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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Group of Specialists on the European Diploma for Protected Areas

Council of Europe, Palais, Room 14
2-3 March 2023

COMPILATION OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE 2022 ANNUAL REPORTS

Document prepared by
the Secretariat of the Bern Convention

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**Areas in red did not submit an annual report*

Areas in blue below were not concerned by submission of an annual report for 2022:

38. Russian Federation - Oka National Biosphere Reserve

39. Russian Federation - Teberda National Biosphere Reserve

42. Belarus - Berezinsky State Biosphere Reserve

46. Belarus - Belovezhskaya Pushcha National Park

52. Russian Federation - Kostomuksha Strict Nature Reserve

53. Russian Federation - Tsentralno-Chernozemny Biosphere Reserve

Name of the awarded area	**1. Belgium, Hautes Fagnes Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	29.03.66 / 28.03.2021 (extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2011)9	1) pursue the restoration of the peatland areas using the new techniques developed under the European Union's LIFE programme; The major peatland restoration project launched in 2021 in the Grande Fange continued in the spring of 2022, for a total of approximately 28 ha of degraded peatland restored, bringing the total of peatlands restored in the Hautes-Fagnes to 308 ha. The project concerning the cultivation of Cranberry and Andromeda cuttings, trialed in 2021 was extended to new areas in 2022. New replanting will be conduced in 2023	Yellow
		2) continue to acquire privately owned plots of land inside the reserve and classify those of significant ecological value as publicly owned nature reserves; The acquisition of private land reported in 2021 should be finalized soon by the government.	Yellow
		3) continue to raise awareness of the nature reserve's European significance among local inhabitants, peripheral municipalities and decision makers; A local media launched in 2022 a tv series on the Park distributed in all the municipalities around the natural reserve.	Yellow
		4) continue and intensify the efforts to safeguard the black grouse population in co-operation with the relevant European partners; Sweden allowed the Park to capture 35 Black Grouse in 2022 and 2023. No mortality was observed during capture, transport or release. 16 individuals were provided with a GPS transmitter. The mortality rate following the release seems lower than other years, but many failed transmitters limit the accuracy of our data The monitoring of the arenas was improved by a new remote controllable camera.	Yellow

		4 tracked females have nested. The bird of 11 chicks was documented. A structure of the aviary retention has been built, ready to accommodate Black Grouse. Care and feeding protocols are being developed.	
		5) ensure the sustainability of the measures taken under the LIFE Programme, which have had a very positive effect by providing the reserve with a guarantee of sufficient financial and human resources. No updates since 2021 reported.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) finalise, by 2015, the updated management plan for the reserve as a whole and provide the human resources necessary to this end. The habitat cartography is being digitalized and encoded. This will allow to elaborate management plans for the sectors of the Park which still don't have one	Yellow
	Achievements	- 28 ha of degraded peatland restored; - a local media launched in 2022 a tv series on the Park distributed in all the municipalities around the natural reserve which increases local population awareness; - 35 Black Grouse released in 2022. A structure of the aviary retention has been built.	
	Shortcomings	Lack of workforce; Lack of financial resources to maintain/renew the visitor's infrastructure	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	A visit was conducted to a national park in Poland (Lasy Panstwowe) where introduction efforts over a period of 5 years restored a population of at least thirty black grouse and established of a breeding center.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information included		
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the condition and recommendations and encourages the park management to strengthen the efforts to update the management plan for the reserve as soon as possible. The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.		

Name of the awarded area	**2. France** **Camargue National Reserve**	**Date of the award/renewal of the European Diploma**	29.03.1966 / 28.03.2021 (Extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2011)5	1) study the possibility of reviving co-operation with other deltaic sites that have been awarded the European Diploma (such as the Doñana National Park in Spain or the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve in Romania);	Red
		2) grant sufficient additional resources, both financial and human, in particular with a view to the future setting up of a perimeter of protection as laid down in the law of 10 July 1976 on nature conservation, so as to guarantee management, surveillance and scientific monitoring of the reserve;	Yellow
		3) ensure the strict application of limits to the discharge of agricultural water into the reserve, particularly into the Vaccarès lagoon, and pursue co-operation with rice growers in accordance with sustainable development principles, as well as to ensure the implementation of the five-year action programme as agreed by the different stakeholders;	Yellow
		4) initiate studies for the biological control of invasive species, including plant species such as *Jussiaea repens* (*Ludwigia peploides*) or *Baccharis halimifolia*, and provide the resources needed for their mechanical or manual control;	Green
		5) give a higher profile to the European Diploma and the work of the Council of Europe, particularly in information provided at public reception points and in leaflets on the Camargue National Reserve;	Green
		6) control the number of visitors at the periphery of the reserve;	Green

		7) prepare a plan for adaptation to climate change, including the rise in sea level.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions	1) guarantee the implementation of the management plan for 2011-2016.	Green
	Achievements	The new funds allocated for the management of the Reserve, although insufficient, have increased substantially. Of special importance seem the allocation of state funds for the urgent action needed at the Vaccarès lagoon, which will have a global effect for the conservation f the entire protected area.	
	Shortcomings	The pollution of the system due to the peripheral agricultural activity seems the most serious challenge for the conservation of the area. Levels of pollutants should be followed in bird species using the system both for feeding and breeding, as has been done recently at Doñana National Park, thanks to funding coming from the Organismo Autónomo Parques Nacionales. The financing of the Reserve continues to be insufficient	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	In any extend. The information provided on this item is exactly the same as the one of the 2021 report.		
Conclusions and action suggested	1) Concerning the implementation of the management plan for 2011-2016, the management body decision to extend the validity of the current management plan until 2028 seems excessive. That would mean that the MN will be valid for more than 15 years without revision, or only partial revisions. This is well over the most usual period of validity of MP, which is between 5-10 years in most of the cases. I would recommend setting up a full revision of the MP before 2025.		

No report received

Name of the awarded area	**3. United Kingdom** **Peak District National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	29.06.1966 / 28.03.2021 (Extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2011)11**	1) secure and enhance the management of existing important key conservation habitats in farmland, especially hay meadows, wetlands, limestone dales and remaining areas of lead mine rakes, particularly through advice and brokerage of agri-environment schemes in conjunction with appropriate partner organisations;	Red Yellow Green
		2) halt and reverse the past degradation of heather moorland and blanket bog through moorland management plans, agri-environment schemes and with help from the Moors for the Future Partnership;	Red Yellow Green
		3) step up measures to address the decline in breeding populations of priority bird species, particularly lapwing, curlew and snipe on farmland;	Red Yellow Green
		4) negotiate agreements to secure appropriate management of ancient and semi-natural woodland sites;	Red Yellow Green
		5) implement with partners programmes to achieve the targets and objectives set out in the Peak District Biodiversity Action Plan, 2011-2020;	Red Yellow Green
		6) maintain at least 95% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) land in favourable or recovering condition on land owned by the National Park Authority; in addition, implement measures on authority-owned land to maximise its contribution to nature conservation and cultural heritage objectives;	Red Yellow Green

		7) carry out conservation and community work at a landscape scale through an integrated area-based management approach;	Red Yellow Green
		8) implement the Cultural Heritage Strategy for the national park and continue to work with partner organisations, local communities and English Heritage to achieve targets;	Red Yellow Green
		9) continue to provide encouragement to small-scale economic schemes linking conservation of the environment of the Peak District to economic benefit;	Red Yellow Green
		10) only authorise extensions of existing mineral quarries to meet essential national needs, for example, if the minerals are not available elsewhere or are needed to provide traditional building materials in the park; seek restoration of mineral quarries to enhance the natural and cultural heritage of the national park;	Red Yellow Green
		11) continue to develop tourism activities in a way that protects and enhances both the interests of the community and the environment and supports the local economy; ensure that the National Park Authority meets the requirements of an application for the European Charter for Sustainable Tourism; increase the proportion of visitors using sustainable methods of travel.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions	1) complete the review of the national park management plan and continue implementation of the plans and strategies it contains.	Red Yellow Green
	Achievements		

	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?		
Conclusions and action suggested		

Name of the awarded area	**4. Austria** **Krimml Waterfalls Nature Site**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	27.10.1967 / 27.10.2027
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2022)2	1) review and, where necessary, improve the regulations of the protected area in order to maintain the protection status, and devote a part of the next management plan (2024 onwards) of the Hohe Tauern National Park to the Krimml Waterfalls, detailing the measures implemented to meet the recommendations attached to the renewal; consider applying for the extension of the European Diploma to the Hohe Tauern National Park;	Red
		2) continue to take appropriate measures in order to preserve the natural beauty of this impressive natural phenomenon for future generations; monitor the potential impact of climate change on the ecosystem, and its fauna and flora; seek for appropriate measures to mitigate flash floods in case of heavy rainfalls;	Yellow
		3) keep on avoiding impacts on the high aesthetic quality of the landscape surrounding the Krimml Waterfalls, not in the least in the areas around “Wasserfallboden” and “Schönangerl”;	Yellow
		4) continue to maintain great vigilance regarding infrastructural developments close to the falls, e.g. installations or extension of shops, as well as medical care and new touristic activities that are not compatible with the naturalness of the area;	Yellow
		5) continue to pay close attention to potential path erosion; and make sure that visitors only use the existing paths;	Yellow

		6) maintain and further strengthen the co-operation with local stakeholders, especially landowners, the municipality, the Austrian Alpine Association (ÖAV), tourism operators and associations;	Yellow
		7) further pursue scientific research and secure funding for studies on fauna and flora within the European Diploma holding area, focussing on recurrent monitoring of relevant taxonomic groups in order to evaluate possible effects of changing environmental drivers such as flooding regime, climate change, invasive pathogens, invasive alien species; pay special attention to monitor and manage damaging bark beetles, e.g. *Ips typographus* (European spruce-bark beetle, Buchdrucker);	Red
		8) make use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures, and explain the relevance of the Diploma wherever appropriate, in particular in the visitors' centres and on the website.	Green
	Conditions		
	Achievements	None from the information provided	
	Shortcomings	When the manager says "There is actually not an impact of climate change on the site", he/she should consider that impact of climate change is global and is affecting and will affect also this site. Measures to avoid impact of flooding in case of heavy rains seems very advisable in a mountainous place with high number of visitors, but it doesn't seems they are being implemented	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	None from the information provided		

Conclusions and action suggested	The report should be much more informative to better evaluate the chages, dangers and achievements of the managerial activity in the area. Information on the biodiversity of the area should be urgently improved, particularly on indicator species of fauna –amphibious, birds and butterflies, among others- and flora.

Name of the awarded area	**5. Germany LÜNEBURG HEATH NATURE RESERVE**	**Date of the award/renewal of the European Diploma**	27.10.1967 / 25.10.2022
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2012)5**	1) pursue a reduction, or at least a limitation to no more than the current amount, of the concession of ground-water extraction and co-ordinate the ground-water extraction for irrigation on farmland technically and quantitatively with the activities and infrastructures of Wasserwerke Hamburg; carry out additional studies and monitoring in order to collect more information about the influences of all kinds of water extraction on species and ecosystems; and simulation modelling should be undertaken for all factors possibly influencing the groundwater level, the soil, the streams, the different types of vegetation including forests, the biotopes of red-list-species, and the natural dynamic of the whole ecosystem;	Yellow
		2) pursue political recognition of the VNP's Lüneburger Heide Nature Reserve (NLH) and increase the public funding to the same level as that provided to Federal Nature Parks;	Red
		3) reconsider the ongoing practice of agricultural funding and pursue recognition of all types of heathland cultivation and all heathland restoration activities as a kind of 'green land cultivation' with the same amount of funding, especially during the EU-funding period 2013-2020;	Yellow
		4) pursue the continuation of funding for the rearing of the "Heidschnucke" (Heathland sheep) by Lower Saxony and the Federal Republic and recognise the "Dülmener Pferde" (Heathland horses) as worthy of subsidy by the rear-premium of Lower Saxony;	Yellow

		5) develop a concept for connecting the large heathlands areas east and west of Wilsede by an ecological corridor;	Yellow
		6) pursue restoration of streams, their associated wetland biotopes and their buffer strips;	Yellow
		7) reduce areas with cultivation of energy-crops to a level that does not affect the nature reserve's flora, fauna, groundwater and the scenic attractions;	Red
		8) continue ecological forest management and convert mono-croppings of spruce into mixed forests including oak (Quercus spp.);	Yellow
		9) ensure that existing scientific data are included and respected in regional planning processes and also ensure that negative impacts on the nature reserve from outside the area's boundary are prevented; before licensing a wind farm, or any other project in the neighbourhood of the reserve, carry out sufficient and detailed studies taking into account the formulated VNP recommendations;	Red
		10) complete the database of Lower Saxony concerning FFH-Species so that all species existing in the reserve are listed and considered in regional, national and federal planning procedures;	Red
		11) create suitable ecological corridors between the nature reserve and the black grouse biotopes outside the reserve without endangering infrastructures such as like wind turbines;	Red
		12) realise the concept of buffer zone areas with a high protection status in the neighbouring areas of the nature reserve;	Red

		13) establish a corps of rangers (Naturwacht).	Red
	Conditions		
	Achievements	There have been advances in the substitution/control of planted tree species	
	Shortcomings	The situation seems quite the same as in previous years, with no significant advances in the most problematic issues, such as the staff, funding, pressures from the surrounding areas, etc	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	Problems continue in the area with no solutions in sight at the short term. On the other hand the work of the VNP in the management of the area is quite remarkable, considering the numerous constrains and limitation the area has to face.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	It seems there have been not any improvement since last report concerning visibility of the European Diploma		
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**6. Sweden** **Muddus National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	27.10.1967 / 27.10.2022
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2012)2	1) provide sufficient financial and human resources, including field staff, to the new "Laponiatjouttjudus" (management board) in order to implement the new management plan and ensure a smooth transition from the former county management structure to the new board; and provide as soon as possible an English translation of the management plan;	Green
		2) continue the predators' inventories and use the results in order to help conserve the exceptional predator populations while allowing the Sami population to continue their traditional reindeer herding activities;	Yellow
		3) establish a centralised research database linked to a GIS for the whole Laponia area and make the results of the research widely available for scientist and visitors;	Yellow
		4) continue the monitoring of the fire areas including the natural regeneration processes and design a programme to monitor the effects of climatic change;	Yellow
		5) assess the visitor flows and their impact both within and outside the park (ecological and economic impact);	Yellow
		6) consider linking the Muddus National Park with the Sarek and Padjelanta National Parks and other conservation areas so that the Laponia World Heritage Site becomes a single European Diploma site;	Red
		7) reflect on the use of the different national and international designations for the area; organise a workshop with the relevant international organisations (e.g. Council of Europe, World Heritage	Red

		Convention, Ramsar Convention and National Park Service) with a view to harmonising the reporting and monitoring requirements and the respective perimeters.	
	Conditions		
	Achievements	The management body consider the staff sufficient to operate succesfully	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No news on that point		
Conclusions and action suggested	The report mirrows the 2021 one in most of its aspects. The staff responsible for its fulfilment should be more accurate, and provide precise and updated information, and answer precisely to the recommendations to evaluate properly the report.		

Name of the awarded area	**7. Sweden** **Sarek and Padjelanta National Parks**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	27.10.1967 / 27.10.2022
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations CM/ResDip(2012)3**	1) provide sufficient financial and human resources, including field staff, to the "Laponiatjouttjudus" (management board) in order to implement the new management plan and ensure a smooth transition from the former county management structure to the new board; and provide as soon as possible an English translation of the management plan;	Green
		2) continue the predators' inventories and use the results in order to help conserve the exceptional predator populations while allowing the Sami population to continue their traditional reindeer herding activities;	Yellow
		3) establish a centralised research database linked to a GIS for the whole Laponia area and make the results of the research widely available for scientist and visitors;	Yellow
		4) closely monitor the use of snowmobile, motor boats and other off-road vehicles, particularly in view of controlling illegal hunting and fishing;	Yellow
		5) set up a system for estimating the number of visitors, their profile and distribution over the year and initiate a research programme on the long-term impact of the different human activities (e.g. reindeer herding, fishing and tourism) on the landscape, and design a programme to monitor the effects of the climatic change;	Yellow
		6) build and equip as soon as possible the visitor information centre in StoraSjöfallet for the Laponia World Heritage site and provide specific information on the different National Parks; establish a network of smaller information points at strategic entrances	Green

		into the parks and communicate about the different categories of international designations;	
		7) consider linking the Sarek and Padjelanta National Parks with the Muddus National Park and other conservation areas so that the Laponia World Heritage Site becomes a single European Diploma site;	Red
		8) reflect on the use of the different national and international designations for the area; organise a workshop with the relevant international organisations (e.g. Council of Europe, World Heritage Convention, Ramsar Convention, and National Park Service) with a view to harmonising the reporting and monitoring requirements and the respective perimeters.	Red
	Conditions		
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings	There is an evident need to update both the recommendations and the information provided in both of the two Sweden NP evaluated (Muddus and Sarek/Padelanta) which is coincident for both spaces and from year to year. It is hard to evaluate advances in a recommendation if only general opinions or considerations are provided, which besides are repeated year after year. It would be much better to provide shorter but more precise information, for example, in the annual number of visitors and the means used to evaluate them, or in the indices and methodology used to census some species like bird and mammal predators. From the information provided it seems that funding is not stable enough to allow long term monitoring, research and management of the Sweden areas. Financial stability is a must for performing correct management in a protected area.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			

To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information provided
Conclusions and action suggested	Urgently update both the questionnaire and the recommendations, and the information provided, especially considering the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic in the general performance and functioning of protected areas in the whole world.

Name of the awarded area	**8. Switzerland** **Swiss National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	27.10.1967 / 27.10.2032
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2022)6	1) activate all players at federal, cantonal and local level to remediate to the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) pollution from the Spöl river (total clean up);	Yellow
		2) continue activities to enlarge the buffer zone of the Swiss National Park in the municipalities Zernez, S-chanf and Scuol; the extension of the buffer zone will in turn mitigate the effects of climate change on the reserve;	Red
		3) continue to raise awareness among local inhabitants, municipalities and visitors, of the presence of large carnivores, support sheep-breeders in applying preventive measures, and work in close co-operation with the Hunting and Fishing Department of the county of Graubünden;	Yellow
		4) while keeping traditional monitoring in good condition, further develop and financially secure research focusing on actual challenges (e. g. influence of Il Fuorn road traffic, visitors, neophytes, natural calamities, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) pollution, noise landscape) and issues to support management decisions;	Yellow
		5) continue the co-operation with the neighbouring Stelvio National Park at operational level and seek for possibilities to establish strategic cooperation at the level of both management authorities;	Yellow
		6) include the Macun area to the European Diploma and consider including the remaining part of the Biosphere Reserve;	Red
		7) give more visibility to and use more regularly the European Diploma logo on publications and appropriate infrastructures.	Yellow

	Conditions	
	Achievements	
	Shortcomings	Recommendation 4: more information is needed to evaluate advances Recommendation 7: none or confuse information provided
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No useful information provided	
Conclusions and action suggested	Make an effort to provide more precise and targeted information in the forthcoming reports, in order to let the evaluator in charge carry out a more sound and informed appraisal.	

