

## National Summary for Article 17 - Explanatory Note

### Introduction

National Summaries include basic statistics and an overview of the main results from Member States' Article 17 reports covering the period 2007-2012. These summaries are the first documents made publicly available from this reporting round.

Additional information about the content and format of the Article 17 data can be found in the Article 17 Explanatory notes and guidelines <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/0de47902-0a08-41dd-943c-520066a3c529>

The statistics in the National Summaries (sections 2-7) are based on the reported information for habitats/species that:

- were considered as having a regular occurrence in the Member State or
- as being extinct (probably extinct) after the Habitats Directive came into force in the Member State or
- as being temporarily absent due to natural population dynamics.

Statistics may include individual species reports for *Cladonia*, *Lycopodium*, *Sphagnum* spp together with genus level reports.

The following were not taken into account in the National Summaries statistics (unless otherwise mentioned):

- marginal habitats and species (MAR),
- occasional (OCC) and newly arriving (ARR) species,
- species regionally extinct before the Habitats Directive came into force (PEX),
- introduced species (INT),
- reports that give only an information about species (e.g. species with scientific reserve (SR)) without evaluation of the conservation status,
- redundant reports provided for both marine and terrestrial regions for habitats and species for which only one, either terrestrial or marine report was expected (e.g. marine turtles)(IRM)

Empty cells in the tables mean that the component requested was not applicable.

## 1 General information

This section provides information extracted from the General Report provided by the Member State.

### 1.1 Number of SCIs and SACs

The table provides the total number and the total area of sites proposed and designated under the Habitats Directive ( Sites of Community Importance, SCIs & Special Areas of Conservation, SACs), the terrestrial area of sites and the number and area of marine sites (i.e. any site with a marine component). Numbers and areas are presented separately for all sites and for SACs only.

The information is taken from section '3. Natura 2000 – site designation' of the General report. The reporting format includes also 'proposed Sites of Community Importance', pSCIs, but in the statistics for the national summary these are included in SCIs.

### 1.2 Number of sites with comprehensive management plans (Art. 6(1))

This section gives the number of sites for which management plans have been adopted according to the Article 6(1) of the Habitats Directive and the percentage of the network area covered by these management plans. In addition, the number of sites for which management plans are under preparation is provided.

The information is taken from the section '4. Comprehensive management plans for the Natura 2000 sites (Art. 6(1))' of the General report.

## 2. Number of habitats and species/subspecies

The table in this section gives the number of habitat types and species/subspecies in each Annex of the Habitats Directive by biogeographical and marine region. The numbers are given separately for:

Annex I - number of Annex I habitats

Non-priority – number of Annex I non-priority habitats

Priority - number of Annex I priority habitats

Annex II - number of Annex II species

Non-priority – number of Annex II non-priority species

Priority - number of Annex II priority species

Annex IV - number of Annex IV species

Including those in Annex II – number of Annex IV species which are also listed on the Annex II

Excluding those in Annex II – number of Annex IV species which are not in Annex II

Annex V - number of Annex V species

Including those in Annex II – number of Annex V which are also listed on the Annex II

Excluding those in Annex II – number of Annex V species which are not in Annex II

Some Member States have exceptions from one or more Annexes for certain species. These species are not included in the statistics under section 2. Likewise the reports provided for species which are not included in any of the Annexes due to regional exceptions are not counted.

The species and habitats with the following presence status are included in the table: 'present' (1), species of which taxonomy is not clear (SR TAX), species where the link to the corresponding name in the Habitats Directive is not clear (LR), species extinct after the Habitats Directive came into force (EX) and optional reports (OP).

Number of assessments of marginal habitats, number of assessments of marginal and occasional or newly arriving species, species assessments which are regionally or globally extinct after or prior Habitats Directive came into the force are provided separately below the table 2. These species or habitats are listed in the last table of the Section 7 as well (except in case when a report was not provided).

In addition the statistics provide number of species or habitats for which no report is received.

The information is taken from the Habitat and Species reports (number of reported habitats and species) and from the Article 17 checklists.

## 3. Information on Conservation status

The figures shown for the reporting rounds 2001-2006 and 2007-2012 are not necessarily directly comparable because there can be differences in the number of assessments between the reporting rounds, changes in how some features were allocated in the biogeographical regions, use of different methods etc.

