

The Council of Europe



- **The oldest European intergovernmental Organisation**
 - founded in 1949 with 10 member States
 - 47 member States in 2008, from Iceland to the Russian Federation, from Portugal to Turkey and the three Caucasus States
- **Aims**
 - Ensure the respect for human rights on the European continent
 - Develop democratic stability in Europe
 - Respond to the large challenges of today's European society
 - Promote the cultural identity common to European countries as well as the rights of minorities

The Council of Europe's Member States



Member States



47 MEMBER STATES

[Albania](#) (13.07.1995)
[Andorra](#) (10.11.1994)
[Armenia](#) (25.01.2001)
[Austria](#) (16.04.1956)
[Azerbaijan](#) (25.01.2001)
[Belgium](#) (05.05.1949)
[Bosnia and Herzegovina](#) (24.04.2002)
[Bulgaria](#) (07.05.1992)
[Croatia](#) (06.11.1996)
[Cyprus](#) (24.05.1961)
[Czech Republic](#) (30.06.1993)
[Denmark](#) (05.05.1949)
[Estonia](#) (14.05.1993)
[Finland](#) (05.05.1989)
[France](#) (05.05.1949)
[Georgia](#) (27.04.1999)
[Germany](#) (13.07.1950)
[Greece](#) (09.08.1949)
[Hungary](#) (06.11.1990)
[Iceland](#) (07.03.1950)
[Ireland](#) (05.05.1949)
[Italy](#) (05.05.1949)
[Latvia](#) (10.02.1995)
[Liechtenstein](#) (23.11.1978)
[Lithuania](#) (14.05.1993)
[Luxembourg](#) (05.05.1949)
[Malta](#) (29.04.1965)
[Moldova](#) (13.07.1995)
[Monaco](#) (05.10.2004)
[Montenegro](#) (11.05.2007)
[Netherlands](#) (05.05.1949)
[Norway](#) (05.05.1949)
[Poland](#) (26.11.1991)
[Portugal](#) (22.09.1976)
[Romania](#) (07.10.1993)
[Russian Federation](#) (28.02.1996)
[San Marino](#) (16.11.1988)
[Serbia](#) [*] (03.04.2003)
[Slovakia](#) (30.06.1993)
[Slovenia](#) (14.05.1993)
[Spain](#) (24.11.1977)
[Sweden](#) (05.05.1949)
[Switzerland](#) (06.05.1963)
["The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"](#) (09.11.1995)
[Turkey](#) (09.08.1949)
[Ukraine](#) (09.11.1995)
[United Kingdom](#) (05.05.1949)

Nature conservation



The Council of Europe has been concerned with environment and nature conservation for 45 years.

Its activities include scientific aspects, regional planning and sustainable development programmes.

These activities take place:

- at parliamentary level,
- at intergovernmental level,
- at local and regional authorities level,
- in the framework of specific programmes for the countries of Eastern Europe.

Since Johannesburg, sustainable development is integrated into the activities.

Council of Europe has signed
co-operation agreements with:



Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)



World Conservation Union (IUCN)



European Environmental Agency (EEA)

Bern Convention



- Signed in September 1979, entered into force on 1st June 1982
- 47 Contracting Parties
(42 member States of the Council of Europe + Burkina Faso, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia and European Community)
- It is a legal instrument for protection of strictly protected species of flora and fauna, and protected species of fauna
- Mechanism: Standing Committee meets once a year (implementation of Convention, files, etc.)
- Secretariat ensured by the Council of Europe



The Bern Convention protects species and habitats

Activities implemented

- Bern Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats deals with presumed violations
- Group of experts on large carnivores (in coop with LCIE)
- Group of experts on Invasive Alien Species
- Group on experts on Adaptation of Biodiversity to Climate Change

Three networks in the service of nature in Europe:

- Pan-European Ecological Network
- Emerald Network
- European Diploma for protected areas
- European Landscape Convention

First reports and seminars on LO

1988 seminar and recommendation
on brown bear



Report, and recommendation on wolf 1989



Report, rec. and seminar on Eur. Lynx 1990





Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



The situation, conservation needs and reintroduction of lynx in Europe

Environmental Encounters, No. 11

Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



Status and conservation
of the pardel lynx
(*Lynx pardina*)
in the Iberian peninsula



Status, conservation needs
and reintroduction of the lynx (*Lynx lynx*)
in Europe



