



Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

and

Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds

PRIORITISED ACTION FRAMEWORK (PAF) FOR NATURA 2000

For the EU Multiannual Financing Period 2014-2020

SLOVENIA

29.11.2013

A. Introductory overview of Natura 2000 network for territory

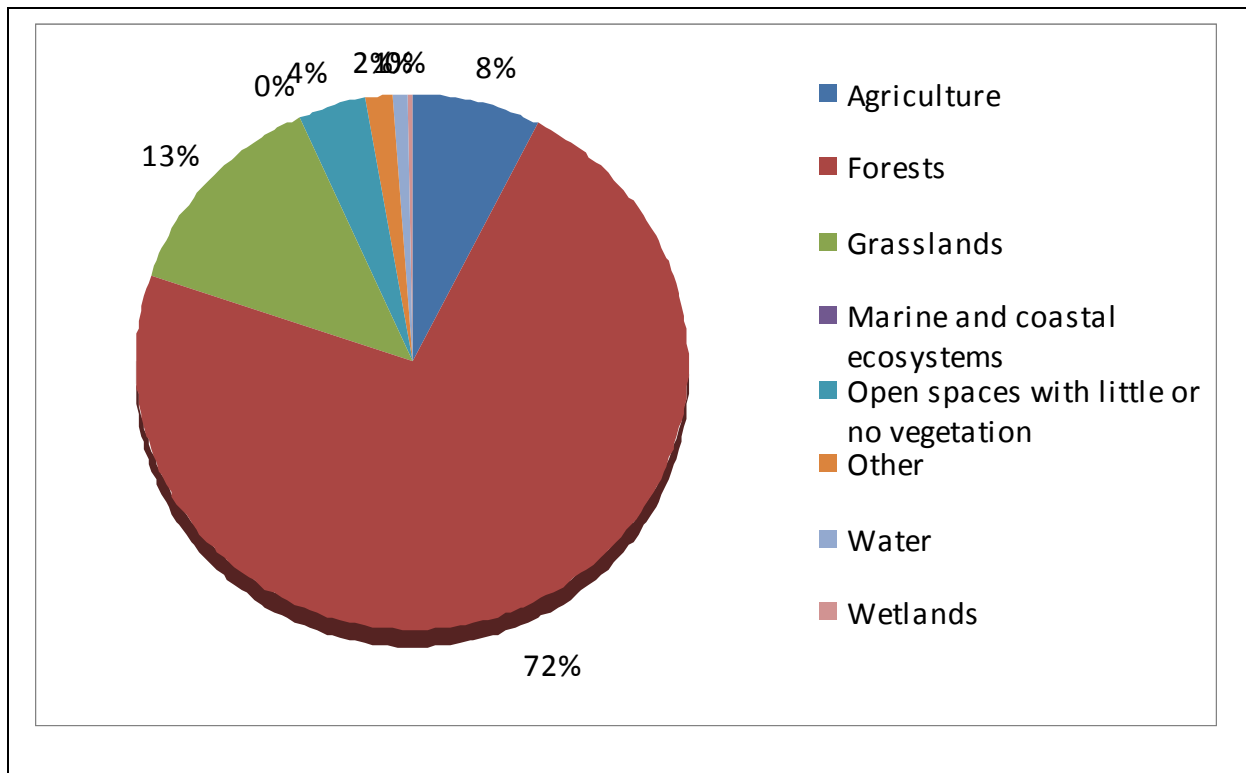
A.1 Short introduction to the habitat types of Annex I and species of Annex II of the Habitats Directive and Annex I and migratory bird species for which Natura 2000 sites are designated

Slovenia hosts 60 habitat types of Annex I and 115 species of Annex II under the Habitats Directive. Among those habitats and species, Slovenia has 16 priority habitat types and 8 priority species under the terms of the Habitats Directive. There are 122 bird species tackled in Art 4.2 of the Wild Bird Directive (regularly occurring Annex I and migratory bird species) for which Natura 2000 sites are designated. Detailed lists are in Chapter G of this report.

A.2 Number and area of Natura 2000 sites

| | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Sites of Community Importance (SCIs) | 323 | | | | | |
| Reference to Commission Decisions on SCIs | <i>Link to Decisions at</i> http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/sites_hab/biogeog_regions/index_en.htm | | | | | |
| Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) | Total SCI/SAC sites | Total SCI/SAC Area (km ²) | Terrestrial SCI/SAC Area (km ²) | % of National Terrestrial Area | Marine SCI area (km ²) | |
| | 323 | 6.639 | 6.638 | 32,7% | 1 | |
| Special Protection Areas (SPAs) | Total SPA sites | Total SPA Area (km ²) | Terrestrial SPA Area (km ²) | % of National Terrestrial Area | Marine SPA area (km ²) | |
| | 31 | 5.077 | 5.072 | 25,0% | 5 | |
| Total Natura 2000 terrestrial area | Total Natura 2000 sites | Total Natura 2000 Area (km ²) | Terrestrial Natura 2000 Area (km ²) | % of National Area | | |
| | 354 | 7.638 | 7.677 | 37,9% | | |
| Total Natura 2000 marine area | 6 km ² | | | | | |

A.3 Main land use cover and ecosystem categories for Natura 2000 sites



B. Status of the Habitats and Species

Tables in this chapter show conservation status of species and habitat types, as assessed for the period 2007-12 for species and habitat types listed on Annexes of the Habitat Directive, and for the period 2005-2007 for bird species. Habitats Directive assessments have the following categories and abbreviations:

FV – Favourable; U1 – Unfavourable inadequate; U2 – Unfavourable bad; XX - Unknown; NA – Not reported

B.1 Most recent assessment of conservation status of species and habitat types for territory

B.1.a Habitat and species of Habitats Directive

The assessment of habitat types and species of Habitats Directive is from the year 2013. Tables show number of species and habitat types under each category of conservation status. It refers to three biogeographical regions and one species or habitat type can occur in several regions, therefore there are in total 147 assessments for species and 46 for habitat types.

| Alpine region | SPECIES | | | | | HABITATS | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|
| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA |
| Range | 112 | 19 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 44 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Area / Population | 49 | 32 | 8 | 58 | 0 | 25 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Structure / Habitat | 62 | 47 | 11 | 27 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Future Prospects | 50 | 46 | 11 | 40 | 0 | 26 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

| Continental region | SPECIES | | | | | HABITATS | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|
| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA |
| Range | 121 | 33 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Area / Population | 57 | 42 | 12 | 66 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 0 |
| Structure / Habitat | 66 | 63 | 17 | 31 | 0 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
| Future Prospects | 56 | 56 | 18 | 47 | 0 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

| Marine Mediterranean region | SPECIES | | | | | HABITATS | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|
| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA |
| Range | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Area / Population | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Structure / Habitat | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Future Prospects | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

B.1.b Bird species of Birds Directive

The assessment of conservation status of species of the Birds Directive dates to the year 2008. This assessment includes conservation status of each bird species at each site (SPA), designated for this species. Total number of assessments therefore equals the sum of species at each relevant site (321).

| Conservation status | assessment 2008 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Unfavourable | 19% |
| Favourable | 21% |
| Questionable | 58% |

B.2 Overall assessment of conservation status by Habitat category / species group

Tables show number of species and habitat types under each category of conservation status per each biogeographical region and per taxonomic group of group of habitat types.

| Alpine region | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----|
| CS OVERALL | 44 | 59 | 13 | 31 | 0 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

| Continental region | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----|
| CS OVERALL | 50 | 72 | 21 | 34 | 0 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 0 | 0 |

| Marine Mediterranean region | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA | FV | U1 | U2 | XX | NA |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| CS OVERALL | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Slovenia (all biogeographic regions) - SPECIES

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|-----------------|----|-----|----|----|
| SI - Plants | 27 | 19 | 7 | 6 |
| SI - Mollusca | 6 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| SI - Arthropods | 9 | 40 | 16 | 5 |
| SI - Fish | 24 | 19 | 1 | 4 |
| SI - Amphibians | 1 | 23 | 0 | 3 |
| SI - Reptiles | 11 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| SI - Mammals | 18 | 18 | 9 | 35 |
| SI - Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 96 | 131 | 34 | 67 |

Alpine region - SPECIES

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| ALP - Plants | 13 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| ALP - Mollusca | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| ALP - Arthropods | 5 | 18 | 6 | 4 |
| ALP - Fish | 7 | 10 | 0 | 2 |
| ALP - Amphibians | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| ALP - Reptiles | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| ALP - Mammals | 11 | 7 | 4 | 18 |
| ALP - Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Continental region - SPECIES

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| CON - Plants | 14 | 10 | 5 | 3 |
| CON - Mollusca | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| CON - Arthropods | 4 | 22 | 10 | 1 |
| CON - Fish | 17 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| CON - Amphibians | 0 | 13 | 0 | 2 |
| CON - Reptiles | 6 | 6 | 0 | 3 |
| CON - Mammals | 7 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| CON - Others | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Marine Mediterranean region - SPECIES

