There is no obligation to implement a Natura 2000 plan. The plans are not legally binding. The authorities and the national park directorates use the plan as described under item 2.7. Prescriptions regulated by legislation can be enforced but other measures can be implemented just if the appropriate financial conditions are given (eg. EARDF contracts).
IE		There is no legal obligation in Ireland to implement Natura 2000 plans, however, as mentioned previously, conservation objectives must be taken into account when carrying out appropriate assessments.
IT	20 regions	Usually yes. The managing authority (park authority, regional authority, provinces or municipalities) is obliged to implement the management plan.
LT		Yes, if the plan is officially approved. Subordinate institutions of the Ministry of Environment are appointed as responsible for the implementation and are legally obliged to follow it.
LU		Management plans are not obligatory but considered one among other instruments for proper management of Natura 2000 sites. Once adopted by ministerial decree, MP are implemented by the relevant public authorities, mainly the administration for nature and forests.
LV		Management plans are of recommendatory nature, therefore their implementation are not obligatory unless provisions are incorporated in the individual regulations. Provisions of the management plan (e.g. zonation, prohibited activities, if they are different from the general regulation) and of the individual regulation shall be included in State and regional development planning documents and the management of protected territory should be carried taking into account the management plans.
MT		The obligation is to establish and implement conservation measures and to avoid disturbance of species and deterioration of habitats, which may not necessarily be achieved through the implementation of management plans.
NL		Yes, in the Nature management plan the necessary measures are listed. The implementation of each necessary measure is described
PL		It is obligatory to Implement the Plan of Conservation Activities or the Conservation Plan for Natura 2000 sites.
PT		From the moment a management plans, or other land planning instruments, are published they assume a binding character applicable to the Public Administration.
SE		There is no obligation to implement the MP.
SI		We do not have Natura 2000 plans. Sectoral and management plans for national protected areas are not obliged to implement them fully. But usually the implementation of management plans means the success of management authority so we can say that the high level (%) of implementation is an obligation.
SK		Management plans for Natura 2000 are approved either by the government or by the regional environmental office and they are negotiated with the land owners/users, municipalities and relevant state institutions. Therefore there is "obligation" to implement them, but not the strong legal one.
UK	England	A range of conservation measures are implemented, including appropriate management plans for SACs have been established, for example Forestry Commission Management Plans (including forest design plans) and National Nature Reserve Plans. A range of other mechanisms for ensuring appropriate management of terrestrial Natura 2000 sites through the underpinning SSSI legislation are also used. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - statutory statements on 'Views about Management' - management agreements - compulsory management measures (management schemes/ notices.)

MS	Region	Obligation to implement N2000 plans
	Scotland	There is no obligation to implement a Natura 2000 site management plan, although there is a legal obligation to produce a Site Management Statement for every SSSI.
	Wales	The management plan provides a framework and guidance for the implementation of the necessary conservation measures for a site, rather than being a legally binding instrument in itself.
	Northern Ireland	Management plans are not obligatory under NIE legislation

4.2 Which types of measures are used to implement the plans?

MS	Region	types of measures used to implement the plans
AT	Salzburg, Lower and Upper Austria, Styria, Burgenland, Carinthia, Vorarlberg	There are several instruments to implement the MPI: contracts with land users (agri-environmental scheme), purchase of land, larger restoration projects such as "LIFE+", action to regulate the flow of visitors, publication relation work and awareness raising actions, implementing a site manager, the amendment or creating of new habitats e.g. for amphibians.
	Vienna	Large restoration projects such as "LIFE+", publication relation work and awareness raising actions
	Tyrol	The measures of the MP to conserve habitats and species are implemented via contractory system
BE	Marine	Measures can be diverse and are based on 'user agreements' and/or agreements with other competent administrations or bodies
	Flanders	For implementing a NDP there are different kinds of instruments: Contracts with stakeholders, restrictions on activities, nature development projects, subsidies, regulation of land use ...
BG		Typical measures referred to the Natura 2000 management plan are: 1. prohibition or restriction of activities contrary to the requirements for conservation of the specific sites subject to protection; 2. preventive action to avoid foreseeable adverse events; 3. supporting, steering and regulating activities; 4. restoration of natural habitats and habitats of species or of populations of plant and animal species; 5. conduct of scientific research, education and monitoring.
CY		The most commonly used measures include: Land-use restrictions Land-use regulation Contracts with stakeholders Ministerial Decree stating the allowed activities in the site
CZ		Document only recommends measures and its main aim is on providing information to nature protection authorities and stakeholders concerning the state, requirements and threats to the conservation objectives. However, the Act on the Nature and Landscape Protection requires ensuring the maintenance or restoration of conservation status.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	There are several measures used, most important types are the regulation of land use and restrictions on activities combined with funding programs, which shall compensate the costs or benefit losses the landuser or landowner has. In some cases we need very special measures for species. In this case we need a special contract with the landuser or landowner.
	Hesse	Contracts with stakeholders on a voluntary basis; if need be and no other solution can be found, there are possibilities to avoid deterioration (e.g. buying land in public property) when the land user don't want to cooperate.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia, Thuringia	Usually contracts with stakeholders for regulation of land use and restrictions on activities
	Schleswig-Holstein	Acquisition of areas/flats, contracts with land-owners, financial compensation or restrictions on activities as last resort
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Projects, contracts with farms, agreements with stakeholders
	Marine EEZ	Bans and rules through the SAC – and SPA-designation, use agreements with stakeholders, spatial planning, regulations of fisheries by the EU COM

