PARKS AND THEIR LEGAL BACKGROUND IN SLOVENIA



Ministry of the Environment, Spatial Planning, Slovenia

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State of Biodiversity in Slovenia

Country	/ :	NBI:

Slovakia	0,589
Slovenia	0,558
Greece	0,554
Italy	0,512
Portugal	0,511
Spain	0,486
Chezc Republic	0,498
Austria	0,469
France	0,423
Germany	0,365

UNEP-WCMC, 2001

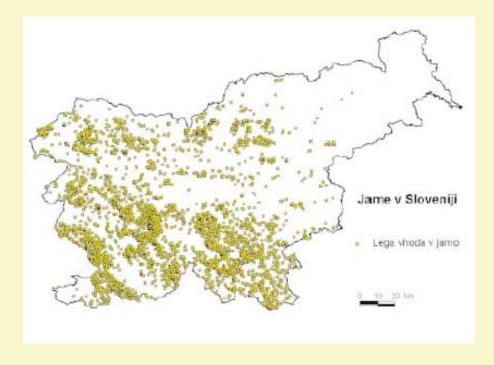
State of Biodiversity in Slovenia

about 850 narrow endemic species known



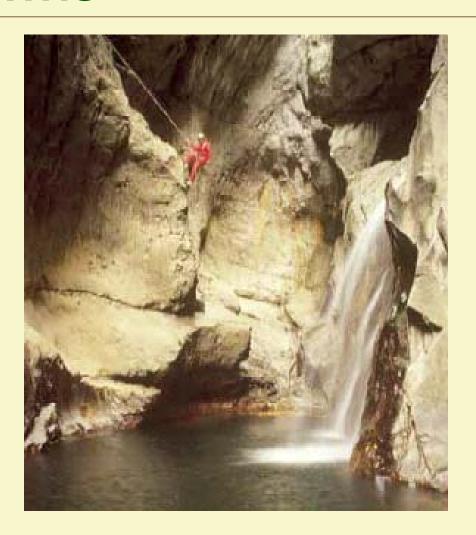
Karst in Slovenia

Karst covers
42% of
Slovenia, over
8,000 known
underground
caves



Škocjanske jame - Regional park - UNESCO WHS





State of Biodiversity in Slovenia

high populations specialised, EU wide threatened forest species (e.g. brown bear, lynx, ural owl, capercaillie)



Legislation and its Positive Effects on Nature Conservation

New legislation:

- Nature Conservation Act,
- Decrees on Protection of Endangered Animal and Plant Species
- Decree on Ecologically Important Areas
- Decree on Natura 2000
- Cave Protection Act
- And some other over 50 pieces of legislation

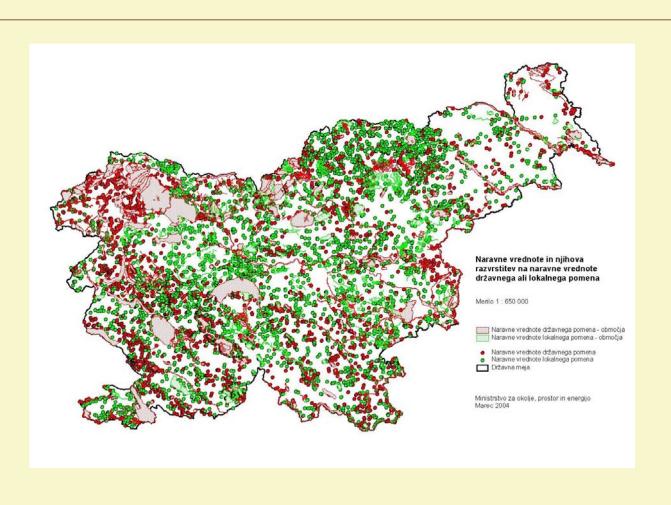
New Programme policies

- National Environmental Action Plan,
- Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia
- Natura 2000 Management Programme

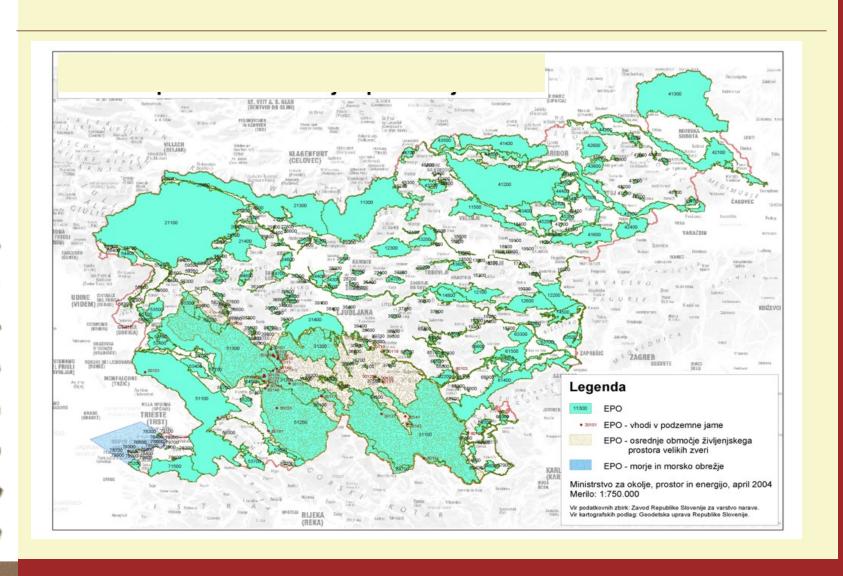
Incorporation into other sectors

(agriculture, forestry, water management, tourism, spacial planing ...)