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MMED - Mollusca | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MMED - Reptiles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MMED - Mammals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Slovenia – HABITAT TYPES

| | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| SI - coastal habitats | 10 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| SI - freshwater habitats | 2 | 7 | 7 | 0 |
| SI - heath & scrub | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SI - sclerophyllouss scrub | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SI - grasslands | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| SI - bogs, mires & fens | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| SI - rocky habitats | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| SI - forests | 5 | 10 | 2 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 38 | 28 | 22 | 1 |

| Alpine region – HABITAT TYPES | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ALP – freshwater habitats | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| ALP – heath & scrub | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ALP – sclerophyllouss scrub | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ALP – grasslands | 5 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| ALP – bogs, mires & fens | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| ALP – rocky habitats | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ALP – forests | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

| Continental region - HABITAT TYPES | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| CON - coastal habitats | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CON - freshwater habitats | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| CON - sclerophyllouss scrub | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CON - grasslands | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| CON - bogs, mires & fens | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| CON - rocky habitats | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CON - forests | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |

| Marine Mediterranean region - HABITAT TYPES | FV | U1 | U2 | XX |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| MMED - coastal habitats | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

B.3 Overview of pressures and threats to species and habitats

These pressures and threats refer to number of species and habitat types, facing specific threats and pressures, and are prepared according to methodology for preparation of the Article 17 report, published on webpages of the European Commission.

| Category | habitat types | | species | |
|---|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | actual pressures | future threats | actual pressures | future threats |
| Agriculture | 77 | 74 | 268 | 243 |
| Sylviculture, forestry | 9 | 9 | 77 | 102 |
| Mining, extraction of materials and energy production | 13 | 23 | 18 | 10 |
| Transportation and service corridors | 12 | 27 | 30 | 40 |
| Urbanisation, residential and commercial development | 15 | 17 | 100 | 102 |
| Biological resource use other than agriculture & forestry | 9 | 10 | 96 | 86 |
| Human intrusions and disturbances | 27 | 38 | 58 | 102 |
| Pollution | 15 | 20 | 88 | 97 |
| Invasive, other problematic species and genes | 8 | 11 | 16 | 14 |
| Natural System modifications | 61 | 71 | 200 | 213 |
| Natural biotic and abiotic processes (without catastrophes) | 25 | 27 | 54 | 70 |
| Geological events, natural catastrophes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Climate change | 4 | 8 | 11 | 10 |
| Unknown threat or pressure | 0 | 0 | 50 | 20 |
| No threats or pressures | 8 | 4 | 12 | 3 |

C. LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS FOR THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATURA 2000 SITES

C.1 Relevant legal provisions

The **Environment Protection Act** (hereinafter: ZVO-1) provides a systematic framework for nature conservation, of which biodiversity conservation is a fundamental part. ZVO-1 thus regulates the protection of the environment from overburdening as a fundamental condition for sustainable development, and within this framework it provides basic principles of environmental protection, environmental protection measures, monitoring of the state of the environment and information on the environment, economic and financial instruments for environmental protection, public environmental protection services, and other issues related to environmental protection. The purpose of environmental protection is to promote and guide the kind of social development that will ensure long-term conditions for human health, well-being and quality of life, as well as the preservation of biodiversity.

Nature conservation remains inextricably embedded into the system of environmental protection, through joint planning and programming, joint environmental assessment procedures, joint environmental monitoring, environmental data publicity, access to environmental data, environmental taxes on the use of natural resources, non-governmental organisations for environmental protection acting in the public interest, and the regulation of concessions on natural resources. ZVO-1 thus provides for a joint national environmental protection programme, which also encompasses a national programme on nature protection. The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia adopted the programme jointly with the **Resolution on the National Environmental Action Plan 2005–2012** and, based on long-term objectives, policies and biodiversity protection tasks, has defined an operational programme for the management of Natura sites as one of the key programmes for environmental protection.

Operational programmes for environmental protection are identified in Article 36 of ZVO-1. They are adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter: Government) pursuant to the procedure defined in Article 37 of ZVO-1.

The **Nature Conservation Act** (hereinafter: ZON) establishes an integrated system of nature conservation, the purpose of which is the protection of valuable natural features and the conservation of elements of biological diversity. It identifies subjects of protection; methods and measures for their protection; organisation, financing, programming and planning of nature protection; and other content necessary for effective nature protection. Subjects of protection in biodiversity conservation which are identified or identifiable by area include habitat types whose maintenance at a favourable status shall be given priority, as well as habitats of nationally and internationally protected species, ecologically critical areas and special protected areas (hereinafter: Natura 2000 sites) which form the European ecological network. Subjects of protection also include threatened, protected and internationally protected wild plant or animal species. All subjects of protection are defined under the relevant implementing regulation, act by the minister responsible for nature protection, and Government decree.

ZON defines Natura 2000 sites as ecologically important areas which on the territory of the EU are relevant for the maintenance or attainment of a favourable status for birds (special

protected areas - SPA) and other plant or animal species, their habitats and habitat types (special areas of conservation - SAC). The Natura 2000 sites form the European ecological network called Natura 2000. They are designated by the Government by virtue of a special decree.

The protection of special protected areas and potential special areas of conservation encompasses the protection of a favourable status of plant and animal species, their habitats and habitat types. It is provided through measures for the attainment of protection objectives (hereinafter: protection measures). Protection measures are considered measures pursuant to ZON and measures pursuant to other regulations that may contribute to the conservation of Natura sites; this includes various forms of contract-based protection (e.g. pursuant to regulations on agriculture) and sustainable management plans or natural resource management. Protection measures are defined on the basis of a special management programme adopted by the Government in the form of an operational environmental protection programme, the content of which, as well as the adoption process, are defined in ZVO-1 (paragraph 2 of Article 33 of ZON).

In addition to protection measures, the most important measure for protecting Natura 2000 sites and potential Natura sites is the acceptability assessment of the impact of plans or activities affecting nature, on the protection objectives of the Natura sites. This acceptability assessment is stipulated for plans within an integrated assessment of their environmental impact carried out on the basis of regulations on environmental protection, whereas for activities affecting nature, the assessment is performed within environmental protection consent, nature protection consent, permits for activities affecting nature or other permits. The assessment is regulated in a more detailed way under ZON (Articles 33a, 101, 101a, 101b, 101c, 101d, 101e, 101f, 104a and 105a), the Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites) (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 49/04, 110/04) and the Rules on the assessment of acceptability of impacts caused by the execution of plans and activities affecting nature in protected areas (Official Gazette RS, Nos. 130/04, 50/06), and takes place in accordance with the requirements of the Habitats Directive as from the date of Slovenia's accession to the European Union. These assessments are carried out independently of this operational programme (the management programme); for this reason, the procedures connected with acceptability assessment are not part of the programme.

The **Decree on Special Protection Areas (Natura 2000 sites)** designates special protected areas or Natura 2000 sites, protection objectives in these areas, and protection policies for the conservation or attainment of a favourable status of plant or animal species, or their habitats and habitat types, the conservation of which is in the EU's interest, as well as other codes of conduct for the conservation of these areas. The decree also designates potential areas of conservation and the method of their protection. The decree, designating Natura 2000 sites in present extent, has been adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 19. April 2013.

The Decree on Special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000 sites) specifies how the protection of Natura 2000 sites and potential Natura sites should be planned. The planning method is the same for both area types, which is why henceforth in this programme, both the protected areas and the potential areas of conservation are referred to under the term "Natura sites". The fundamental planning document is the Natura site management programme. It is intended for the implementation of protection objectives on Natura sites and includes a detailed definition of protection objectives, as well as a definition of protection measures and their implementers,

and the financial resources. Protection measures are defined taking into account the characteristics of the Natura site, including the socio-demographic, economic and cultural features, the actual situation in the ecosystem, and the existing and expected pressures and threats. *Natura 2000 site management programme 2007-2013*, adopted by the government in 2007, sets conservation objectives and measures to attain them for each species / habitat type at each site. With the amendments of the Decree on Special Areas of Conservation (Natura 2000 sites) from 2012 the Government has declared these as SAC / SPA conservation objectives.

The **Cave Protection Act** (hereinafter: ZVPJ) regulates the protection and use of underground caves, protection arrangements, protection measures and other codes of conduct, including the rehabilitation of polluted or damaged caves. The act is mentioned here since many Natura sites have been designated particularly due to species bound to underground caves or a cave habitat type.

Underground caves are natural resources of national importance and are owned by the state.

The provisions of ZVPJ are given priority for underground cave protection, while the provisions of regulations governing nature conservation may be used on a subsidiary basis. From a systemic viewpoint, ZVPJ may be regarded as an act on the protection of one type of natural resources, namely, underground caves. ZVPJ thus provides an obligatory code of conduct on cave management, whereby it considers all possible aspects of human behaviour which might endanger a cave in any aspect of its value. For this reason, the first aspect to be regulated is the discovery of caves and their parts, where special qualifications are required for persons discovering and exploring caves. An obligatory protection regime provides for the possibility of access to a cave, which may be free, controlled or prohibited, depending on the endangerment human presence may inflict upon a cave. The protection regime, which regulates the mode of operation in the cave itself, similarly constitutes a system of prohibitions and clearly defined exemptions, largely in the form of special permits. The protection regime also includes an obligatory mode of operation in the event that public interests may prevail over the interests of conserving a natural resource and a cave may consequently face destruction. For cave protection particularly, cave protection measures may be introduced; these include custody, security, temporary security and rehabilitation. These are nature conservation measures regulated under ZON, whereby a specially modified and elaborated form of cave custody has been implemented for cave protection. Underground caves may be secured in accordance with the method and procedure under ZON. Additional cave protection through security is justified under the fact that protection regimes pursuant to ZVPJ refer solely to operations in the discovery and exploration of caves, operations in the cave itself and in connection with permits for access to caves.