MS	Region	types of measures used to implement the plans
	Bayern	Contracts/Agreements with stakeholders. For all forest owners, an advice service and subsidies for certain measurements are offered.
	Berlin	Agreements, prohibitions and instructions, compensatory measures, contracts with users or firms
	Brandenburg	Contracts/Agreements with user, prohibitions and instructions
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Environmental Contracts/Agreements
	Sachsen	N2000 ordinances refer to the Management plans for necessary measures. Conservation measures are especially implemented by contracts with stakeholders.
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Measures to implement the plans are: designation of protected areas, contracts with owners and users, instructions for agencies or offices of the state.
DK		Measures include habitat management (grazing, mowing, removal of scrub etc.), fighting invasive species, restricted utilisation of forest habitats, regulation of access and hunting, restricted stream management, cleaning up lakes and establishment of new ponds, conversion of areas to Natura 2000 habitat, establishment of fauna passages, regulation of fishery and coastal protection. Moreover, regulation of airborne nitrogen was undertaken through a revision of the act on domestic animals and enhanced water quality will take place through the implementation of the water plans prepared as part of the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. As the point of departure a number of measures will be agreed upon on a voluntarily basis with land owners. Agreements go with compensation when relevant and it is expected that individual contracts are signed between the landowners and relevant local authorities. However if it is not possible to reach an agreement the Danish legislation include the necessary provisions to implement the necessary measures.
EE		Management plans are the bases for planning of different works and paying subsidies in Natura sites. They are also helping administrative authorities to make discretionary decisions
ES		Depending on the actions, there are different ways to implement the plans. Regulation control is normally done by government personnel. In case of lack of staff or resources or for some specialized actions, these can be contracted with consultants, companies or even stakeholders.
FR		Signing up to a Natura 2000 charter concludes the contractual process and presents the possibility, for owners or rights-holders carrying out their activities while respecting the conservation objectives of the site, to adhere to the aim of Natura 2000. The Natura 2000 charter for a site contains agreements on current and sustainable management and measures concerning sports or leisure activities that respect natural habitats and species.
HU		Different types of measures are used to implement the plans: regulations of land use - for which Natura 2000 compensation is paid or incorporated into other plans, contracts with stakeholders in frame of EARDF, and the use of other EU funds (eg. habitat restoration financed by LIFE+)
IE		At the moment, implementation of conservation actions and enforcement measures are not necessarily linked to/dependent on management plans for Natura 2000 sites. There is an "activities requiring consent (ARCs)" process. ARCS are activities for which landowners/land users need to get permission before they can be undertaken on a site.
IT	20 regions	Measures often include land-use regulations, sometimes in agreement with the stakeholders. Depending on the nature of the provisions, the measures will be provided in the plans and these will be approved only if they are appropriate to the needs of conservation
LT		All measures listed in the brackets of the question can be used and some site-specific measures may be necessary in particular situation. Priority is given to the measures which foresee integrated financing of measures, broader involvement of partners, share of the responsibilities.
LU		Measures are based mainly on contracts with stakeholders.
LV		Management plans are implemented by activities of stakeholders (mainly of land owners and local authorities), contracts with entrepreneurs as well as by restrictions on certain activities.
MT		As stated in Regulation 15 of the above-mentioned Flora, Fauna and Natural Habitats Protection Regulations (LN311/06) as amended, for the purposes of implementing the management plans, the Competent Authority may enter into a management agreement with every owner, lessee or occupier of land forming part of protected areas for the management, conservation, restoration or protection of the site, or any part of it. Regulation of activities within the Natura 2000 sites through the enactment of Conservation Orders or other legislation is another common approach to restrict and define what activities are permissible on site.
NL		Different types of measures (contracts with stakeholders, regulation of land use,

MS	Region	types of measures used to implement the plans
		restrictions on activities) are used. The way in which each measure is implemented depends on the different bodies that agree to execute the measure.
PL		Contracts with stakeholders, regulation of land use, restrictions on activities
PT		Integrated Territorial Intervention programmes (ITI) under the Rural Development Funding Programme are used to implement the measures in agricultural and forested areas, Voluntary agreements with farmers and forestry developers determine financial compensations for income foregone resulting from adapting to more sustainable and biodiversity friendly practices.
SE		If compensations payments are necessary, this is usually regulated by other formal protection of the sites, such as nature reserves. The payments are usually financed by the government via SEPA, sometimes via the Swedish Forest Administration. Compensation payments are more or less always required for sites with forest habitats, since forestry, isn't possible to combine with the preservation of the habitats in favourable status, according to the Swedish understanding of forest habitat ecology. For sites with seminatural habitats the management of them is financed via the RDP if possible, other management is financed via specific funding that the CABs receive from SEPA for management of protected areas.
SI		The main measures are limitations on activities that are limiting max uses of natural resources (for example: limited cutting with quantity and period of cutting, etc). A lot of measures are the financial shames (contracts with stakeholders) and regulation of land use (limitation on changes of land use), very rare the very strict restrictions on activities (only when the legal act is behind).
SK		The role of management plans is to provide specific details on conservation objectives based on status of habitats/species, on conservation measures and on regulations. These may be achieved by agro-environmental measures, financial compensation from the state budget, purchase of land, contracts, etc.
UK	England	A range of conservation measures are implemented, including appropriate management plans for SACs have been established, for example Forestry Commission Management Plans (including forest design plans) and National Nature Reserve Plans. The type of management measure put in place on Natura sites depends on the nature of the site, its ownership, use, and condition.
	Scotland	As part of the statutory notification package, all owners and occupiers of SSSIs are issued with a list of Operations Requiring Consent (the ORC list). These are operations or activities which have the potential to damage the features of interest of the SSSI.
	Wales	The management plans therefore provide the basis for the exercise of CCW's regulatory and management functions (mainly permitting, or not permitting, landowners to carry out potentially damaging operations, and establishing management agreements (contracts) with landowners for positive management).
	Northern Ireland	Various plans are implemented in the protecting and managing N2000 sites. These are contractual plans, NICMS, MoSS and restrictions through the consenting process for ASSIs

4.3 Who is in charge of implementing the management plans? What management structures are in place for this?

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is responsibility of...
AT	Salzburg, Burgenland	The department for nature protection is in charge of implementing the MPI; there is a team of specialists to implement the MP consisting of a specialist for funding instruments, a landscape planner coordinating restoration projects, a site manager as a link between administration and stakeholders (advising of stakeholders, awareness raising and monitoring measures), the mountain and the nature wardens doing the inspection and control work
	Styria, Upper Austria, Voralberg	The Department for Nature Conservation is in charge of implementing the MP together with the external site managers.
	Vienna	The Municipal Department for Environmental Protection is in charge of implementing the management plans in cooperation with other relevant Departments
	Lower Austria	The department for nature protection and other regional authorities are in charge of implementing the MP
	Carinthia	The department for nature conservation is in charge of implementing the MPI
	Tyrol	-
BE	Marine	The administration is in charge of implementing the plan.
	Flanders	The Flemish Agency for Nature and Forest is in charge for the implementing of a NDP.