Nature and Environment Series, No. 40

Strasbourg 1990



Status and conservation needs
of the wolf (*Canis lupus*)
in the Council of Europe member states

Appendix to the recommendations
Measures and Guidelines on Wolf Conservation
of the Wolf Specialist Group
of the International Union for the Conservation
of Nature and Natural Resources

Measures
Declaration

Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



Convention relative à la conservation
de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe

Conseil permanent

Recommandation n° 18 (1988) du conseil permanent concernant
les canis (Canis canis)

Adoptée le 9 décembre



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 115 (2005) of the Standing Committee, adopted on
17 December 2005, on the conservation and management of transboundary populations of
large carnivores

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural
Habitats, acting under the terms of Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Wishing to promote the existence of viable populations of large carnivores with sustained development of
rural areas in appropriate regions;

Aware that the drafting and implementation of Action Plans may be a useful tool to redress the situation;

Recalling its Recommendation No. 39 (1997) on the Drafting and Implementation of Action Plans of Wild
Fauna Species;

Recalling its following Recommendations:

- Recommendation No. 74 (1999) on the conservation of large carnivores;
- Recommendation No. 82 (2001) on urgent measures concerning the implementation of Action Plans
for large carnivores in Europe;

Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 181 (2005) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 4 December
the implementation of the Pan-Alpine Conservation Strategy for the Lynx

For Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 74 (1999) on the conservation of large carnivores

(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 3 December 1999)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife
Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats

Noting that Article 1, paragraph 2 of the convention requires Parties to give
priority to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species;

Noting that large carnivores form a fragile population in the tropics

Noting that large carnivores are a unique and interesting ecological group with

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Council of Europe
Conseil de l'Europe



Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation n° 17 (1997) of the standing committee on the protection of the wolf
(Canis lupus) in Europe
(Adopted by the Standing Committee on 8 December 1997)

Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats

Standing Committee

Recommendation No. 94 (2002) of the Standing
Committee, adopted on 5 December 2002, on urgent measures for the conservation
of the Iberian lynx (Lynx pardinus)

The Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation
of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, acting under Article 14 of the Convention,

Having regard to the aims of the convention to conserve wild fauna and its natural habitats;

Noting that Article 1, paragraph 2 of the convention requires Parties
to give priority to the conservation of endangered and vulnerable species;

Noting that the Iberian lynx (Lynx pardinus) is a fundamental
part of the natural heritage of Europe;

Noting that the population of the Iberian lynx has sharply decreased in the
last few decades;

Noting that the Iberian lynx is a vulnerable species;

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Noting that the Iberian lynx is a vulnerable species;

ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
THE IBERIAN LYNX
(LYNX PARDINUS)

Nature and environment, No. 115

ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
THE EURASIAN LYNX IN
(LYNX LYNX)

Nature and environment, No. 115

ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
WOLVES IN EUROPE
(CANIS LUPUS)

Nature and environment, No. 115

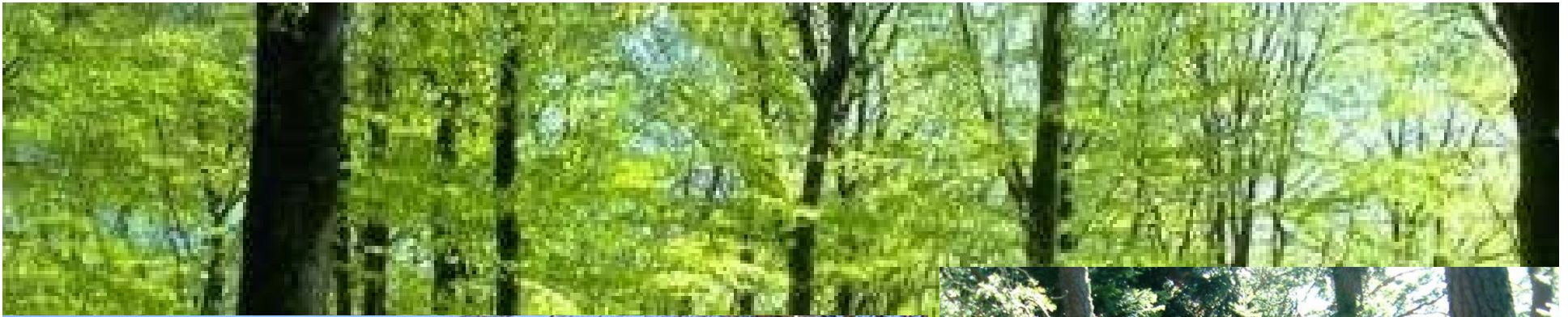
ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
THE BROWN
BEAR (URSUS ARCTICUS)