Legitimate use of an underground cave may be exercised only on the basis of a granted concession for cave use, whereas a concession for the supply of drinking water to the population is not necessary. A number of legal provisions are bound to the implementation of such concession, which among other matters also regulate permits for open cave arrangements.

C.2 Progress and perspectives for management planning for the sites

| | |
|--|--|
| Progress in establishing conservation objectives | The Natura 2000 site management programme 2007-2013, adopted by the government and measures for each species and/or habitat type at each Natura 2000 site. In relevant sectors (nature conservation, forestry, fisheries and hunting), their related unit management plans. According to governmental conclusion conservation measures have to be incorporated into the unit management plans being updated. The data in the fields “% of sites with plans ... ” shows the situation |
| % of sites with plans completed and in preparation | <p>There are 9 protected areas, relevant for Natura 2000 measures, where legislation on management plans for this number has been taken as 100% of sites. For these 9 sites there are 3 approved management plans.</p> <p>In forestry out of 234 unit management plans, that cover the whole country, 158 are relevant for the Natura 2000 management programme and in this case this number has been taken as 100%. 76 have been in the process of update and Natura 2000 measures have been incorporated into them.</p> <p>The same system exists for hunting and fishing.</p> <p>For hunting 10 area management plans are relevant, meaning 100% of sites. On the other hand, 10 forestry unit management plans, therefore the implementation is as described for forestry.</p> <p>For fishing 26 unit management plans are relevant, meaning 100% of sites, and all of them are in the process of update.</p> |
| % of sites with no plans | The missing 18 forestry unit management plans, relevant for Natura 2000 measures |
| Link to web sites with plans & any guidelines | <p>Natura 2000 Management Programme 2007-13 http://www.natura2000.gov.si/fileadmin/user_upload/zakonodaja/141-natura.pdf http://www.mko.gov.si/si/zakonodaja_in_dokumenti/veljavni_predpisi/narava/zakonodaja</p> <p>Protected area management plans http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=104419 http://www.park-skocjanske-jame.si/slo/park-skocjanske-jame_uprava_nacrt.shtml http://skocjanski-zatok.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Na%C4%8Drt-upravljanja</p> <p>Forestry and hunting: http://prostor.zgs.gov.si/pregledovalnik/</p> <p>Fisheries: http://www.zzrs.si/index.php/Novice/Novice-Celinske-vode/Osnutki-nacrtov-ribisk</p> |
| More background information on plans and comment on other instruments/approaches for management planning, information on and plans for particular sectors (e.g. forestry etc.) | New Natura 2000 Management Programme 2014-20 is in preparation, with an objective to attain them for each habitat type and species for each Natura 2000 site. In April 2013 the programme was extended as a response to pre-litigation procedures of the European Commission. The programme will be set for the first time. |

C.3 Relevant government and non-governmental plans

Government plans, relevant for management of forests, hunting and fishing, and protected area management plans have an obligatory character, and are therefore described under legislation.

D CURRENT EXPERIENCE WITH USE OF EU FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

D1 European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)

Summary of level of use under relevant provisions of rural development fund for Natura 2000 management is provided here.

| Fund | Provision | Level of Use |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|
| EAFRD | 213 Natura 2000 payments | 0 |
| | 224 Forest Natura 2000 payments | 0 |
| | 214 agri-environment | MI / MU |
| | 225 forest-environment measures | 0 |
| Other relevant (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory | | |

VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use

Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund:

Key Natura 2000 related measures are all the measures that on Natura 2000 sites, designated for agricultural species and habitat types, contribute to maintenance of agricultural land. There is a graduation of importance of these measures. Basically LFA payments contribute to agricultural land use and keep farmers in these areas. Agri-environment measures which contribute to key Natura habitats are measures to maintain grasslands and old growth orchards, and also low input fields. At the end there are targeted Natura 2000 agri-environment measures with prescriptions that reflect habitat needs of certain Natura 2000 species and habitat type groups (meadow birds, meadows with orchids, butterflies, etc). For these measures Natura 2000 management programme has set measurable targets. Achievements are as follows:

| | AREA of targeted A-E measures | | | Natura management programme targets | | Achievement of targets | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------|
| | 2006* | 2010 | 2012 | 2010 | 2013 | 2010 | 2013 |
| EKS | 19.739 ha | 15.089 ha | 16.379 ha | 20.192 ha | 25.094 ha | 70% | 65% |
| ETA/VTR/HAB/STE | 1.107 ha | 960 ha | 1.015 ha | 2.123 ha | 3.795 ha | 45% | 27% |
| MET/STE | 737 ha | 179 ha | 260 ha | 1.548 ha | 2.971 ha | 12% | 9% |
| STE | 23 ha | 11 ha | 0 ha | 229 ha | 459 ha | 5% | 0% |

In steep, hilly and mountainous areas, where horizontal agri-environment measures for grasslands were technically appropriate (EKS) there is higher achievement of targeted surface. However, because of various economic and social reasons land abandonment is still present.

In lowland Natura sites, usually designated for a group of species and habitat types and thus demanding more specific and complex a-e measures (ETA, MET, VTR, HAB, STE) achievement of targeted surface is low.

There were some good cases of smaller projects implemented from LEADER, but nature conservation projects are a smaller part of this instrument.

Forests in Natura 2000 areas were managed through national legislation and national funding mechanisms, without forest Natura 2000 payments or forest-environment measures.

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

On agricultural land there are still the two basic challenges:

– land abandonment, which occurs in all Natura 2000 areas, but especially in steep, hilly and mountainous areas.

- agricultural intensification occurs in a lower number of sites, usually lowland Natura 2000 sites. Financial stimulations through targeted Natura agri-environmental payments were not sufficient to stop this process, but there were also other factors influencing it (insufficient promotion and education of farmers, lack of appropriate technologies,...) and lack of targeted approach towards key farmers.

There was an improvement of the use of agri-environment measures in this financial perspective in comparison to the previous one, with increase of surface in above listed agri-environment measures to the year 2009, however the trend after 2009 has turned.

Management of forests:

Inclusion of conservation measures in accordance with the Natura 2000 Management Programme 2007-13 into forest-management plans of forest-management units via preparation of the nature-conservation guidelines, has functioned. In the period 2007-2012 a total of 140 nature-conservation guidelines for the same number of plans were prepared, representing 89% of all relevant forest-management plans for Natura 2000. To achieve good implementation, management of Natura 2000 sites should be upgraded with active and payable forestry measures to improve the specific requirements of certain qualifying species or habitat types.

D.2 European Fisheries Fund (EFF)

Summary of level of use under Axis 1-4 of EFF used for Natura 2000 management is provided here.

| Fund | Provision | Level of Use* |
|--|-----------|---------------|
| EFF | Axis 1 | 0 |
| | Axis 2 | 0 |
| | Axis 3 | NU |
| | Axis 4 | 0 |
| Other (national/regional) payment schemes for Territory | | |
| <i>VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use</i> | | |
| Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund: This fund has not been used for management of Natura 2000 sites. | | |
| Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: As the scope of measures eligible for financing from this fund has broadened, it should be used in the new financial perspective. | | |

D.3 Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund

Summary of level of use under relevant provisions of structural funds used for Natura 2000 management is provided here.

| Fund | Provision | Level of Use* |
|--|-------------|---------------|
| ERDF | Category 51 | MI |
| | Category 55 | MI |
| | Category 56 | MI |
| | INTERREG | MI |
| European Social Fund (ESF) | | MI |
| <p><i>VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use</i></p> <p>Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund: Natura 2000 sites with its features offer a variety of development opportunities, particularly for tourism and related activities. Natura 2000 sites can with proper development policy bring benefits to the local population. The Natura 2000 Management Programme 2007–2013 included a list of 23 investments and services of national importance related to the park infrastructure for tourism development in protected areas. To finance projects within regional councils competence a further 52 project proposals were provided to be funded from the European Regional Development Fund. The total indicative allocation of financial means under this fund within sets 51 Promotion of biodiversity and nature protection (including Natura 2000) and 56 Protection and development of natural heritage amounted to € 57.3 million. Investments and services of national importance were implemented from the intended financial source to a lesser extent. Also, investments and services from project proposals to be funded from the regional development programs were implemented in a smaller part, namely 19 Natura 2000 projects (the target indicator 100 projects by 2012).</p> <p>Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: Investments and services of national importance were implemented from the intended financial source to a lesser extent. Main reason is that assuring co-funding for these projects was not a high enough priority. Investments and services from project proposals, to be funded from the regional development programs were also implemented in a smaller part (19 out of targeted 100). The main reasons were different municipal priorities and tenders that did not have distinct allocation for this content.</p> | | |

D.4 LIFE+

| Fund | Provision | Level of Use |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|
| LIFE+ | Nature and Biodiversity | VS, MU |
| <p>Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund: As there is a very limited number of LIFE+ projects, summary for all of them is presented.</p> <p><u>Conservation and management of freshwater wetlands in Slovenia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the habitat of the southernmost populations of black grouse (<i>Tetrao tetrix</i>) and capercaillie (<i>Tetrao urogallus</i>) in the Alpine region of the EU and a significant reduction in disturbance of these species; • Revitalisation of the oxbow lakes and related species of Community importance in the | | |

Mura river, including fish such as the mudminnow (*Umbra krameri*), amphibians (*Bombina bombina* and *Triturus carnifex*), dragonflies (*Leucorrhinia pectoralis*) and European pond turtles (*Emys orbicularis*);

- Incorporation of conservation guidelines into sector management plans to ensure active ongoing management;
- Establishment of an integrated systematic approach for standing freshwater wetlands management in Slovenia that will have a demonstrative value for the conservation of other standing freshwater habitats and habitats of species of Community importance in Slovenia included in the Natura 2000 network.