Name of the awarded area	**9. Italy** **Abruzzo, Lazio e Molise National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	27.10.1967 / 26.11.2022
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2012)10**	1) begin implementation of the PATOM action plan for the protection of the bear population as soon as possible, facilitated by the administration of the PNALM;	Yellow
		2) continue discussions on the inclusion within the diploma-holding area of the sectors adjacent to the PNALM deemed to be of major biological interest for large carnivores, especially the brown bears and wolves;	Red
		3) complete the preparation of the economic and social development plan by the end of 2012, as scheduled by the PNALM administration, with a view to its early implementation;	Red
		4) substantially increase the human and financial resources earmarked for scientific activities in the PNALM and tailor them to the complex problems which the Park will be facing over the next few years; ensure that its general capacities are such that it can carry out its conservation and monitoring assignments appropriately;	Yellow
		5) consider the possibility of instructing all technical personnel to record any violations of the PNALM regulations;	Red
		6) launch discussions on the need for controlled management of red deer, linking this to improving the state of conservation of the chamois population;	Red
		7) make a special effort to support rural tourism activities around the PNALM periphery;	Green
		8) launch discussions with local mayors on the issue of stock and wildlife feeding.	Red

	Conditions	1) that the PNALM National Park management plan be finally adopted within a maximum period of one year, i.e. before the meeting of the Group of Specialists in 2013;	Yellow
		2) that strenuous efforts be taken so that: a) in pursuance of Italy's Framework Law on Protected Areas, peripheral zones are created on the territories of the Abruzzi and Molise regions by the end of 2013, and that regulations on hunting, which take account of the need to minimise disturbance to bears during the autumn, are introduced in these zones and applied with effect from, at the latest, the 2013-2014 hunting season; b) the regulations prohibiting livestock farming within zone A of the National Park are applied absolutely and without delay, and that local elected representatives are made aware of this matter; c) consultation begins without delay with the municipal authorities of the National Park municipalities on physical closure of those access routes to the diploma-holding area which are most critical from the viewpoint of the conservation of large animals; this consultation should lead to closure arrangements and appropriate regulations, taking account of the rights of local third parties, being adopted by the end of 2013;	Green
	Achievements	Significant advances in the preparation and approval of the management plan Significant advances in the research funds available The monitoring of the fauna and flora, particularly species with indicator value –endemic species, amphibians, butterflies, golden eagle, etc- and the bear population seems to be adequate and comprehensive	

	Shortcomings	d) Lack of information concerning *the regulations prohibiting livestock farming within zone A of the National Park are applied absolutely and without delay, and that local elected representatives are made aware of this matter*;
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The park seems to face with accuracy seriously the problem of the alien invasive species The natural rewilding of the otter is of great importance, and an indicator of the good state of conservation of the park It is worth noting the relevance that the park gives to the scientific research The projected increase of the strict reserve areas, which will growth from the current4400 ha to more than 14.000 is rather significant The presence of bears, including nursing females in the periphery of the park is significant of the good state of the population, but at the same time the expansion of the species well beyond the protected area is a challenge for the conservation of the species and the dealing of the conflicts which will arise in the near future The annual report is comprehensive and informative, congratulations to the director of the park and its team	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information afforded	
Conclusions and action suggested	In general terms, the annual report can be qualified as excellent, comprehensive and full of sound information, answering precisely the conditions and recommendations addressed to the management body.	

Name of the awarded area	**10. Germany Wollmatinger Ried Untersee-Gnadensee Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	29.11.1968 / 28.11.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)1	1) in co-operation with the Swiss authorities, assess the possibilities to harmonise the regulations for the protection of nature on both shores and to extend the Wollmatinger Ried Untersee-Gnadensee Nature Reserve to the State border in order to enlarge the water zone, which is especially important during low water periods in winter;	Red
		2) pursue the efforts to improve the connections between protected sites in the hinterland and the Wollmatinger Ried Untersee-Gnadensee Nature Reserve in connection with the extension of the trunk road B33, including the enlargement and/or adaptation of the nature reserve's boundaries; compensation measures should be continued, and the construction has to be carried out with the least impact for the protected area;	Bvbjt g Yellow
		3) end fishery in the most sensitive areas, mainly Schläuche and southern Hegne Bay, under the provisions of the bilateral treaty between Germany and Switzerland, with the aim to improve the quality of this area as a breeding ground, wintering place and moulting area;	Red
		4) abandon the still existing cycle path between the B33 road and the protected area boundaries, which is only used by a limited number of cyclists, and include the path into the Wollmatinger Ried Untersee-Gnadensee Nature Reserve to enable more efficient control of the visitors by bike;	Red

		5) reduce or stop disturbances to the protected area caused by leisure activities and sports through awareness raising and dissemination of information to boat rental companies, and to hot-air balloon and Zeppelin tour operators;	Yellow
		6) strictly consider the boundaries of the protected area, their potential for extension and the need for sufficient buffer zones to meet the objectives of the protected areas when examining the further extension of building areas in the communities concerned.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) prepare a study on the legal possibilities of enlarging the strict core zones of the Wollmatinger Ried Untersee-Gnadensee Nature Reserve and report to the Secretariat of the Bern Convention by 2024;	Yellow
		2) reject any proposals or plans aiming to eliminate naturally formed barriers such as the *Schnegglisand* and silting areas and to enable undisturbed natural processes without human intervention in a larger area, except in cases of public interest, for example flood protection;	Yellow
		3) draft and adopt a management plan meeting the provisions and objectives of the European Diploma for Protected Areas and addressing the recommendations attached to the renewal of the diploma by 2022;	Yellow
	Achievements	The scientific and technical information needed for the drafting of the management plan seem to be ready and updated	
	Shortcomings	Recommendation 6: despite the potential effects of the urban development have been detected and described, no action has been adopted to prevent the threat to interesting habitats and the impact of added disturbances to the area	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	There is a call to the Council of Europe for a *corresponding extension of the deadline for the submission of the new management plan,* which seems reasonable considering the advances observed in its implementation		
To what extend the visibility of the	No information included		

European Diploma has been improved?	
Conclusions and action suggested	It seems there is a need to advance steadily towards the implementation of the management plan, which should define buffer zones for the area to protect it from active peripheral urban development, eutro- and anthropication.

Name of the awarded area	**11. Netherlands Boschplaat Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	02.07.1970 / 30.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)2	1) communicate the final version of the "Vision for De Boschplaat" to the Council of Europe, together with information about the revised management plan for the diploma-holding and Natura 2000 area, by December 2022;	Yellow
		2) review annually the grazing in De Groede, and adjust its intensity and the boundaries of grazing areas as necessary so as to retain the biodiversity value of this section of De Boschplaat Nature Reserve;	Green
		3) assess the requirements for additional financial resources to undertake targeted and time-limited research, monitoring and educational activities;	Yellow
		4) devise a strategy for the management and control (or eradication) of invasive alien species on De Boschplaat to be included in the future management plan;	Yellow
		5) maintain contact with all agencies involved in marine accident prevention and, if an incident does occur, with agencies involved in the minimisation of the effects of the accident on De Boschplaat;	Green
		6) review the information available to both Dutch and international visitors, stressing and demonstrating the conservation and heritage importance of De Boschplaat.	Yellow
	Conditions		
	Achievements	The approach adopted to establish the grazing pressure of cattle on the area, involving both scientists and the farmers, seems the most adequate	

	Shortcomings	Recommendation 4: the report says that *in 2022 a student made an investigation of all the invasive species and their locations on Terschelling, including the Boschplaat. He also described ways to eliminate them. Staatsbosbeheer will submit this plan to the national nature restoration funds.* A preliminary study prepared by a student do not seem the most adequate tool to face the problem of invasive species, even less to use it as an official application for specific funds. A much more comprehensive and scientifically-sound approach should be adopted to confront the problem of Invasive Alien Species in wetlands The consideration of the annual lost of beach due to marine erosion as a natural phenomenon, thus not deserving special attention, do not seem appropriate, even not considering the effect of rising sea level due to climate change, thus of anthropic origin. If the beach and sand dunes are to be preserved, some actions should be considered and probably adopted
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The careful use of the cattle as a management tool of the sand and dune vegetation, taking into account the breeding season of nesting birds, is outstanding and seems a remarkable management success.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information provided	
Conclusions and action suggested	If *every year the Boschplaat is getting 50-100 meters shorter*, some actions might be adopted, or the area would increasingly be endangered	

<table>
<tr><td>Name of the awarded area</td><td colspan="2">12. Germany
Siebengebirge Nature Rerserve</td><td>Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma</td><td>22.09.1971 / 21.09.2021 (Extended until 2024)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="10">To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?</td><td rowspan="8">Recommendations
CM/ResDip(2011)10</td><td>1) in case of changes in the management of the area, the leading role of the VVS (Verschönerungsverein für das Siebengebirge), whose work to date has been fully satisfactory in the eyes of the Council of Europe, should be maintained;</td><td>Green</td></tr>
<tr><td>2) develop a new financial plan together with local communities and the Rhein-Sieg-District;</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>3) continue the provision of financial support by the North Rhine Westphalia government;</td><td>Green</td></tr>
<tr><td>4) maintain great vigilance regarding the possible construction of new roads;</td><td>Green</td></tr>
<tr><td>5) minimise disturbance caused by traffic on all roads crossing the Siebengebirge area and consider the setting up of a system of public transport for visitors;</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>6) continue investigating the possibility of extending the wilderness area so as to guarantee the preservation of the natural beauty, features, resources and biodiversity of the Siebengebirge as a protected area;</td><td>Green</td></tr>
<tr><td>7) encourage the continuation and extension of scientific research.</td><td>Green</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conditions</td><td>1) to draw up a management plan within three years in order to guarantee the preservation of the reserve and its cohesion within the larger area of the nature park.</td><td>Green</td></tr>
<tr><td>Achievements</td><td colspan="2">C1 & R1 & R3 & R4 & R6 & R7: Realized.
R2: In progress; no changes compared to last year.
R5: In progress; two pollards will be installed at different entrances to the Drachenfels road in order to block illegal driving.
R6: Wilderness area was extended by another 50 hectares.</td></tr>
</table>

	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	Visitor numbers and pressure on the nature reserve have increased overall due to the pandemic. For the benefit of the Nature Reserve, the VVS aims to think of measures to upgrade other parts of the area and render them attractive. They consider it as their task to intensify efforts to decentralize the influx of visitors, manage visitor flows and create alternative attractions.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No change. The European Diploma Award will continue to be used in all public relations activities of the VVS (e.g. VVS homepage, publications, leaflets, excursions, press releases, etc.).	
Conclusions and action suggested	Good progress in implementing of the conditions and recommendations.	

<table>
<tr><td>Name of the awarded area</td><td colspan="2">13. Germano/Luxembourg Germano-Luxembourg Nature Park;</td><td>Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma</td><td>26.10.73 / 25.10.2028</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?</td><td rowspan="3">Recommendations
CM/ResDip(2020)3</td><td>1) pursue and develop cross-border co-operation and collaboration and explore the best adapted form of transfrontier co-ordination, including the formulation of common mid- and long-term development objectives and the reactivating of an intergovernmental committee, as appropriate;

In 2022 it was agreed to develop a common vision and cross-border goals and concrete projects for the area of the German-Luxembourg Nature Park. Also in 2022, on the basis of the cross-border working group, the participatory process for the development of a suitable administrative structure in the sense of the appropriate reactivation of the interstate committee was initiated.</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>2) ensure that nature conservation management in the Zweckverband Naturpark Südeifel mirrors the practice and performance of the Luxembourg nature parks;

Regional nature conservation stations are planned to be established as per the Rhineland-Palatinate coalition agreement to strengthen and expand nature and species conservation. Currently, a procedure for an official expression of interest is underway.</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>3) make more extensive use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures, and explain the relevance of the diploma wherever appropriate, first of all in the visitors’ centre and on the website.
The logo of the Diploma is showed on the websites of the Our Nature Park, the Mëllerdall Nature & Geopark and Südeifel Naturpark.</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conditions</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

	Achievements	Initial steps undertaken to fully implement Recommendation 1.
	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	In April 2022, the Mëllerdall Nature & Geopark was accepted into the international network of UNESCO Global Geoparks. During the course of 2022, several initiative were launched to raise awareness among the general public.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The logo of the Diploma is showed on the websites of the Our Nature Park, the Mëllerdall Nature & Geopark and Südeifel Naturpark.	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the recommendations.	

Name of the awarded area	**14. France** **Vanoise National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	19.03.1976 / 18.03.2031
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2022)2	1) keep up dialogue with the municipalities of the optimal buffer zone to try to persuade them to join the Park;	Red Yellow Green
		2) closely monitor the management of grazing land in close coordination with the other competent bodies (municipality etc); establish mapping and a database for the medium-and long-term monitoring of pastureland use and livestock grazing densities;	Red Yellow Green
		3) closely monitor projects connected with renewable energy (hydroelectricity, wind power) in the Park and in the optimal buffer zone;	Red Yellow Green
		4) continue monitoring sports activities such as mountaineering, hang-gliding and mountain biking and take the necessary measures to limit their impact on nature and the landscape;	Red Yellow Green
		5) plan, with the relevant authorities, the necessary measures to reduce motor traffic on the roads providing access to the core area of the Park and to reduce the impact of high-altitude car parks;	Red Yellow Green
		6) continue scientific research and biological monitoring; ensure that new counting methods can be reconciled with older results and group scientific research findings in a database that is accessible to researchers and park managers;	Red Yellow Green
		7) pursue and step up transfrontier co-operation with the adjacent Gran Paradiso National Park. Take advantage of the forthcoming anniversaries (100 years of the Gran Paradiso in 2022, 60 years of the Vanoise in 2023) to publicise the achievements of that co-operation;	Red Yellow Green
		8) stop the erosion of park staff and, if possible, take on new workers where necessary;	Red Yellow Green

		9) ensure that the National Park's research programme and activities take account of the effects of climate change on the ecological processes linked to the long-term conservation of the diploma-holding area's European interest. Research efforts should be coordinated with those of the Gran Paradiso and the findings incorporated in the respective management plans;	Red Yellow Green
		10) publicise the European Diploma, make wider use of its logo and promote dialogue between the diploma-holding areas.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions		
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?			
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**15. Turkey** **Kuşcenneti National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	15.03.1976 / 14.03.2021 (Extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2011)6	1) increase the number of staff to meet the increased workload due to the park's enlargement;	Yellow
		2) ensure the natural fluctuations in the lake's water level, including spring flooding and the drying up of the shoreline in summer;	Green
		3) set up a small wardening unit on the southern shore of the lake (in the Koçocay Delta area) to guarantee the protection of the area.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) finalise the revised management plan within one year and commence implementation of all actions and conditions found therein;	Green
		2) submit any development project regarding the lake, its shores and tributaries, or concerning agricultural or industrial facilities, to a rigorous environmental impact study, the conclusions of which should be communicated to the Council of Europe;	Yellow
		3) regularly monitor the breeding bird population of the park, and carry out research on the dynamics of these populations particularly at Sığirci Delta and Koçocay Delta;	Green
		4) continue efforts to control pollution caused by poultry and livestock farming and monitor continually the water quality of the lake and of the streams flowing into it.	Yellow
	Achievements	R1: The number of employees increased by one (forestry engineer).	

		R2: Due to long term monitoring, information is available and the situation is very good. Monitoring is continued. R3: No changes compared to last year's report. C1: Plan is finalized and actions are being implemented. C2: In progress; No changes compared to last year's report. C3: Since 2010 bird population dynamics have been observed and recorded. Monitoring is continued. C 4: In progress; No changes compared to last year's report.
	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	- There is a huge decrease in bird number (Fig.1) from 2013 to 2022, but no explanation or comment on this. Is this alarming or not?!	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information available in the report.	

Name of the awarded area	**16. Germany** **Weltenburger Enge Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	03.03.1978 / 02.03.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)2	1) achieve, as soon as possible, the formal extension of the European Diploma area to 934 hectares, change the name to "Weltenburger Enge, Hirschberg und Altmuehlleiten" and adapt as soon as possible all signposts, brochures, maps and leaflets to the new area. Prepare and adopt, by 2020, an overall management plan in addition to the existing Natura 2000 management plan;	Yellow
		2) assess the effects of wave disturbances, caused by larger boats, on the river bank and on selected and relevant species, especially fish, freshwater molluscs and dragonflies;	Yellow
		3) consider a harmonisation of information boards and a better planning of their distribution across the area and add the European Diploma logo at least to those boards containing information on natural and cultural highlights within the European Diploma area. This includes the information point at the boat landing in Kelheim. Immediately add information about the role of the European Diploma on information boards, at least those at the main access routes;	Yellow
		4) increase and conduct more efficient control of illegal mountain-biking off the official mountain-bike routes;	Yellow
		5) carefully examine the opening of official viewing points taking into consideration the natural value of the specific site, and close down a number of uncontrolled and unsafe spots;	Yellow
		6) put an emphasis on the natural succession of forests and the development of more natural forest reserves in the total area and avoid clear cuts of any size. Minimise commercial exploitation of forests and stop the use of heavy machinery in forestry management. Thoroughly assess any intervention in the	Yellow

		forest around the Befreiungshalle and refrain from any forest management that cannot be considered ecological;	
		7) recognise the need for professional, on-site supervision of the area, including fieldwork by professional and permanent staff, and envisage an increase in capacity of permanent supervision staff;	Yellow
		8) assess the technical possibilities and financial support for restoration of the Klösterl cultural monument.	Red
	Conditions	1) conduct an expertise on legal options to stop or at least regulate disembarking of private boats on the right bank of the Danube between the Weltenburg landing place and river kilometre 2416, and to ban overnight camping and campfires in the whole European Diploma area. Report to the Council of Europe by 2020 at the latest;	Green
		2) extend, wherever ecologically and touristically worthwhile and as soon as possible, the stricter regulations of the decree on the Nature Reserve Hirschberg und Altmuehlleiten to the area of the Nature Reserve Weltenburger Enge to make the rules more comprehensible for visitors and supervision more effective, and to underline the unity of both sites as an ecological entity;	Green
		3) take more responsibility for the preservation of the archaeological monument Keltenwall (Celtic wall) and stop further damage and erosion through visitor management or appropriate installations to limit hiking and mountain-biking on the monument, in co-operation with the government agency for monument conservation;	Yellow
	Achievements	R1 & C2: The merger of the nature reserves has been completed and the new Nature Reserve Ordinance came into force. Essentially, the respective stricter regulations were extended to cover the entire area and reworded where necessary. R3 & R4 & R5 R6 & R7: In progress. C1: According to the new Nature Reserve Ordinance it is now forbidden to camp, stay overnight or make fires in the entire area. Moreover, in the newly introduced core area of the nature reserve, a rule of keeping to roads and tracks will apply in the future. Only areas in the core area that are	

		explicitly marked on the maps appended to the Ordinance may be entered. This means that walking is prohibited on the right bank between the Weltenburg landing place and river kilometre 2416, and also on further parts of the left bank. C3: With the new Nature Reserve Ordinance walking on the southern end of the Celtic wall which is inside the core area, is prohibited. The entire length of the Celtic wall is also marked as unsuitable for cycling. On this basis, in the spring of 2023 there is to be a channelling of visitors with prohibition and information signs, as well as barriers that prevent bicycles from entering. These measures on the Celtic wall will be implemented in agreement with the responsible district archaeologist. The success of the measures will be monitored in the coming years.
	Shortcomings	R2 & R8: No changes compared to last year.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	R1: In addition to the Natura 2000 management plan, a comprehensive Ecological Development Concept for the Danube from 2016 is already on file, which is still considered to be well-founded. Therefore the preparation of a further general management plan is not considered to be a pressing issue at this time. The merger of the nature reserves "Weltenburger Enge" and "Hirschberg und Altmühlleiten" to form the Nature Reserve "Weltenburger Enge, Hirschberg und Altmühlleiten" has been completed and the new Nature Reserve Ordinance came into force. This will probably have a positive impact on all conditions and regulations and beyond. After completion of the procedure for merging the protected areas “Weltenburger Enge und Hirschberg”and “Altmühlleiten”, the administrative agency of the National Natural Monument, which is currently being set up, is responsible for the National Natural Monument and related tasks concerning the directly adjoining nature reserve. So far the positions of director of the administrative agency and head of the environmental education department have been staffed. Additional positions are planned. The new director of the administrative agency of the National Natural Monument takes over the role of contact partner for the European Diploma area. The very experienced nature reserve manager moved to the administrative agency of the National Natural Monument where she has become head of the environmental education unit.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	For the National Natural Monument and for the new Nature Reserve „Weltenburger Enge, Hirschberg und Altmühlleiten“ all information boards and the visitor channelling concept will be updated after conclusion of the protected area procedure and, where necessary, supplemented with information on the role of the European Diploma.	
Conclusions and action suggested	Good progress in implementing most of the conditions and recommendations, especially with the introduction of the new Nature Reserve Ordinance. Of great interest regarding the actual pressure of use in the area will be the expert inspection.	