The following have been excluded from all statistics under section 3:

- Habitats reported as marginal (MAR) or with scientific reserve (SR)
- Species reported as marginal (MAR), occasional (OCC), newly arriving (ARR), regionally extinct before the Habitats Directive came into force (PEX) and introduced species (INT). In addition reports that give only an information about species without evaluation of the conservation status
- Redundant reports provided for both marine and terrestrial regions for habitats and species and species for which only one, either terrestrial or marine report was expected (IRM).

Statistics on the conservation status are based on the individual reports for habitats/species for each biogeographical region. As there is conservation status assessment from two reporting periods, this section includes statistics based on the information reported for both 2000-2006 and 2007-2012 reporting periods.

### 3.1 a) Overall assessment of conservation status of habitats and species (%)

The figures (separate figures for habitats and for species) show percentage of the biogeographical assessments in each category of conservation status. The information on which these figures are based are presented after the figures (real values). The conservation status categories are:

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

The statistics for 2007-2012 reporting period are based on the information reported in fields 2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status of the Species reports and 2.8.5. Overall assessment of Conservation Status of the Habitat reports. The statistics for 2000-2006 period are based on the information reported in '2.6 Conclusions – Overall assessment' of the Habitat reports and in '2.8 Conclusions – Overall assessment' of the Species reports.

### 3.1 b) Percentage of assessments with a difference conservation status between the reporting periods

This table shows the percentage of assessments where the Member State has indicated a change between the two last reporting rounds (2001-2006 and 2007-2012) and the percentages of all reported changes where the change has been reported as genuine. Change can be either a change from one conservation status category to another or a change within the same category (within the qualifiers '-', '+', '=', 'x').

The statistics are based on the 'audit trail table' where the Member State indicated the nature of change. Seven types of changes could be reported by the Member States and 'no change' as well (see details in section 7). Member State's results are shown under section 7.

### 3.2 Improving/Deteriorating trends of habitats and species with an Unfavourable conservation status

The figures show the proportion of unfavourable assessments (U1 & U2) which are improving, deteriorating, stable or unknown.

The table shows trends in conservation status of habitats and species separately for those cases where the overall conclusion is unfavourable inadequate (U1) and unfavourable bad (U2). Trends in conservation status are given separately for unfavourable inadequate and unfavourable bad overall conclusions:

- U1+ unfavourable-inadequate improving,
- U1= unfavourable-inadequate stable,
- U1- unfavourable-inadequate declining,
- U1x unfavourable-inadequate trend unknown,
- U2+ unfavourable-bad improving,
- U2= unfavourable-bad stable,
- U2- unfavourable-bad declining,
- U2x unfavourable-bad trend unknown

The statistics are based on information reported in fields 2.8.5. Overall assessment of Conservation Status and 2.8.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status of the Habitats reports and 2.9.5 Overall assessment of Conservation Status and 2.9.6 Overall trend in Conservation Status of the Species reports.

### 3.3 Overall assessment of conservation status of habitats and species at the biogeographical level (%)

The figures (separate figure for habitats and for species) show the percentage of assessments in each conservation status category by biogeographical and marine region, for habitats and species, respectively.

The habitats and species, for which the explanatory notes and guidelines request a report in marine regions are only included under the marine regions. The species for which only a terrestrial report is expected (e.g. anadromous fish) are counted under the terrestrial biogeographical regions. Some habitats reported as terrestrial in 2001-2006 have been reported as marine in 2007-2012 (e.g. estuaries). Some species (e.g. seals, marine turtles) which in some cases were reported for both marine and terrestrial regions were only reported for one region in 2007-2012.

For the source of information see section 3.1.

### 3.4 Overall assessment of conservation status by habitat category/species group

The figures (separate figure for habitats and for species) show the percentages of the biogeographical and marine assessments in each conservation status category by habitat category and by taxonomic group, for habitats and species, respectively. The figures show the proportion of assessments in each conservation status class for each habitat/species for both 2007-2012 and 2001-2006. The information on which these figures are based are presented in the tables after the figures.

The statistics are given for the following groups (same groups used than in Annexes of the Habitats Directive):

#### Broad habitat groups:

Coastal habitats  
 - coastal and halophytic habitats with code 1xxx  
 Dunes habitats  
 - coastal sand dunes and inland dunes with code 2xxx  
 Freshwater  
 Heath & scrub  
 - temperate heath and scrub  
 Sclerophyllous scrub  
 Grasslands  
 Bogs, mires & fens  
 Rocky habitats  
 - rocky habitats and caves with codes 8xxx  
 Forests

#### Species taxonomic groups:

Non-vascular plants  
 Vascular plants  
 Molluscs  
 Arthropods  
 Fish  
 Amphibians  
 Reptiles  
 Mammals

For the source of information see section 3.1.