Summary of allocations: 656.000 €

Conservation and surveillance of conservation status of wolf (*Canis lupus*) population in Slovenia

The aim is long-term conservation of wolves, their prey base and their habitats and the main measures are:

- Wolf Management Action Plan
- Prey species management guidelines
- Survey of attitudes of the general public, hunters and sheep farmers towards wolves and best practices recommended to deal with wolf-human conflict

Summary of allocations: 1.017.773 €

Riparian ecosystem restoration of the lower Drava river in Slovenia

- Guidelines for sustainable water management of the Drava river for the national Danube River basin management plan for the period from 2016-21
- Transformation of former wastewater basins into a semi-natural wetland as a stopover site for migrating birds;
- Habitat management of forest stands to improve the status of alluvial forests;
- Establishment of a grazing system;
- Removal of illegally built fishing and hunting platforms;
- Creation of a new artificial breeding island;
- Opening up and restoration of three side arms of the Drava River;
- Preparation of the river banks to allow breeding by the kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*) and sand martin (*Riparia riparia*);
- Management of gravel banks;
- A reduction of human disturbance.

Summary of allocations: 2.187.846 €

Preparatory inventory and activities for the designation of marine IBA and SPA site for *Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii* in Slovenia

- Expert proposal and management guidelines of new marine SPAs,
- The plan to assess consequences of proposed Natura 2000 sites on social and economic conditions and to define appropriate measures for development (socio-economic analyses),
- Expert guidelines for preparation of the protocol for acting in case of accidental oil spills and phenomenon of oiled seabirds,
- Communication with local communities and other stakeholders in the process of new Natura 2000 sites designation,
- Integration of IBA and Natura 2000 targets into the management practices of stakeholders.

Summary of allocations: 119.671 €

Man and nature in Sečovlje salt-pans

- Action Plan for target bird species,
- Reconstruction of the system of dykes and embankments for control over water regimes,
- Ecological restoration of degraded wetland as habitat for *Emys orbicularis*,
- Activities for preventing human disturbance and mammalian predation,

Summary of allocations: 5.682.897€

Natura 2000 management programme for Slovenia for the period 2014-2020

Includes objectives and measures for each species and habitat type at each of the 286 Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia. The types of measures:

- nature protection measures,
- measures of modified use of natural resources aimed to achieve conservation objectives,
- measures of modified agricultural practice aimed to achieve conservation objectives,
- measures of water management aimed to achieve conservation objectives,
- other measures, should they prove necessary for the creation of a favourable status of plant and animal species and habitat types (investments, research, monitoring).

Summary of allocations: 1.706.914 €

Summary of all allocations: 11.371.101

Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered:

Each site has its own specifics so it is impossible simple to "copy" experiences from other sites and countries to a specific site. The activities have to be designed specifically for the target site.

Very precise cooperation is required when implementing technical measures to secure favourable ecological status of target species. Main obstacle: additional technical problems can appear when implementing the measures - even with careful planning some of those problems could not be predicted. But at the end, the results of the foreseen actions prove to be helpful in meeting species and habitats requirements; populations of target species are at least stable or increasing. The same has to be achieved for habitats which will require additional efforts.

One of common and biggest challenges proved to be long administrative procedures when obtaining different kinds of permits and especially when an act needs to be adopted by the Government (Action plan, Management plan).

Upon Ministry's experience during the designation of Natura 2000 prior to the Accession of Slovenia to the EU in 2004, early informing is a crucial measure to avoid the risk of the postponement of the designation due to possible negative opinion of the local communities and other important stake-holders.

One of important obstacles is for Slovenian circumstances high level of co-financing required for a project (50%-25% in contrast to 15% from structural funds). As this mechanism works on bottom up project applications, it is difficult to enforce national priorities.

D.5 Other key funding sources

| Fund | Level of Use* |
|--|---------------|
| 7th Framework Programme for Research (FP7) | MI |
| Public/Private Partnership financing schemes | MI |
| Use of innovative financing | MI |
| Other (specify) | |
| <i>VS Very significant; MU Moderate Use; MI Minor use; NU No use</i> | |
| Summary of key Natura 2000 related measures being undertaken under fund: | |
| <p><u>7th Framework Programme for Research</u> Some projects or working packages of projects are, sometimes indirectly, dealing also with species and their habitats or habitat types, occurring also in Slovenia, with Natura 2000 sites and their management (e.g. SCALES, HUNT, ARANGE projects).</p> <p><u>Public/Private Partnership financing schemes</u> Slovenian legislation on nature conservation has a possibility of public private partnership on management of protected areas. Such case is management of Sečoveljske soline Landscape park, also a Natura 2000 site, which is managed by Soline d.o.o. (part of Telekom d.d.).</p> | |
| Key lessons learnt and obstacles encountered: | |
| <p><u>7th Framework Programme for Research</u> Although the calls of the 7 FP, as well as national calls, covered topics of the Natura 2000 management programme, there is no mechanism to ensure that eligible projects address priorities of Natura 2000. Financing of research projects works on bottom up approach, therefore its scope and content depend on interest of research groups to include in their research applications topics on Natura species and their habitats or habitat types, processes in ecosystems, Natura 2000 sites and their management, etc.</p> <p><u>Public/Private Partnership financing schemes</u> In certain circumstances public private partnership can be a win-win situation for achievement of Natura 2000 site objectives and for objectives of a company managing this site. However, because of very specific circumstances in which such approach has a potential for win-win situations, Natura 2000 network, a legal obligation of Member States and providing services to all its public, can be financed through such partnerships only in a minor part.</p> | |

E Current estimate of financial needs for management of Natura 2000 for the territory

When using estimates of financial needs for management of Natura 2000 network, one has to be aware, that several factors influence level of accuracy of the estimate, and these are often changing. As concluded by a number of people dealing with financing of Natura 2000 (e.g. Financing Natura 2000 Conference Proceedings, 2010) an answer on funding Natura requires a degree of pragmatism. This is based on several facts:

- it may be impossible to estimate precise future needs as it also depends on drivers and activities outside Natura 2000;
- estimates are based on market prices of goods and services, and these market prices can substantially change in a very short period (e.g. prices of land or of construction services);
- it is not always possible to identify strategies and measures to reach favourable conservation status for all species and habitat types, and this cost can not be estimated.

Therefore the financial needs are an estimate that in e.g. already 5 years will not be accurate any more.

| Type of cost | Cumulative estimate for 7 years (MEUR) |
|---|---|
| Management planning – preparing, running and evaluating management programmes and plans, including optimal spatial plans (incl. costs of management bodies, consultation, surveillance etc.) | 40 |
| Scientific studies for improving applicative scientific knowledge | 8 |
| Land purchase | 9 |
| Infrastructure for the improvement / restoration of habitat or species + infrastructure for public access, Facilities to encourage visitor use and appreciation of Natura 2000 sites (running + construction) | 117 |
| Conservation management measures (incl. habitat management measures, PR work with landowners and other stakeholders, monitoring) | 7 |
| TOTAL | 181 |

F STRATEGIC CONSERVATION PRIORITIES FOR NATURA 2000 FOR THE TERRITORY FOR PERIOD 2014-2020

This document shall outline strategic priorities on improving conservation status of Natura 2000 habitat types and species over the next financing period (2014 to 2020) and reflecting the target 1 of the Communication of the European Commission “Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020”. It shall also be in line with provisions of the Habitats Directive, including the provisions of the Art 8. In order to contribute to EU strategy 2020 it shall also include measures that contribute also to strategic priorities of other EU policies. The only possibility for all this is that the chapters which follow, include frame measures defined or prioritised not strictly according to objectives on priority species and habitat types, but broader. Therefore frame measures tackle the conservation of Natura 2000 as provider of natural resources and ecosystem services, and to reduce the negative consequences of biodiversity and ecosystem services loss. They address completion of the establishment of the management of Natura 2000 sites, including appropriate agri-environmental programmes, installation of green infrastructure, preferably in synergy with flood mitigation, providing the purchase of important nature conservation property in the Natura 2000 areas that are protected, start-up system of contractual protection and custodianship, upgrade the monitoring system and tackle invasive alien species. Frame measures to achieve these priorities, are defined in Chapter G.

There are several reasons for this and for clarity they are described in this subchapter.

Habitats Directive defines obligations of Member States in relation to favourable conservation status. The Natura 2000 network shall enable the natural habitat types and the species' habitats concerned to be maintained or, where appropriate, restored at a favourable conservation status in their natural range. The European Commission in its function of a guardian of the Treaty and the EU legislation does not leave a room not to achieve this favourable conservation status, e.g. in implementation of the Article 6, nor does the case law of the Court of Justice. Therefore it is not appropriate to select only a limited number of priority habitat types and species.