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is responsibility of...
		For the Management plans for forests and nature reserves, the owner of the forest or nature reserve has an obligation to implement the plan.
BG		- State bodies (like the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works, municipalities, etc.) shall implement management plans for special areas of conservation. - Procedures under Art 6.3 of the Habitat's directive shall be carried out in respect of the measures implemented in approved management plans. If some plan or project do not correspond to the measures in an approved Natura 2000 management plan it cannot be approved. As mentioned above the spatial-development plans, the spatial-development projects for forests and the national and regional programmes, shall mandatorily conform to the measures covered by the Natura 2000 management plans.
CY		The Department of Environment is responsible for the implementation of the MPs, except for the forest areas, where the Department of Forests is responsible for the management of the sites and the marine areas fall under the responsibility of the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research.
CZ		Nature conservation authorities are responsible for the implementation. Several bodies are defined as a nature conservation authority for Natura 2000 Sites depending on category of PA designated within the Natura 2000 Site or other specific conditions (i.e., Military Authorities are responsible for Natura 2000 Sites within the military areas; ANCL is responsible for the Natura 2000 Sites within the National Nature Reserve, National Nature Monument and Protected Landscape Area; Nature Park Authority is responsible for the Natura 2000 Site within the National Park; Regional Authorities are responsible for the rest of SPAs and SCLs).
DE	Baden-Württemberg	The lower nature conservation, forest and agriculture authorities and in some cases also the departments for nature and landscape conservation located in the four regional upper authorities in Baden-Württemberg are in charge of implementing the management plan.
	Hesse	Regional councils [see 2(2)] mandate suitable institutions (such as lower agriculture/Forest administration; suitable NGO) with the implementation and control that they fulfill their duties; the institutions, which are also allowed to fine tune the measures, make the contracts, control the implementation of the contracted measures (agreement of objectives) and will check the results in future (a special monitoring system is in preparation).
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	The districts or the state forestry commission offices
	Thuringia	All provincial authorities and rural districts are obliged to implement the management plans
	Schleswig-Holstein	Lower Conservation Authorities are responsible for implementing management plans (for realizing conservation measures)
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	The regional nature conservation authorities are responsible for the implementation of the measures fixed in the management plan. Management plans are also base for assessments according to art. 6 (3) habitats directive, which are done by the lower conservation authorities.
	Marine EEZ	German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation
	Bayern	For forest sites: The person in charge at the competent authority is responsible for the implementation. For non-forested sites the nature conservation authorities are responsible for the implementation.
	Berlin	Within sites owned by the Land Berlin measures are implemented by the nature conservation authorities. For sites of other owners the authorities try to reach agreements on the kind of use, often supported by funding e.g. via RDP.
	Brandenburg	The nature conservation authorities are responsible for the implementation of management plans.
	Rheinland-Pfalz	For non-forest sites the authorities have contracted so-called biotope-custodians (Biotopbetreuer) which are responsible for the implementation. It is aimed at reaching a voluntary implementation by the land users with support of funding programs (like environmental contracting / Vertragsnaturschutzprogramm). The forest authorities are responsible for the implementation of the management plans within forest sites.
	Sachsen	Regional authorities (Landkreise) are mainly responsible for the implementation. State Authorities are obliged to implement exemplary measures of the management plans (initiating models of good practice).
Sachsen-Anhalt	The upper and the lower nature conservation authorities are responsible for the implementation of management plans.	
DK		The Danish approach integrates responsibilities for private and municipal land, state land owners and resort ministries. All authorities are in principle obliged to implement the management plan for which part they are responsible and on their respective land. In order to secure responsibility the Danish Agency for Nature, have technical hearings

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is responsibility of...
		with the municipalities and consultations with implementing partners (eg. Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Traffic for marine areas). In order to facilitate planning a paradigm is under development for the action planning between the stakeholders at the individual Natura 2000 sites under the framework of the Natura 2000 plan
EE		The Ministry of Environment and the Environmental Board (governmental authority, administrative authority) are responsible for the implementation of the management plans.
ES		The relevant Environmental Authority (regional or national governments) is the official body in charge of implementing the management plan. Normally, regional governments have provincial units with nature technicians who manage the Natura 2000 sites following the management plans. Sometimes there is a specific manager or director for the site and often just one or few technicians manage all Natura 2000 sites of the province. In addition and for regulation enforcement there is a Rangers Corp (Guardería Forestal/Agentes Medioambientales) that can be helped by an specific brigade of the Civil Guard for environmental affairs (SEPRONA, Servicio de Protección de la Naturaleza).
FR		The State (Prefect) is responsible for the implementation of the Docob. The implementation of management on Natura 2000 sites in France proceeds via a high level of local consultation and the implementing of the Docobs. The steering committee that has drawn up the Docob remains in place after its production and monitors its implementation. The organization in charge of implementing the Docob is the lead organization. A Natura 2000 facilitator is usually employed by the lead organization on a full or part-time basis to oversee the practical activation of the Docob.
HU		According to the Hungarian legislation the national park directorates are responsible for the conservation management of Natura 2000 sites but how they can implement the plan depends on the ownership structure (whether they have the property rights) and on the available financial resources. In the case of private ownership stakeholders can be contracted (EARDF).
IE		Three agri-environmental schemes are currently in place. Two schemes (REPS and AEOS) are administered by DAFF. There is a separate scheme run by NPWS. pays farmers for work, costs and/or losses incurred in the management of land within target areas, including Natura 2000 sites.
IT	20 regions	Usually the responsibility is under Managing authorities appointed by the Regional Government. These can involve different bodies, as Provincial Administration, Park Authority, Municipality, Mountain Community,.
LT		In the Ministerial order on the approval of the management plan institutions responsible for the implementation of this plan are listed (usually these are administrations of protected areas; Regional Environmental Protection Department; Local State forest enterprise, i.e. those which are subordinated to the Minister of Environment). Other institutions (eg municipalities) are invited to contribute but not directed to implement the measures. As mentioned above, there is no special structure created for the implementation of the management plans, for the implementation of measures existing institutions are appointed.
LU		Once adopted by ministerial decree, MP are to be implemented by the relevant public authorities, mainly the administration for nature and forests. Local authorities, mainly those benefiting of annual conventions in the field of nature conservation with the Ministry for sustainable development are also important actors in the implementation of concrete management measures in Natura 2000 sites.
LV		Encouraging and coordination of management plan implementation is one of the main functions of Nature Conservation Agency
MT		The appointed site manager is responsible for coordinating the implementation of the management plan. Each site has its own structure, but most commonly the site manager reports to a Management Committee which oversees and directs the management of the site, by bringing together the key / primary stakeholders.
NL		This is laid down in each management plans. There is no designated structure to implement the execution of necessary measures
PL		Regional Director of Environmental Protection "coordinates the operation of Natura 2000 sites" within the province, on the basis of the Nature Protection Act. At the same time, in accordance with the legal practice that has been developed, the Regional Directorates of Environmental Protection are designated as the entities "exercising supervision" over individual areas. During management planning process Core Stakeholders Group decides: -types of measures are used to implement the plans, -responsibility for implementing the management plan,; -management structures; -what/where from money is made available to implement N2000 management plans.
PT		ICNB supports and coordinates the implementation of the management plan and each