<table>
<tr><td>Name of the awarded area</td><td colspan="2">17. Greece
Cretan White Mountains National Park (Samaria)</td><td>Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma</td><td>13.09.1979 / 12.09.2029</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="4">Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?</td><td rowspan="5">Recommendations
CM/ResDip(2019)9</td><td>1) proceed as quickly as possible to the signing of the pending presidential decree recognising the new boundaries of the Samaria National Park; adapt accordingly the funding of the management board and the implementation of the management plan; continue the monitoring of species and ecosystems, including in particular the phenomenon of drying pine trees;</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>2) open a certain number of side trails along the main trail for several purposes: a. for mountaineering, b. for scientific research, c. to make some historical buildings or ruins accessible for rehabilitation, and d. to create new emergency paths for rescuing people or combating fires. The access to these newly reopened trails should be prohibited for visitors and strictly regulated;</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>3) design and apply measures to reverse the observed invasion of old olive groves by pine trees next to the village of Samaria;</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>4) preserve the current extent and quality of wilderness, excluding any new roads within the limits of the Samaria National Park, and retain a similar situation as far as possible in the surrounding areas;</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>5) take appropriate measures to facilitate the accessibility of the national park for disabled people up to 2.5 km from the south entrance of the park.</td><td>Yellow</td></tr>
<tr><td>Conditions</td><td colspan="2">None.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Achievements</td><td colspan="2">R1 & R2 & R3: In progress.</td></tr>
</table>

		R4: Following a relevant Ministerial Decision conditions and restrictions for the protection of the roadless area of Lefka Ori were set for a period of 2 years. In particular, in an area of 382,06 km2 covering the largest part of the National Park of Samaria the construction of new roads for motorized vehicles or any other kind of technical intervention, change or alteration of the natural environment, is prohibited. R5: Within three years, a route of approximately 2 km, starting from the southern entrance of the gorge, will be improved in order to become accessible to people with disabilities that require a wheelchair.
	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The "Natural Environment and Climate Change Agency"(NECCA), supervised by the Ministry of Environment and Energy, replaced and integrated all the former Management Bodies of Protected Areas of Greece. The abolishment of the MB of Samaria National Park and its integration as a Management Unit of NECCA took place in March 2022. Since NECCA is a recently formed Organization, the year 2022 can be characterized as a transitional period in which emphasis was placed in the coordination of its local units and the preparation for the next programming period.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No changes compared to last year.	
Conclusions and action suggested	Good progress in implementing most of the conditions and recommendations. One needs to keep an eye on the effects of the transition to another authority (NECCA).	

Name of the awarded area	18. United Kingdom Minsmere Nature Reserve	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	13.09.1979 / 13.09.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)5	1) control, wherever possible, the invasion of bracken with mechanical means, as opposed to the use of herbicides; in cases of restoration of big areas, the use of chemical products should be limited to the minimum possible extent and a careful record of this practice should be kept in order to assess and cope with possible undesirable side effects; specific scientific	Yellow

		research on this issue should be carried out;	
		2) pursue efforts to mitigate the effect of the rise in the sea level; explore the possibility of restoring the lost habitats in other parts of the reserve; envisage compensatory measures; carefully monitor indicative plant and fauna species and duly register and scientifically characterise the changes observed;	Yellow
		3) continue the land purchase policy; in the absence of opportunities to acquire new plots, establish long-term agreements with the land owners of selected areas to improve their contribution to biodiversity conservation and/or restoration;	Yellow
		4) maintain the surveillance of alien species of flora, especially controlling and managing the pirri-pirri bur (*Acaena novae-zelandiae*) and pursue the control of the American mink (*Mustela vison*).	Yellow
	Conditions	1. with regard to the project for a third reactor at the Sizewell nuclear power plant (project Sizewell C), carry out a proper Strategic Environmental Assessment and an Environmental Impact Assessment according to international standards; the results of these assessments should ensure that the construction of the new reactor will not be to the detriment of the Minsmere Nature Reserve;	Yellow
	Achievements	R1 & R2 & R4: In progress.	
	Shortcomings	R3: No appropriate land purchase opportunities.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	C1: !!! The Government announced the decision to approve the application to build Sizewell C. This was despite the Planning Inspector recommending that the application should not be approved and outstanding issues about water supply, which were not covered by any SEA or EIA. RSPB believes that on current evidence the proposal could be to the detriment of the protected sites at Minsmere and beyond and should not proceed. Significant concerns were raised by a number of stakeholders,		

	including the County Council, Natural England, Environment Agency and constituency Member of Parliament.
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No change compared to last year.
Conclusions and action suggested	Good progress in implementing most of the conditions and recommendations. Of great concern is the project for the third reactor at the Sizewell nuclear power plant.

Name of the awarded area	**19. United Kingdom Beinn Eighe National Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	26.05.1983 / 25.05.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations CM/ResDip(2018)19**	1) make a comprehensive mid-term assessment of the implementation of the Beinn Eighe National Nature Reserve Management Plan (2015-2026) in 2020 and revise the relevant parts of the plan as appropriate;	Green
		2) prepare a revised management plan, taking an appropriately long-term view based on adaptation to the effects of climate change, by the end of 2026;	Yellow
		3) ensure the continuance of monitoring of, and research on, the flora and fauna for the conservation of the native species, to derive appropriate performance and conservation indicators, and to assess the effects of climate change;	Yellow
		4) devise and implement with local stakeholders a tourism development strategy and a prioritised action plan so that the infrastructure of facilities can be developed for the benefit of both the national nature reserve and the economic well-being of the people who live in the area;	Yellow
		5) develop further awareness-raising and educational activities on the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly targeting children and youths.	Yellow
	Conditions	None.	
	Achievements	R1: Completed in 2020. R2: A new building is being constructed that will be equipped with a large PV system that will generate its own electricity from renewable sources and helps to achieve the net zero targets. It was also installed an electric car charging station to encourage the use of electric cars.	

		R3: Besides all the other monitoring work this year there was a study into the rare Juniper heath habitat on Beinn Eighe. R4 & R5: In progress.
	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	- Budgets are likely to be significantly reduced in 2023/2024, but this is not yet confirmed!	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information available.	
Conclusions and action suggested	Good progress in implementing of the conditions and recommendations.	

Name of the awarded area	**20. United Kingdom Purbeck Heritage Coast**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	21.06.1984 / 20.06.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)4	1) secure appropriate funding incentives for continuing environmentally friendly management of the landscape;	Red Yellow Green
		2) promote and improve public transportation and more sustainable methods of transport, particularly near the most visited sites;	Red Yellow Green
		3) monitor the number of visitors in order to determine their impact on the environment; a visitor-management strategy should be prepared for the areas with the largest number of visitors in order to avoid any negative impact either on the quality of the recreational experience or on the natural treasures of the Purbeck Heritage Coast;	Red Yellow Green
		4) consider further investments to improve the habitat and landscape connectivity within the Purbeck Heritage Coast;	Red Yellow Green
		5) promote the monitoring of the main species and habitats in the area and encourage partners to co-ordinate efforts and produce high-quality data for the whole diploma-holding area;	Red Yellow Green
		6) Initiate studies focusing on the biological control of invasive alien species occurring in the Purbeck Heritage Coast, particularly the Canada goose and the sika deer, and if deemed necessary, prepare a strategic plan for their control.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions	1) ensure that the terms of the agreement between Dorset County Council and Perenco are strictly adhered to; Perenco should continue to work to the highest standards;	Red Yellow Green

		2) ensure that the enlargement of existing quarries or the opening of new quarries conform to the "exceptions" principle that they should only be permitted if they do not impair the character of the Purbeck Heritage Coast as a result of any one or a combination of the following: – the scale and duration of the project; – the negative impact on the landscape, wildlife and the enjoyment of the area by the public or local communities; - the practical impossibility of achieving satisfactory restoration and aftercare within a period of five years following the cessation of work;	Red Yellow Green
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?			
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**21. United Kingdom** **Fair Isle National Scenic Area**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	23.09.1985 / 21.09.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)6	1) consider a ban on fishing and catching of lobsters within the marine protected area or at least in a scientifically defined area;	Red
		2) consider the inclusion of the marine protected area into the European Diploma site;	Yellow
		3) enhance the housing-related quality of life through appropriate measures, mainly concerning renovation and restoration; take into consideration the peculiar conditions of local businesses and improve working conditions through the installation of appropriate manufacturing locations;	Yellow
		4) give the European Diploma a prominent place at the entrance of or inside the new bird observatory.	Red
	Conditions	1) by 2022, review the 2010-2019 management plan, as was foreseen in 2018, and elaborate a new management plan to secure the continuous development and management of the Fair Isle Scenic Area;	Yellow
		2) consider, in the above-mentioned management plan, the conditions and recommendations of the appraisal report and include specific provisions dedicated to climate change and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term conservation of endemic species and species of birds;	Red
		3) make more extensive use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures and explain the relevance of the diploma wherever useful.	Yellow
	Achievements	C1: During 2022 the NTS has undertaken a review of the 2009 –2019 Management Plan for Fair Isle and developed a new draft management plan. This still has	

		to be shared with the Community. The MP is planned to be finalized in 2023. R2: As a first step the inclusion of the marine protected area into the European Diploma site has been recommended to the drMPA Project Officer. R3: Significant progress has been made during 2022 in several housing and enterprise related projects on Fair Isle, with marked quality of life improvements in some instances.
	Shortcomings	C2: It is unclear whether and to what extent climate change and its implication will be a topic in the plan. R1: There are no information about a ban on fishing and catching of lobsters. As planned, in 2022 a V-notching and tagging programme that will provide stock assessment and fishing pressure data at a local level started. R4: No developments yet.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	C3: The original diploma certificate hangs on the wall in the Committee Room of the Community Hall on Fair Isle. The Council of Europe diploma logo is also displayed on a National Trust for Scotland sign at North Haven. Increased visibility of the Diploma both around the Isle and in promotional materials for National Trust for Scotland remains a pending action.	
Conclusions and action suggested	Some progress in implementing of the conditions and recommendations.	

Name of the awarded area	**22. France** **Scandola Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	23.09.85 / 21.09.2020 (Not renewed in 2020)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2010)11	1) complete, by the end of 2011 at the latest, and implement as soon as possible, the new management plan and include recommendations and objectives for effective monitoring of new, emerging and existing activities;	Red Yellow Green
		2) continue the efforts already made in order to provide the manager with the necessary funds to manage the site in an ambitious manner commensurate with its reputation and outstanding character; increase the operating budget and the scientific research budget;	Red Yellow Green
		3) move towards an increase of the Barnier tax (the revenues from which are used to finance the management of protected marine sites) through a review of the tax which could include extending it to everyone who visits the site, increasing the amount of the tax, changing the way it is collected and/or monitoring the number of visitors carried by boat trip operators;	Red Yellow Green
		4) continue to draw on the work of the scientific committee, in order to manage the site in a effective way; continue to ensure that the reserve serves as a reference point by including it in international programmes;	Red Yellow Green

		5) deepen and widen research, especially on climate change which has an impact on animal communities and ecosystems, both marine and terrestrial; publish the methods and findings in order to contribute to providing solutions to environmental problems in the Mediterranean;	Red Yellow Green
		6) allow only fishing with highly selective gear and introduce medium- or long-term bans on trammel nets in areas populated by deep-water stands of Cystoseira Profondes and other species, at depths of between 30 and 90 metres, and any other fishing gear (present or future) that has an unsustainable impact on marine ecosystems;	Red Yellow Green
		7) maintain and raise the awareness of the need to respect the environment in the Scandola Nature Reserve among boat trip operators; any operators which fail to do so before a certain date should not be allowed into the integral section of the reserve.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions	1) undertake, between now and 2012, the planned extension of the marine part of the Scandola Nature Reserve, which should mean a significant enlargement of the site and more specifically of the integral section of the reserve. This project could be included in the works done in the framework of the implementation of the 2006 Law on National Parks, Natural Marine Parks and Natural Regional Parks and/or thoughts carried out within the regional analysis of Natura 2000 marine sites. In the meantime, take steps to reduce the impact of mooring on the Posidonia beds;	Red Yellow Green

		2) introduce stricter rules in order to better control tourism-related activities, especially nautical activities, which cause major disturbance to species, in particular certain fish species and osprey, and to anticipate the impact of new economic activities; impose an immediate ban on jet skiing in the reserve, whether supervised or unsupervised;	Red Yellow Green
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?			
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**23. Italy** **Sasso Fratino Integral Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	23.09.1985 / 21.09.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)15	1) strengthen the co-operation and co-ordination on coherent management with the Casentino Forest National Park and national, regional and local authorities, especially in regard to visitor management and the management of wild ungulates and large carnivores;	Yellow
		2) the nature reserve should continue to stand out as a reference for nature protection in the region;	Green
		3) prepare and secure funding for a long-term monitoring programme. National park policy documents should encourage high-quality scientific research within the reserve and the whole national park area;	Yellow
		4) pay special attention to the management of the buffer zone, using all existing legal instruments, taking into account the requirements of the UNESCO World Heritage and of the European Diploma;	Green
		5) avoid any further damage in the buffer zone, such as the laying of new roads or significant improvement work on the ski slopes;	Green
		6) include, in the management plan currently in preparation and in the Casentino Forest National Park management plan, specific provisions dedicated to climate change (including research needs) and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term conservation of threatened and rare species;	Yellow

		7) limit the visits to the core area to researchers and people with a genuine interest in the site and other visitors to the buffer zone;	Yellow
		8) use more regularly the European Diploma logo on publications and appropriate infrastructure, promote the European Diploma more actively, and encourage partners and stakeholders to use the European Diploma logo.	Yellow
	Conditions	None.	
	Achievements	R1 & R6 & R7 & R8: In progress. R2: There are many collaborative relationships with universities and research institutes for multidisciplinary studies of the Reserve. In the context of national conferences and in schools of all levels, they proceeded to inform about the characteristics and significance of the integral reserve. R4: It is said that interventions on the bands of biogenetic nature Reserves bordering Sasso Fratino are very limited or missing, in this sense the reserves constitute a buffer zone. R5: There are no plans to change the state of these places and make new ski runs or roads.	
	Shortcomings	R3: There is information about funding of research in general, but no specific information about a monitoring programme and its funding.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The Diploma logo is regularly affixed to publications and partners and stakeholders are pushed to make regular use of it in publications concerning the nature integral reserve.		
Conclusions and action suggested	Good progress in implementing most of the conditions and recommendations.		

Name of the awarded area	**24. Spain** **Doñana National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	23.09.1985 / 21.09.2020 (Not renewed in 2020)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2010)13**	1) all efforts should be made to restore the good ecological state of the river at the level of its catchment (river basin or water basin), within the meaning of the Water Framework Directive; all appropriate measures should be taken in order to make water use and other activities, especially agricultural activities, in this catchment (basin) compatible with this aim;	Red Yellow Green
		2) a specific emergency plan for the Doñana National Park should be prepared and a map of natural risks should be drawn up;	Red Yellow Green
		3) the implementation of the action plans for the conservation of the flagship species, in particular the Iberian lynx and the Imperial eagle, should be actively pursued; new action plans for other threatened species should be drawn up if needed;	Red Yellow Green
		4) concerning the Port of Sevilla development projects, the Spanish authorities should avail itself of the best international scientific expertise and also take account of the relevant international conventions, such as the Ramsar Convention, the World Heritage Convention and the Bern Convention, and work closely with the relevant international bodies, including the European Union and the European Environment Agency;	Red Yellow Green
		5) the updating of the management plan should be started in 2011;	Red Yellow Green

		6) the extension of the Doñana 2005 Project to riparian vegetation, correcting erosion problems or extending its scope to adjacent areas of agricultural marsh, should be undertaken;	Red Yellow Green
		7) the possibility of developing co-operation with other European Diploma sites which are deltas, such as the Camargue National Reserve (France) or the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve (Romania), should be explored.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions	1) the Spanish authorities should continue to take all necessary measures to ensure that the Port of Sevilla development projects have no significant environmental impact on the Doñana ecosystems. Any decision should be conditioned by the results of a complementary study to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report;	Red Yellow Green
		2) the Andalusian Government, responsible for the management of the national park and also for water management, should ensure the high quality of water entering the national park and eliminate the illegal extraction of groundwater; in accordance with the Water Framework Directive, it should monitor the status of the aquifer underlying the national park and surrounding lands, the extent of groundwater extraction and the water quality;	Red Yellow Green
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the			

European Diploma has been improved?	
Conclusions and action suggested	

Name of the awarded area	**25. Germany** **Bayerischer Wald National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	19.06.86 / 18.06.2031
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2022)3**	1) entrust the national park administration with the appropriate legal rights as nature protection authority, (Naturschutzbehörde) in addition to its role as forest authority (Forstbehörde), to strengthen its function in the field of nature protection; *The recommendation is under consideration.*	Yellow
		2) entrust the National Park Watch (rangers) with additional rights, first of all to collect fines in case of violations of the national park regulations, as it is done in the Sumava National Park (Czech Republic); *The recommendation is under consideration.*	Yellow
		3) periodically evaluate the National Park Plan and update topics when useful. This might be documented in a supplementary volume; *This recommendation is being implemented*	Green
		4) periodically evaluate the management of visitors to avoid over tourism in sensitive areas and react if and when problems occur; *Visitor management is reviewed on an ongoing basis, also in order to be able to deal with any undesirable developments in good time.*	Green
		5) secure the continuation of research studies, in particular those that have been conducted for a long time and those that are important in the context of climate change in a broader sense and for invasive species; *This recommendation is being implemented. No change over the previous year.*	Green

		6) dismantle the forest roads that do not function as service roads to a minimum and replace them with hiking routes in line with the infrastructure plan in places where disturbance of wildlife is to be avoided; *This recommendation is being implemented*	Green
		7) harmonise the hiking routes with those on the Czech territory to avoid a mismatch; *This recommendation is going to be implemented in the coming years within the framework of cross-border collaboration.*	Red
		8) carefully observe any further plans of installations for the production of green energy in the vicinity of the Bavarian Forest National Park and report to the Council of Europe immediately if impacts on the park can be expected; *This recommendation is being implemented. No change over the previous year*	Green
		9) make more use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures, and explain the relevance of the Diploma wherever appropriate, in particular in the visitors' centres and on the website. *This recommendation is being implemented. No change over the previous year*	Green
	Conditions	1) the responsible authority of the Free State of Bavaria to apply for the extension of the European Diploma to the enlarged area of the Bavarian Forest National Park; *On March 14, 2022, the StMUV received a notification from the Council of Europe that the Group of Specialists had proposed the renewal of the European Diploma for the Bayerischer Wald National Park and had agreed to the extension of the European Diploma to the boundaries of the area of the National Park as enlarged in 1997.*	Yellow

		In 2022, a further extension of the National Park by about 700 hectares was implemented. The StMUV will ask the Council of Europe to also include this enlarged area in the European Diploma area.	
		2) immediately stop all interferences in the forest in the 1997 extension area, including bark beetle control, with the exception of the buffer zone (Randbereiche) where such measures are intended to minimise the spread of the bark beetle to adjoining private forests outside the national park, and for security reasons; *The nature zone of the National Park Bayerischer Wald, in which there is to be no further interference in the forest and therefore no more bark beetle control, was extended in 2022 to 75 % of the total area of the national park.* *Bark beetle control now only takes place in the buffer zone of the national park to protect adjoining privately managed forests and for traffic safety reasons.*	Green
		3) guarantee that the same regulations as in condition 2 are applied for the enlargement to the east, which is proposed for 2022, without any transition period; *This condition will also be implemented on the basis of the approval of the Communal National Park Committee at its meeting on 15.11.2022.*	Green
		4) take into consideration the neighbouring core zone in the Sumava National Park (Czech Republic) when designing visitors infrastructure and ensure that the management goals and conservation measures of the proposed extension area to the east are harmonised with those of the adjoining area in the Sumava National Park; *Planning and implementation of management goals, conservation measures and nfrastructure for visitors in the*	Yellow

		extension area to the east of Finsterau will be carried out in compliance with the above-mentioned condition in harmony with the management and the core zone of the Šumava National Park, in close collaboration with the Šumava National Park Administration.	
	Achievements	See above Recommendations and Conditions	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*40 % of the bark beetle infested or by storm uprooted spruce logs were felled, debarked and then remained as deadwood in the forest ecosystem.* *structural improvement measures were carried out in the management zone: e.g. enrichment of deadwood (20-40 solid cubic metres/hectares), inoculation of deadwood with rare fungal species, cultivation of silver fir (8 hectares) and other rare tree species (20 trees), planting of yew trees (200 trees /10 hectares).* *5 hectares of semi-natural spruce forest in the management zone were thinned and enriched with deadwood and other structural elements (snags, root plates). The goal is transformation into the FFH habitat type 9110 (Hainsimsen beech forest).*		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	*No change over the previous year.*		
Conclusions and action suggested	The annual report is very informative. The implementation of most of the conditions and recommendations is progressing successfully. Some of them require continuous and repeated measures. Particular attention should be paid to those conditions and recommendations that are currently in red or yellow status and are only in the initial stages. The use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures, in the visitors' centres and on the website should be enhanced and reported.		