In regard to the Communication of the European Commission “Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020” conservation status for a species or habitat type is measured at EU or biogeographical level. In case of Slovenia, having the Continental, the Alpine and marine Mediterranean biogeographical regions this means that conservation status of all species and habitat types occurring in Slovenia depends on conservation status in a number of other member states. The Communication of the European Commission does not provide any indication on how to distribute the multi-country target to Member States level.

In the frame of provisions of the Art 8 Member State and the Commission shall identify measures essential for the maintenance or re-establishment at a favourable conservation status of the priority natural habitat types and priority species on the sites concerned. According to Art 8 the Commission, in agreement with the Member States concerned, shall assess the financing, including co-financing, required for the operation of the measures essential for the maintenance or re-establishment at a favourable conservation status of the priority natural habitat types and priority species on the sites concerned, taking into account, amongst other things, the concentration on the Member State's territory of priority natural habitat types and/or priority species and the relative burdens which the required measures entail.

There were no criteria provided by the Commission which would describe the method of assessment of co-financing. The concentration of the Member State's territory of priority natural habitat types and/or priority species and the relative burdens which the required measures entail were also not the criteria determining budget allocations for Member States for 2014-20. Therefore the EU budget and the legal framework for the financial perspective 2014-20 do not reflect these provisions of the Art 8.

In case criteria for assessment of co-financing described in Art 8.3 will be developed, and procedure from the Art. 8.5 implemented, there will need to be a revised document prepared by Slovenia, replacing this one.

F.1 Summary of priorities for period (and expected outcomes), for priority habitat types and species having regard to the to the need for to measurable progress on the nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)

Included there is a list of priority species, occurring in Slovenia, for which Natura 2000 sites were designated, with estimate of the importance of the population for the EU, and the list of Slovenian Natura 2000 sites for these species (Appendix 1). As described above, it is not appropriate to select only a limited number of priority habitat types and species as priorities for the period. However, when the Natura 2000 Management Programme for the period 2014-20 is agreed with key stakeholders and adopted, there will be priorities determined within the sites for priority species and habitat types, based on the relative importance of the site for conservation status.

F.2 Summary of priorities for other habitats and species covered by nature Directives having regard to the need for to measurable progress on nature sub-target under EU 2020 biodiversity strategy (Habitats and Birds Directives) and for ensuring good functioning of Natura 2000 network (SACs + SPAs)

As described in the beginning of this chapter the interpretation of the Habitats Directive does not leave a room to Member States not to achieve favourable conservation status of species and habitat types. In regard to the Communication of the European Commission conservation status for a species or habitat type is measured at EU or biogeographical level. In case of Slovenia, having the Continental, the Alpine and marine Mediterranean biogeographical regions this means that conservation status of all species and habitat types occurring in Slovenia depends on conservation status in a number of other Member States.

In this context Slovenia is facing two big challenges. Sites that have high number of species and habitat types with unfavourable conservation status would need to be a priority to stop the trend of worsening the status. On the other hand at sites with high number of species or habitat types with favourable conservation status there is a legal obligation not to deteriorate this status, and this is very ambitious target having in mind a large proportion of such sites in Slovenia, and having in mind a necessity of human activities to maintain the habitat which enables maintenance of favourable conservation status. There is a list of sites attached, sorted by number of species or habitat types with unfavourable conservation status (Appendix 2), and sorted by number of species or habitat types with favourable conservation status (Appendix 3). Because of both reasons Slovenia plays an important role in achieving an improved or favourable conservation status for a number of species and habitat types, and narrowing the priorities can significantly influence the achievement of the EU target. To define priorities which are more narrow and coherent among Member States, in the future it would be important to have guidance on setting coherent national priorities among Member States sharing the same biogeographical population of a species or habitat type.

Again, as this document has to be in line with relevant legal provisions of the Habitats Directive, as well as include measures that contribute also to strategic priorities of other EU policies, in the Chapter G frame measures are defined or prioritised not only strictly according to objectives on species and habitat types in need of priority measures, but broader.

F.3 Strategic priorities in relation to investments in Natura 2000 linked to green tourism and jobs, to support climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem benefits, for research, education, training, awareness and promotion of co-operation (including cross-border) linked to Natura 2000 management

Strategic priorities in relation to investments in Natura 2000 linked to green tourism and jobs

According to statistical data 30% of foreign tourists are attracted to Slovenia by the preserved nature, and 30% of Slovenians spend their free time enjoying nature. This represents the precondition for keeping the jobs, the share of GDP this type of tourism contributes to, and the share of exports it contributes to. Caring for nature conservation and infrastructure for visitor of preserved nature also presents the potential for development, for example programmes for the marketing of preserved nature, the support schemes for the development

of responsible tourism in protected areas and Natura 2000, which is also reflected in the possibility of increasing the number of visits (also outside the main tourist season), increased revenue per day of stay, as well as increasing the value added. One of the priorities is therefore to maintain or achieve favourable conservation status of species and habitat types, and further develop high quality green tourism based on preserved nature, and further conserving it. Frame measures, including investments, to achieve these priorities, are defined in chapter G.2.b.

Strategic priorities in relation to supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation or other ecosystem benefits

Slovenia faces increasingly frequent and devastating natural disasters, including floods. Non-structural flood mitigation measures in the context of flood directive, which will be located within the Natura 2000 sites, are one of the backbones of green infrastructure. It will therefore be sensible, in the spirit of seeking synergies, to place the non-structural flood mitigation measures as a priority in the Natura 2000 areas with the highest proportion of species and habitats in an unfavourable conservation status and related to water. Frame measures, including investments, to achieve these priorities, are defined in chapter G.1.c.

Strategic priorities for research

The analyses of biodiversity research find that there is a chronic lack of synthesis on the status and trends of biodiversity and the ecology and biology of the species and their communities, as well as those that require long-term accumulation of knowledge. At least in biology practical application of knowledge is difficult, not least in the field of biodiversity conservation and provision of ecosystem services. Promotion of research activities in the basic and applied sciences that are necessary to improve the knowledge of the ecology of plant and animal species and habitat types and their operation should be a one of the priorities and thus taken into consideration by the European Commission in implementing the Horizon 2020. Transfer of this knowledge into practice is related to knowledge on key elements for species survival, functioning of ecosystems (including provision of ecosystem services) and the elimination of pressures and threats to them. This contributes to mitigation of effects of natural disasters, and to development of technologies (e.g. use of natural resources), which conserve biodiversity even more, thereby making the same if not even more effective use of natural resources in the coming decades. Furthermore, it is also important to ensure a basic knowledge about the state of Natura species and habitat types for which there is not enough knowledge. Frame measures to achieve this priority, are defined in chapter G.2.c.

Strategic priorities for education, training, awareness

Experience shows that higher awareness (connected also to information dissemination and education) of Natura 2000 issues, especially between local stakeholders, contributes in long term to better acceptance of Natura 2000 and improved management of these sites.

Strategic priorities for promotion of co-operation (including cross-border)

A number of species and habitat types to which the Slovenian Natura 2000 network is trying to maintain or achieve favourable conservation status occur in other countries. Happening in neighbouring Natura 2000 sites usually have higher effects on Slovenian populations, therefore aligning of management of Natura sites at or close to national borders cross-border is a priority in international cooperation.

G DESCRIPTION OF KEY MEASURES TO ACHIEVE PRIORITIES

The key measures to achieve priorities were prepared as frame of measures. Reasons for this are many. Slovenia has very recently revised and changed the Natura 2000 network with strong emphasis on its enlargement. For the new areas in the period 2007-13 no detailed conservation objectives were set and no measures to achieve these objectives. Therefore no analysis could be done. Conservation objectives and measures to achieve them were based on internal zones of occurrence of Natura species and habitat types (within each Natura 2000 site). These zones are related to conservation status of species and habitat types, and this status is checked with the Article 17 Report for species and habitat types listed in the Habitats Directive and Article 12 report for the bird species. The report on the Birds Directive is not yet finished, as well as internal zones. For this financial perspective conservation objectives and measures to achieve them for the period 2007-13 were finalised when it has been largely known which measures will be eligible for financing in the financial period 2007-13, and also important details have been known (majority of implementing acts of financing regulation has been adopted). All this is important if one wants to do detailed measures and estimate their costs. At the moment this is not the case for the financial period 2014-20. The main regulations for implementing the CAP, CFP, regional development, cohesion and horizontal regulation have been adopted at the political level, but not the final texts, and implementing acts foreseen by these regulations have not been adopted yet. Therefore measures could be prepared only to a certain scale. This means also, that when both the Art 17 and Art 12 reports are finalised, and when all the implementing acts for the new financial perspective are adopted, these measures could change.

The measures are in line with the typology of 25 Natura 2000 management activities that may be eligible for EU co-financing developed by the European Commission and the Member States (Art. 8 working group). Because measures are defined as frame measures, we expect that they will be at least partly eligible under different EU funds we have listed, also when implementing acts of the above mentioned regulations will be adopted.

Where possible, frame measures were linked to habitat types and species, and then to relevant Natura 2000 sites. As already mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, this lists might change, when the reports are ready and implementing acts are adopted. If necessary the frame measures will later be reviewed or further developed according to conservation objectives set in the Natura 2000 Management Programme 2014-20.