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is responsibility of...
		measure or activity is associated to a number of organizations directly responsible for its execution. The management structures in place are ICNB facilities when the site includes a protected area under ICNB jurisdiction. For Integrated Territorial Intervention programmes (ITI) there is a special local management structure.
SE		The CABs (County Administrative Boards, regional governmental authorities). The management of the N2K sites is performed by their staff who is in charge of management of other protected areas, and no specific structures have been developed for the N2K sites.
SI		For the implementation is sectoral responsibility (foresters for forestry management plans, etc). IRSNC and Ministry of the Environment are monitoring the activities.
SK		State Nature Conservancy is in charge of implementation of measures unless they are within the agro-environmental measures under responsibilities of the agricultural sector or owners/users of the land. Overall control over the management plan should be within the government or regional environmental offices which approve the plans.
UK	England	Under transposing legislation, there are duties on Secretary of State and the statutory nature conservation agency (Natural England) to exercise their functions to secure compliance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive.
	Scotland	For those Natura 2000 sites underpinned by SSSI, a Site Management Statement (SMS) is considered to perform the function of a site management plan. The SMS is prepared by Scottish Natural Heritage (the statutory nature conservation agency)
	Wales	The plans have been developed as an initiative by Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), the Welsh Assembly Government's statutory nature conservation agency.
	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) advise on the management plans proposed by local authorities in delivering their statutory functions, including the approval of plans/projects under Article 6.3, NIEA have a bespoke teams implementing management and protection strategies within N200 sites. Dedicated staff teams administer both the consenting, assenting and HRAs processes and the Agri environment schemes delivering appropriate management.

4.4 What money is made available to implement N2000 management plans?

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is financed by ...
AT	All	The money needed for implementing the MP consists of federal, national and EU funding (ELER, LIFE, EFRE (Interreg IV),...)
BE	Marine	The administration has a working budget to cover a limited number of expenses (logistics, preparation of documents, workshops, etc) in view of the implementation of the plan.
	Flanders	There are different kind of subsidies for implementing Nature Directive Plans and Management plans for forests and nature reserves
BG		-
CY		The aforementioned departments have made funds available for this in their respective budgets, available through Government funding. For the SPAs, the Game Fund of the Ministry of Interior, the competent authority for the management and protection of Birds, does not intend to produce MPs.
CZ		Although there is no special budget allocated for the management of the Natura 2000 Sites at the national level, there are several possibilities for implementation of management measures - contractual protection of whole site paid from the budget of the state body, the regional authorities shall also partly earmark budgetary financing for nature conservation purpose, grant mechanism either at the national level or programmes under European funds, voluntary management practiced e.g. by a local NGO, etc.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	In Baden-Württemberg agri-environmental measures have a long tradition and are practiced with good success. A lot of measures support the implementation of foreseen recommendations in management plans. Estimated 10 Mio € per year are chargeable, with increasing tendency due to proceeding in compilation of management plans.
	Hesse	3.100.000 €/p.a., which receive the contractors (different kind of land users in Natura 2000-sites) via the institutions mentioned above; in addition to that, agri-environmental measures are used and special contracts in the forest.
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	Subsidies EU, Subsidies State NRW, Subsidies of foundations, compensation payments
	Thuringia	As financial resources are used various financial programs of the ELER program and compensation payments
	Schleswig-Holstein	Various financial programs (federal, EU-funded etc.) are used as financial resources.

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is financed by ...
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Resources of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and finances of the state are used to implement the measures.
	Marine EEZ	Under discussion
	Bayern	Funding: relevant Agri-environmental schemes (e.g. Bayerische Vertragsnaturschutzprogramm [environmental contracting] including Erschwernisausgleich auf Feuchtflächen [compensation for difficulties in wetlands] or Bayerische Kulturlandschaftsprogramm [cultural landscape program]) or via projects like LIFE+.
	Berlin	Via RDP, for example.
	Brandenburg	Various financial programs are used (ELER program and compensation payments, Subsidies State Brandenburg, Subsidies of foundations)
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Funding: relevant Agri-environmental schemes, environmental contracting or via projects like LIFE+. If possible, compensation measures are implemented in N2000 sites. Additionally special measures are implemented by the authorities.
	Sachsen	The implementation is financed by CAP funds and state budget. (from 2007 to 2013 approx. 120 Mio €)
	Sachsen-Anhalt	The implementation is done with EU-funds and budget from the state.
DK		Specifically for the implementation of the Natura 2000 plan a total budget of 240 of million EUR is reserved in the government budget to implement the plans in a first planning phase from 2010 to 2015.
EE		The means come from the state budget, from the foundation Environmental Investment Centre, from the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), or from different projects.
ES		Money for financing Natura2000 management plans depends on regional administrations budgets. However, there are opportunities arising Rural Development budget although environmental and agricultural bodies are usually different; thus the eligibility conditions for funding are not always the most suitable for putting in place the particular management measures for a site or are properly coordinated.
FR		While signing a Natura 2000 charter does not involve any financial payment, it does however initiate the right to benefit from exemption from land tax on unconstructed property, and also allows access to certain public funds (particularly in connection with forestry, where a Natura 2000 charter agreement constitutes a guarantee that woods and forests will be managed sustainably).
HU		The plans can be implemented by using funds. Usually EARDF (Natura 2000 compensation and agri-environmental schemes), ERDF and LIFE+ support the implementation of the plans.
IE		REPS and AEOS schemes provide a higher level of payments for the management of land inside Natura 2000 sites than that outside. The NPWS scheme pays farmers for work, costs and/or losses incurred in the management of land within target areas, including Natura 2000 sites.
IT	20 regions	EU funds (mainly EAFRD, ERDF, etc.) and regional budgets.
LT		Usually state budget, EU structural funds, ERDF, EFF, national Special Forestry Program, funds of state forest enterprises, other legal financial resources are used. There is no special financial program at national level for the implementation of management plans. Existing sources do not earmark specifically particular sum for the implementation of Natura 2000 management plans.
LU		Financing of Natura 2000 management measures stem from the core budget of the administration as well as annual budgets allocated to local communities and NGOs for implementing nationally relevant conservation measures. These measures are defined on an annual basis in collaboration with the Ministry.
LV		Management activities carried out by stakeholders are financed within the frame of their budget funds. Foreign financial resources are made use when possible.
MT		Various sources of funds can be utilized to implement management plans, namely government funds, EU-funded projects, private funds or revenue generating activities within the Natura 2000 site itself. Although the strategic direction that is being adopted at the moment is to move towards maximizing the use of revenue generation and EU and private funds, to date government funds remain the main source to support the implementation of Natura 2000 management plans.
PL		Core Stakeholders Group decides what/where money is made available to implement N2000 management plans
PT		Financing the management of the Natura 2000 network should be supported horizontally through a diversity of community funds established for the 2007-2013 period. One of the most important community funds is the European Agriculture and Rural Development Fund (EARDF). The LIFE Instrument and in particular LIFE + Nature and Biodiversity co-finances nature conservation actions in Natura 2000 sites