Name of the awarded area	**26. Spain** **Ordesa and Monte Perdido National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	13.06.1988 / 13.06.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)6	1) pursue the management of the park in accordance with the Land Use and Management Plan (PRUG) approved in 2015, the Law No. 30/2014 of 3 December 2014 on National Parks and the Royal Decree No. 389/2016 of 22 October 2016 which adopted the Master Plan of the National Parks Network. Follow up on the foreseen creation of a visitor-access point at Pineta Valley and the new visitors centre at Escalona and strengthen collaboration with the Pyrenees National Park (France); *A work commission has been set up for the future modification of the Master Plan for the use and management of the Territory National Park (PRUG) approved in 2015.* *Works to improve infrastructure for public use in Pineta and Escuaín have begun. Work continues on the new Escalona visitor center (3,352,134 euros).* *Maintenance work has been carried out on the trail network, GR11 and others to help improve the quality of visits to the National Park.* *Collaboration with the Pyrenees National Park (France) has been strengthened in monitoring the natural environment and public use.*	Yellow
		2) ensure that people entering the park are aware of the rule that dogs are only allowed in the park if held on a leash, and inform visitors that they are not allowed to enter the French National Park with dogs, even if held on a leash; *An awareness and communication campaign has continued to inform that within the National Park dogs must always be on a leash.*	Green

		3) subject to the availability of resources, conduct a study on mitigating the impact of visitors on flora, fauna and landscape, and assess the effect of promoting alternative access ways to the park on the quality of visits in sectors with high touristic pressure. *Selective garbage collection is carried out in the valleys of Ordesa and Pineta. The selective garbage collection facility in Pradera de Ordesa has been improved.* *In 2022, the Master Plan for use and management has been modified to regulate the camping area near the Góriz Refuge. It works with prior reservation and guarantees the proper functioning of the purification facilities available to the hostel.* *Signage has been reinforced to promote compliance with the regulations*	Yellow
	Conditions	None	
	Achievements	See above Recommendations and Conditions	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*The work is continued with the commissioning of a zoological nucleus for the new facilities with the aim of launching an ex situ conservation program for the Pyrenean frog (Rana pyrenaica), with the main objective of recovering this endangered species, providing a sufficient number of healthy animals to help recover existing wild populations in the wild.* *An aquaterrarium has been installed in the Torla Visitor Center for educational purposes.*		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information available		
Conclusions and action suggested	All recommendations have been well or partly implemented. Some of them need ongoing maintenance and additional inputs depending on the availability of resources.		

	The use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures and on the website should be enhanced and reported annually to the Group of Specialists.

Name of the awarded area	**27. Sweden** **Store Mosse National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	13.06.1988 / 13.06.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2018)4**	1) reduce the dependency upon volunteers for monitoring and regular maintenance work; *The budget of 2022 has, like recent years, been beneficial for Swedish nature conservation. The cooperation with volunteers continues to some extent, but the National Park maintenance and monitoring does not depend on volunteer work.* *The collaboration with volunteers means a social activity that enhances local relations.*	Green
		2) continue encouraging more scientific research in the park and ensure that all results are centralised in a database maintained by the park or, as appropriate, a relevant scientific institution; *The cooperation with different research projects continues after the Covid-19 pandemic. Workshop that was postponed is now scheduled for May 2023.* *Organizing the scientific reports that involve the National Park is still on work.*	Yellow
		3) secure the long-term management and restoration of the Kävsjön and Häradsösjön Lakes for increased birdlife; *The restoration project in the Kävsjön and Häradsösjön lake area is proceeding towards the final practical phase, and the construction work is to be accomplished in the autumn 2023.* *The planned milling of the overgrowth at the quagmire by lake Kävsjön has been put on hold again. Another entrepreneur should start cutting the shrubs manually in January 2023.*	Yellow

		4) set up a comprehensive but simple monitoring system for the park, to be attached to the management plan; monitor carefully the effectiveness and impact of the lake management and restoration, as well as of the LIFE mire restoration project; *A monitoring plan for nature types and species in the National Park has been formed 2022 and is being audited. It is soon to be fully implemented as a conservation management tool, but the preliminary version has been used this year.* *The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency's national monitoring program runs according to plan.* *A monitoring survey of fungi (macromycetes) mainly connected to the Natura 2000 forest habitat Western taiga (9010) has been carried out as well as a survey of the Natura 2000 species Vertigo geyeri to map its distribution in alkaline fens to plan for site specific management.* *Also, two follow-up surveys have been carried out: bird inventory in the previous peat mining area "Hädinge", and a survey of vegetation in the restored alkaline fen Björnekullakärret.*	Green
		5) implement the new national system for information materials, signs and trail marking and, in particular, give appropriate visibility to and communicate more actively on the European Diploma for Protected Areas. *The National Park management maintain and enhance information continuously according with the new identity guidelines.* *There is information about the European Diploma on the website, but the content is to be developed to become even more informative.* *The actual framed European Diploma is going to be put up in the shop of the new exhibition at the visitor center for additional visibility and invitation for discussion during guided tours.*	Yellow
	Conditions	N/A	

	Achievements	See Recommendations above
	Shortcomings	*The current indication is a 50 % cut of the finances the following four-year period. This situation makes planning of management and monitoring challenging and worrisome, as we might not be able to keep, especially restored, areas in a good status over time due to lack of finances.* *The planned milling of the overgrowth at the quagmire by lake Kävsjön that was postponed last year has unfortunately been put on hold again due to the contractors not being able to keep their end of the deal and arriving on time.*
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*The continuously generous finances have made it possible to keep an improved management in the National Park, both regarding conservation management and monitoring.* *An area in the National Park, "SJ-Mossen", has been completed after manually felling trees standing on the dry ridge that it was possible to also put additional effort into improving trails and facilities for visitors*	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	*There is information about the European Diploma on the website, but the content is to be developed to become even more informative.* *The actual framed European Diploma is going to be put up in the shop of the new exhibition at the visitor center for additional visibility and invitation for discussion during guided tours.*	
Conclusions and action suggested	All recommendations have been well implemented. Some of them need ongoing inputs next years. Good work is encouraged to be continued within the framework of the development of the financial situation. The use of the European Diploma logo in all information material, on the website should be enhanced and the actual framed Diploma put up for the visitors to be seen.	

Name of the awarded area	**28. Sweden** **Bullerö and Långviksskär Nature Reserves**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	13.06.1988 / 12.06.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)3	1) pursue the efforts to establish a national park including both reserves as well as surrounding islands and waters; *Work on developing a proposal for a new national park continues*	Yellow
		2) continue to monitor the activities which are potential sources of disturbances, and enforce the regulations regarding in particular the access to closed areas and make the monitoring results easily accessible to managers and visitors; *The bird sanctuary has been supervised by authority personnel.* *Because of the ongoing work to establish a National Park, comprehensive investigations are in progress to map species and biodiversity on land and in water. Both aquatic species, birds, vegetation and grassland flora is being monitored.* *The results will be accessed to managers and visitors in the upcoming management plan*	Yellow
		3) continue providing support to farming activities on the islands, following the objectives of landscape and biodiversity conservation; *The farmer's sheep have continued to graze Bullerö's meadows and, as a novelty this year, a couple of native breed cows have also grazed there.* *The grasslands have also been cleared from bushes during the year.* *A new fence has been built in order to easily move grazing animals to different part of the island and to direct the grazing intensity.*	Green

		The meadows on Bullerö and Långviksskär have been mowed *The grasslands on the island Rågskär have also been made available for grazing animals*	
		4) continue the campaign to control the population of minks. *The campaign to reduce the mink population have intensified during the year. In early spring 8 hunters with trained dogs visited about 188 islands in Bullerö and Långviksskär nature reserves and adjacent areas. A total of 26 minks were shoot, and another 7 were felled in traps. It is planed to continue the campaign the next coming years.*	Green
	Conditions	1) prepare and adopt by 2020 a new management plan for the Bullerö and Långviksskär Nature Reserves, including a simple but comprehensive monitoring system including birds, fish, environmental parameters and visitors; *The national park is planned to be inaugurated in 2025. A proposal for a new management plan will be drawn up in the coming year and sent for consultation in autumn 2023.*	Yellow
	Achievements	See the Recommendations and Conditions above	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*During the year, the land possession of Långvikskär has changed from The Archipelago Foundation to the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. And also, the formal management of Långviksskär have changed from The Archipelago Foundation to the County Administrative Board of Stockholm. This prior to and according to the establishment of the future national park.* *The management has also hired 1 more staff working in the field with active management of Bullerö nature reserve.*		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information available		

Conclusions and action suggested	All recommendations have been well implemented. Both those with green or yellow status, need ongoing input in the following years and others require continuous actions every year. The use of the European diploma logo in all information material and brochures and on websites should be enhanced and reported.

No report received

Name of the awarded area	**29. Italy** **Montecristo Island Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	13.06.1988 / 12.06.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)18	1) explore, with the help of the International Union for Conservation of Nature Species Survival Commission, the status of the "Montecristo Goat", the needs for its preservation and if its *in situ* conservation is needed, the ways and means of its integration and conservation within the island's ecosystems;	Red Yellow Green
		2) continue the monitoring of the island's flora, fauna and vegetation units, and evaluate the management activities that are necessary for the conservation of species and the restoration of native vegetation;	Red Yellow Green
		3) continue ecological surveillance of the island in order to detect undesirable alien species early enough to ensure their eradication;	Red Yellow Green
		4) complete the remote surveillance system as far as necessary and feasible in order to be able to detect and prohibit any illegal activities on and around the island;	Red Yellow Green
		5) explore any sensible arrangements for visitors as a possible alternative to the existing quota of 1,000 per year, including possible improvements to awareness-raising and educational activities targeting the public visiting the island;	Red Yellow Green

		6) ensure that the resources are secured in a sustainable way to maintain the management of the reserve and to further develop its long-term management plan.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions		
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?			
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**30. Germany** **Wurzacher Ried Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	19.06.1989 / 18.06.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2019)2**	1) investigate the possible technical methods to connect the aquatic system of the Haidgauer high moor, separated by the trunk road B465, through water channels or other technical measures in order to enable more water flow towards the eastern part of the moor and to ensure water exchange, especially in the Randlagg; *Within the framework of a feasibility study, various technical solutions (raising the road on pillars, green bridge....) as well as the option of dismantling the road and redirecting the traffic around the moor were examined.* *A traffic report commissioned by the Regional Administrative Authority via the Ministry of Transport* *has recently been made available to the responsible traffic departments* *The available data (feasibility study, traffic report) will be used by the responsible Ministry of Transport to reach further decisions on possible measures and to initiate further steps*.	Yellow
		2) draw up a prevention plan to manage invasive species, to be prepared in case of their appearance, according to EU Regulation 1143/2014; *For years now, the occurrence or presence of invasive alien species has been observed, and appropriate preventive measures have been taken to systematically combat specific species such as Canadian goldenrod (Solidago canadensis), glandular balsam (Impatiens glandulifera), Japanese knotweed (Reynoutria japonica) and giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum).* *To date it has been possible in this way to limit their further spread. Further invasive species are not currently*	Green

		expected to appear.	
		3) pursue the efforts to create an observation tower next to the Torfmuseum to provide an additional attraction in the area without disturbing the ecosystem; *The planning process and the construction will be carried out by the municipality of Bad Wurzach with the support of the Ravensburg District Office. Planning is focused on the site near the former Haidgau peat works, as this is the most suitable place for achieving the intended objectives, the site is already polluted by former industrial use.* *In parallel, alternative sites are being studied for their suitability as locations and for nature conservation. The documents required for the permit procedure are currently being compiled or prepared.*	Yellow
		4) in co-operation with the aeronautical authority, stop any unnecessary acrobatic flights over the Ried due to their negative impact on the site and especially birdlife; *In the year under review, no flight movements were detected in the nature reserve.* *The aim is to secure closure of the 'flight box' by legal means. The Ministry of the Environment has written to the Deutsche Flugsicherung (DFS) and the Federal Ministry of Transport to point out the legal situation and to request that both authorities do their part to end aerobatic flights. Response letters from both institutions are still pending.*	Yellow
		5) resume negotiations with landowners in order to acquire land in the outlying areas – mainly near the village of Albers – to limit and further stop the deposition of substances harmful to this sensitive environment, such as livestock effluents or chemical fertilisers. In case of inconclusive results, long-term agreements should be negotiated to reduce depositions; *Baden-Württemberg's real estate authority has now completed acquisition of 17 hectares of hillside land near Albers. The transfer of the slopes to the*	Green

		ownership of the State of Baden-Württemberg represents a positive conclusion of its long-term efforts to take over these peripheral areas, which are important for the nature reserve.	
		6) preserve the integrity of the landscape around the basin of Bad Wurzach and avoid the construction of technical infrastructure on the hills and hilltops in the visual range of the Wurzacher Ried. *Up to now no such projects have been implemented during the reporting period* *Nevertheless, the expansion of renewable forms of energy presents a challenge, as a forest owner has expressed interest in erecting several wind turbines, some 200 m high, on the southern morainic hills of the Wurzach Basin (Hummelluckenwald).* *As there are no other objective reasons for refusal, it will be necessary to clarify whether the construction of this infrastructure is in accordance with Condition 6 of the Resolution.*	Red
	Conditions	1) By 2021, revise the 2007 management plan or draft a new management framework meeting the provisions and objectives of the European Diploma for Protected Areas and complementary to the Natura 2000 management plan in preparation; *The management plan (MaP) for the Special Area of Conservation "Wurzacher Ried und Rohrsee" according to the Habitats Directive and for the Special Protection Area "Wurzacher Ried" according to the Birds Directive was completed with effect from 1 November 2019.* *The management plan complements the 2007 maintenance and development plan (PEPL) for the nature reserve.* *Measures to improve the fen habitats in the Wurzacher Ried are being continuously implemented based on recommendations in the MaP and the PEPL, as well as expert recommendations made by the implementers of the species protection programme and in line with identified opportunities for habitat optimization.*	Green

	Achievements	See Recommendations and Conditions above
	Shortcomings	*The pandemic and cost increases have more or less had an impact on the educational work at the nature conservation centre.*
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*Landsiedlung Baden-Württemberg GmbH (Land Settlement Society) is currently implementing compensation measures on these slopes with the objective of "developing species-rich extensively farmed grassland in the Wurzacher Ried nature reserve".* *The previously intensively used meadows are currently in the restoration phase for the next 3-5 years. This is to be achieved by mowing three to four times a year without fertilisation. Thereafter meadows will be mowed one or two times a year leaving rotating strips of old grass. The steep slopes are extensively grazed by cattle. Due to constructive discussions with the Landsiedlung the slope areas near Albers will be managed in line with nature conservation objectives in the future.* *In 2021/2022, for example, tailored landscape conservation management measures were carried out on > 5 ha and fen habitats were optimised. As well as reducing shrub succession, contractual nature conservation measures, in particular straw-meadow mowing, will also be carried out there in future.* *Agreements were made with numerous farmers for the maintenance of the reed beds in the peripheral areas of the fen. Throughout the reporting year, 25 contractors maintained a total of 134 hectares of wet and straw meadows in line with Baden-Württemberg's Landscape Maintenance Ordinance. Twenty-five contractors maintained a total of 157 hectares under contracts of use. Wet and straw meadows, which are inaccessible to agricultural machinery, are mowed with the slope mower of the State Forest Service. In the reporting year there were around 20 hectares of mowed area.*	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	*There are two road signs at the entrances to the fen along the B 465 through the Wurzacher Ried that indicate that the Wurzacher Ried has been awarded the European Diploma.* *In 2022, visits were made by political representatives and relevant decision-makers to the town of Bad Wurzach and the Wurzacher Ried. The award of the European Diploma was significant in each case.*	
Conclusions and action suggested	The annual report is very informative and gives a fine idea of the ongoing tasks. Recommendations are well implemented. Some of them require constant maintenance or additional inputs (yellow status) as well as the concern caused by the planned wind turbines on the nearby hills.	

Name of the awarded area	**31. Spain** **Teide National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	19.06.1989 / 18.06.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)7	1) undertake further research on the ecology and genetics of endangered and vulnerable species of the national park's fauna and flora so as to assist in their conservation in a rapidly changing climate; *Research into the effects of climate change on the high mountain scrub habitat has continued, linking herbivory and global warming and its consequences for high mountain vegetation. It has been found that several species typical of the pine forest are penetrating the national park, proof that the surrounding community of conifers is occupying part of the habitat of the retama del Teide or white broom (Spartocytisus supranubius).* *Work has also continued on the dating of long-lived specimens of Juniperus cedrus* *The final degree thesis by Celine I. García Rodríguez, entitled "Ecofisiología de las violetas del Teide" (Ecophysiology of the Teide violet (Viola cheiranthifolia)), was presented at the University of La Laguna.*	Green
		2) establish (and annually update) a register of all non-native species which are found within the national park, and either continue, enhance or commence control measures so as to ensure that these non-native species that have become invasive have a minimal effect on the park's native flora and fauna; *An IT platform has been designed to update the chorological data on the distribution of the flora in the national park, as a complement to the biodiversity inventories, and with special attention to species such as rosalillo de cumbre (Pterocephalus lasiospermus) which, although native, is becoming invasive.* *The flora of the summit of El Pico is being analysed, in view of the increase in altitude at*	Green

		which they grow due to climate change, especially of some non-native species such as Sagina procumbens. *In November 2022 a budget allocation of €732,481 was approved for drawing up an inventory of the flora and invertebrate fauna of Teide National Park, to be carried out between 2022 and 2025. This study will undoubtedly provide valuable information on both native and non-native flora and fauna.*	
		3) prepare and implement an action plan for beekeeping within the national park which aims to reduce the impact of honey bees on both the native flora and the native species of pollinators; and undertake research on the guild of native pollinators to determine its species composition and the conservation status (endemic to the Canary Islands, endemic to Tenerife, native, and whether endangered or vulnerable) of the species concerned; *The work continues on incorporating a range of measures into the future Master Plan for Use and Management to limit the number of beehives in accordance with the findings of scientific studies, and to promote yearly set-aside in different sectors.*	Yellow
		4) maintain and expand (as appropriate) the targeted programmes for monitoring the climate and both the biological and geological resources of the national park; *Progress continues to be made in climate monitoring programmes, particularly in the development of computer applications that assess the degree of warming as accurately as possible over the entire area of the national park.*	Yellow
		5) identify and include within the new Master Plan for Use and Management (PRUG) actions which have either not been undertaken or have not been completed; *Administrative procedures continue with regard to the drafting and approval of a new Master Plan for Use and Management of the Teide National Park by the competent Administration (the Government of the Canary Islands).*	Yellow

		6) ensure that the new PRUG contains both appropriate management indicators and targets and supports the European Diploma for Protected Areas; management must inform the Council of Europe when the new PRUG has been completed and formally adopted by the Canary Islands Government; *The new Master Plan for Use and Management includes a set of indicators on conservation, public use, etc., in accordance with the ecommendations received.*	Yellow
		7) demolish all buildings (and other non-natural structures) within the national park which are no longer in use, and restore these areas and their surroundings to as natural a condition as is possible; *The demolition of the houses of El Sanatorio and the demolition last year of the Mountaineers Lodge mean that the objective set out in this recommendation has been fully achieved.*	Green
		8) prepare and begin to implement guidelines for public use and mobility within the national park within one year of the new PRUG being adopted. *Work continues on the project to "develop a mobility system and set up service areas at the access points to the Teide National Park" with a view to future implementation.*	Yellow
	Conditions	N/A	
	Achievements	See Recommendations above	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*One of the important milestones reached during this period was the completion of work on the Cañada Blanca Visitor Centre, together with a museum facility. The centre was opened on 3 June 2022. Both the centre and the exhibition were designed with universal accessibility criteria in mind and following the criteria of the Teide National Park Master Plan for Use and Management regarding visitor centres and public use.* *After a year of very low visitor numbers due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2021 the number of visitors began to rise.*		

	It is known that there are several specimens of Juniperus cedrus that are over 1,000 years old in the national park, not only the specimen known as El Patriarca. One of them is 1,480 years old.
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information provided
Conclusions and action suggested	All recommendations have been well or partly implemented. Some of them require ongoing maintenance or additional inputs and are still being worked on. The annual report is very informative and give a good idea of the many ongoing tasks. The use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures and on the website should be enhanced and also reported annually.