Nature and environment, No. 115

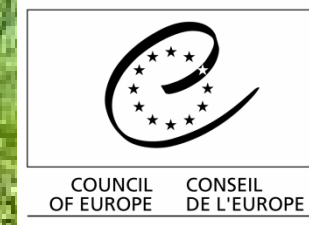
ACTION PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION OF
WOLVERINES IN EUROPE
(GULO GULO)

Nature and environment, No. 115









Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats Standing Committee

**Recommendation No. 115 (2005) of the
Standing Committee, on the
conservation and management of
transboundary populations of large
carnivores**



33 populations of LC (in part
of Europe, Caucasus and
Turkey missing)

29 transboundary

23 shared with non-EU states

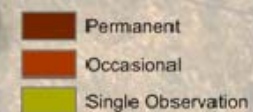
Brown bears *Ursus arctos*

Populations.

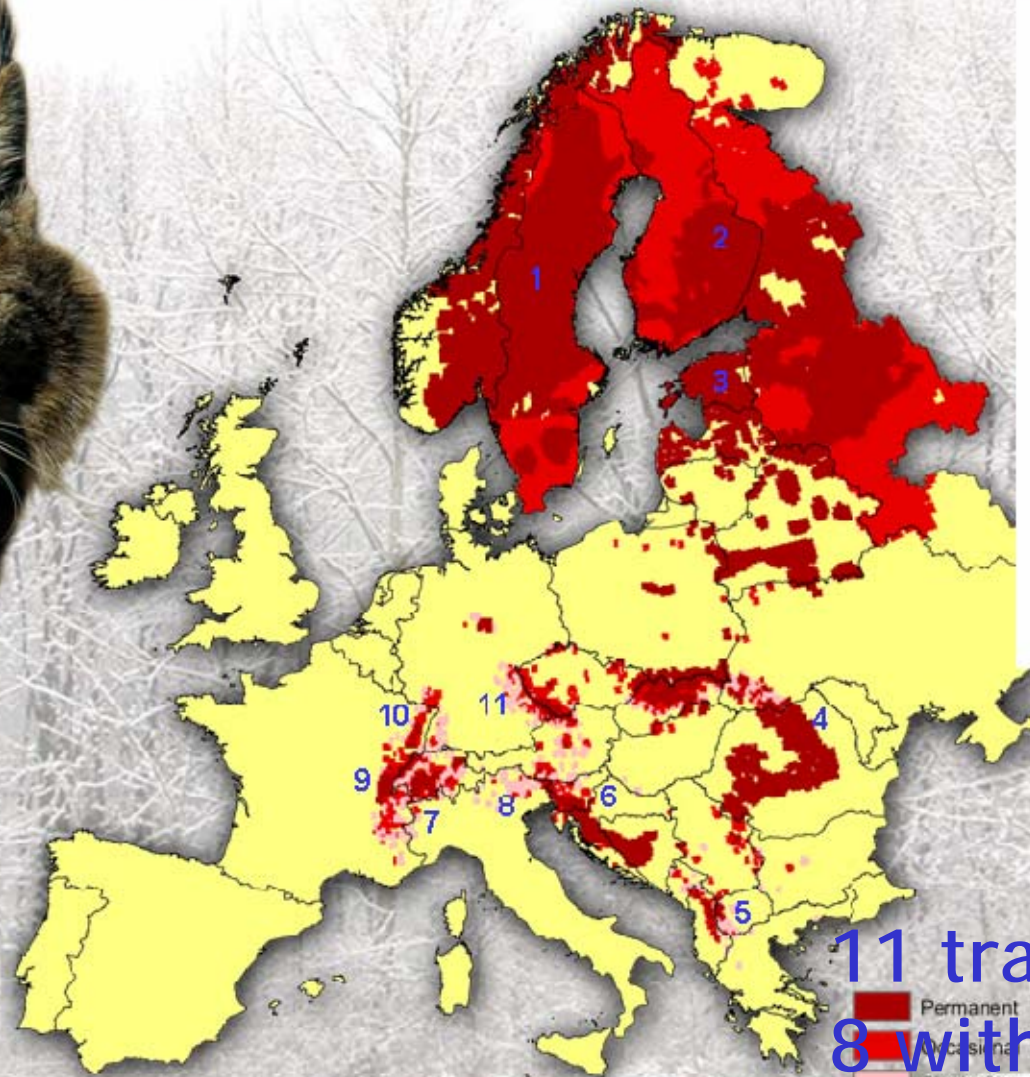
1. Cantabrian
2. Pyrenees
3. Alps
4. Abruzzo
5. East Balkan
6. Dinaric-Pindos
7. Carpathian
8. Scandinavian
9. Karelian
10. Baltic