MS	Region	Implementation of MP is financed by ...
		<p>non eligible under the Structural Funds or Rural Development Funds. It is also worthy of mention the European Fund for Fisheries (FEP). In order to overcome the significant limitations to consolidate the economic, social and territorial development of Portugal the National Reference Strategic Framework (QREN) for the 2007-2013 period includes Regional Operational Programmes for the Mainland and for both Autonomous Regions that foresees a set of financial support measures to value, qualify and promote biodiversity. PROVERE, an instrument developed by the Environment, Land Planning and Regional Development Ministry, under the scope of QREN, intends to encourage economic agents initiatives intended to improve the territorial performance in areas with low densities in population, institutions and economic activity aimed adding economic value to endogenous resources, unique in the territory, among which the natural resources. Also included in QREN, the European Territorial Cooperation intends to reinforce organised interventions of State Members in integrated territorial development actions, including several Cooperation Operational Programmes. Among these we underline the Cross border Operational Programme Portugal-Spain 2007-2013 which includes as a priority axe the cooperation and management of environment, patrimony and risks issues.</p>
SE		<p>The management and the protection of the sites is financed by the Swedish government, and no specific funding is set aside for N2K management (There are national funds for management of protected areas, and the Natura 2000 areas are included among them, together with nature reserves, national parks etc). The management funds that SEPA provides can also be used for restoration work, for conservation work in different habitats and for accessibility and information. It is the CABs that prioritize and decide which actions that are performed (it isn't specified how much of the money that should go to Natura sites, and the different protection forms frequently overlap).The allocated funds are however not in proportion to the management requirements in the areas.</p> <p>The RDP finances a very large part of the management of seminatural grasslands (approximately 75%) in protected areas. This is very appreciated and valuable – but it is interesting that even in these sites, with management depending, semi-natural habitats with very high nature values, about 25% of the costs or about 10 million € cannot be financed from the RDP, often because of the requirements for the areas to be “productive” grassland.</p> <p>The LIFE+ funds have been a very valuable funding source for large restoration projects which would not have been possible to carry out without the co-financing from EU.</p>
SI		<p>No additional money is available for Natura 2000 management planning and preparation of sectoral management plans. All financial costs are already included in the costs of public administration organizations responsible for preparation of management plans. Money for the implementation of Natura 2000 measures is available trough different financial mechanisms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National budgets from different ministries, - EU co-financing mechanisms: LIFE+, Rural Development Program, Regional Development Programs, Structural Funds, etc <p>For now the lack of direct financing for nature conservation measures for Natura 2000 is very much present.</p>
SK		<p>No special budget is allocated. Measures are financed either from the state budget (financial compensation for instance) or via EU schemes.</p>
UK	England	-
	Scotland	<p>Management of Natura 2000 sites is often supported (financially and otherwise) by the Scotland Rural Development Programme, and in particular the Rural Development Contracts – Rural Priorities scheme.</p>
	Wales	-
	Northern Ireland	<p>NIEA have a budget of £400k to administer MoSS and agri environment schemes in the delivery of N2000 management.</p>

5. Guidelines/Technical support for Natura 2000 management planning

In this section please describe what support is given to developing Natura 2000 plans eg:

- Guidelines for writing the management plans (a)
- Guidelines for the management planning process (b)
- Guidelines on the kind of conservation measures required for specific habitat types or species (c)
- Higher level conservation objectives for specific species or habitat types (d)
- Other types of guidelines (e)

MS	Region	a	b	c	d	e & comments
AT	Burgenland, Carinthia, Salzburg, Styria, Upper Austria, Vienna, Vorarlberg					ELLMAUER, T. (Hrsg.) (2005): Entwicklung von Kriterien, Indikatoren und Schwellenwerten zur Beurteilung des Erhaltungszustandes der Natura 2000-Schutzgüter. http://www.umweltbundesamt.at/umweltschutz/naturschutz/natura_2000/gez/
	Lower Austria					www.noel.gv.at/natura2000
	Vienna					Wiener Naturschutzgesetz 1998, LGBl. für Wien Nr. 45/1998 i.d.g.F. Wiener Nationalparkgesetz, LGBl für Wien Nr. 37/1996 i.d.g.F.
	Tyrol					The guidelines used are worked out in discussions with experts in the Steering Groups They also originate in the discussions with experts of other MS of the EU in expert groups on this item There are also national expert with good knowledge on MP
BE	Marine					None
	Flanders	X		X	X	Management plans for forests and nature reserves -There are guidelines for writing the management plans available -The Institute for Nature and Forest has made a vademecum with all kind of guidelines on the kind of conservation measures required for specific habitat types or species -The regional conservation objectives and the conservation objectives for the different N2000sites are available.
BG			X			There are practical guidelines for the management planning of Natura 2000 sites available at http://greenbalkans.org/article_files/124202945178.pdf
CY		X				
CZ				X	X	A commented SCM (Set of Conservation Measures) template approved by the Ministry of the Environment is available for both SCMs for SPAs and SCIs. Guideline on monitoring and evaluation of the conservation status of target species and habitats within SCI is under preparation. Also: http://www.mzp.cz/cz/evropsky_vyznamne_lokality - overview of general documents describing management principles for habitat types species of Natura 2000.
DE	Baden-Württemberg	X	X			handbook of potentially damaging operations a & b): http://www.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/13930/?shop=true&shopView=11169 Beeinträchtigung von FFH-Gebieten: http://www.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/13940/?shop=true&shopView=11169
	Hesse	X	X	X	X	a & b: see 1 (6) c: for relevant Annex I habitats and Annex II and VI species d. for endangered habitats and species Annex II and VI species e. guidelines for the forest, giving special advices how to avoid damage or to improve the nature.