Name of the awarded area	**32. Germany** **Berchtesgaden National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	18.06.1990 / 18.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)4	1) include in the management plan currently in preparation specific provisions dedicated to climate change and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term conservation of threatened or rare species; *The Research Department of the national park is operating a network of weather stations and has initiated a biodiversity monitoring. Moreover, a research project has been started which study effects of climate on biodiversity via a space-for-time approach.* *A new research project investigating the effect of disturbances, herbivory and changing snow cover on forest regeneration has been started* *Climate change is challenging traditional mountain farming and thus, the research project evaluating whether changes in pasture management affect biodiversity has been continued.* *Results from these research projects will be implemented in conservation and management strategies of the national park.*	Green
		2) abstain from any extension of forest and mountain roads and consider dismantling some of these roads, and abstain from installing additional infrastructure in the park, including wastewater pipes. If no alternative solution exists, infrastructure should be developed on the existing forest roads; *No change*	Green
		3) continue negotiating with landowners and tenants for the replacement of forest grazing by light grazing; *No change*	Yellow

		4) search, together with the competent authorities, for alternative locations for the police training centre, and at least abstain from further expansions of it, and continue negotiations with the army to reduce the impact of the army training ground to a minimum; *No change*	Yellow
		5) conduct a scientific study on the red deer population and game regulation, including the plausibility of winter enclosures to gain enough data for future management; *The Research project on the interactions of roe deer, chamois and red deer with their environment has been continued. To study the spatio-temporal habitat use and activity patterns of red deer thirty female red deer have been equipped with radio collars. A similar effort is ongoing with regard to chamois.*	Green
		6) conduct a study on invasive alien species and develop a strategy on how to react to the arrival of these species; *No change*	Green
		7) ensure that the park administration keeps remains responsible for hunting at regional level; *No change*	Green
		8) secure an adequate budget and staffing for the park administration to enable effective and efficient management; *The budget of the national park is adequate and secure. In addition, specific projects are financed.* *The headcount has remained constant since 2021. There are still many temporary jobs that are to be converted into permanent positions in the coming years.* *The management of the park is effective and efficient.*	Green
		9) limit the spotlights of the Jenner cable car to reduce light pollution and consider the construction of a path that is accessible for	Green

		people with disabilities and a viewpoint next to the mountain station of the Jenner cable car; *No change*	
		10) pursue consequently the conversion of spruce forests into mixed forests, using natural processes and disturbances, for example bark beetle and wind fall areas as foreseen in the new conceptual framework, without enlargement of the bark beetle control zone; *No change*	Green
		11) make more extensive use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures, and explain the relevance of the diploma wherever appropriate, first of all in the visitors' centre and on the website. *On the new website the European Diploma has an own sub site (navigation: Natur -> Auszeichungen -> Europadiplom) with detailed description, logo and link to the official diploma-website.* *Berchtesgaden National Park also communicates the European Diploma on appropriate printed material. The original, framed certificate is presented in the entrance hall of the National Park Administration building in Berchtesgaden.*	Green
	Conditions	accelerate the finalisation of the management plan currently in preparation and attach a scientific research programme to it. The Council of Europe shall be informed upon completion and approval of the document, which should be effective no later than eighteen months after the renewal of the diploma; *The draft of the new National Park Plan was submitted to the Municipal Committee for comment in March of this year. In a meeting of the municipal committee, the changes were discussed and incorporated into the draft plan.* *This draft plan was then submitted to the members of the National Park Advisory Council for their comments. These requests for changes were also incorporated into the draft plan.* *The draft plan is currently with the Bavarian Ministry for the Environment and Consumer Protection for promulgation.*	

		Green
	Achievements	see **Recommendations** and **Conditions** above
	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	see **Recommendation** 11	
Conclusions and action suggested	All the recommendations and conditions have been well implemented. Some of the recommendations require ongoing actions. The use of the European Diploma logo has been enhanced both in information material and on the website.	

No report received

Name of the awarded area	**33. Italy** **Maremma Nature Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	18.05.92 / 18.05.2022
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2012)9**	1) develop, in collaboration with the local authorities concerned, an approach to the management of the Ombrone by river basin, pursuant to the EU Water Framework Directive, with a view to attaining good ecological status for the watercourse within the meaning of that directive;	Red Yellow Green
		2) finalise, within a maximum of two years, the extension of the Park to include the marine environment under conditions to be decided in agreement with local players;	Red Yellow Green
		3) designate the Trappola (Ombrona Delta) as a wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;	Red Yellow Green
		4) considerably increase human resources in the Park responsible for field inspections and ensure a level of funding consistent with the increasing needs of optimum management of the diploma-holding area;	Red Yellow Green
		5) step up technical support for local enterprises involved in developing integrated agro-environmental activities and promoting local products and services;	Red Yellow Green
		6) develop action to promote the protection and enhancement of the Park's anthropological heritage;	Red Yellow Green

		7) prepare a plan for the management of the wolf population.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions		
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?			
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**34. Portugal** **Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	18.05.1992 / 18.05.2027
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2022)5**	1) revise and reinforce, if necessary, all precautions to ensure that non-native species of plants and animals are introduced in the Nature Reserve; *No changes or deterioration of the environment occurred and the policies presented on the earlier annual reports still apply*	Green
		2) continue to improve the accommodation lodge and the communication systems of the Nature Reserve with the new technologies available, in order to increase the capacity for wardens and military staff to contact their authorities in Madeira and their families; consider increasing the number of solar panels to reduce the dependence on the generator; *A VSAT phone system with national indicative is installed, as well as a satellite internet system* *Small reconstruction and maintenance work was carried out at the biological stations of Selvagem Grande and Selvagem Pequena, to provide a better logistic support* *Contacts are being made to increase the number of solar panels by a financial support project.*	Green
		3) include in the monitoring programme the follow-up of a selected number of parameters, not only to survey the effect of the eradication of the flora and fauna alien species, that must be continued, but also to establish monitoring protocols scientifically validated to generate long series of data allowing the comparison among different timeframes in a changing scenario. This recommendation includes the definition of specific census methods stable over time, providing reliable datasets that, when analysed, provide trustworthy information on the evolution, fluctuations and trends of	Green

		the seabird colonies, including specific attention to possible rising of the yellow-legged gull population and the evolution and effect on the biodiversity of the microplastics; *The flora and fauna conservation status is improving due to the success of the alien species eradication project (2001 – 2004).* *Monitoring of the main actions of this project, is maintained up to present, involving an intensive monitoring on both flora and fauna.* *Qualitative and quantitative data is being obtained every year and reports are being produced accordingly.* *Although the yellow-legged gull (Atlantic form) Larus michahellis atlantis should not be considered an alien species, there is a constant effort to prevent their breeding on the islands (Selvagem Grande, Selvagem Pequena and Ilhéu de Fora). Due to the remoteness of Selvagens Islands and to their characteristics this is an easy and forward task.* *During 2022, local and foreign scientists develop various research projects in the fields of flora and fauna in Selvagem Grande, Selvagem Pequena and Ilhéu de Fora.*	
		4) in order to mitigate possible risks and hazards related to climate change and possible large-scale disturbances on the Reserve (like contamination, changes of the rainfall and/or temperature annual patterns, invasive alien species, frequency of extreme events, etc.), reinforce the existing monitoring programme with new technologies like remote sensing, satellite, drones, etc. to follow-up indicative parameters allowing: i) assessing the effect of the climate change in the Selvagens Islands, ii) early detection of undesirable consequences on species, ecosystems and ecological functions, iii) characterising the rate of changes (if any) and iv) predictive models that could be of help to anticipate possible management needs; No information has been provided in the 2022 annual report	Red Yellow Green

		5) considering the vital role of the staff responsible for the surveillance of the Nature Reserve, and the difficult conditions in which they often must carry out their tasks, enlarge and reinforce the warden staff, providing opportunities and offering incentives to young naturalists to join the warden corps and to learn from the experienced current wardens, allowing a smooth transition between the generation on duty and the one that would replace it, without losing their knowledge; *Procedure is ongoing to reinforce the warden corps with 7 new nature wardens.*	Yellow
		6) maintain the dialogue with the economic sectors of the region, namely with the actors of the tourism, in order to not increase the impact of people in a so delicate and vulnerable ecosystem, putting in practice the new resources and technology to maintain the necessary restrictions combined with the better understanding by the citizens of the natural values of the Nature Reserve; envisage drafting a tourism strategy to ensure a sustainable balance between showcasing the natural assets of the islands and the control over the touristic frequentation; *There is regulamentation that approves the conditions for carrying out activities in Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve, as well as the respective Internal Regulations regarding human activities, including number of visitors by activity.* *Visitors are met by the Nature Wardens, accompany them along the informative circuit and then to the reception centre.*	Green
		7) along with the enlargement of the Nature Reserve to the boundaries of the Natural Monument, consider the extension of the area awarded the European Diploma and the protection of the whole water column between the water surface and the deep bottom. **The management plans of the different existing protection categories should subsequently be harmonised**;	Yellow

		The Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve was enlarged and is now bounded by the marine area around these islands up to 12 nautical miles and the whole water column between the water surface and the bottom water is protected by regulation, Regional Legislative Decree No. 8/2022/M. Once this enlargement, we believe that the European Diploma will accept to cover all this area	
		8) consider making the scientific data collected over the years available to the public; *Qualitative and quantitative data is being obtained every year and reports are being produced and published accordingly*	Green
		9) increase the awareness of the importance of the geological heritage; *No changes occurred and the policies presented on the earlier annual reports still apply*	Yellow
		10) revise and maintain in good condition the restored rubble walls and reconstruct the unrestored (if any). *Most of the remaining unrestored rubble walls of the plateau are now well preserved and maintenance efforts are considered one of the priority duties of the nature wardens of the Island.*	Green
	Conditions	1) the Portuguese Government should continue to take the necessary steps to preserve the current status of the Selvagens Islands and to unequivocally support the Madeira Regional Government in all matters concerning the nature reserve, in accordance with the provisions of Act nº 15/86 of 21st May 1986 *The legal status of the Reserve has not been changed and there are no perspectives that such changes will occur, even considering a far future.*	Green
	Achievements	See above	

	Shortcomings	None reported
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	*The Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve area was enlarged and now comprisesthe islands Selvagem Grande and Selvagem Pequena, Ilhéu de Fora and other adjacent islets and is delimited by the marine area around these islands up to 12 nautical miles* *Once this enlargement, it is necessary to review the site management plan. This procedure will start at 2023* *There was a decrease in the number of visitors and foreign scientists in 2020-2021, but nowadays everything got to normal, as before COVID-19 pandemic.*	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	*All the events and lectures addressed to the public in general and target groups, as well as the website, facebook campaigns and new production of illustrated material, namely informative panels, used to raise awareness about the importance of the Selvagens Islands Nature Reserve, were reinforced with the European Diploma logo*	
Conclusions and action suggested	The implementation of the recommendations and conditions has progressed well, as has the visibility of the Europe diploma in all information material.	

Name of the awarded area	**35. France** **Mercantour National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	03.05.93 / 03.05.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)17	1) continue to work towards a full commitment and inclusion of the remaining municipalities that have not yet adopted the charter of the park;	Yellow
		2) pursue all possible efforts and explore ways and means to secure the funding to ensure that the management of the park and activities and projects in the field of scientific research, monitoring, education and awareness raising of the public and partnership projects with the municipalities, all equally important, can be achieved in a harmonious way;	Yellow
		3) continue the monitoring of large carnivores and other key species on a regular basis, including in co-operation and networking with neighbouring regions and countries;	Yellow
		4) seek the best possible solution in the special case of the road of the Bonette pass (“piste de la Moutière” or “route de la Bonette”, the so-called “Requalification Bonette”) so as to allow the road and the part of the core zone of the park it crosses to remain an experience, especially for motorists, while at the same time diminishing the negative impact on nature to the lowest possible level and aiming to make motorists aware of the objectives of the national park;	Yellow
		5) pursue the co-operation and the trans-boundary work with the Maritime Alps Nature Park and further explore the setting-up of an Alpi Marittime-Mercantour International Park, to be agreed between the authorities of France and Italy; continue working towards increasing integration.	Yellow
	Conditions		
	Achievements		

		The work with non-member municipalities continued through: - the renovation and inauguration of a new park house located in a non-member municipality; - the Park's entertainment program which involves each year both member and non-member municipalities; - the distribution of the Park newspaper - the organisation of festivals which the mayors of non-member municipalities have been able to attend. The Park continues to seek funding to continue the awareness raising and scientific projects undertaken. A vast sponsorship campaign targeting individuals and companies was also launched in 2021 and continued in 2022 showing very encouraging results. The contract for the pre-study and interpretation phase for the management of the shared road of the Bonette pass was launched in 2022, with the aim to improve the summit path and the entrance gates to the heart of the Park. The the co-operation and the trans-boundary work continues within the framework of various projects which benefit the entire cross-border territory. In addition, the possibility of going further in integration is being considered thanks to the possibility of having the Ente di gestione Aree Protette being transformed into a National Park.
	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information included	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the recommendations and encourages the park management to continued and increased efforts; The EDPA GoS invites national authorities to report in more details on monitoring of large carnivores and other key species. The EDPA GoS urges the Mercantour National Park and the Maritime Alps NP Parks to continue working with UNESCO and IUCN towards a possible cross-border Park;	

	The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.

Name of the awarded area	**36. Italy** **Maritime Alps Nature Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	03.05.93 / 03.05.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)10	1) explore the feasibility of officially recognising the two Maritime and Marguareis Nature Parks as one national park;	Yellow
		2) explore the extent to which small, scattered reserves (Ciciu del Villar, Benevagienna, Crava Morozzo, Sorgenti del Belbo and Grotte di Bossea) which have very different characteristics, can be managed at a local level by municipal or provincial authorities;	Yellow
		3) ascertain that the amendment of the Law L.R.19 29/06/2009 does not jeopardise any of the park conservation regulations;	Yellow
		4) pursue the co-operation and the trans-boundary work with the Mercantour National Park and further explore the setting-up of an Alpi Marittime-Mercantour International Park, to be agreed between the authorities of Italy and France; continue working towards increasing integration.	Yellow
	Conditions	1. secure an adequate annual budget and ensure a reasonable increase in the management and administration staff to be able to carry out all the necessary work related to maintenance, conservation and sustainable tourism;	Yellow
	Achievements	• The Alpi Marittime Forestry Plan came into force in 2022, while the necessary funding was obtained to draw up the Alpi Marittime Park Nature Plan and the management plans for the Crava Morozzo Oasis and the Alpi Marittime SPA. The Management Plans strengthen the	

		conservation and sustainable management of the Parks. • Additional to the PA´s core budgets, there are some funds provided by national and international projects.
	Shortcomings	• Due to restrictions against COVID-19, the budget for ordinary management was slightly reduced bust staff size has not been affected.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	• The efforts to officially recognising the two Maritime and Marguareis Nature Parks as one national park has been continuing at both bilateral international (France-Italy) and municipality level with both the PAs. • The parks maintained a high level of cooperation, returning after the long pandemic period to schedule in-person meetings with the management and various sectors.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	no information available	
Conclusions and action suggested	• The report is quite detailed including five attachments. Te Management Authority has been on right track to fully meet the recommendations. • The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the condition and recommendations and the condition.	

Name of the awarded area	**37. Austria** **Wachau Protected Landscape**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	05.09.1994 / 05.09.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)6	1) guarantee a sustainable budget for the managing authorities to ensure that the management plan can be fully implemented without relying on financial resources from projects;	Green
		2) encourage the setting up of a long-term institutional management framework for the Wachau Protected Landscape and Jauerling-Wachau Naturpark;	Green
		3) ensure the implementation and updating of the management plan in a participatory way;	Yellow
		4) continue the good practice of a global approach to forestry and wild-game management (including co-operation with managing authorities in bordering administrative entities);	Yellow
		5) continue the good practice of maintenance and reconstruction of terrace vineyards;	Yellow
		6) continue efforts to preserve the apricot orchards;	Yellow
		7) develop an integral approach to tourist management;	Yellow
		8) explore optimal solutions for preserving the appearance of the landscape (colours of the protection nets and barriers against rockslides, light pollution and Christmas tree plantations);	Yellow

		9) use the European Diploma logo more regularly on publications and appropriate infrastructure, promote the European Diploma more actively, encourage partners and stakeholders to use the European Diploma logo.	Green
	Conditions	1) abandon definitively the scheme to build a dam on the Danube at Dürnstein, as well as a similar scheme within and immediately downstream from the area covered by the diploma;	Green
	Achievements	• Since 2022, the regions Wachau - Dunkelsteinerwald - Jauerling have become a KLAR!-Region (climate change adaption region) which enables further funding for climate change related projects and awareness raising. • The traditional craftsmanship of dry stone walling was inscribed on the list of intangible cultural heritage in Austria in 2021. To raise the awareness, this year a pilot-project with the four UNESCO-schools of the region (in the cities Krems and Melk) was initiated. Due to the great impact and positive feedback the project could have been turned into a two-years LEADER-project, starting next summer semester. • Together with the partners of the tourism office a new guide for hiking along the famous trail "Welterbesteig Wachau" was published	
	Shortcomings	None	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The European Diploma logo is used on all relevant mailings, correspondence and public relations affairs as well as logo tags are installed at various sites and on some official buildings (city halls, *etc.*)		

Conclusions and action suggested	The Wachau Protected Landscape has been also in 2022 continuing to be a real European Diploma holder due to the visible progress in the implementation of the recommendations.