G.1 General Priority Measures for Natura 2000

In this subsection indications of general priority measures not linked only to a particular ecosystem or land category types are listed. These indications include measures linked to good functioning of the network as a whole, and relate to one off investments as well as recurring costs.

| Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|---|---|--|
| Finalisation and maintenance of management structures (institutions) and management planning for management of Natura 2000 network | All Natura species and habitat types | ESF, ERDF, EARDF, LIFE, national public co-funding |
| Strengthening of inspection control structures | All Natura species and habitat types | ESF, ERDF, EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Purchase of land important for achieving nature conservation objectives in Natura 2000 and protected areas | All species and habitat types in unfavourable conservation status | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Expanded use of system of contractual conservation measures and land stewardship | All species and habitat types in unfavourable conservation status | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Construction or renovation of public visitor infrastructure, incl. tourist infrastructure, for improved interpretation of nature, better access and decreased negative impacts of visiting | All Natura sites | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Improving methods of information dissemination, education, raising public awareness and interpretation | All Natura sites | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Establishment of technical support service to applicants for preparation and implementation of projects which include conservation measures | All Natura sites | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Further development of programmes for social inclusion on Natura areas | All Natura sites | ESS, national public co-funding |
| New or updated spatial plans of local communities have undergone quality appropriate assessment and include solutions for spatial development and achieving or maintaining favourable conservation status | All Natura species and habitat types | ERDF, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Development of sector-specific guidance documents and implementation of training programmes | All Natura species and habitat types | ERDF, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Cross-border cooperation on the protection and conservation of Natura species and habitat types | Natura sites at or close to national borders | ERDF, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Communication and raising awareness | All Natura species and habitat types | ERDF, national public co-funding, LIFE |

G.1.a Priority Measures for Natura 2000 agricultural and forest habitats and species

In this subsection main agriculture and forestry related measures are listed. They relate to one off investments as well as recurring costs.

In Slovenia, with exception of grassland areas above the tree line, natural vegetation cover is forest. Without agricultural activities conservation and maintenance of grasslands and other agricultural habitats is not possible. This is done by farmers. Therefore there are horizontal types of activities included in the list that contribute to keeping farmers active in the Natura 2000 areas and prevent abandonment of farms, followed by abandonment of farming and thus maintenance of these habitats.

| Type of activity | Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Investments for maintenance of appropriate forms of farming | Investments in agricultural holdings, necessary for maintenance of appropriate forms of farming on Natura 2000 areas. As high number of farms in Natura 2000 areas are smaller farms, there should be separate tenders for smaller farms. | All farmland Natura species and habitat types (Appendix 4) | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Support for economic activities on farms, complementary to farming | Support for development and running of economic activities on farms, complementary to farming. As high percentage of farms, that farm on Natura 2000, can not assure enough income for living only with farming activities, certain types of complementary economic activities can go along with Natura 2000 and contribute to promotion of Natura 2000. Development and running of these activities, mainly producing traditional crafts and products, tourism on farms, educational activities and processing farm products, would be supported. | All farmland Natura species and habitat types (Appendix 4) | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Cooperation measures | Cooperation measures for better design and implementation of conservation measures, rural development measures, including non productive investments, if needed, pilot projects and European innovation partnerships - allocation of minimum available funds for this purpose in the RDP | All farmland Natura species and habitat types (Appendix 4) | EARDF, national public co-funding |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Natura 2000 payments | Obligation of assuring maintenance of grassland (no land abandonment and no conversion into arable land) and additional measures for appropriate grassland measures, if needed after 2014 | Sites with high number of farmland Natura species and habitat types (Appendix 4) | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Agri – environment measures | Agri-environment measures which assure maintenance of grasslands (in relation to livestock units per ha, to pasture regimes adapted to conservation of butterflies, grassland bird species, grassland habitat types, to mowing periods and methods, manure regimes and use of pesticides) hedges, old growth orchards and mosaic landscape | All farmland Natura species and habitat types (Appendix 4) | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Supporting measures – targeted advising and training | Targeted education, training and advice for farmers on implementing appropriate management | All farmland Natura species and habitat types (Appendix 4) | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Measures for modified use of forests in forestry | Establishment of forest reserves and eco-cells network, adapted management of protective forests, establishment of balanced ratio of development phases, management of dead wood mass and habitat trees, regeneration of natural structure of tree species, preservation of wetlands and water surfaces in the forest, of scrubs, forest edge and herb layer, of plant species habitats, maintaining mosaic landscape and corridors, establishment of quiet zones and shelters, specific and sustainable forest management | Appendix 5 to this document | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| | Promoting marketing of local products that support conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites | All Natura 2000 sites | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| Rural development network | Permanent information exchange and networking (incl. rural network) | All Natura 2000 sites | EARDF, national public co-funding |
| LEADER | Leader activities - minimum 10% of each Local Action Group activities connected to Natura | All Natura 2000 sites | EARDF, national public co- |

| | | | |
|--|------------|--|---------|
| | 2000 sites | | funding |
|--|------------|--|---------|

G.1.b Priority Measures for Natura 2000 marine and coastal habitats and species

In this subsection there are considerations of marine management measures that are linked also to fisheries. Where possible, regard has been taken to the potential for complementarities with measures foreseen under the Marine Strategy Directive.

| Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Control and management of anchoring, different forms of recreation and touristic activities, continuation of elimination of sources of pollution of sea | Posidonia beds (1120) | EFF |
| No deterioration of the state of marine environment | <i>Sterna albifrons</i> , <i>Sterna hirundo</i> , <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> , <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis</i> , <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> | EFF |
| No deterioration of the state of marine environment and control of invasive species | <i>Aphanius fasciatus</i> | EFF |
| Targeted education, training and advice for fishermen on implementing appropriate management | All marine species and habitat types | EFF |

G.1.c Priority Measures for Natura 2000 wetlands habitats and species, including peatlands.

This includes measures linked mainly to water management, and where possible, it takes into consideration actions being taken under EU water legislation, especially the Water Framework Directive. It includes also measures linked to aquaculture in freshwaters. It relates to one off investments as well as recurring costs.

| Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|--|---|---|
| Maintain and/or improve hydromorphological conditions (incl. morphology and natural dynamics) of watercourses | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Ecological restoration measures to reduce the fragmentation and discontinuity of habitats, and to improve ecological connectivity among Natura sites | Water dependent species and habitat types in unfavourable | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | conservation status (Appendix 6) | national public co- funding, LIFE, EFF |
| Maintenance of gravel banks, incl. restrictions on usage of gravel from riverbeds and flood plains (borders of 5-year floods) | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Increase of water flow during limited period to mimic natural hydrological regime | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Maintenance or/and restoration of natural vegetation on banks of water streams | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Measures to improve the quality of surface waters (creation of filter fields, eliminating the inflow of used waters, etc.) – improving water quality | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Control of introduction of alien or non locally present species | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | national public funding, LIFE |
| Measures to ensure sustainability of aquacultures | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | EFF, ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Measures to ensure maintenance of suitable habitat, supported by aquacultures | <i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> , <i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i> , <i>Bombina bombina</i> , <i>Bombina variegata</i> | EFF |

G.2 Other priority measures

Some EU co-financing opportunities for Natura 2000 contribute to the attainment of other EU objectives, therefore there are some measures listed that have potential of providing multiple benefits.

The investment priority will seek to direct resources into delivering green infrastructure in nature protection areas (priority being given to Natura 2000 sites and protected areas). The goal is to achieve and safeguard a favourable conservation status for species and habitat types, develop high-quality green tourism offer based on active preservation of nature, landscape and cultural heritage and not degrading conservation status. This will also pave the way for delivering key ecosystem services.

G.2.a Priority Measures for securing ecosystem benefits of Natura 2000, especially in relation to climate change mitigation and adaptation

| Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|--|---|---|
| Non structural flood protection measures (e.g. protection of natural retention measures) | Water dependent species and habitat types (Appendix 6) | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |
| Green infrastructure (e.g. for improved connectivity of fragmented areas within a population, corridors along waters and wetlands) | Migratory species and those with large home range, species and habitat types, threatened by habitat fragmentation | ERDF, Cohesion Fund, national public co-funding, LIFE |

G.2.b Priority Measures for promoting sustainable tourism and employment in relation to Natura 2000

| Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|--|---|--|
| Construction or renovation of public visitor facilities for interpreting and experiencing nature, and other infrastructure, that contributes to objectives of Natura 2000 sites | All species and habitat types | ERDF, EARDF, EFF, national public co-funding |
| Construction or renovation of tourist infrastructure and sustainable traffic infrastructure (e.g. cycling paths, parking) for management of visitors, development of touristic destinations and decreased negative impacts of visiting | All Natura sites with important numbers of visitors | ERDF, EARDF, EFF, national public co-funding |
| Development of new touristic products, based on well preserved Nature | All Natura sites with potential for visiting | ERDF, EARDF, EFF, national public co-funding |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Programmes for marketing of areas with preserved nature and support to sustainable tourism schemes in Natura 2000 areas | All Natura sites with important numbers of visitors | ERDF, EARDF, EFF, national public co-funding |
| Support for development and running of economic activities on farms, complementary to farming. As high percentage of farms, that farm on Natura 2000, can not assure enough income for living only with farming activities, certain types of complementary economic activities can go along with Natura 2000 and contribute to promotion of Natura 2000. Development and running of these activities, mainly producing traditional crafts and products, tourism on farms, educational activities and processing farm products, would be supported. | all Natura sites | EARDF, national public co-funding |