MS	Region	a	b	c	d	e & comments
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	X	X	X	X	Guidelines on potentially not damaging operations d): for several priority species.
	Thuringia	X (see annex 1)	X (see annex 2)	X		Potentially not damaging operations in forestry (annex 3) c) - Species: http://www.tlug-jena.de/de/tlug/umweltthemen/natur_und_landschaft/artenschutz/arten_gruppen/ ; - Habitats: in preparation.
	Schleswig-Holstein	X	X	X	X	Schedule of priorities for the sites a): Standard template for design and subject matters for management plans c): Results of monitoring for habitat types and species d): Detailed conservation objectives for each site
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	x	x		x	Manual 'Management planning in Natura 2000 sites', available at http://www.service.mv.de/cms/DLP_prod/DLP/Foerderfibel/Schutz_der_naturlichen_Ressourcen/Landschaft_-_Flora%2c_Fauna_und_Landschaftspflege/Naturschutzmassnahmen/_Foerderungen/Managementplaene_%28FoeRi_MAN%29/_Content/FachleitfadenFoeRiMa.pdf
	Marine EEZ	X (see links)		X (see links)	X (see links)	
	Bayern					Two links about MP guidelines for non-forest sites and forests
	Berlin					Guidelines and agreements by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and Bund_Länder-Commission on NATURA 2000
	Brandenburg	X	X	X		
	Rheinland-Pfalz	X		X		
	Sachsen	X		X		
	Sachsen-Anhalt	X			X	http://www.sachsen-anhalt.de/index.php?id=45443 http://www.sachsen-anhalt.de/fileadmin/Elementbibliothek/Bibliothek_Politik_und_Verwaltung/Bibliothek_LAU/Naturschutz/Publikationen/Dateien/Zeitschriften/39_Jahrgang_2002_Sonderheft.pdf http://www.sachsen-anhalt.de/fileadmin/Elementbibliothek/Bibliothek_Politik_und_Verwaltung/Bibliothek_LAU/Naturschutz/Publikationen/Dateien/Zeitschriften/44_Jahrgang_2007_Heft_2.pdf
DK		X	X	X		a) A set of guidelines have been prepared for the development of the management plans. Available at: http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/NR/rdonlyres/4F397BE1-4B44-4D83-896F-1EF7A5149891/113208/Retningslinjer_Natura2000.pdf b) Further guidance for the planning process is delivered in terms of about 50 answers to FAQ public available at: http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Naturbeskyttelse/Natura2000/Natura_2000_planer/Mere_materiale_til_hoeringen/ . In the Danish act on conservation objectives (Danish: Miljømålsloven) from 2003 procedures for public consultations is given: https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=12712 c) The proposed plans include appropriate measures suggested in an annex to each of the Natura 2000 plans. It is up to the respective authorities to decide upon the specific measure and the precise location. d) Guidance with regard to the drafting of overall conservation goal at the site level and specific conservation objectives for listed nature at each site have been drafted. Available in Danish at http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/NR/rdonlyres/4F397BE1-4B44-4D83-896F-1EF7A5149891/113208/Retningslinjer_Natura2000.pdf . At the national level the national monitoring program as well as the article 17 reporting in the Habitat Directive will indicate favorable conservation status
EE		X	X	X	X	c): action plans for 45 species d): approved by the government
ES		X		X		
FR		X		X		Most documents and references can be found at :

MS	Region	a	b	c	d	e & comments
						http://www.espaces-naturels.fr/Natura-2000/Elaboration-des-DOCOB
HU		X	X	X	X	a) standard template for Natura 2000 management plans in 275/2004 (X. 8.) Gov. Decree; (http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/jogszabalyi-hatter) b) http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/utmutato c) http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/utmutato d) conservation objectives have been identified for all SACs and included (in Hungarian) in their SDFs. These objectives are available in Hungarian on the Internet: http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/termeszetvedelmi-celkituzesek-prioritasok-natura-2000-teruleteken
IE		X			In prep.	Guidelines on "activities requiring consent (ARCs)" process a) standard plan template
IT	Abruzzo	X		X		
	Liguria	X	X	X	X	http://www.ambienteinliguria.it/lirgw/eco3/ep/ricercaNormativa.do?normativaForm=&setto=020natura&lingua=Italiano&BV_SessionID=@ @ @ @ @0984569569.1304197610 @ @ @ @ &BV_EngineID=ccccadfdhegflqicefeceffdgnndffk.0
	Lombardy	X				http://www.sistemiverdi.regione.lombardia.it/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DG_Ambiente%2FDGLLayout&cid=1213277049606&p=1213277049606&pagename=DG_QAWrapper
	Marche	X		X		
	Piedmont					Guidelines: see Section 4
	Sardinia	X				In addition to the contents provided by the national guidelines, the regional guidelines give indications also on the following points: professional skills necessary to prepare MPs and modalities of participation and consultation of local communities. a) National Guidelines.
	Sicilia	X	X	X		a) http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/ita33811.doc
	Trento					We've not already prepared specific guidelines, other than those provided for by art. 12 of the DECRETO DEL PRESIDENTE DELLA PROVINCIA 3 novembre 2008, n.50-157/Leg. About the consultation phase, it's expected by the approval process, in the manner provided by the regulation in Article 8.
	Veneto	X	X	X	X	
LT		x	-	c	-	Others: There are several publications on management recommendations: "Guidelines on management of habitats of some particular species of EU importance" (Vilnius, "Lutute"; 2006). P. Mierauskas "Nature management" (Vilnius, 2009). There are several fauna and flora species for which national species conservation plans were developed (eg. Lynx lynx, Barbastela barbastela, Cypripedium calceolus, etc). Links: Standard model of the management plan: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=341205 Preparation and Approval of the Protected Areas Strategic Planning Documents: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=235113&p_query=&p_tr2=conservation measures (update under preparation): http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=274764&p_query=&p_tr2=
LU		X				a) being reviewed and will be made public shortly.
LV		x	x	x	x	
MT		In prep.	In prep.			http://www.mepa.org.mt/news-details?id=673
NL					x	A general format for the content of management plans,, and a checklist of management plans http://www.natura2000.nl/pages/homepage.aspx
PT				x	x	www.icnf.pt
SE		x (in the Swedish	x (Also covered in	x	no	The species and habitat guidelines that are mentioned above also cover which actions that can potentially harm the species/habitats. The management plans specify which actions that can harm a specific site.