8 transboundary
8 with non-EU



Eurasian lynx *Lynx lynx*



Populations

1. Scandinavian
2. Karelian
3. Baltic
4. Carpathians
5. Balkan
6. Dinaric
7. Western Alps
8. Eastern Alps
9. Jura
10. Vosges
11. Bavarian-Bohemian

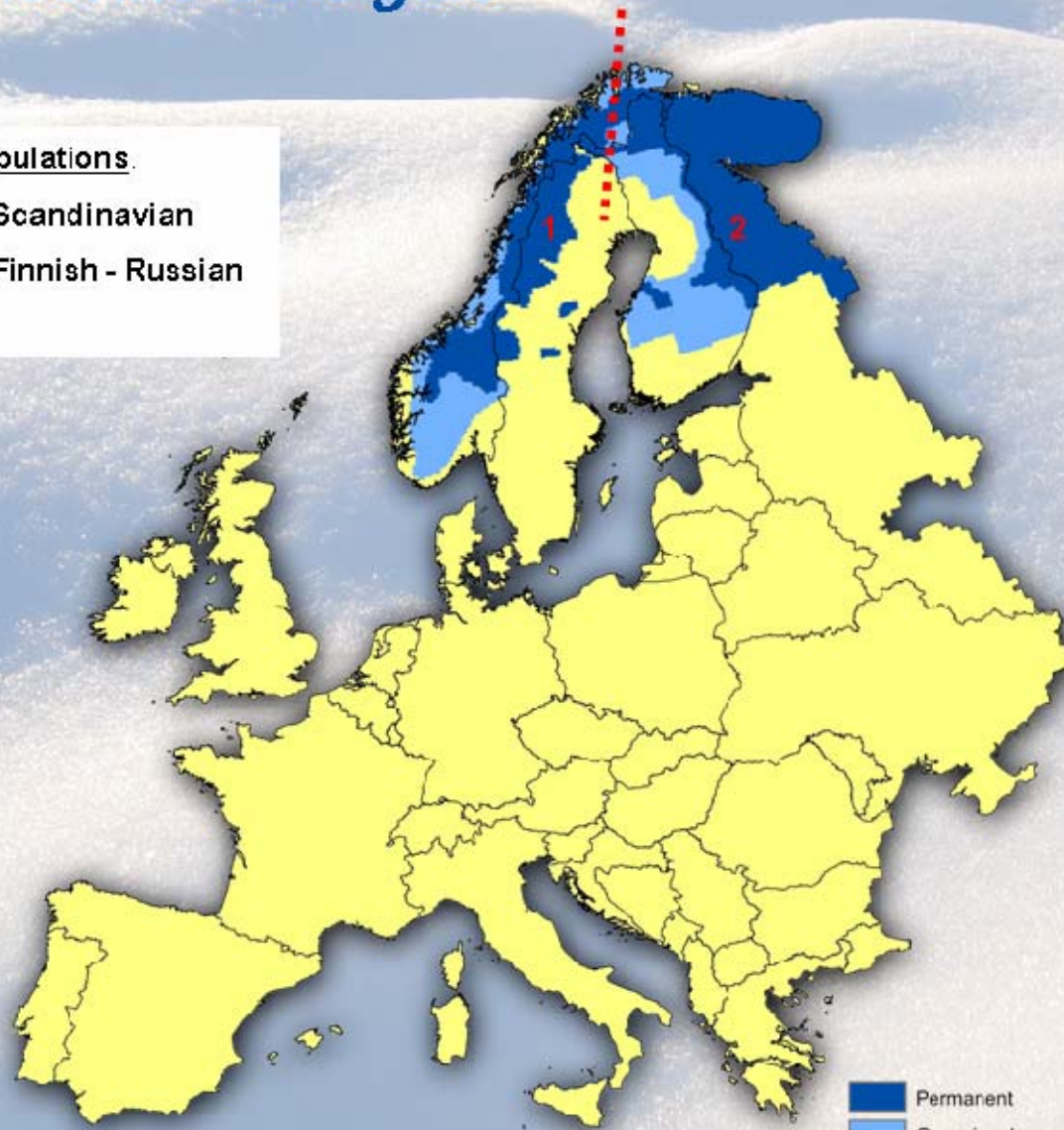
11 transboundary
8 with non-EU
(98,6 % total popul)

