Useful to describe:

- The types of governance and management structures that apply for Natura 2000 in each country – in particular, to whom and to what level is responsibility for Natura 2000 devolved or (sub-)contracted?
- How are management responsibilities and tasks for Natura 2000 assigned at different levels in the various countries – e.g. national, regional and local.
- Are roles and responsibilities clearly defined for different actors? If, yes, how does this work? If no, what are the problems/ issues and how can they be addressed?
- What are the implications of the approaches in different countries for Natura 2000 managers – what are they expected to know and do?

National legislation

- Each Member State of the European Union (EU) has its own law and legal system.
 Member State (MS) law can comprise both law at the national level (or national law, which is valid anywhere in a certain Member State) and laws which are only applicable in a certain area, region, or city
- <u>https://e-</u> justice.europa.eu/content member state law -6-en.do

National transposition of Habitats Directive

• Italy

 Presidential Decree (DPR) 357/1997 modified and integrated by the DPR 120/2003

Member States courts

- Judicial decisions by Member State courts can develop into case law
- Italy
 - Constitutional Court (Corte Costituzionale): it can cease the effect of a law
 - Regional Administrative Tribunal (TAR)
 - Council of State (Consiglio di Stato)
 - Court of Cassation (Corte di Cassazione)
 - Supreme Court of Cassation (Suprema Corte di Cassazione)

Constitutional Court

 Example of the Judgment no. 316/2009 on the matter of constitutionality of art. 18, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the law of the Veneto region 26 June 2008, no. 4https://bur.regione.vene to.it/BurvServices/Pubblic a/DettaglioSentenzaOrdin anza.aspx?id=221198

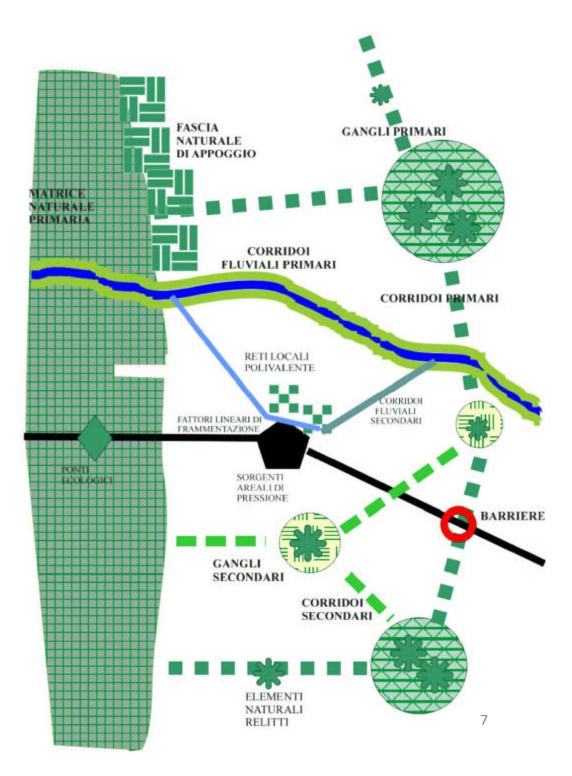


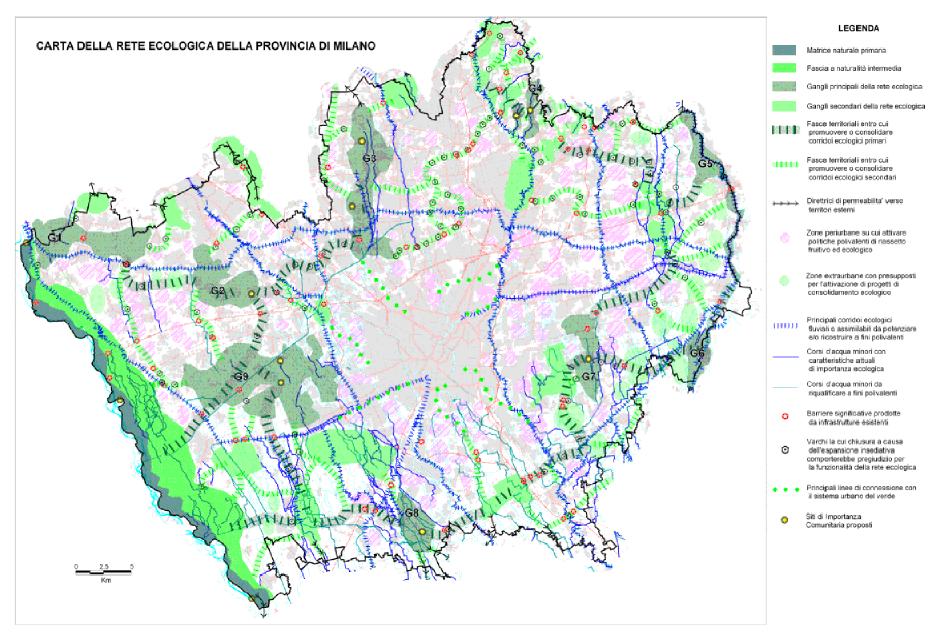
Example from<u>the Veneto Regional Giunta</u> Deliberation 1331/2017