MS	Region	a	b	c	d	e & comments
		Natura 2000 handbook, chapter 2)	the handbook)			Monitoring/surveillance is described in a specific guideline, that covers all protected areas. Natura 2000 handbook available as pdf here http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/620-0131-0.pdf Guidelines on monitoring/surveillance available here http://www.naturvardsverket.se/Documents/publikationer/978-91-620-6379-5.pdf Examples of guidance documents for habitats (these documents are currently being revised, so an updated version will be available soon): Waters and grasslands, part 1 http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/04_arbete_med_naturvard/n2000_art_naturtyp/sjoar1rev.pdf Forests, part 1 http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/04_arbete_med_naturvard/n2000_art_naturtyp/skog1rev.pdf Example of guidance document for species: Hermit beetle http://www.naturvardsverket.se/upload/04_arbete_med_naturvard/vagledning/arter/vl-ryggradslosa-djur/vl_laderbagge.pdf Examples of management plans/bevarandeplaner (one for a very big site, one for a small site) http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/vasterbotten/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/Natura%202000/Alla%20bevarandeplaner/Marsfjallet.pdf http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/jonkoping/SiteCollectionDocuments/sv/djur-och-natur/skyddad-natur/natura-2000/Bevarandeplan_Stora_Fallan.pdf
SI		X	X	X		- Internal IRSNC's guide on how to prepare and implement the nature conservation guidelines into the nature resource use management plans - Guide on preparation of Forestry Unit management plans on Natura 2000 sites: WHAT, WHERE and HOW
SK						There is no actual guidance approved but a few resources exist such as (i) detail publication (736 pages, from 2005) on evaluation of the conservation status available (only in Slovak language) on: http://www.sopsr.sk/natura/index1.php?p=9&c=16&lang=sk where conservation measures and monitoring is specified for each habitat/species (ii) Daphne-Institute of Applied Ecology issued in 2011 publication on management models for grassland habitats available (in Slovak and English) on http://www.daphne.sk/sites/daphne.sk/files/uploads/MM_brozura_angl_web.pdf .
UK	England	X	X			Technical guidance on managing Natura 2000 sites including Life in UK Rivers b) guidance on management planning for National Nature Reserves (NNRs)
	Scotland					Scottish Natural Heritage is in the process of making publically available more of its internal guidance for staff, including that concerned with SSSI documentation, and also procedures for considering plans or projects affecting Natura 2000 sites. This should be available on SNH's website by summer 2011.
	Wales	X	X			The Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) has a standardised approach to management planning for protected sites and has published Natura 2000 management plans and guidance on management planning: http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-sites-project.aspx
	Northern Ireland			x		a) No guidelines, just specific information available to stakeholders in the preparation of such plans Advice is given by NIEA on the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directive, Water Framework Directive and the Nitrates Directive. Technical guidance to support NATURA management on specific habitats

6. Where can one find more information?

About the N2000 management planning in the country/region. Eg. Brochures, reports, websites on:

- management plans themselves
- management planning process
- guidelines and other technical support documents

MS	Region	More information is available at:
AT	Viena	Verordnung der Wiener Landesregierung betreffend den Managementplan für das Naturschutzgebiet Lainzer Tiergarten (Managementplan Lainzer Tiergarten) LGBl. für Wien Nr. 45/2008. Verordnung der Wiener Landesregierung betreffend die Festlegung und Einteilung des Nationalparkgebietes (Wiener Nationalparkverordnung), LGBl. für Wien Nr. 6/2003. Verordnung des Magistrates der Stadt Wien betreffend die Erlassung eines fischereilichen Managementplanes für den Nationalpark Donau-Auen für die Jahre 2009 bis 2013 (Fischereilicher Managementplan 2009 - 2013) LGBl. für Wien Nr. 11/2009. Verordnung des Magistrates der Stadt Wien betreffend die Erlassung eines jagdlichen Managementplanes für den Nationalpark Donau-Auen für die Jahre 2009 bis 2013 (Jagdlicher Managementplan 2009 bis 2013) LGBl. für Wien Nr. 10/2009.
	Styria	Amt der Steiermärkischen Landesregierung, Fachabteilung 13C-Naturschutz, Karmeliterplatz 2, 8010 Graz, Austria.
	Lower Austria	www.noel.gv.at/natura2000
	Salzburg	Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Naturschutzabteilung, Michael-Pacher-Str. 36, 5020 Salzburg, Austria
	Burgenland	Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung, Abteilung 5/Referat Natur- und Landschaftsschutz, Europaplatz 1, 7000 Eisenstadt, Austria
	Carinthia	Amt der Kärntner Landesregierung, Abteilung 20 – Landesplanung, Unterabteilung Naturschutz, Mießtaler Straße 1, 9020 Klagenfurt, Austria.
	Tyrol	http://www.tirol.gv.at/themen/umwelt/naturschutz/natura2000-tirol/
	Upper Austria	Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abteilung Naturschutz, Bahnhofplatz 1, 4021 Linz, Austria
Voralberg	Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Abteilung IVe-Umweltschutz, Jahnstraße 13-15, 6900 Bregenz, Austria.	
BE	Flanders	Nature Directive Plans. http://www.natuurenbos.be/nl-BE/Thema/Natuur/Natuurrichtplannen.aspx Management plans for forests and nature reserves http://www.natuurenbos.be/nl-BE/Thema/Natuur/Samenwerking/Erkenning_reservaten.aspx http://www.natuurenbos.be/nl-BE/Thema/Bos/Bosbeheerplanning.aspx
BG		www.moew.government.bg www.natura2000bg.org
CY		Unfortunately, none of the MPs are available in English. We have them in electronic format, but in Greek. More information can be acquired from the Department of Environment
CZ		www.natura2000.cz and http://drusop.nature.cz (Czech)
DE	Baden-Württemberg	http://www.lubw.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/44492/ http://www.uvm.baden-wuerttemberg.de/servlet/is/66368/
	Hesse	www.natureg.de , still in preparation/progress; at the moment: http://natureg.hessen.de/natureg/index.html# provides information used for Natura 2000 management (<i>Artensteckbriefe, Artenhilfskonzepte</i> – in German); additional information will be uploaded soon, such as management plans, special information on species/habitats occurrence in the Natura 2000 sites, guidance documents, expert reports, etc
	North-Rhine-Westfalia	http://88.198.49.242/mako/install/ http://www.wald-und-holz.nrw.de/60Wald_und_Recht/03Forstvorschriften_NRW/40Hoheit/Waldnaturschutz/31_Arbeitsanleitung_Erstellung_von_SoMaKo_im_Wald_-_Mai_2004_-_Juni_2006.pdf
	Thuringia	-
	Schleswig-Holstein	www.natura2000.schleswig-holstein.de
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	http://www.regierung-mv.de/cms2/Regierungsportal_prod/Regierungsportal/de/Im/Themen/Naturschutz_und_Landschaftspflege/NATURA_2000/Managementplanung/index.jsp
	Marine EEZ	Existing ordinations for SPAs http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare/de/downloads/verordnung-vogelschutzgebiete/VO-OEDB-bqbl105s2782.pdf http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare/en/downloads/verordnung-vogelschutzgebiete/VO-PB-bqbl105s2778.pdf Guidelines and other technical support documents http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare/de/downloads/verordnung-vogelschutzgebiete/nordsee-vo_vrl_2005-09-15.pdf http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare/de/downloads/erhaltungsziele/Erhaltungsziele_Pommersche