### 3.5 Reasons for change in reported values of parameters (%)

This section provides information on reasons for changes of values reported for parameters 'Range', 'Area' (habitat), 'Population' and 'Habitat for the species' between reporting periods 2001-2006 and 2007-2012. The table gives percentages of habitats/species assessments for which a particular reason for change in values was indicated. Reporting format lists three principal reasons for change: genuine change, better knowledge/data and use of different method.

The statistics are based on information reported in 'Reason for change' fields 2.3.10 and 2.4.13 of the Habitat reports and 2.3.10, 2.4.15 and 2.5.10 of the Species reports.

The changes of reported values concerns fields; 2.3.1 Surface area Range, 2.4.1 Population size estimation, 2.4.2 Population size estimation and 2.5.1 Area estimation of the Species reports and 2.3.1. Surface area Range and 2.4.1 Surface area of the Habitat reports. The information reported for the period 2007-2012 is compared with information reported in corresponding fields of 2000-2006 reports. The corresponding fields are: 2.3.1 Surface area and 2.4.1 Surface area of the Habitat reports and in 2.3.1 Surface area, 2.4.1 Population size estimation and 2.5.2 Area estimation of the Species reports.

## 4 Main pressures and threats (%)

This section provides information on the relative importance of pressures (currently acting) and threats (expected in near future if nothing changes) (aggregated to level 1) reported for habitats and species. The figures (separate figure for habitats and for species) show the percentages of the biogeographical assessments reported as being affected by one or more pressures or threats categorised as of 'high' importance (the proportion is calculated from the total number of assessments). Information on which these figures are based are presented in the tables after the figures. Also number of assessments without any high ranked threats or pressures or without any threats or pressures is provided.

The pressures/threats reported generally at levels 2 or 3 of the threat classification are aggregated into level 1 categories (e.g. 'M – Climate change'). If in a habitat/species biogeographical assessment at least one of the reported level 2 or level 3 pressures belonging to a level 1 category was ranked as 'high', this habitat/species assessment was counted in the graphs as being affected by this level 1 pressure/threat. Therefore, a habitat/species assessment for which several level 2 or level 3 pressures/threats belonging to the same level 1 category were reported as having 'high impact' was only counted once.

The statistics are based on information reported in fields 2.5 Main pressures a) Pressure, b) Ranking, 2.6. Main threats a) Threats, b) Ranking of the Habitat reports and 2.6 Main pressures a) Pressure, b) Ranking, 2.7 Threats a) Threats, b) Ranking of the Species reports. Threat and pressure categories not reported are omitted.

## 5 Natura 2000 coverage and conservation measures

### 5.1 Natura 2000 coverage (%)

This section presents statistics on the coverage of Annex I habitats and Annex II species by the Natura 2000 sites, clustered by habitat category/species group. The figures (separate figure for habitats and for species) show the percentages of habitats/species assessments in three classes based on coverage by Natura 2000 sites. The geometric mean is used if Member States reported minimum and maximum values. Same habitat categories and species groups as in the section 3.4 are used. The information on which these figures are based are presented after the figures. These statistics are based on Article 17 data and are independent from the results of the Biogeographical Seminars.

The statistics are based on information reported in fields 2.4.1 Population size estimation (using individuals) or 2.4.2 Population size estimation (using other units than individuals) and 3.1.1 Population size (within the Natura 2000 network) of the Species reports and 2.4.1 Surface area (of habitat) and 3.1.1 Surface area (of habitat within the network) of the Habitat reports.

### 5.2 Main conservation measures (%)

This section provides information on the relative importance of conservation measures (at level 1) implemented during the reporting period 2007-2012 for Annex I habitats and Annex II species. The figures (separate figure for habitats and for species) show the percentages of the biogeographical assessments for which one or more 'high' importance conservation measures was implemented (calculated from the total number of assessments). In addition number of assessments with no high ranking measures or no conservation measures at all are provided. Measure categories not reported are omitted.

The conservation measures reported at level 2 of the classification are aggregated into level 1 categories. If in a habitat/species biogeographical assessment at least one of the reported level 2 conservation measures belonging to a level 1 category was ranked as 'high', this habitat/species was counted under the level 1 category. Therefore, a habitat/species biogeographical assessment for which several level 2 measures belonging to the same level 1 category were reported as being of 'high' importance was only counted once.