Permanent
Occasional
Single Observation

Wolverine *Gulo gulo*

Populations.

1. Scandinavian
2. Finnish - Russian



Permanent
Occasional

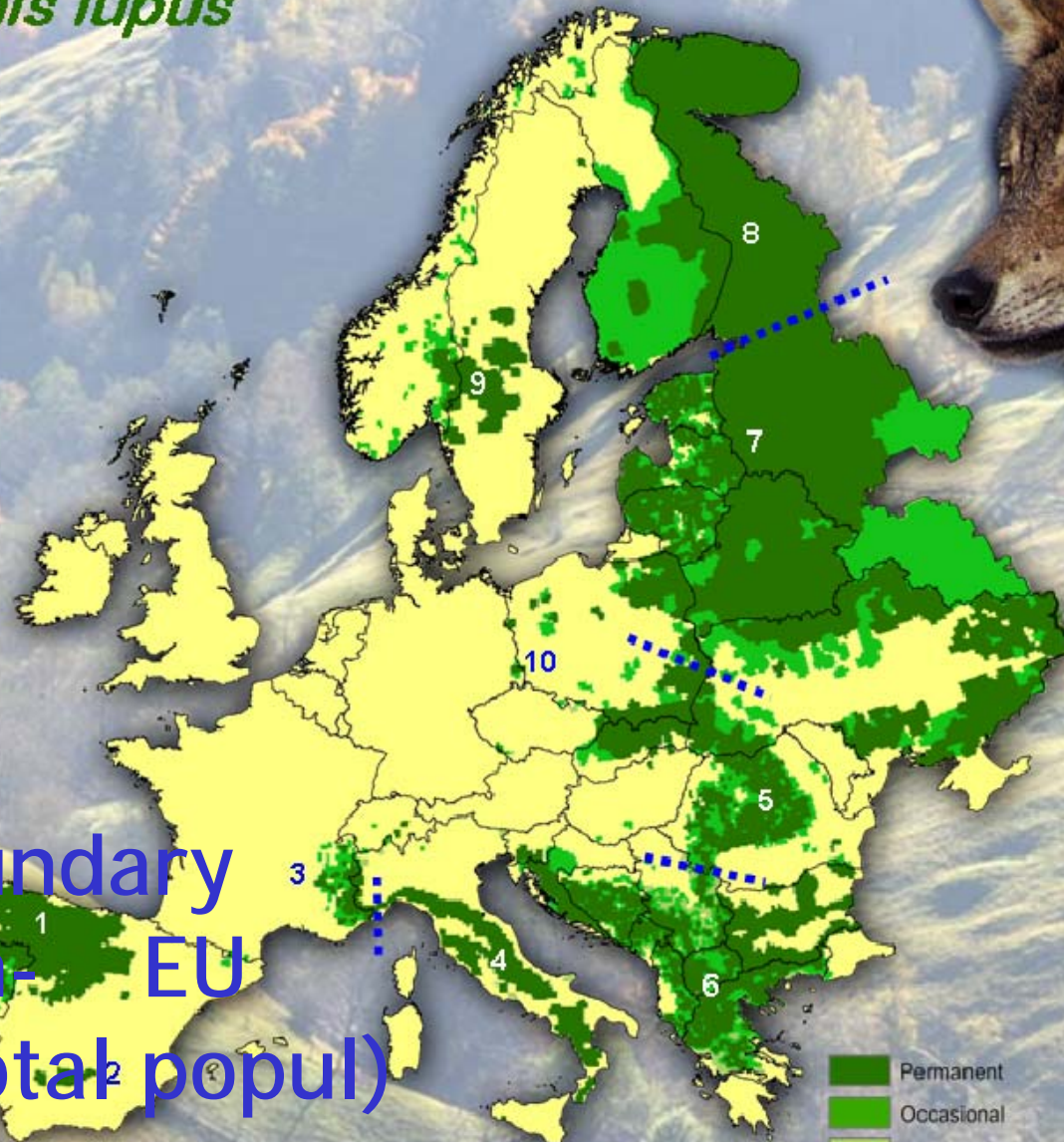


Wolves *Canis lupus*

Populations.