Name of the awarded area	**40. Hungary** **Ipolytarnóc Protected Area**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	11.09.1995 / 11.09.2020
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)9	1) further explore the site's high potential for geological discoveries, especially palaeontological excavations. It would be of significant added value if further promotion of internationalisation of research activities took place by making the results of scientific research publicly available;	Yellow
		2) take all appropriate measures to preserve and, if possible, exhibit the site's geological and palaeontological resources. By 2025, engage in a careful (ensuring maximum respect of geological and palaeontological features) renovation/replacement of buildings, primarily the exhibition halls along the geological trail. Additionally, renovate the visitors' centre and other visitors' facilities during the renewal period of ten years;	Yellow
		3) further explore the possibilities of the site taking a central and active role in the integration in the Slovak-Hungarian trans-border Nógrád-Novohrad Geopark, in order to preserve and raise awareness about the natural assets of the region and to further develop the multilingual information point for geo-tourism;	Yellow
		4) continue the gradual replacement of non-native tree species, in particular Robinia pseudoacacia and regionally non-native Pinus species with native deciduous tree species (for example, Quercus) by assisting the natural succession process through ecologically sensitive land management practices. Also take measures to control herbal invasive alien species such as Ambrosia artemisiifolia. Continue the control of game which is causing considerable damage to vegetation and protected animal species;	Yellow
		5) maintain the balance between open spaces and wooded areas on the western side of the conservation area, close to the nearby settlement, to preserve the mosaic structure of the landscapes there. Maintain the use of the	Yellow

		regional breed/landrace of Racka sheep because of its added value from a historical husbandry point of view, and also to increase structural diversity in the herb-dominated vegetation. For agropastoral reasons, maintaining hay-cutting by local farmers and/or non-governmental organisations (NGOs) should be encouraged. Limiting management of open habitats to the use of sheep grazing alone would change the landscape into a mosaic of patches covered in woody and herbal plant communities (so-called woodland), which would not comply with earlier recommendations (2010);	
		6) replace the power line that runs between the village and the visitors' centre by an underground structure, respecting the current landscape and exhibitions;	Yellow
		7) explore the feasibility of a video presentation, or documentary film on the scientific, evidence-based process of palaeontological science (paleotaxonomy as well as paleoecology and ecosystem reconstruction/restoration). In particular, the palaeontological method which reconstructs whole animals based on "simple" footprints is astonishing and will interest the general public and scientists in other life sciences;	Yellow
		8) as is already done in the rock park, install more visual markers that make links between present and past (Miocene) ecosystems;	Yellow
		9) improve documentation/reporting on the results of management measures through structured monitoring, as well as of public response (numbers of visitors, appreciation), etc;	Yellow
		10) further enlarge local, regional and transnational public involvement and administrative co-operation, for example on the Novohrad - Nógrád transnational Geopark (to be undertaken by the Bükki National Park authorities rather than the Ipolytarnóc management);	Yellow
		11) consider citizen science projects in order to strengthen involvement and engagement of non-scientific stakeholders;	Yellow

		12) continue to make good and systematic use of the logo and slogan of the European Diploma.	Green
	Conditions		
	Achievements	• Two articles presenting the outputs of palaeontological excavation were published in respected international journals in 2022. • During the UNESCO revalidation process of the transnational Novohrad-Nógrád UNESCO Global Geopark carried out in 2022, one of the main decisive geosites for the already known positive decision result – the extension of the membership for other four years – was the Ipolytarnóc Fossils EDPA. • The new visitor questionnaires have been circulated as printouts and uploaded to the webpage of the site to check on the quality of our services and give option to the visitors' opinions in 2022. • German UNESCO volunteers worked at the EDPA by half-year-long international contracts.	
	Shortcomings	none	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	• The reroofing of Excavation Hall of the geological trail has been already finished in 2022, interior works are now under way. Small scale renovations of the buildings, including the visitor center were taking place throughout of 2022 and the Administration has been seeking funds to repair the reception building's exterior plaster. • Enhancing native tree species continued also in 2022. • The exhibition in the Ancient Pine visitor center runs a movie about the EDPA's game management, which visually refers to the connection between the present mammal tracks and the fossil tracks of the past. The playful new animation of an interactive touch wall connects through sceneries the present animals to those inhabiting the paleohabitat.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The European Diploma logo is exhibited everywhere within and in the surroundings of the site, including roadside panels leading to the EDPA. All of the circulated media information text, brochures and other publications, even the contracts with the TETT Foundation NGO mention the fact about the European Diploma, this prestigious title is well advertised.		
Conclusions and action suggested	The report submitted is as usually very detailed. The ED GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of recommendations, particularly the visibility of the European Diploma.		

Name of the awarded area	**41. Hungary** **Szénás Hills Protected Area**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	11.09.1995 / 11.09.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)10	1) develop a long-term twenty-five-year management strategy by 2023, including the following aspects: a. objectives for the relative cover of grasslands and woodlands, their ecotones and connectivity between them, and the natural ecological processes and other management measures required to meet them; this should be based on sound evidence of the ecological value of these broad habitats and the ecological requirements of their characteristic species; b. enhanced understanding of the ecological requirements for particularly rare and endangered species; with strategies for appropriate species recovery programmes where necessary; c. an assessment of the potential impact of climate change on priority habitats, species and related ecological processes, together with an adaptation plan where necessary; d. an assessment of future land-use pressures, especially from recreation, tourism and urban development, and potential strategies for mitigating the negative impacts of these; e. the need to determine and implement the range of management options and nature-based solutions necessary to meet the long-term challenges of maintaining the ecological interest of the Szénás Hills Protected Area, especially with regard to long-term ecological trends, including climate change;	Yellow
		2) continue the close co-operation by the Danube-Ipoly National Park Directorate, the Pilis Forest Company and the municipality of Pilisszentiván in the management of the protected area; ensure that nature conservation is the primary consideration in decisions affecting the protected area; and	Yellow

		enhance co-operation between the managing authorities and the local municipalities by: a. establishing equivalent trilateral agreements of co-operation with Nagykovácsi and Piliscsaba; and b. establishing more regular local forum meetings of officers and also the public;	
		3) continue to pursue European Union funding to meet management objectives; ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of project delivery by including the employment costs of the appropriate project staff in the project bids and subsequent budgets;	Yellow
		4) where short-term European Union funding is supporting longer-term needs, secure an appropriate, predictable and sustainable budget to ensure stability of funding;	Yellow
		5) continue effective game management in line with previous commitments, to reduce populations of non-native mouflon and fallow deer to zero; establish a time line, funding and appropriate methods to achieve this eradication within ten years; and continue to manage native large mammal populations, based on effective monitoring by the Pilis Forest Company. Game management can be effective only with the continuous maintenance of the fence around the area and with a combination of control methods (for example, big game drives, shooting, trapping);	Yellow
		6) continue the eradication of non-native tree species, especially the black pine and black locust; especially for the black pine, establish a time line to complete the clearance programme, with funding and appropriate methods to achieve the objective within ten years; and investigate with forest authorities where and how, in appropriate locations, black pine stands as well as other woodland areas might be restored to open grassland, considering appropriate techniques, costs and opportunities, and addressing the regulations which govern such open habitat restoration;	Yellow

		7) enhance the effectiveness of the buffer areas by the inclusion of appropriate regulations in land-use plans to limit inappropriate development; and investigate the practicality of regulating other activities (for example, fly tipping or the introduction of non-native species) in these areas;	Yellow
		8) continue the effective management of visitor access for a range of user groups, including enhancing provision away from sensitive areas, such as horse-riding trails and mountain bike routes, where this can relieve pressure on the protected area.	Yellow
	Conditions		
	Achievements	• The LIFE project will supplement the Danube–Ipoly National Park Directorate resources for the period 2022-2027. • Volunteers were involved in invasive alien species control and eradication. • There is a new initiative called Pilis Bike trail network which is a good opportunity to divert bike traffic from the most sensitive area. • In 2022, after releasing the anti-COVID measures, there was a high increase in number of people visiting the area. The EDPA managers held many new programmes: family events, summer camp for children, nature birthday party, etc., as well as traditional ones, e.g. programmes for school groups, including the local children (primary schools, nursery schools).	
	Shortcomings	None	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The African Swine Fever causing serious problems in the area due the disease all the driven hunt had to be unfortunately cancelled again in the hunter season 2021-2022.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information available		

Conclusions and action suggested	The report submitted is as usually highly informative.

Name of the awarded area	**43. Netherlands** **Nature Park Weerribben-Wieden**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	11.09.1995 / 03.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2021)2	1) continue to monitor the effects of the connection between De Weerribben and De Wieden on mammals and invertebrates, paying particular attention to lighting conditions, vegetation continuity and water quality;	Yellow
		2) design and implement a management plan for fish stocks covering all species and continue monitoring their development, with a particular emphasis on eels, to strengthen the ecological function of the reserves and natural reproduction in line with Natura 2000 requirements;	Red
		3) monitor the trends in boating activity and their impact on fauna; consider limiting the size and number of boats during peak periods;	Yellow
		4) continue with the designation of adjoining areas as extensions of, or buffer zones to, the protected areas, especially to the north (Rottige Meente) and south-east (Staphorster Veld), and create a connection between the two separate parts of De Wieden Nature Reserve between the Zuideindiger Wiede and the Bovenwiede;	Yellow
		5) continue with the renovation works at the Weerribben visitors' centre in Ossenzijl and raise the attractiveness of both this and the De Wieden visitors' centre to foreign visitors by introducing texts in English, at least, and preferably also in German and French, at all exhibitions;	Yellow
		6) anticipating the decision of Dutch authorities to adopt a new definition of national parks, ensure that the National Park Weerribben-Wieden complies with the new criteria for national parks and continues to benefit from this designation;	Yellow

		7) avoid any use of burning practices when managing reed lands whenever an alternative, equally effective, management approach is available and compatible with management goals;	Yellow
		8) give more visibility to the European Diploma logo and raise awareness about its aims and objectives on the website of the National Park Weerribben-Wieden, through social media or information panels in visitors' centres.	Green
	Conditions	1) the development and use of Lelystad Airport should not jeopardise any of the Natura 2000 targets or the quality of the National Park Weerribben-Wieden;	Yellow
	Achievements	• The plans for the buffer zone between the Weerribben and Rottige Meenthe are being further developed by the Province of Overijssel. In addition to the development plan, the possibility has also b investigated as to whether the municipality of Steenwijkerland can construct a bypass around the village of Ossenzijl. • The De Weerribben-Wieden National Park website is very extensive and also contains English and German versions. In addition, information boards in English and German have been placed this year in several villages in and around the National Park. In the spring, a magazine was published by the National Park for visitors and residents.	
	Shortcomings	• Due to the need for a new chairman, few meetings have taken place and the fish management plan for the larger area has not been elaborated yet. • Burning is still happening in De Weerribben, albeit much less than before. Unfortunately, the fee for managing the disposal is very minimal.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The Dutch Government will not take a decision on the opening of the Lelystad Airport until the summer of 2024.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	In the management cycle (internal quality assessments), the European Diploma is mentioned in the Nature vision and also in all quality assessments. The renewed information boards in De Weerribben explain what the European Diploma entails and show its logo. Reference to the European Diploma is also made via the Visit Weerribben-Wieden website, https://en.visitweerribbenwieden. com/weerribben-wieden-national-park.com/weerribben-wieden-national-park. The European diploma is mentioned in various reports from 2022 and is also often referenced in studies.		

Conclusions and action suggested	The efforts of the EDPA Mangers in visibility the European Diploma should be very much appreciated.

Name of the awarded area	**44. Finland** **Seitseminen National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	19.06.1996 / 19.06.2021 (Extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2011)8	1) inform the Secretariat of the results of the management effectiveness evaluations (Report on the state of the parks) which will be made at regular five-year intervals;	Yellow
		2) continue the restoration plans for both mires and forests; continue arrangements for the appropriate grazing of meadows to encourage their biodiversity;	Yellow
		3) Metsähallitus should continue to bring together people with interests in biodiversity so as to foster the transfer and exchange of knowledge; scientific research should actively continue;	Yellow
		4) deepen co-operation with local stakeholders, especially in the nature tourism sector;	Yellow
		5) provide the necessary funding to continue the renovation of the recreational facilities; customer services and nature interpretation should be further developed.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) implement the new master plan for the Seitseminen National Park and evaluate by 2014 if there is a need of a new updated management plan.	Yellow
	Achievements	Management effectiveness indicators (e.g. habitat management impacts, condition of visitor facilities and trends in visitor numbers etc.) are followed continuously/annually by the EDPA manger. A new entrepreneur took over the Nature Centre and offers more versatile services to the customers, e.g. guided excursions and courses of outdoor skills. There are rental services of fatbikes, canoes, kayaks, sup-boards, snowshoes and camping equipment.	
	Shortcomings	None	

Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The National Park celebrates the 40th anniversary in 2022.
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information available
Conclusions and action suggested	There have been visible efforts to fulfil the condition and recommendations by the NP Administration.

Name of the awarded area	**45. Finland** **Ekenäs Archipelago National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	19.06.1996 / 19.06.2021 (Extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant))		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2011)7	1) make efforts to implement all aspects of the new management plan;	Yellow
		2) inform the Secretariat of the results of the management effectiveness evaluations (Report on the state of the parks) which will be made at regular period five-year intervals;	Yellow
		3) continue the management of habitat types and species; particular attention should be paid to – the inventory of marine habitats and the improvement of the methods involved; and – the restoration of damaged communities and the control of alien invasive species;	Yellow
		4) continue to pay close attention to the recreational facilities and educational issues, in particular: – improve the safety, quality and quantity of the infrastructure; – further develop customer service and interpretation; and – raise the public's awareness of nature conservation in Ekenäs Archipelago National Park;	Yellow
		5) review and where necessary renew the regulations of the national park within two years;	Green
		6) deepen and promote the collaboration with local stakeholders, especially nature tourism operators.	Yellow
	Conditions	1. within one year finalise and complete the approval process of the management plan (master plan), which itself will include plans to enlarge the national park.	Yellow
	Achievements	• The Ekenäs National Park was used as a pilot area in an assessment method developed in a project	

		entitled as *Assessment of the effectivity of Finland's marine nature conservation areas*. • New activities to the families with children were developed to Jussarö, in which the European Diploma site manager, i.e. Metsähallitus built a wooden fishing boat. • The NP´s regulations have been fully reviewed and enhanced
	Shortcomings	There were no systematic marine habitat inventories in the National Park in 2022.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	New Biodiversea LIFE IP project was launched in Finland at the end of 2021 aiming at enhancing the protection of marine nature and promoting the sustainable use of natural resources in the Finnish marine and coastal areas and coordinating by the Metsähallitus Parks & Wildlife Finland.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The logo of the European Diploma is presented on the information boards at the national park, in the National Park brochure and on the webpage of the National Park.	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in the implementation of the condition and the recommendations for the Ekenäs Archipelago National Park.	

No report received

Name of the awarded area	**47. France** **Port Cros National Park** Does not apply for the renewal of the European Diploma	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	30.09.1997/ 30.09.2022
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2012)8**	1) ensure that the development of the new Grand Parc consolidates the protection of Port-Cros and that it in no way undermines such protection; and keep the relevant Committee informed about how the situation develops; 2) ensure the early implementation of formal protection for Porquerolles, with its adjoining marine area, which is a vital complement to Port-Cros; 3) consolidate and co-ordinate the protection of the surrounding marine area initiated under Natura 2000, and seek a regional solution to the problem of waste water from boats; 4) actively work on enlarging the Port-Cros National Park by introducing a partnership zone on the mainland and an adjacent maritime zone, and initiate the consultation procedure for drafting the Park's Charter, ensuring maximum involvement by local stakeholders; 5) continue to assess the impact of recreational activities, introduce indicators for environmental load and pressure capacity indicators in order to prevent the tolerance threshold of the land and sea habitats from being exceeded, and monitor the development and impact of new sports activities in order to regulate them as soon as they emerge;define and implement the necessary tools for achieving this objective and involving all partners in their implementation; 6) continue to monitor commercial fishing and regularly adapt the regulations and voluntary agreements with fishermen in	Red Yellow Green

		order to ensure sustainable use of this local resource; assess the impact of angling and tailor the regulations if necessary; 7) provide visitors with more visible information on the fact that they are entering a natural protected area at the ports of entry and by displaying notices in the shuttle boats, and place greater emphasis on the European Diploma; 8) continue to monitor and control invasive alien species such as Carpobrotus spp., Caulerpa taxifolia, black rats and feral cats, and actively participate in the Mediterranean alarm network on new high-risk species; 9) involve the Park more actively and visibly in measures concerning sustainable development and moderate use of such resources as fresh water and energy; 10) clarify the formal and actual responsibilities and tasks of the National Park and those of the other local players such as the municipal, departmental and maritime authorities; 11) promote local reappropriation of the Park by developing partnerships with local political, economic and voluntary players.	
	Conditions		
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?			
Conclusions and action suggested			

Name of the awarded area	**48. Ukraine Carpathian Biosphere Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	30.09.1997 / 30.09.2027
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2022)7	1) continue efforts to provide the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve with more appropriate funding and to raise more additional funds from external sources	Yellow
		2) accelerate liaison with the authorities of Romania so as to complete the process of establishing a transfrontier Biosphere Reserve within the next two to three years;	Yellow
		3) pay more attention to the elaboration and implementation of clear strategies and actions plans for the development of co-ordinated green activities around the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, working in close co-operation with the local stakeholders and in line with the presidential guidance;	Yellow
		4) provide the Council of Europe with adequate and detailed figures, information and data on the legislation concerning the wolf (*Canis lupus*) in Ukraine and the enforcement of that legislation in the country, especially with regards to Article 6 of the Bern Convention; the State Party should be urged to report on this issue to the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention at its next meeting, and encouraged to strengthen its efforts on reducing the poaching activities in and around the Diploma-holding area;	Yellow

		5) devote priority efforts to the monitoring and conservation of the European mink and to the control of the population of the American mink within the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve;	Yellow
		6) follow up the implementation of the conclusions and recommendations made in the reports on inventory and monitoring, and on the challenges and solutions for the management of the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, published in 2008 and 2011, giving the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve the capacity to undertake these;	Yellow
		7) strengthen co-operation with the local socio-economic stakeholders, including the forest and the tourism sectors, and develop specific awareness pilot activities targeted on them; these activities should address the issue of climate change, and promote local adaptation measures to global warming, including alternative socio-economic measures, such as schemes for green tourism, carbon sequestration and payment for ecosystem services;	Yellow
	Conditions	None	
	Achievements	• In 2022, a meeting of the BR´s Coordination Council took place where important issues of socio-economic development of the region were considered, as well as the ecological situation in the context of development programmes, plans for the future and the mechanisms for improving cooperation between the BR´s Administration and stakeholders. • Recommendations on the regulation of number for the wolves' population and opposing poaching within the BR are also developed. • In 2020, a new forest management project for the BR was approved which includes some qualitative and quantitative characteristics of each of the forest sites. • In January 2022, by the Decree of the President of Ukraine, the territory of the reserve was expanded	

		by 8,381.6 ha, and currently it is 66,417.4 ha. Most of the newly added areas are covered by the primeval and old-growth forest. In addition, as part of this expansion process, it was transmitted over 9,000 hectares of natural beech and spruce forests within its territory under the BR Administration´s direct management which had previously been subordinated to state-owned forestry companies. • In the recent years the cooperation between the BR and the local communities had reached a new, better level. It was agreed that part of the costs to be received by the communities from the BR as a land tax, will be used to address the issues that are relevant to both local population and the EDPA holder. These are mostly infrastructural projects (repair of mountain roads, construction of new bridges, etc.) and the projects aimed at improving the awareness of the local population on the BR's activities.
	Shortcomings	None
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	• In recent years, there has been a tendency towards an annual increase in the CBR funding from the state budget. However, as a result of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation in 2022, there was a certain decrease in funding, as well as restrictions on spending for certain needs. • In 2022, the Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) provided significant assistance to the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve: the EDPA holder´s current needs in oil and fuel, car inspections, insurance, stationery goods, building materials, field equipment and gear, etc. were covered by FZS. • The American mink has never been registered within the BR´´s territory. • The BR has been contributing to preservation of the diversity of domestic animals and cultural plants in the region, in particular by promoting them, e.g. water buffalo. • The BR helps to harmonize the relationship between people and large carnivores, inter alia, planning to continue providing local shepherds with electric fences using the funds from international projects.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The BR Administration actively disseminates information about the European Diploma during all meetings in its presentations, in all the reports and promotion booklets about the reserve. The European Diploma logo is used in presentations and in information materials as well on the BR's website.	
Conclusions and action suggested	Although military actions in the framework of armed aggression of the Russian Federation take place at a great distance from the BR and do not directly affect its territory the effort of the EDPA site managers under very nonstandard conditions is very much appreciated by the EDPA GoS.	