		BuchtOderbank_2009_03_06.pdf http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare/en/downloads/verordnung-vogelschutzgebiete/ostsee-vo_vrl_2005-09-15.pdf
	Bayern	Background documents: http://www.lfu.bayern.de/natur/natura_2000/index.htm http://www.stmug.bayern.de/umwelt/naturschutz/natura2000/index.htm http://www.forst.bayern.de/funktionen-des-waldes/biologische-vielfalt/schutzgebiete/natura2000/index.php Brochure http://www.bestellen.bayern.de/application/stmug_app000004?SID=1588638832&ACTIONxSESSxSHOWPIC(BILDxKEY:stmugv_nat_00065,BILDxCLASS:Artikel,BILDxTYPE:PDF)=Z Technical guidelines: http://www.lwf.bayern.de/publikationen/publiste.php?was=sonstiges
	Berlin	http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/natur_gruen/naturschutz/natura2000/de/management/index.shtml
	Brandenburg	http://www.mugv.brandenburg.de/cms/detail.php/bb1.c.221574.de http://www.naturschutzfonds.de/unsere-arbeit-fuer-die-natur/natura-2000-managementplanung.html
	Rheinland-Pfalz	Basics: http://www.naturschutz.rlp.de http://www.natura2000.rlp.de
	Sachsen	Management planning: http://www.umwelt.sachsen.de/umwelt/natur/21184.htm Short versions of plans: http://www.umwelt.sachsen.de/umwelt/natur/18744.htm#19114 Mapping and valuation codes etc.: http://www.umwelt.sachsen.de/umwelt/natur/18723.htm
	Sachsen-Anhalt	Information on ongoing planning as well as final plans available (website of the Landesamt für Umweltschutz): http://www.sachsen-anhalt.de/index.php?id=35704
DK		More information including background information regarding the plans, guidelines, FAQ and the plans themselves etc. is available in Danish at http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Naturbeskyttelse/Natura2000/Natura_2000_planer A draft description of the Danish Natura 2000 planning process in English can be obtained upon request. Supporting guidelines and documents will be available at http://www.naturstyrelsen.dk/Naturbeskyttelse/Natura2000/Natura_2000_planer . Moreover, many of the technical and scientific background documents is available from the National Environmental Research Institute at: www.dmu.dk .
EE		https://www.riigiteataja.ee/otsingu_tulemus.html?sakk=kehtivad&otsisona=kaitse-eeskiri http://www.envir.ee/1688 https://www.riigiteataja.ee/akt/13228916
ES		Spain: http://www.redeuroparc.org/documentos_anexos/Publicaciones/ligadas_a_plan_de_accion/manual_4.pdf http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/project/Projects/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.showFile&rep=file&fil=CBD2003_Guia_Metodologia.pdf http://www.seo.org/programa_seccion_ficha.cfm?idPrograma=24&idArticulo=3331 http://www.redeuroparc.org/publicaciones/programatrabajo_eng.pdf Navarra: http://www.gavrn.com/areas/biodiversidad/biodiversidad_planes-red-natura-2000-navarra.aspx ; http://www.gavrn.com/documentacion/Documentodivulgativo.PlandeGestionMonteAlduide.pdf
FR		http://www.espaces-naturels.fr/Natura-2000 http://www.languedoc-roussillon.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=802
HU		http://www.termeszetvedelem.hu/utmutato www.naturaterv.hu http://www.naturaterv.hu/?q=tervezes http://www.naturaterv.hu/dok/Natura2000-final-report-extract.pdf http://www.naturaterv.hu/dok/Natura2000_english_version.pdf
IE		http://www.npws.ie/protectedsites/conservationmanagementplanning/
IT	Abruzzo	http://bura.regione.abruzzo.it/nuovo2/singolodoc.aspx?link=2011/Ordinario_13_1.html http://www.regione.abruzzo.it/agricoltura/ http://www.regione.abruzzo.it/xAmbiente/index.asp?modello=menuAreeProBio&servizio=xList&stileDiv=mono&template=default&msv=areeProt
	Liguria	http://www.ambienteinliguria.it/eco3/DTS_NORMATIVA/20090826/28_2009.pdf http://www.ambienteinliguria.it/lirgw/eco3/ep/contentView.do?pageTypeId=36525&lingua=italiano&channelId=-50247&contentType=DTS_PUBBLICAZIONI&contentId=331183&BV_SessionID=@_@_@_@1262761651.1304198161_@_@_@&BV_EngineID=ccceadfdhegfficefeceffdgndffk.0
	Lombardy	http://www.sistemiverdi.regione.lombardia.it/cs/Satellite?c=Page&childpagename=DG_Ambiente%2FDGLayout&cid=1213277049606&p=1213277049606&pagename=DG_QAWrappe_r
	Marche	www.ambiente.regione.marche.it
	Piedmont	http://www.regione.piemonte.it/sit/argomenti/parchi/index.htm http://gis.csi.it/parchi/biblio.html http://www.regione.piemonte.it/parchi/retenatura2000/
	Sardinia	www.regione.sardegna.it http://www.sardegnaambiente.it/
	Sicilia	http://www.artasicilia.eu/web/natura2000/index.html

	Trento	www.areeprotette.provincia.tn.it
	Veneto	http://bur.regione.veneto.it/BurvServices/Pubblica/DettaglioDgr.aspx?id=212356 http://www.regione.veneto.it/Ambiente+e+Territorio/Territorio/Reti+Ecologiche+e+Biodiversita/Schede/Normativa+Regionale++2008.htm
LT		http://gamtotvarka.am.lt/plans.php http://www.glis.lt/?pid=45 http://www.zvejone.lt/life/index_en.php http://www.bef.lt/en/pr_gamtos_projektai.php http://www.gpf.lt/en/darbai
MT		Once the guidelines will be finalized these will be uploaded on MEPA's website. The website section on Important Natural Areas is also currently being revamped to include further information on any management plans that are being prepared or the management planning process of each site. General information on site management can be found at: http://www.mepa.org.mt/impnatareas-management
NL		http://www.natura2000.nl/pages/homepage.aspx
PT		www.icnf.pt
SE		See the links provided in the section above. General information about the work with Natura 2000, and links to relevant documents, is provided in SEPAs website http://www.naturvardsverket.se/sv/Start/Naturvard/Skydd-av-natur/Natura-2000/ and also on the different CABs websites.
SI		http://www.natura2000.gov.si/
SK		www.enviro.gov.sk , www.sopsr.sk/natura and www.daphne.sk .
UK	England	
	Scotland	http://gateway.snh.gov.uk/portal/page?_pageid=53,910284,53_920284&_dad=portal&_sche_ma=PORTAL http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/12/10103119/9 http://www.snh.gov.uk/land-and-sea/managing-the-land/farming-crofting/grants-and-funding/rural-development-contracts-%28rdc%29/ http://www.snh.gov.uk/policy-and-guidance/policy-documents/document/?category_code=Policy&topic_id=1095
	Wales	http://www.ccw.gov.uk/landscape--wildlife/protecting-our-landscape/special-sitesproject.aspx .
	Northern Ireland	http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/protected_areas_home http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/areas_of_special_scientific_interest-_worthy_of_protection-2.pdf