Natural Values

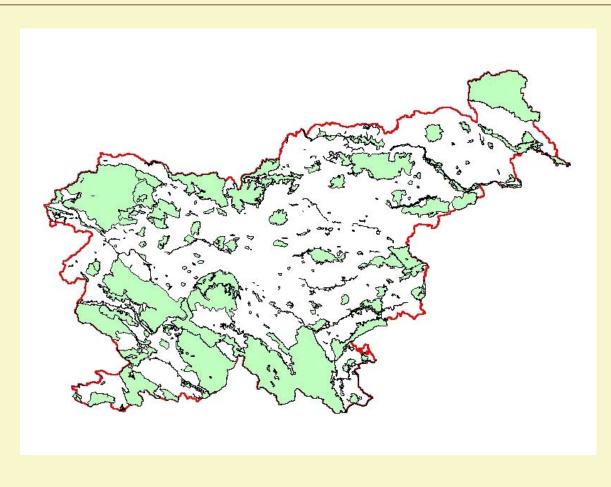


Ecologically Important Areas

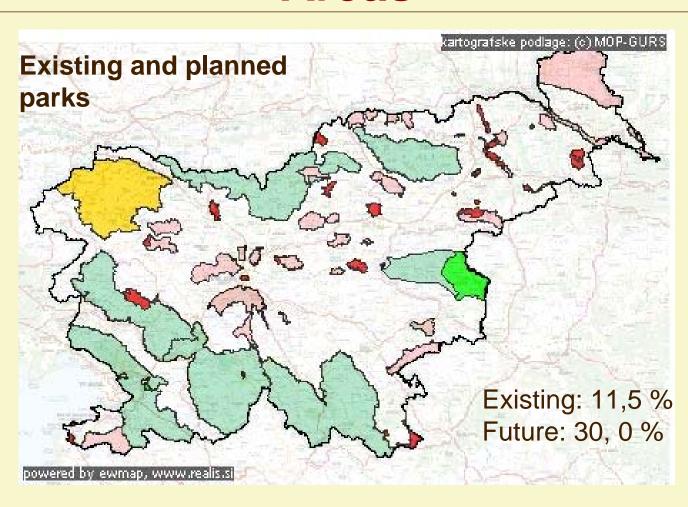


Natura 2000 in Slovenia

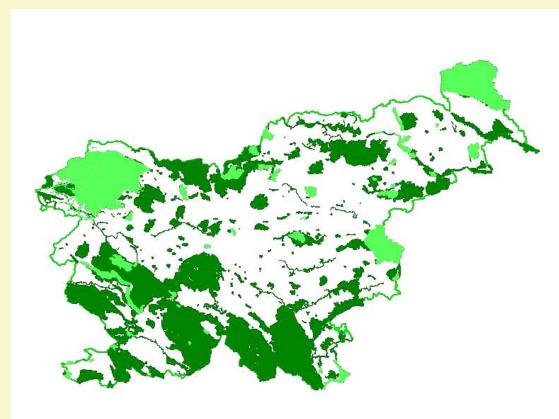
Total 286 Sites, 35,5 %



Existing and Future ProtectedAreas



Existing Protected Areas and Natura 2000



Existing parks = 25 % Natura 2000

The Purpose of Protected Areas

- preserve larger areas with forest, freshwater and extensive agricultural habitats important for biodiversity
- establish eco corridors (Dinaric/Alps!)
- support sustainable development
- raise public awarnes
- benefit local economy

Potected Areas &The Role of Management

- Special legislation for Protected Areas (requirements, regimes...)
- Management plans for larger PAs
- The purpose of management plans (components, influence on sustainable development/protection of natural resources)
- Procedure of adoption (governmental sectors, local communities, wider public)
- Monitoring/indicators (RAPPAM...)

Protected Areas&Challenges

- Problems and shortcomings
- ⇒ The role of PAs in Economic Depression (states regulations&interventions)
- Sustainable Development and protection of Natural Resources (Energy, Food, Water)
- ☆ Climate change & PAs

Climate Change Threats & Protected Areas

- ☆ need for coherent network
- * responsible management
- mitigation and adaptation

PROTECTED AREAS - TOMORROW

- Challenges answers and reactions
- Are/shall we enough strong and influential???
- ★ Are there other ways? Yes, of course! One of they is well explained in Darwin's " On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection"