Name of the awarded area	**49. Slovak Republic Poloniny National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	18.09.1998 / 18.09.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)11	1) by 2020, develop a prioritised plan for all land in State ownership to be reclassified as levels 3, 4 or 5; and demonstrate significant progress in reclassifying the level-3 forest as either level 4 (with exploitation by a sylvicultural selection methodology) or as level 5 (no exploitation);	Green
		2) encourage church, association and private landowners to reclassify their land as level 3 or 4, utilising a single-tree or group-selection sylvicultural system wherever appropriate;	Yellow
		3) maintain the management of meadows outside the World Heritage Site, preferably by summer grazing with livestock or alternatively by cutting and removing the cut material from the site;	Yellow
		4) liaise with appropriate stakeholders, especially those involved with sustainable tourism, to prepare an inventory of objects of cultural significance within the national park and support a prioritised programme of restoration of these culturally significant objects;	Yellow
		5) develop effective research and monitoring programmes which provide data helpful to the management of the national park's resources;	Yellow
		6) devise and implement with local stakeholders a tourism development strategy and a prioritised action plan so that the infrastructure facilities can be developed for the benefit of both the national park and the economic well-being of the people who live in the area;	Yellow

		7) maintain co-operation with the other nations which incorporate parts of the Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe World Heritage Site, as well as with Bieszczadi National Park in Poland, the East Carpathian Biosphere Reserve and the two neighbouring Landscape Protected Areas – Východné Karpaty and Vihorlat;	Yellow
		8) continue the dialogue with local communities in order to build confidence and foster involvement in the diploma-holding area.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) by 31 December 2021, submit to the Secretariat of the Council of Europe a detailed report, covering the implementation of each of the 52 actions in the Poloniny National Park Action Plan (Appendix 6.6.17 of the Poloniny National Park Management Plan for 2017-2026);	Green
		2) by 31 December 2023, initiate the revision of management and action plans for the Poloniny National Park so that they can be approved (by government resolution, if necessary) before they are due to be implemented on 1 January 2028;	Yellow
		3) deploy adequate resources, both financial and human, in order to achieve a satisfactory outcome of the actions detailed in the Poloniny National Park Action Plan;	Green
	Achievements	• The detailed report on the implementation of the Poloniny National Park Action Plan, adopted by the Government of the Slovak Republic7h July 2016 (its Appendix 6.6.17 of the Poloniny National Park Management Plan for 2017-2026) was sent in the separate document to the Bern Convention Secretariat on 18 February 2022. • The Administration of the Poloniny NP elaborated documentation for the Poloniny NP zoning, according to which it was suggested: (1) Zone A with 5th level of protection: 14, 095.6368 ha (46.14 % of the Poloniny NP´s territory); (2) Zone B with 4th level of protection: 3, 077.2400 ha (10.07 %); (3) Zone C with 3rd level of protection: 13,376.0634 ha (43,79 %). Within proposed zones A and B there are mainly forests in state ownership, only very small percentage is covered by another land (most of the small meadows).	

		• The "Take naše" ("So ours") NGO organized in cooperation with the Poloniny NP Administration and Prešov Region Authority a weekend of beautiful experience called "Objavte Poloniny" ("Discover the Poloniny Mts."). • The experts of the World Bank elaborated a study report "Unlocking the Endogenous Tourism Potential of Poloniny National Park and the Snina District" on which cooperated also the Poloniny NP Administration. • The Council of the Poloniny National Park was established – its 15 members represent regional municipalities, NGOs, land owners, mountain rescue service, scientific institutions, Directors of neighbouring National Parks in Poland and Ukraine and other stakeholders (tourism associations). The Council will be one of the tools which should improve relations between the Poloniny NP Administration and local communities.
	Shortcomings	None
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	• Many ongoing research activities are part of research and monitoring programmes mentioned in the Poloniny NP Management plan or its Action Plan. They are either carried out by the staff of the Poloniny NP (monitoring of the European beaver, Eurasian otter, amphibians, etc.) or by external researchers (who finance their activities by themselves). • Since 1 April 2022, the Poloniny NP Administration as well as other National Parks in Slovakia has been separated from the State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic and became the standalone legal entity directly under the Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic (MoE). At the same time all state land plots/parcels overlapping with protected areas in 4th and 5th levels, which to the date were managed by state forest enterprises, were transferred under the Poloniny NP Administration management, namely 8,378 hectares (approx. 28 % of the Poloniny NP´s whole territory). Thus, number of NP Administration staff increased	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	Visibility of the newly established Poloniny NP Administration improved – see https://www.nppoloniny.sopsr.sk as well as https://www.facebook.com/NarodnyParkPoloniny). The logo of the European Diploma is promoted in all the relevant occasions.	
Conclusions and action suggested	The efforts of the Poloniny NP Administration should be very much appreciated.	

Name of the awarded area	**50. Poland** **Bieszczady National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	18.09.1998 / 18.09.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)20	1) draw up and implement three-year action plans, within the framework of the management plan (2011-2031), and set up a monitoring mechanism based on performance and conservation indicators;	Yellow
		2) pursue the efforts to include the beech forests of the Bieszczady National Park on the World Natural Heritage list; aim to harmonise the management of the contiguous beech forests and upland meadows with the similar forests and meadows across the border in the Poloniny National Park (Slovak Republic);	Green
		3) manage and control visitor pressure; devise and implement with local stakeholders a sustainable tourism strategy and a prioritised action plan so that the infrastructure of facilities can be developed in line with conservation objectives of the area;	Yellow
		4) strengthen co-operation between the management of the Bieszczady National Park and municipalities, with a view to forging a common vision and designing common objectives for regional planning and development, taking the biological and landscape interests, and sensitive nature of the site, into account;	Yellow
		5) develop further awareness-raising and educational activities on the role of biodiversity and ecosystem services targeting children and youths;	Yellow
		6) continue the monitoring of the flora, fauna and vegetation units, and evaluate the management activities that are necessary for the conservation of species and the restoration of native vegetation.	Yellow
	Conditions		

	Achievements	There has been further development of the work on the recommendations, and most are followed. Major achievements include: (a) A Protection Plan for the Bieszczady National Park was published in September 2022, will be in force for 20 years and replaces three-year protection tasks. (b) The Park continued to work on the improvement of marked trails and natural environment protection at tourist routes (c) Strengthen co-operation between the management of the Bieszczady National Park and municipalities (d) A large number of people participated in educational activities
	Shortcomings	(a) No information regarding monitoring mechanism through the Protection plan is provided. (b) The adoption of a strategy to manage and control visitor pressure should be a priority. Some progress has been done but this must continue.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	European Diploma logo used on the official website www.bdpn.pl and on the new information boards which were installed in the park.	
Conclusions and action suggested	- The Group to welcome the progress in implementing several of the recommendations; - The Group to welcome the continuation in the implementation of the recommendations and urge the authorities to handle the visitors' pressure.	

Name of the awarded area	**51. Slovak Republic Dobročský National Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	18.09.1998 / 18.09.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)12	1) add a chapter on scientific research to the management plan defining clearly the needs of the management of the nature reserve and including a timetable to avoid surveys that are not directly connected to the further development of the area;	Yellow
		2) develop, according the precautionary principle, a strategy on how to deal with invasive alien species, in case of their appearance;	Yellow
		3) prepare a study on the effects of climate change and global warming, both on the nature reserve itself and on the regional forests, including a strategy on how to manage the surrounding forest to avoid negative impact in the nature reserve;	Yellow
		4) explore the possibility of moving the exhibition from the Skalicou cottage to the Forestry Museum.	Green
	Conditions	1) conduct a study involving all stakeholders to verify the necessity of a new forest road into the buffer zone and identify measures guaranteeing a least-intervention solution to minimise the impact of the road, provided that the construction is not carried out during the vegetation period and in the breeding season, and that the felling itself does not include heavy machinery; a natural re-cultivation of the road should be foreseen once the forestry work has been carried out; report to the Council of Europe before starting the road works;	Red

	Achievements	The majority of recommendations are met. Major achievements include: (1) Research activities were conducted in line with the Management Plan of the National Nature Reserve. Research on climate change was dominant, while research on bat species (*Nyctalus lasiopterus*) and fungi was taken place. (2) Invasive alien plant species were monitored, and where necessary they were eradicated. There is confirmation of the absence of invasive alien species within the National Nature Reserve up to now. (3) The climate change research continued through a research project where measurements of both abiotic and biotic components of the forests are conducted (e.g., climatic and dendrometric variables, soil carbon, soil microbial diversity). (4) The new exposition was handed over in April 2022 in the open-air museum in the Vydrovská dolina Valley. The number of visitors per year is expected to be increased impressively relative to those of exhibition in the Pod Skalicou cottage. Condition: The road construction is not planned to build in the reported period. Therefore, the condition will not be fulfilled until the time of its construction.
	Shortcomings	Bark-beetle calamity was recorded in the area, and it is expected to continue gradually to fall out of the forest due to climate change in following years.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The local management in the reserve was realized in accordance with the Management Plan of the National Nature Reserve An art contest "Life in the Primeval Forest", where pupils of primary art schools were invited to depict their ideas about life in the National Nature Reserve. Excursions to the Dobročský prales NNR were also carried out.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The logo is depicted in the open-air museum in the Vydrovská dolina Valley. (see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nx8JPw7TzrI)	
Conclusions and action suggested	- The Group to welcome the continuation in the implementation of the recommendations.	

	- Remind the authorities that WHEN the suggested road is planned, the condition must be met with

Name of the awarded area	**54. Netherlands De Ostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	09.09.1999 / 09.09.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant))		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2021)1	1) closely monitor the effect of increasing flight activity at Lelystad Airport on birds, the achievement of the Natura 2000 goals, and the recreational interest and general tranquillity of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve core area and buffer zones;	Yellow
		2) preserve the European interest and exemplary management of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve by ensuring appropriate management of the water dynamics, large herbivore dynamics and the grazing regime in order to achieve the Natura 2000 management goals;	Yellow
		3) envisage further extension of the reserve by creating a wide corridor to the Horsterwold, which would contribute to natural population dynamics and ecosystem management;	Yellow
		4) maintain and further strengthen co-operation between the management authorities, the surrounding municipalities and the province in order to limit any impact on the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve when reviewing urbanisation and zoning plans, and ensure sufficient buffer zones around the core area of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve;	Yellow
		5) in co-operation with stakeholders at all levels (representatives of the local and regional authorities, managing authorities, scientists, non-governmental organisations and civil society associations), design a transparent and widely acceptable	Yellow

		mechanism to control the populations of large herbivore mammals; continue to raise awareness and inform the public at large about the objectives of such a mechanism, its direct effect on animal welfare and its long-term effect on the biodiversity of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve;	
		6) following the integration of the peripheral zones – Hollandse Hout, Oostvaardersveld, Kotterbos and Oostvaardersbos - into the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve, finalise their management plans and ensure that they are consistent with the management of the core area of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve;	Yellow
		7) monitor the increase in numbers and the impact of visitors to avoid any negative effects either on the quality of the recreational experience or on the natural treasures of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve; take remedial measures if the results indicate negative effects on the intrinsic value of theDe Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve;	Yellow
		8) continue to reflect on the creation of the Nieuw Land National Park, encompassing the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve, and consider applying for the European Diploma for this national park;	Yellow
		9) give more visibility to the European Diploma logo and raise awareness about its aims and objectives on the website of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve, through social media, flyers, brochures and information panels in visitors' centres and in the field.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) the development and use of Lelystad Airport should not jeopardise any of the Natura 2000 targets or the quality of the De Oostvaardersplassen Nature Reserve;	Yellow

	Achievements	The planned flying-routes have been established respecting the Natura 2000 requirements, meaning that airplanes will fly only at high altitudes over the Oostvaardersplassen and that the upward and downward movements occur outside the nature reserve Actions to ensure appropriate management of water dynamics, large herbivore dynamics and grazing regime in order to achieve Natura 2000 management objectives for Oostvaardersplassen continued in 2022.
	Shortcomings	The task of reducing the total number of large grazers to 1,100 animals remains a big one
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The airport will not get a nature permit based on the old PAS scheme, but a final decision on its future is not expected until 2024.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	Not clearly stated	
Conclusions and action suggested	- The Group to welcome the progress in implementing all the recommendations though the development of the Lelystad Airport. -The situation of large grazers must be continuously monitored. - Request the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on all communication tools.	

Name of the awarded area	**55. Czech Republic** **Bilé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	21.06.2000 / 20.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)12	1) ensure that the necessary budget and resources are available for the manifold functions and operational tasks of the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area's staff, including administration, research, surveillance and habitat management;	Yellow
		2) take strong measures to control non-native species in the national nature reserves and the other strictly protected areas. Continue the necessary negotiations with relevant stakeholders aiming at controlling non-native big game populations in the protected landscape area; ensure that the monitoring of the population of fallow deer in the Radejov hunting reserve is continued and regularly validated by Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area staff;	Yellow
		3) continue to implement nature-based solutions and management in the face of climate change, ensuring the continuation of the current forestry policy of conversion to hardwood stands and encourage the natural regeneration of native hardwood forests;	Yellow
		4) evaluate the need, and take the necessary actions, for having a stronger presence of the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area during the preparation or review of the urban plans of the major urban areas within or bordering the protected landscape area. Additionally, identify any areas where urban development may become a risk in the near future and evaluate the necessity of drafting an urban plan for these areas (if one does not exist);	Yellow

		5) include the European Diploma logo and information about the European Diploma in all promotion materials produced in the future as well as in any new signposts installed in the Bílé Karpaty Protected Landscape Area. The website of the protected landscape area should also include the logo of the European Diploma with a link to the website of the Council of Europe.	Yellow
	Conditions	N/A	
	Achievements	The majority of recommendations are met. Major achievements include: The budget for the PLA Administration has been stable in 2022 despite the COVID-19 pandemic. In total, there currently are 27 staff members. Special attention to reducing the proportion of the Norway spruce and to increase the share of broad-leaved deciduous trees as nature-based solution related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, has been supported by the PLA Administration. Funds from landscape management subvention programmes/subsidiary schemes are regularly distributed among private owners and municipalities for planting greenery in the open landscape outside forest and restoring pools and other wetlands.	
	Shortcomings	- overpopulated hoofed game poses a serious problem - conifers, mostly Norway spruce growths, pose a risk to the park - the European spruce bark beetle plague is seriously negatively affecting forest ecosystems - the European Diploma logo and information about the European Diploma is not visible on the website of the protected landscape area	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The PLA Administration actively participated in the appropriate negotiations related to municipal land-use/territorial plans, their updating respectively, aiming at maintaining the unique landscape scenery/character including the typical spatial human settlement structure in the PLA. The elaboration of a new Bílé Karpaty/White Carpathians Mts. Protected Landscape Area Management Plan taking into account, inter alia,		

	recommendations for the PLA as a European Diploma holder has been approved.
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	- the ED award is regularly mentioned in publications issued by the PLA Administration - the ED logo and information about the European Diploma is still not visible on the website of the protected landscape area.
Conclusions and action suggested	The Group to welcome the progress in implementing the recommendations - Request the continuous reassessment and secure permanent, stable financial and human resources to ensure implementation of the management plan; - Request the continuous negotiations with relevant stakeholders aiming at controlling non-native big game populations in the protected landscape area and the monitoring of the population of fallow deer in the Radejov hunting reserve to eliminate non-indigenous species; - Request the authorities to continue the current forestry policy and activities to reduce the proportion of the Norway spruce and to increase the share of broad-leaved deciduous trees as nature-based solution related to climate change mitigation and adaptation; - to continue to have active role in initiating review of the urban plans of the major urban areas within or bordering the protected landscape area and to have more active role in initiating the identification of areas where urban development may become a risk in the near future and to initiate drafting an urban plan for these areas (if one does not exist); - Include the European Diploma logo and information about the European Diploma in all promotion materials produced in the future as well as in the NCA CR´s web pages lay-out having been under reconstruction; - Continue with the elaboration and adoption of Mts. Protected Landscape Area Management Plan and with the procedure of reviewing the current PLA boundaries to include also some valuable habitats in the PLA´s vicinity.

Name of the awarded area	**56. Czech Republic Karlstejn National Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	21.06.2000 / 20.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)11	1) continue the restoration of non-forested areas of forest steppes and xerophilous calcareous grasslands through appropriate management; and make funding available to continue contractual agreements with goatherds and/or shepherds in order to guarantee grazing, and thereby maintenance, in the long term;	Yellow
		2) continue the restoration of the deciduous broad-leaved forests by gradually reducing conifer presence in the reserve; and monitor the results of these interventions as well as the occurrence of pest species in the area;	Yellow
		3) continue to implement nature-based solutions and management in the face of climate change, ensuring, inter alia the recovery of native tree species in the forested areas, the installation and adequate management of permanent grasslands or the restoration of the natural floodplains within the reserve;	Yellow
		4) ensure that human pressure and related constructions remains compatible with the natural values and conservation objectives of the national nature reserve;	Yellow
		5) evaluate the need to review the land-use plans of all municipalities and explore the possibility of reinforcing the special legal competences of the reserve's staff and other authorities responsible for nature conservation and stimulate the establishment of regular consultation procedures with relevant local and regional authorities, scientists and non-governmental organisations (NGOs);	Yellow

		6) stimulate the development of high-quality visitors' centres and organise environmental education programmes for the wider public; and encourage local authorities to disseminate information on the merits of the national nature reserve and its position in Europe in appropriate places (such as railway stations, camping sites, municipal halls, museums, etc.);	Yellow
		7) ensure that the necessary budget and resources are available for the manifold functions and operational tasks of the reserve's staff, including administration, research, surveillance, education and training, as well as habitat management;	Yellow
		8) improve signposting, notably by including information in English or German, and by displaying the European Diploma logo on the signs.	Red
	Conditions		
	Achievements	Most recommendations are being carried out. Major achievements include: - Goat and sheep grazing management, shrub and tree removal on dry calcareous grasslands and forest steppe localities continued on greater or similar area compared to previous years. Grazing funded from agri-environmental schemes has increased to 12 hectares. - the restoration of the deciduous broad-leaved forests by gradually reducing conifer presence in the reserve has continued; - The construction of a visitor center is almost completed.	
	Shortcomings	Signposting has not been improved	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	- To improve water quality in semi-natural floodplains near the village of Bubovice a feasibility study has been commissioned - No construction activity took place inside the reserve; constructions inside the buffer zone have not an effect on natural values or conservation objectives		

	- The cooperation with big stakeholders and scientific institutions has continued, mainly on enlarging and monitoring of conservation management
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information has been provided.
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the recommendations and requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on the website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the EDPA logo. Possibility of reinforcing the special legal competences of the reserve's staff and other authorities responsible for nature conservation should be explored.

Name of the awarded area	**57. Czech Republic Podyji National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	21.06.2000 / 20.06.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)14	1) pursue the collaboration with the operator of the hydroelectric power station at Vranov to manage a nature-friendly flow regime and guarantee a minimum residual flow rate;	Yellow
		2) by 2022, adopt and begin the implementation of the management plan for the period 2020-2029. Prepare this management plan in a participatory manner, taking into account particularly: visitor management in light of the new allocation of quiet zones, the development of leisure activities on the Dyje river, the agreement on water use, the harmonisation of fishing regulations, population control of ungulates in the buffer zone and specific provisions dedicated to climate change and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term conservation of threatened and rare species;	Yellow
		3) continue and further develop the established good relations with municipalities and the local community in order to encourage sustainable management of their land within the national park, in line with the principles and rules laid down in the management plan;	Yellow
		4) in the management plan, give special emphasis to the issue of extending vineyards on valuable dry grasslands.; and promote traditional, small-scale vineries within the national park;	Yellow
		5) continue encouraging sustainable agriculture, particularly in the buffer zones;	Yellow
		6) continue to strengthen the co-operation with the Thayatal National Park within the framework of the existing twinning agreement;	Yellow
		7) use more regularly the European Diploma logo on publications and appropriate	Yellow

		infrastructure, promote the European Diploma more actively, and encourage partners and stakeholders to use the European Diploma logo.	
	Conditions		
	Achievements	Most recommendations are being carried out. Major achievements include: - Handling regulations ensure minimum residual flow rate - Management plan was agreed upon with the NP Council and approved by the Ministry of Environment in 2022. - NP cooperated with municipalities in several projects in order to encourage sustainable management - the issue of extending vineyards on valuable dry grasslands and promoting traditional, small-scale vineries within the national park is included in the management plan - sustainable agriculture has been supported and several organic farmers got subsidies - regular meetings of Thayatal/Podyjí management have been continued.	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	- a memorandum was signed on the cooperation of municipalities from the areas of national parks - The first few patches of dry grasslands were managed by prescribed fire to restore grassland habitat and support populations of endangered species. - extended sheep grazing to several important and already significantly degrading steppe localities was applied to support biodiversity. - low scale disturbances on localities with the last few specimens of some rare plant species (*Cypripedium calceolus*, *Daphne cneorum*) to reduce competition was made. - Management efforts in order to inhibit the succession and overgrowth of wetland sites as well as the shrub encroachment in grasslands and open woodlands were made.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The logo is used on the websites of the NP and on information tables in the field. We use the logo or the flag in some of our leaflets or other publications and during our lectures and public activities. “The Diploma for Podyjí-Thayatal” – it was an official title for five public events for schools, families and interested persons.		
Conclusions and action suggested	The Group to welcome the progress in implementing all the recommendations.		