The statistics are based on information reported in fields 3.2.1 Measure (type of measure) and 3.2.3 Ranking (importance of measures) of the Habitat and Species reports.

In order to give wider coverage of the main conservation measures occasional (OCC) and extinct (EX) species have also been included in statistics.

### 5.3 Impact of conservation measures

This section provides information on the effects of implemented conservation measures (e.g. maintaining grasslands and other open habitats) for each level 1 measure category (No measures, Measures related to agriculture and open habitats, Measures related to forests and wooded habitats etc).

The figure shows, for each level 1 measure category the frequency of reported effects of measures. If under level 1 category several level 2 measures were reported, they are all counted. If for a level 2 measure several effects were reported this measure is counted several times. The information on which these figures are based are presented after the figures.

The statistics are based on information reported in fields 3.2.1 Measure (type of measure), 3.2.3 Ranking (importance of measures) and 3.2.5 Broad evaluation of measure (effect of a measure) of the Habitat and Species reports.

The following categories are used for the broad evaluation of measures:

- a) Maintain – when the conservation measure is required to maintain FCS; use this code when the species or the habitat has a FCS and the favourable status would not be maintained if the measure would not be implemented
- b) Enhance\_ – when the conservation measure is required to enhance conservation status or reach FCS; use this code when species has an unfavourable conservation status and the measure – alone or in conjunction with others – is needed to improve it:
  - from Unfavourable-Bad to Unfavourable-Inadequate
  - from Unfavourable to Favourable
  - within the same conservation status even if not enough to trigger a change on the conservation status
- c) Long-term – measure without short term effect – one reporting cycle or less – but long term positive effect expected
- d) No effect – measure without effect, or that needs adaptation and that is not delivering any conservation benefit; measure failed in achieving its objectives or had adverse effects
- e) Unknown effect
- f) Not evaluated - if the effect of the measure not evaluated.

## 6 Data quality and completeness

### 6.1 Percentage of mandatory information missing or reported as unknown (%)

The aim of this section is to provide an overview of the data gaps in the report; most of these gaps are due to insufficient knowledge. This section does not refer to potential errors or technical problems in the Member States' reports and concentrates on what is relevant for the evaluation of the data completeness.

Table 6.1 a) gives percentages of habitats/species assessments with missing information for components of conservation status and conclusions. Table 6.1 b) covers assessments where mandatory information is reported as unknown.

The following are considered in the statistics:

- Species and habitats with presence status: 'present', SR TAX and LR.
- If under field 'Method used' the option 'absent data' is reported by the Member State, this is considered as unknown in the statistics.
- If the measure 1.3 'No measures known/impossible to carry out specific measures' is reported under field 3.2.1, this is considered as unknown in the statistics.
- In the statistics for threats and pressures, the option 'U – Unknown threat or pressure' is considered as unknown.
- Only Annex II species under field 3.1. and 3.2.

The statistics on missing information take into account the fact that for the plant species listed in the Annex V at the genus level only 'Overall assessment of conservation status' and 'Overall trend' are mandatory. The same approach was used for the species extinct (probably extinct) after the Habitat Directive came into force.

Tables below provide the sources of information:

Missing information (habitats and species)

Habitat Range				Habitat area				Str& Funct	Future prospects			Natura 2000		Overall		
Area	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Area	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Concl.	Concl.	Pr&Th.	Cover.	Meas.	Concl.	Trend	Maps	
2.3.1 & 2.3.2	2.3.4	2.3.9	2.8.1	2.4.1 & 2.4.3	2.4.5 & 2.4.7	2.4.12	2.8.2	2.8.3	2.8.4	2.5 & 2.6	3.1.1 & 3.1.2	3.2.1	2.8.5	2.8.5 & 2.8.6	1.1.1 & 1.1.5	

Species Range				Species Population				Habitat for species				Future prospects		Natura 2000		Overall		
Area	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Size	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Area	Trend	Suit*	Concl.	Concl.	Pr&Th	Cover	Meas	Concl	Trend	Map
2.3.1 & 2.3.2	2.3.4	2.3.9	2.9.1	2.4.1 & 2.4.2 & 2.4.5	2.4.7 & 2.4.9	2.4.14	2.9.2	2.5.1 & 2.5.3	2.5.6	2.5.9	2.9.3	2.9.4	2.5 & 2.6	3.1.1 & 3.1.2	3.2.1	2.9.5	2.9.5 & 2.9.6	1.1.1 & 1.1.5