- Art. 1 Scope and implementation tools
- 3) The measures (...) are intended to ensure the maintenance or restoration, at a favourable conservation status, of natural habitats (...) and species (...), for the coherence of the Natura 2000 in the Alpine biogeographical region of Veneto.
- 8) The plans listed below are tools to achieve the objectives referred to in paragraph 3:
 - a) plans developed by Park authorities in accordance with article 12 of the Law of December 6 1991, no . 394;
 - b) environmental plans referred to in article 9 of the regional law 6 August 1984, no. 40;
 - c) forest management and reordering plans referred to in article 23, paragraph 1 and 2, of the regional law 13 September 1978, no. 52, possibly coordinated by district forestry plans referred to in article 8 of the regional law 25 February 2005, no. 5.
- 9) The plans referred to in the preceding paragraph:
 - a) implement and, where necessary, integrate, the measures provided by this regulation;
 - b) at the time of transposition referred to in the preceding paragraph, qualify as Natura 2000 site management plans within the meaning of article 2 of regional law 6 July 2012, no. 24;
 - map, possibly supported by studies and research conducted at spatial and temporal scales appropriate for individual species or groups of species, that is related to multiple SACs, implementing their results, the areas of conservation, as defined in article 2, paragraph 1, (a).

Land-use planning

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





Surveillance: many corps in Italy

- a system should be set up for surveillance of the conservation status of the natural habitats and species covered by this Directive
- Definition: *the act of carefully watching a place where a crime may be committed*



State of implementation

- 12 years since notification to designate SCIs as SACs and establish conservation measures
- Most SPAs and SCIs in place
- SAC deadline now increasingly overdue
- Many Natura 2000 sites in poor conditions: need active restoration

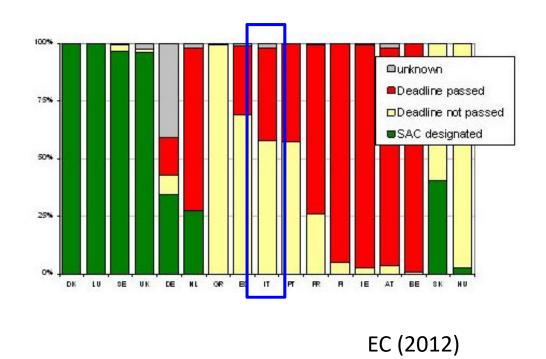
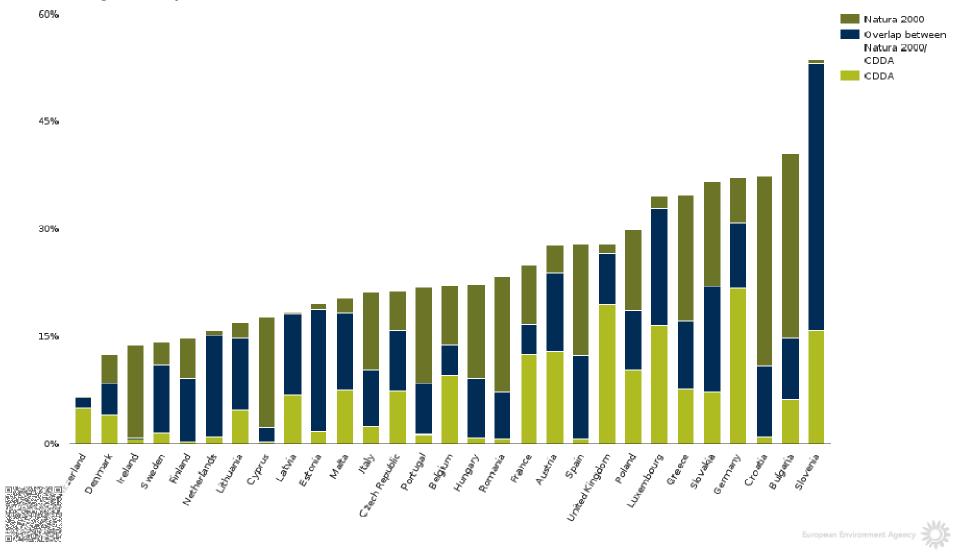