G.2.c Priority Measures to promote innovative approaches in relation to Natura 2000

| Type of activity | Description of measure | Target species/habitats/sites | Potential Financing sources |
|--|--|---|--|
| Research and specialisation | Applicative research on ecology and biology of species and ecosystem services, with a view to create the basis for monitoring which allows determination of conservation status of species and habitat types | All Natura species and habitat types, all endemic and redlisted species, but primarily on species and habitat types where for Slovenia conclusion from biogeographic seminars is "Scientific Reserve" | EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, national public co-funding |
| Research and specialisation | Applied research to ensure appropriate sustainable management of Natura species and habitats and to come to solutions for the elimination of pressures and threats | All Natura species and habitat types | EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, national public co-funding |
| Research and specialisation | Applicative cross-sectoral research on dependency of conservation status of species and habitat types from water status | All Natura species and habitat types | EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, national public co-funding |
| Innovation Partnerships in agriculture | Management monitoring, special habitat restoration or habitat maintenance measures | species and habitat types, dependent on agriculture, in unfavourable conservation status | EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, national public co-funding |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Innovation partnerships in forestry | Management monitoring, special habitat restoration or habitat maintenance measures | Forest species and habitat types in unfavourable conservation status | EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, national public co-funding |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|

Section G.3. Summary Table for of measures per species and habitat type

This summary table shows for each species and habitat type sectoral frame measures, listed in previous chapters. Types of measures are connected to chapter titles. Factors limiting definition of more detailed measures and described in previous chapters apply for this table as well. When most of the limiting factors will be removed, there will be an updated table prepared and submitted with the next PAF. The list contains habitat types from Annex I of the Habitat Directive and species from Annex II of the Habitats Directive, present in Slovenia and thus subject to designation of Natura 2000 sites. As regards the Wild Birds Directive for which Natura 2000 sites are designated, the species are tackled which are subject of the Art. 4.2 (regularly occurring Annex I and migratory bird species).

| Habitat type | Code | Priority HT | Measures |
|--|------|-------------|--|
| Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time | 1110 | | General, marine, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Posidonia beds (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>) | 1120 | * | General, marine, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Estuaries | 1130 | | General, fisheries, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide | 1140 | | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Coastal lagoons | 1150 | * | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Reefs | 1170 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Annual vegetation of drift lines | 1210 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Vegetated sea cliffs of the Mediterranean coasts with endemic <i>Limonium</i> spp. | 1240 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonizing mud and sand | 1310 | | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritima</i>) | 1320 | | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Mediterranean salt meadows (<i>Juncetalia maritimi</i>) | 1410 | | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| | | | |
|--|------|---|---|
| Mediterranean and thermo-Atlantic halophilous scrubs (<i>Sarcocornetea fruticosi</i>) | 1420 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> | 3130 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Hard oligo-mesotrophic waters with benthic vegetation of <i>Chara</i> spp. | 3140 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Natural eutrophic lakes with <i>Magnopotamion</i> or <i>Hydrocharition</i> — type vegetation | 3150 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Natural dystrophic lakes and ponds | 3160 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Turloughs | 3180 | * | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alpine rivers and the herbaceous vegetation along their banks | 3220 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with <i>Myricaria germanica</i> | 3230 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alpine rivers and their ligneous vegetation with <i>Salix elaeagnos</i> | 3240 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitriche-Batrachion</i> vegetation | 3260 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Rivers with muddy banks with <i>Chenopodion rubri</i> p.p. and <i>Bidention</i> p.p. vegetation | 3270 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alpine and Boreal heaths | 4060 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Bushes with <i>Pinus mugo</i> and <i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i> (<i>Mugo-Rhododendretum hirsuti</i>) | 4070 | * | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on heaths or calcareous grasslands | 5130 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Rupicolous calcareous or basophilic grasslands of the <i>Alysso-Sedion albi</i> | 6110 | * | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Calaminarian grasslands of the <i>Violetalia calaminariae</i> | 6130 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| | | | |
|--|------|-----|---|
| Siliceous alpine and boreal grasslands | 6150 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands | 6170 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrates (Festuco-Brometalia) (* important orchid sites) | 6210 | (*) | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Species-rich <i>Nardus</i> grasslands, on silicious substrates in mountain areas (and submountain areas in Continental Europe) | 6230 | * | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Eastern sub-Mediterranean dry grasslands (<i>Scorzoneratalia villosae</i>) | 62A0 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>) | 6410 | | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities of plains and of the montane to alpine levels | 6430 | | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Lowland hay meadows (<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> , <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>) | 6510 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Mountain hay meadows | 6520 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Active raised bogs | 7110 | * | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Transition mires and quaking bogs | 7140 | | General, agriculture, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> | 7150 | | General, agriculture, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> | 7210 | * | General, agriculture, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Petrifying springs with tufa formation (<i>Cratoneurion</i>) | 7220 | * | General, agriculture, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alkaline fens | 7230 | | General, agriculture, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Calcareous and calcshist screes of the montane to alpine levels (<i>Thlaspietea rotundifolii</i>) | 8120 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Medio-European calcareous scree of hill and montane levels | 8160 | * | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| | | | |
|---|------|---|--|
| Calcareous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation | 8210 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Siliceous rocky slopes with chasmophytic vegetation | 8220 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Limestone pavements | 8240 | * | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Caves not open to the public | 8310 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Permanent glaciers | 8340 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Luzulo-Fagetum beech forests | 9110 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Tilio-Acerion forests of slopes, screes and ravines | 9180 | * | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Bog woodland | 91D0 | * | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Alno-Padion, Alnion incanae, Salicion albae) | 91E0 | * | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Riparian mixed forests of <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Ulmus laevis</i> and <i>Ulmus minor</i> , <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> or <i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> , along the great rivers (Ulmenion minoris) | 91F0 | | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Illyrian <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> forests (Aremonio-Fagion) | 91K0 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Illyrian oak-hornbeam forests (Erythronio-Carpinion) | 91L0 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Dinaric dolomite Scots pine forests (Genisto januensis-Pinetum) | 91R0 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Quercus ilex</i> and <i>Quercus rotundifolia</i> forests | 9340 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Acidophilous <i>Picea</i> forests of the montane to alpine levels (Vaccinio-Piceetea) | 9410 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| (Sub-) Mediterranean pine forests with endemic black pines | 9530 | * | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| Species | Code | Priority species | Measures |
|--|------|------------------|---|
| Moluscs | | | |
| <i>Vertigo geyeri</i> | 1013 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Vertigo angustior</i> | 1014 | | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Unio crassus</i> | 1032 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anisus vorticulus</i> | 4056 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Congerina kusceri</i> | 4065 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Dragonflies | | | |
| <i>Ophiogomphus cecilia</i> | 1037 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Leucorrhinia pectoralis</i> | 1042 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Coenagrion ornatum</i> | 4045 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cordulegaster heros</i> | 4046 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Butterflies | | | |
| <i>Hypodryas maturna</i> | 1052 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Maculinea teleius</i> | 1059 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lycaena dispar</i> | 1060 | | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Maculinea nausithous</i> | 1061 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Euphydryas (Eurodryas, Hypodryas) aurinia</i> | 1065 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative |

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|--|------|---|--|
| | | | approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Coenonympha oedippus</i> | 1071 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Erebia calcaria</i> | 1072 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Eriogaster catax</i> | 1074 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Callimorpha (Euplagia, Panaxia) quadripunctaria</i> | 1078 | * | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Colias myrmidone</i> | 4030 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Erannis ankeraria</i> | 4033 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Leptidea morsei</i> | 4036 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Beatles | | | |
| <i>Graphoderus bilineatus</i> | 1082 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lucanus cervus</i> | 1083 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Osmoderma eremita</i> | 1084 | * | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cucujus cinnaberinus</i> | 1086 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rosalia alpina</i> | 1087 | * | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cerambyx cerdo</i> | 1088 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Morimus funereus</i> | 1089 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Stephanopachys substriatus</i> | 1927 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Carabus variolosus</i> | 5377 | | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Bolbelasmus unicornis</i> | 4011 | | |
| <i>Leptodirus hochenwarti</i> | 4019 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| | | | |
|--|------|---|--|
| <i>Rhysodes sulcatus</i> | 4026 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Crustaceans | | | |
| <i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i> | 1092 | | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Austropotamobius torrentium</i> | 1093 | * | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Fish | | | |
| <i>Lethenteron zanandreaei</i> | 1097 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Eudontomyzon spp.</i> | 2484 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gobio kessleri</i> | 2511 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Pelecus cultratus</i> | 2522 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cobitis elongata</i> | 2533 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gymnocephalus baloni</i> | 2555 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Hucho hucho</i> | 1105 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Salmo marmoratus</i> | 1107 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Chondrostoma genei</i> | 1115 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Alburnus albidus (Alburnus vulturius)</i> | 1120 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gobio uranoscopus</i> | 1122 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|------|--|
| <i>Aspius aspius</i> | 1130 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Leuciscus souffia</i> | 1131 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rhodeus sericeus amarus</i> | 1134 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rutilus rubilio</i> | 1136 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Barbus plebejus</i> | 1137 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Barbus meridionalis</i> | 1138 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Misgurnus fossilis</i> | 1145 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Sabanejewia aurata</i> | 1146 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cobitis taenia</i> | 1149 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aphanius fasciatus</i> | 1152 | General, marine, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gymnocephalus schraetzer</i> | 1157 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Zingel zingel</i> | 1159 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Zingel streber</i> | 1160 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cottus gobio</i> | 1163 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Chalcalburnus chalcoides</i> | 5291 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative |

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|--|------|---|---|
| | | | approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rutilus pigus</i> | 5345 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gobio albipinnatus</i> | 6158 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Umbra krameri</i> | 2011 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Amphibians | | | |
| <i>Triturus carnifex (Triturus cristatus carnifex)</i> | 1167 | | General, forestry, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Proteus anguinus</i> | 1186 | * | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Bombina bombina</i> | 1188 | | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Bombina variegata</i> | 1193 | | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rana latastei</i> | 1215 | | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Reptiles | | | |
| <i>Emys orbicularis</i> | 1220 | | General, agriculture, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Caretta caretta</i> | 1224 | | General, marine, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Elaphe quatuorlineata</i> | 1279 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Mammals | | | |
| <i>Rhinolophus hipposideros</i> | 1303 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rhinolophus ferrumequinum</i> | 1304 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

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|---------------------------------|------|---|---|
| <i>Rhinolophus euryale</i> | 1305 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Myotis blythii</i> | 1307 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Barbastella barbastellus</i> | 1308 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i> | 1310 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Myotis capaccinii</i> | 1316 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Myotis emarginatus</i> | 1321 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Myotis bechsteinii</i> | 1323 | | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Myotis myotis</i> | 1324 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Castor fiber</i> | 1337 | | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> | 1349 | | General, marine, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Canis lupus</i> | 1352 | * | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ursus arctos</i> | 1354 | * | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lutra lutra</i> | 1355 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lynx lynx</i> | 1361 | | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| Plants | | | |
| <i>Mannia triandra</i> | 1379 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Dicranum viride</i> | 1381 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Buxbaumia viridis</i> | 1386 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative |

| | | | |
|--|------|--|--|
| | | | approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Drepanocladus (Hamatocaulis) vernicosus</i> | 1393 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Botrychum simplex</i> | 1419 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i> | 1428 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Moehringia tommasinii</i> | 1458 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aquilegia bertolonii</i> | 1474 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Genista holopetala</i> | 1547 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Eryngium alpinum</i> | 1604 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Apium repens</i> | 1614 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Euphrasia marchesettii</i> | 1714 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Eleocharis carniolica</i> | 1898 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> | 1902 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Liparis loeselii</i> | 1903 | | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Pulsatilla grandis</i> | 2093 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Asplenium adulterinum</i> | 4066 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Adenophora lilifolia</i> | 4068 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Campanula zoysii</i> | 4071 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Cerastium alsinifolium, Cerastium dinaricum</i> | 4072 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Moehringia villosa</i> | 4078 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

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|----------------------------------|------|---|--|
| <i>Serratula lycopifolia</i> | 4087 | * | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Arabis scopoliana</i> | 4089 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rhododendron luteum</i> | 4093 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gladiolus palustris</i> | 4096 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Scilla litardierei</i> | 4101 | | General, waters, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Himantoglossum adriaticum</i> | 4104 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Primula carniolica</i> | 4108 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Hladnikia pastinacifolia</i> | 4117 | | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

| Bird species | Code | Measures |
|---|-------------|---|
| <i>Gavia stellata</i> | A001 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gavia arctica</i> | A002 | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Podiceps grisegena</i> | A006 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Botaurus stellaris</i> | A021 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ixobrychus minutus</i> | A022 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | A023 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ardeola ralloides</i> | A024 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Egretta garzetta</i> | A026 | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Egretta alba (Casmerodius albus)</i> | A027 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ardea purpurea</i> | A029 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ciconia nigra</i> | A030 | General, agriculture, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ciconia ciconia</i> | A031 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, |

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| <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i> | A032 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anser anser</i> | A043 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anas strepera</i> | A051 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anas platyrhynchos</i> | A053 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anas querquedula</i> | A055 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anas clypeata</i> | A056 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aythya ferina</i> | A059 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aythya nyroca</i> | A060 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aythya fuligula</i> | A061 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Bucephala clangula</i> | A067 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Mergellus albellus</i> | A068 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Mergus merganser</i> | A070 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Pernis apivorus</i> | A072 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Milvus migrans</i> | A073 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i> | A075 | General, agriculture, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gyps fulvus</i> | A078 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Circaetus gallicus</i> | A080 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Circus aeruginosus</i> | A081 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Circus cyaneus</i> | A082 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Circus pygargus</i> | A084 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Buteo buteo</i> | A087 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aquila pomarina</i> | A089 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, |

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| | | monitoring |
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | A091 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> | A094 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Falco naumanni</i> | A095 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Falco tinnunculus</i> | A096 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Falco vespertinus</i> | A097 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | A103 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Bonasa bonasia</i> | A104 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Tetrao urogallus</i> | A108 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Alectoris graeca</i> | A109 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Coturnix coturnix</i> | A113 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Rallus aquaticus</i> | A118 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Porzana porzana</i> | A119 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Porzana parva</i> | A120 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Crex crex</i> | A122 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Fulica atra</i> | A125 | General, water, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Grus grus</i> | A127 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Himantopus himantopus</i> | A131 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> | A132 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Charadrius dubius</i> | A136 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> | A138 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Pluvialis apricaria</i> | A140 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

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| <i>Vanellus vanellus</i> | A142 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Philomachus pugnax</i> | A151 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Gallinago gallinago</i> | A153 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Scolopax rusticola</i> | A155 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Numenius arquata</i> | A160 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Tringa totanus</i> | A162 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Tringa glareola</i> | A166 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Actitis hypoleucos</i> | A168 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Larus melanocephalus</i> | A176 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Larus minutus (Hydrocoloeus minutus)</i> | A177 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Larus ridibundus</i> | A179 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Larus canus</i> | A182 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Sterna sandvicensis</i> | A191 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Sterna hirundo</i> | A193 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Sterna albifrons</i> | A195 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Chlidonias hybridus</i> | A196 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Chlidonias niger</i> | A197 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Otus scops</i> | A214 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Bubo bubo</i> | A215 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Glaucidium passerinum</i> | A217 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

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| <i>Strix uralensis</i> | A220 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Aegolius funereus</i> | A223 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i> | A224 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Alcedo atthis</i> | A229 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Merops apiaster</i> | A230 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Upupa epops</i> | A232 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Jynx torquilla</i> | A233 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Picus canus</i> | A234 | General, agriculture, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Dryocopus martius</i> | A236 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Dendrocopos medius</i> | A238 | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Dendrocopos leucotos</i> | A239 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Picoides tridactylus</i> | A241 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lullula arborea</i> | A246 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Alauda arvensis</i> | A247 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> | A249 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Anthus campestris</i> | A255 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> | A274 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Saxicola rubetra</i> | A275 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i> | A277 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Monticola saxatilis</i> | A280 | General, agriculture, tourism and |

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| | | employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Monticola solitarius</i> | A281 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Locustella naevia</i> | A290 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Locustella luscinioides</i> | A292 | General, agriculture, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Acrocephalus schoenobaenus</i> | A295 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i> | A297 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i> | A298 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Sylvia nisoria</i> | A307 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Phylloscopus bonelli</i> | A313 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i> | A316 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ficedula parva</i> | A320 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Ficedula albicollis</i> | A321 | General, forestry, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Remiz pendulinus</i> | A336 | General, water, securing ecosystem benefits, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lanius collurio</i> | A338 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lanius minor</i> | A339 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i> | A371 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Emberiza hortulana</i> | A379 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Miliaria calandra</i> | A383 | General, agriculture, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Phalacrocorax aristotelis desmarestii</i> | A392 | General, marine, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> | A393 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

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| <i>Anser albifrons</i> | A395 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Lagopus mutus helveticus (Lagopus muta)</i> | A408 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Tetrao tetrix tetrix</i> | A409 | General, forestry, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Larus cachinnans (Larus michahellis)</i> | A459 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |
| <i>Phoenicopterus ruber (Phoenicopterus roseus)</i> | A663 | General, tourism and employment, innovative approaches, monitoring |

Section H: Monitoring, evaluation and updating of PAFs

As already mentioned in the Section G, there will be a need for updating the PAF, when new facts will come out from the Article 12 report for the bird species, when new zonation of Natura species and habitat types in each Natura 2000 site will be finished and when the implementing acts for the new financial perspective will be adopted.

In regard to evaluation of the progress, it is the fact, that different monitoring and evaluation systems are established under EU legal framework for sectoral funds. Monitoring and evaluation systems are at the moment being prepared, as they are a part of these legal frameworks. They will largely shape the ability to monitor the progress of implementation of the PAF, as this reporting will be a priority for Member States. There is a trend to reduce other reporting, therefore it will be more difficult to establish additional indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the progress to those set by the EU sectoral funds. As the European Commission is proposing legislative acts it should pay attention to assure, that sufficient integration of indicators, necessary to monitor implementation of PAF (including the full regard to determining the allocation and uptake of funds for Natura 2000 under the different sectoral funds) is included in these legislative proposals (especially EARDF and ERDF).

As regards specific monitoring for regular updating or determination of conservation status of species and habitat types, there is a need in Slovenia to continue the existing monitoring schemes and upgrade them, as well as develop the missing schemes.