Unknown information (habitats and species)

Habitat Range				Habitat area				Str& Funct	Future prospects			Natura 2000		Overall		
Area	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Area	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Concl.	Concl.	Pr&Th.	Cover.	Meas.	Concl.	Trend	Maps	
2.3.2	2.3.4	2.3.9	2.8.1	2.4.3	2.4.5 & 2.4.7	2.4.12	2.8.2	2.8.3	2.8.4	2.5 & 2.6	3.1.2	3.2.1	2.8.5	2.8.5 & 2.8.6	1.1.1 & 1.1.5 & 1.1.2	

Species Range				Species Population				Habitat for species				Future prospects		Natura 2000		Overall		
Area	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Size	Trend	Ref.v.	Concl.	Area	Trend	Suit*	Concl.	Concl.	Pr&Th	Cover	Meas	Concl	Trend	Map
2.3.2	2.3.4	2.3.9	2.9.1	2.4.5	2.4.7 & 2.4.9	2.4.14	2.9.2	2.5.3	2.5.6	2.5.9	2.9.3	2.9.4	2.5 & 2.6	3.1.2	3.2.1	2.9.5	2.9.5 & 2.9.6	1.1.1 & 1.1.5 & 1.1.2

\*This field is a mandatory field in the reporting format, however there is an inconsistency between the reporting format and the evaluation matrix as raised in the FAQ dated 14.2.2013

## 6.2 Methods used to estimate values in Member State reports (%)

This section presents information about the quality of estimated values and trends in habitat and species biogeographical reports. For some parameters, the reporting format requires an indication of which of three methods (complete survey or a statistically robust estimate, partial data with some extrapolation and/or modelling, expert opinion with no or minimal sampling) have been used to estimate the values or trends.

The tables in this section present the percentage of habitats/species assessments for which values were estimated by each of the three methods mentioned above. The statistics are based on information provided in fields: 1.1.2 Method used – map, 2.3.2 Method used-Surface area of Range, 2.4.5 Method used-Population size, 2.4.9 Short-term trend-Method used, 2.5.3 Method used-Habitat of the Species reports, 3.1.2 Method used-coverage for species and 1.1.2. Method used – map, 2.3.2 Method used-Range, 2.4.3 Method used-Area covered by habitat, 2.4.7 Short-term trend-Method used, 2.7.4 Structure and functions - Methods used, 3.1.2 Method used- coverage of the Habitat reports. Please note that the reported Methods for threats and pressures are not taken into account in the statistics.

## 7. List of habitats and species reported and their conservations status

This section lists habitats and species reported by the Member State and the overall conclusions of their conservation status for the reporting period 2001-2006 and 2007-2013. Information from the audit trail has been used for this list and its focus is on what was reported in 2013.

There are two tables for both habitats and species if this is relevant for the Member State concerned. The first table includes habitats/species with a presence status 'present', scientific reserve with taxonomic problems (SR TAX), species where link between species and corresponding name in the Habitats Directive is unclear (LR), optional features (OP) and features which are extinct after the Directive came into force (EX). The other occurrences e.g. MAR, OCC, PEX are listed in the second table (but please notice that such occurrences if reported only in 2007 are included only in the second table, in other words they are not listed twice under section 7).

In addition, the list includes information provided by the Member State in the 'audit trail table' on the nature of change in the overall conservation status between the above mentioned reporting periods.

The codes used by the Member States in the audit trail table are the following :

- a = there is a genuine change: the overall conservation status improved (or deteriorated) due to natural or non-natural reasons (management, intervention, etc.)
- b1 = the change observed is due to more accurate data (e.g. better mapping of distribution) or improved knowledge (e.g. on ecology of species or habitat)
- b2 = the change observed is due to a taxonomic review: one taxon becoming several taxa, or vice versa
- c1 = the change observed is due to use of different methods to measure or evaluate individual parameters or the overall conservation status
- c2 = the change observed is mainly due to the use of different thresholds e.g. to fix Favourable reference values
- d = no information about the nature of change
- e = the change observed is due to less accurate or absent data than the one used in the previous reporting period
- nc = no change (e.g. overall trend in conservation status only evaluated in 2013 but assumed to be the same in 2007 or not known)