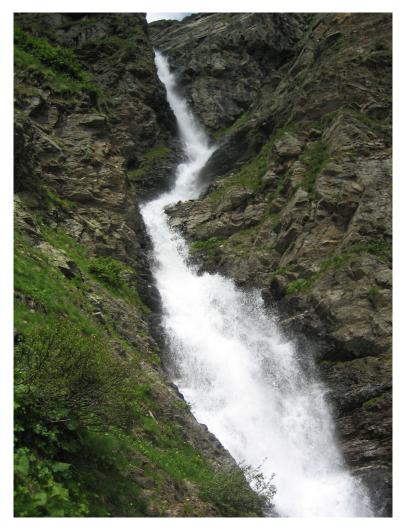
Chart — Complementarity between European designations (Natura 2000 and Emerald networks) and national designations by share of terrestrial area



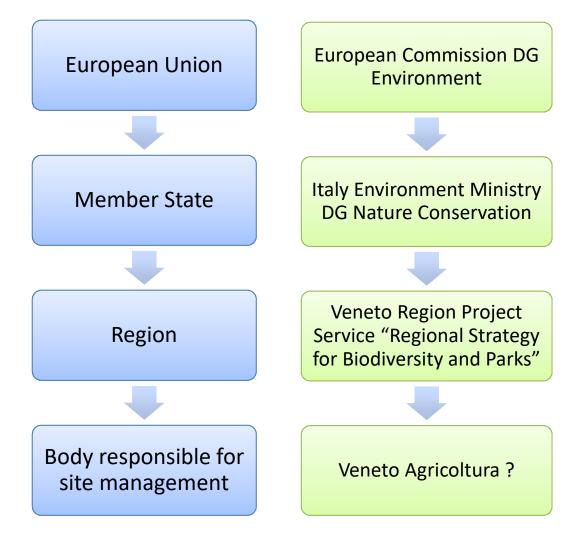
CDDA: Common Database on Designated Areas, more commonly known as Nationally designated areas

Executive agencies: a cascade responsibility

- Authorities responsible for the management of the sites
- Pursuant to a legal assignment at national, regional, sub-regional, and local level
- E.g.: nature conservation agencies, natural parks, landowners

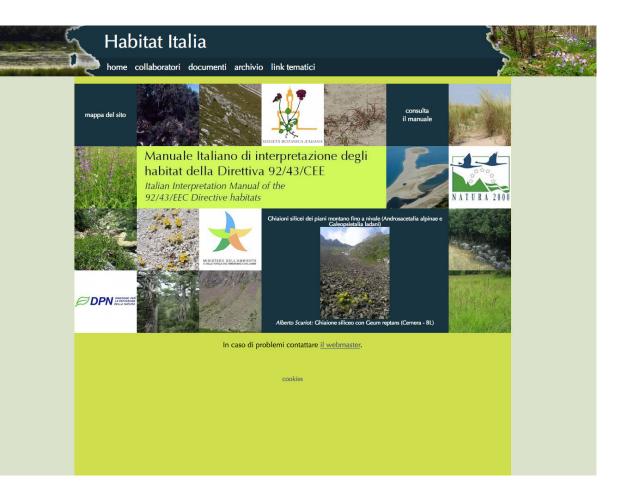


Example of management structures for one SCI/SPA in Veneto Region: "Bosco Nordio"



Exploring the Italian manual of habitats

http://vnr.unip g.it/habitat/in dex.jsp



Habitat type nomenclature conversion

- Forest and pasture typologies might assist in the conversion between management and habitat types, some examples below
- Forest to habitat types conversion
 - Veneto Region<u>https://www.regione.veneto.it/static/www/agricoltura-e-foreste/Biodiv.pdf</u>
 - Europe<u>https://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/technical_repo_rt_2006_9</u>
- Pasture to habitat types conversion
 - Veneto

Region<u>https://www.regione.veneto.it/static/www/agricoltura-e-</u> foreste/Tipologie_pascoli.pdf