1. NW Iberia
2. Sierra Morena
3. Alps
4. Italian
5. Carpathian
6. Dinaric-Balkan
7. Baltic
8. Karelian
9. Scandinavian
10. German / W. Poland

8 transboundary
6 with non-EU
(83 % of total popul)

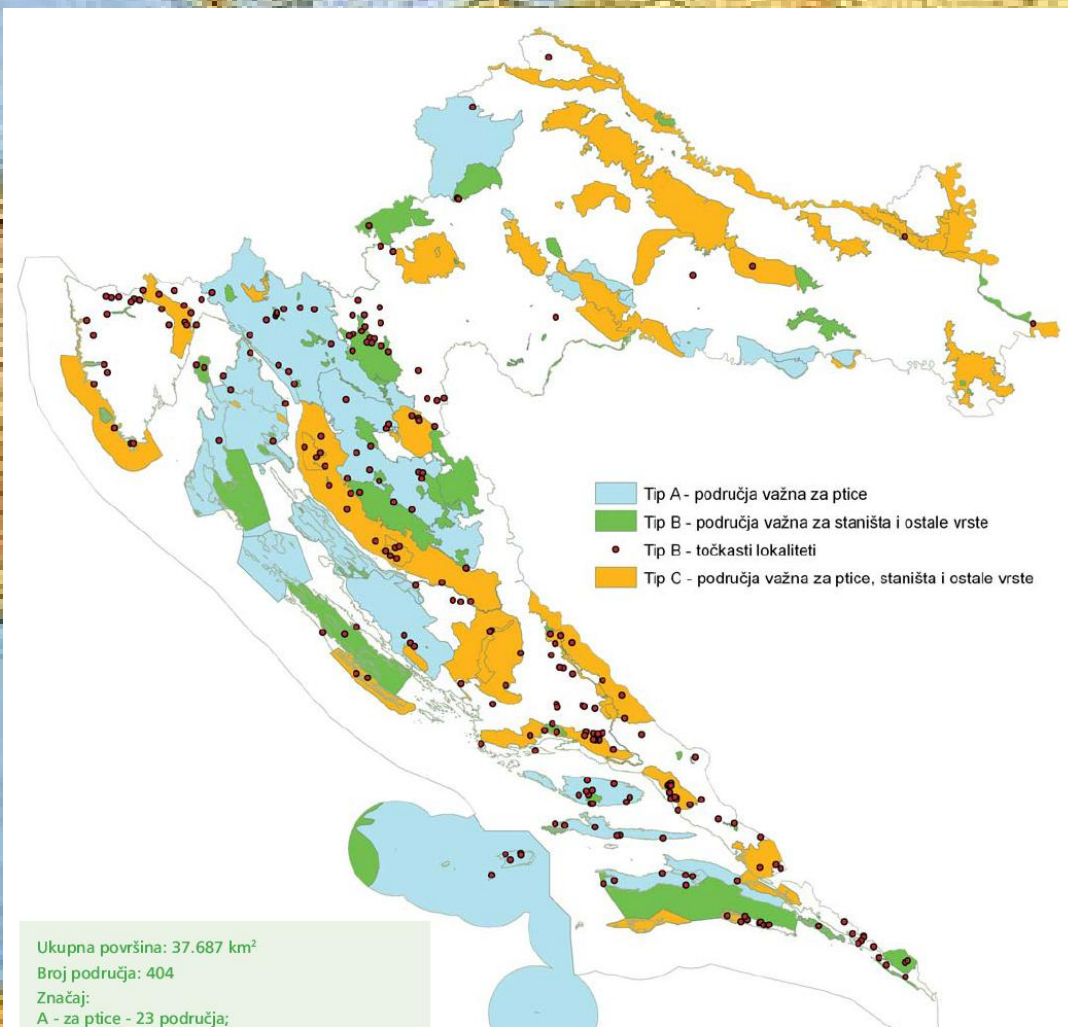


Permanent
Occasional
Single Observation

The Emerald Network



Emerald Network in Croatia



Thanks for your attention