Name of the awarded area	**58. Romania** **Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	21.06.2000 / 20.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)5	1) contribute to the implementation of the Pan-European Action Plan for the Sturgeon (T-PVS/Inf(2018)6) adopted by the Standing Committee to the Bern Convention and implement a monitoring system to assess the development of the sturgeon population in the Delta;	Yellow
		2) include in the management plan in preparation specific provisions dedicated to climate change and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term preservation of endemic species;	Yellow
		3) request the responsible ministry to increase the number of staff members to the maximum limit foreseen to enable efficient work and add part-time contracts whenever needed for additional projects;	Yellow
		4) secure a basic budget for the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve to enable the authority to fulfil its administrative tasks and allocate project funds fully to the projects themselves;	Yellow
		5) ensure that the responsible authorities work out a master plan for wind farms in the perimeter of the protected area to prevent any impact on the birds and/or bats in the Danube Delta and consider the participation of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve administration in this process;	Yellow
		6) evaluate the rising number of permits for car and boat traffic and public access and define a maximum number of these permits, which should only be exceeded under exceptional circumstances;	Yellow

		7) request that the Ministry of Environment review the appointment system for the management/governor with regard to the minimum length of a working period to enable the manager to develop and guide mid- and long-term strategies for the further development of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve;	Yellow
		8) make extensive use of the European Diploma logo and explain the relevance of the diploma in the information centres and in all information material provided to the tourist sector (boat excursions, accommodation, etc.).	Yellow
	Conditions	N/A	
	Achievements	The project "Development of the Monitoring Station for migratory fish: sturgeon and mackerel - Isaccea", implementation continued in 2022. In view to define the maximum number of the permits for the car and boat traffic and for the public access inside the reserve, DDBRA is considering funding a study to determine the support capacity of the various functional areas of the reserve.	
	Shortcomings	In 2022 were organized some job competitions, and the total number of staff members increased so far to 125 from a total of 171 persons as required by current legislation. The annual budget allocation is made at the ministry level, depending on the available funds.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The revised management plan will be subject to a public debate until the end of the 2022 Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve Authority has its own revenues, from the tariffs for carrying out activities on the territory of the reserve, funds that have increased year by year.		

To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	European Diploma logo is used on each document produced by DDBRA and also on the web page www.ddbra.ro.
Conclusions and action suggested	The Group to welcome the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. Should ask the Ministry of Environment review the appointment system for the management/governor with regard to the minimum length of a working period to enable the manager to develop and guide mid- and long-term strategies for the further development of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve

Name of the awarded area	**59. Austria** **Thayatal National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	28.05.2003 / 28.05.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)21	1) set the minimum flow in the river Thaya/Dyje at as large a level as possible; the present minimum levels of 2.8 m^3/sec (summer) and 3.3 m^3/sec (winter) should be maintained or increased and become legally enforceable; the flow rate should never be permitted to drop below these minimum rates, except at times of absolute necessity (i.e. during a prolonged drought) which should be on the basis of agreement between the Podyjí National Park (Czech Republic), the E.ON Company and the relevant agencies of national, regional and local government;	Yellow
		2) pursue efforts to bring the river into "good ecological potential" according to the EU's Water Framework Directive; in achieving this aim the fish population needs to be improved and the presence of dead wood (coarse woody debris) in the river should continue to be encouraged and monitored;	Yellow
		3) avoid strong surges of water as far as possible, consistent with the safe operation of the Vranov Hydroelectric Plant; every effort should be made by the operators of the Vranov Dam to flatten out the peaks by more gradual build-up to higher flow rates, instead of sharp peaks in the flow rate;	Yellow
		4) monitor periodically the fish stocks in the river by the national park authorities, in co-operation with appropriate stakeholders; management of the fish stocks can then be agreed on the basis of evidence gathered during monitoring;	Yellow

		the results of all monitoring and research, irrespective of who funded it, should be made publically available so that the data are used for the benefit of all stakeholders;	
		5) set up, in liaison with the Podyjí National Park, a programme for minimising fishing in the Thaya/Dyje River, with the ultimate goal of ending fishing activities there;	Yellow
		6) evaluate the existing agreement on co-operation between the Podyjí and Thayatal National Parks in view of a possible twinning agreement.	Yellow
	Conditions	N/A	
	Achievements	- The long-term agreement of minimum flows of 2.8 m³/sec (summer) and 3.3 m³/s (winter) with the operator of the Vranov Dam is being maintained. The hydrological situation in 2022 allowed generally higher flow rates almost throughout the entire year. - The research and monitoring of the fish population and their use of dead wood in the Thaya river was in the current INTERREG-Project “Dyje 2020/Thaya 2020”. Both National Park authorities considered those results of the studies and respected those in the new common management plan. - In the reporting period (2022) the hydrological situation allowed the Vranov Dam to operate accordingly as agreed and also to provide mostly higher flow rates and therefore sharp peaks were quite rare - The results of the INTERREG-Project “Dyje2020/ Thaya2020” included the monitoring of fish stocks and the results of the project very made public by publishing a book and handing it out to stakeholders. - A study on the influence of fishing and activities related to fishing on the protection goals of National Parks with the specific focus on the disturbance on protected species from the activities related to fishing was carried out - Strengthened cooperation between the authorities of the Podyjí and Thayatal National Parks.	

	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	From 2021 till 2030 a new management plan has come in effect legally binding after it was unanimously decided by the advisory board.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No available information provided	
Conclusions and action suggested	The Group to welcome the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures and on the website is encouraged.	

Name of the awarded area	**60. Estonia** **Matsalu National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	28.05.2003 / 28.05.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)5	1) continue the co-operation with the local farmers and other stakeholders to improve the management and well-being of the grassland communities of the national park. Liaise with both farmers and others in relation to the use of the cut hay;	Yellow
		2) envisage the setting-up of a scientific advisory group in order to achieve the full potential of the national park for scientific research and education. The group would provide strategic advice and, upon request, review the quality of research proposals and scientific results, and provide other scientific advice;	Yellow
		3) despite the hunting restrictions within the national park, strengthen co-operation with hunters for the management and control of some invasive species;	Yellow
		4) set up a warning system to detect, at an early stage, and enable appropriate action to be taken against alien, invasive species which could threaten the biodiversity of the national park;	Yellow
		5) prepare a climate change adaptation plan for the national park by 2024;	Yellow
		6) ensure that printed guides to the hiking trails and routes in Estonian and translations into the major European languages are available for national and international visitors and assess the opportunity and feasibility of an increase in the number of trails.	Yellow

	Conditions	1) Ensure that the management plan for 2015 to 2024 is implemented and appropriately funded and revised before the end of the plan's period in 2024.	Yellow
	Achievements	Condition - The nature conservation activities planned for until 2022 in the management plan are fulfilled almost 85%. The activities of first and second priority were implemented 100%. Recommendations - There was information day for farmers and other stakeholders about new system of subsidies. The new system of management of semi-natural grasslands was introduced at the meeting of Matsalu NP stakeholders' board on 13.12.2022. - The cooperation with scientists (Tartu University Maritime Institute of Estonia and Tartu University Institute of Ecology) was set up in frames of renewing regulations of Matsalu National Park. - In cooperation with hunters invasive predators' control on the islands has been organised. - Detection (monitoring web cameras, footprints monitoring system) and information system (for invasive alien species) has been set up. The works for eradication of giant hog-weed *Heracleum sosnowskyi* took place in four areas in National Park. - Project application for research and modelling of climate change impacts on Matsalu area has been prepared. The research on flood areas has started. - New information board was erected and English and Russian texts are available with QR code.	
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	- There is open system to inform Environmental Board about the new places of giant hog weed *Heracleum sosnowskyi* - Minister of Environment visited Matsalu NP in frames of Matsalu International nature film festival - Matsalu NP sustainable tourism certificate was renewed		
To what extend the visibility of the	No information is provided		

European Diploma has been improved?	
Conclusions and action suggested	The Group to welcome the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The use of the European Diploma logo in all information material and brochures and on the website is encouraged.

Name of the awarded area	**61. Hungary** **Tihany Peninsula**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	28.05.2003 / 28.05.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)15	1) by 2020, prepare an overarching management document integrating the relevant planning instruments currently applicable to the site; define management objectives for the five main zones; The adoption of the management plan is in progress. The current draft includes changes to the traffic regulations, transferring of the fishing rights of Belső Lake to the NP. Natura 2000 conservation plan of the Tihany-peninsula passed in 2022.	Yellow
		2) together with the municipal authorities, continue to enforce the ban on new buildings on the site; No significant changes have occurred since the last report, the ban is enforced.	Yellow
		3) continue to manage and control visitor pressure; together with the municipal authorities take measures to moderate the motorised traffic in the peninsula; The Park maintains the indicated tourist routes and increased the control of rangers. The educational trails previously built were completely renovated in 2022. A new nature trail has been built around the Inner Lake, and important developments are underway in the garden of the Lavender House Visitor Center to keep visitors close to the village, reducing pressure on the rest of the peninsula. More than 900 trail steps were replaced and 54 new information boards were placed.	Yellow
		4) keep the balance between closed forested areas and open areas (open meadows, meadows with hedges and bushes, lavender fields with oaks and almonds); The results achieved until now have been maintained with mechanical and manual activities. The development a machine park for area management is in progress.	Yellow
		5) encourage farming and wine-growing practices consistent with the conservation of natural and landscape assets and	Yellow

		establish a functional buffer zone between the vineyards and the wetland zone; Of the the 17-hectare vineyard area on the northern side of Lake Külső, 5 hectares will be maintained as a vineyards, while the rest will be turned into grassland. The park continues cutting down the former vineyard and turning the area into grassland. Furthermore, since the *Ailanthus altissima* has spread rapidly on the former vineyard in recent years, in 2022 the park continued chemically eradication by trunk injection treatment.	
		6) pursue the policy of acquisition of private land; Because of the very high land prices the National Park Directorate had not bought new land since 2019.	Yellow
		7) take the necessary steps to improve the water quality of the Belsö Lake; A project is in progress to improve water quality and restore the natural state of the lake. As a part of that program established a shallow settling lake to filtrate the rainwater coming from the village. This natural filtrate system has started working. A multi-functional amphibian machine and tools had been bought to work as an aquatic weed cutter and vegetation harvester. This machine is suitable for the treatment of filtrate lake vegetation as well as other conservation interventions in the Külső Lake, Belső Lake and Felső Marsh. In 2022 due to the extremely low water level of the Külső Lake, the amount of seaweed that could have been relocated was significantly smaller. Water quality is continuously measured with a floating instrument, the spread of seaweed in the Belső Lake is measured twice a year. In 2022, due to extremely dry weather, the water level of the Belső Lake was extremely low. Nevertheless, the water quality of the lake, especially in terms of water transparency and pH value, is improving. Smaller colonies can also be seen from the kelp vegetation transplanted from the Külső Lake.	Yellow
		8) continue to control invasive species such as Ailanthus; In the framework of a Life project, the extermination by trunk injection treatment of about 6 ha of *Ailanthus altissima* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* was conducted.	Yellow

		9) pursue the co-ordinated management with nearby protected areas such as the reed beds on the shore of Lake Balaton and the Külsö and Felsö marshes. No significant changes have occurred since the last report, activities are ongoing.	Yellow
	Conditions	N/A	
	Achievements	The draft of the new management plan for the European Diploma holding area has been further developed, and now includes changes to the traffic regulations and transfer of fishing rights of Belső Lake to the NP. Its adoption is in progress. The water quality of the Belső Lake, especially in terms of water transparency and pH value, is improving. The cutting down of the former vineyard and turning the area into lawns continued in 2022. Chemical extermination of 6ha of *Ailanthus altissima* and *Robinia pseudoacacia* has been carried out in an area covered by a Life programme.	
	Shortcomings	Activities to manage and control visitor pressure continue but only in the scope of walking and cycling tourism while there is no report about activities concerning the pressure motorized traffic on the peninsula. Because of the very high land prices on Tihany peninsula the National Park Directorate had not been able to buy new land here this year. Due to extremely dry weather, the water level of the Külső and Belső Lake were very low, this made the relocation of seaweed to improve water quality more challenging.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The development of a machine park for area management to keep the balance between closed forested areas and open areas is still in progress since 2019.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The European Diploma logo continues to be featured in the 54 outdoor board-plans and displayed on all informational interfaces, websites and social media pages of the National Park Directorate. In 2022, the Park celebrated its 25th anniversary and the Landscape Protected Area of Tihany its 70th anniversary. The topic and logo of the Europa Diploma was included in all related events and educational activities.		
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The EDPA GoS invites the authorities to report on measures to moderate the motorised traffic in the peninsula and to seek funding to 6) pursue the policy of acquisition of private land.		

Name of the awarded area	**62. Slovenia** **Triglav National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	05.05.2004 / 05.05.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)3	1) strengthen the inter-ministerial co-ordination regarding the management of the Triglav National Park; In 2022, intersectoral collaboration on large carnivores and the game species management, in particular the wolf and alpine ibex, was improved. The coordination in some sectors of the management plan, especially in the field of sustainable development and protection of cultural heritage, should be strengthened.	Yellow
		2) pursue the efforts aimed at transforming the zoning towards the first zone (wilderness) and keep the third zone for sustainable use, provided that the central part of the national park does not decrease in size; In 2022, no significant administrative steps were taken in order to speed up the denationalization process in Triglav National Park. Pre-emption right was exercised on 20,45 haha of privately owned forests, and on 46,48 ha as a part of the EU co-financed project VrH Julijcev.	Yellow
		3) continue the good collaboration with municipal authorities responsible for land-use planning when preparing land-use plans and implementing them; strictly apply the regulations related to new construction and renovation works; The Park Authority continues to run expert groundwork and an inventory and evaluation of the existing building stock to define the typology and provide potential solutions in construction works. In 2022 guidelines for construction and design of auxiliary building in Gorenjska region were prepared. The Park actively participated in the preparation of municipal spatial planning acts for the municipalities of Bohinj, Kranjska Gora, Bovec and Bled. The Park is involved in the procedures for issuing consents for specific spatial interventions by preparing opinions.	Yellow

		4) continue to work on solutions to solve the problem of wastewater, especially for buildings and mountain huts with intensive human use; As in 2021, 16 out of 36 mountain huts had wastewater treatment plants . As in 2021, 4 of 6 by Triglav National Park owned mountain huts have wastewater treatment plants.	Yellow
		5) develop a funding mechanism to support local development projects of the national park and municipalities within the biosphere reserve; The aid for the preservation and development of agriculture and rural areas in the Triglav National Park increased compared to 2021 by 27%. The Triglav National Park Public Institution received 7.000 € from the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport for the implementation of the Unesco MAB program in the Julian Alps Biosphere reserve (19,000 € in 2021)	Yellow
		6) together with local communities, prepare favourable conditions for social acceptance of increased populations of large carnivores such as brown bear, wolf and lynx; further develop schemes to enable the co-existence of sheep and cattle farming with carnivores in the park; several educational and public awareness raising activities took place also in 2022 to increase the acceptance of large carnivores' presence in the Triglav National Park area.	Yellow
		7) strengthen all measures aiming at converting artificially regenerated spruce forests to climax mixed forests and increase the area of protected forests; apply appropriate mitigation measures specifically adapted to the national park status after natural disasters; More than 15.000 trees belonging to several broadleaved species were planted	Yellow
		8) in liaison with relevant partners, implement the tourism strategy and continue developing practical measures to cope with problems related to traffic and transportation, the development of new technologies and new forms of tourism, especially in seasonal hot-spot areas;	Yellow

		The working group on Traffic Management on Pokljuka high plateau decided that there will be no new parking spaces designed and that the solution to cope with increased stationary traffic is increasing the frequency of public transport and arrange parking spaces outside of the park near the park border.	
		9) prevent the extension of installations for downhill and cross-country skiing as well as ski jumping; the renovation and upgrading of existing installations should be accepted only if the protection of nature and the landscape are duly taken into account; continue to monitor the various sporting activities practised in the national park, with special attention to the development of new sports (electric biking, for example), and ensure that they remain compatible with conservation objectives; The Park continued to work with an NGO to digitize national park regimes and restrictions for making them accessible. In 2022, the Park prepared common instructions for paragliding groups, which contributes to easier management and limiting the increasing pressure of paragliding in Bohinj area. In the area of mountain biking guidance, the Park developed and implemented a regulated system of legal mountain bike trails, with regulated management and owners' consents. In 2022, the Triglav National Park started the process of preparing an action plan for visitor and recreational activities, which identifies actions and targets for all problematic areas of recreational activities.	Yellow
		10) encourage the best possible integration of new buildings and the renovation of old buildings while respecting the traditional local style; support the maintenance of traditional agricultural practices and their related infrastructure (shepherds, hay racks, mountain shelters for animals, etc.); further develop the park or regional branding system for goods and services; It is forbidden to construct new installations for downhill and cross-country skiing and enlarging of the existing ones in the whole territory of the park. In 2022, in the field of paragliding, in cooperation with the Municipality of Bohinj and the local paragliding association, we have	Yellow

		prepared common instructions for paragliding groups, which contributes to easier management and limiting the increasing pressure of paragliding in Bohinj area. In the area of mountain biking guidance, the Triglav National Park and the Julian Alps Biosphere Area have worked together to develop and implement a regulated system of legal mountain bike trails, with regulated management and owners' consents. In 2022, the Triglav National Park started the process of preparing an action plan for visitor and recreational activities, which identifies actions and targets for all problematic areas of recreational activities.	
		11) promote capacity building and specialisation among permanent park rangers and hire more seasonal rangers during the peak season; use the European Diploma logo more regularly on publications and appropriate infrastructure and promote the European Diploma for Protected Areas more actively in general. One new ranger was hired. Capacity building activities have been conducted.	Yellow
		12) Continue to follow up closely on the transition of land ownership in the park (denationalisation); pursue the active policy of acquisition of land important for nature protection and other park's activities. In 2022, no significant administrative steps were taken in order to speed up the denationalization process in Triglav National Park. In 2022, a pre-emption right was exercised on 20,45 haha of privately owned forests, and on 46,48 ha as a part of the EU co-financed project VrH Julijcev.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) national authorities must guarantee the necessary budget in order to fully implement the Triglav National Park Management Plan, adopted in 2016, including a comprehensive monitoring scheme, and to ensure the long-term conservation of the natural and cultural values of the park. The budget in 2022 increased by 13% compared to 2021, although the proportion of state funds decreased, there was an increase in international funding and revenues from marketing activities. The budget availability is strictly related to the adoption of the Triglav National Park annual	Yellow

		program of work, which can creates gaps for measures to be adopted in winter/spring.	
	Achievements	During the reporting period intersectoral collaboration on large carnivores and the game species management, in particular the wolf and alpine ibex, was improved. In 2022 guidelines for construction and design of auxiliary building in Gorenjska region were prepared and the Park management actively participated in the preparation of municipal spatial planning acts of four municipalities. Funds for the preservation and development of agriculture and rural areas in the Park increased by 27% compared to 2021. In the framework of a dedicated project focusing on improving dense spruce stands in Pokljuka and Mežakla plateaus, more than 15.000 tress belonging to several broadleaved species were planted (50% more of 2021). A new Nature trail was opened in August 2022. No new parking spaces will be designed inside the park and the frequency of public transport will be increased. Guidelines for construction and design of auxiliary building in Gorenjska region and book Transhunance Architecture of Slovenia and Europe were published. Instructions for paragliding groups have been developed to easier management and limiting the increasing pressure of paragliding in Bohinj area. Similarly, a regulated system of legal mountain bike trails, with regulated management and owners' consents has been developed too. Finally, the Park started preparing an action plan for visitor and recreational activities, which will identify actions and targets for all problematic areas of recreational activities.	
	Shortcomings	The system through which budget is made available (related to the adoption of the Park annual program of work) can create funding gaps, especially impacting measures to be adopted in winter/spring. Some further efforts should be dedicated to the budget to become more operational. The coordination of the activities of some sectors of the management plan, especially in the field of sustainable development and protection of cultural heritage, should be strengthened. No new wastewater treatment plants were installed during the reporting period. No updates were provided on the project LIFE WolfAlps (2013-2018), the identification of mitigation measures and the thematic workshop with farmers and experts initially planned in 2020 and postponed thereafter. Artificial spruce stands are still necessary due to past forestry practices, degraded areas present a potential site for the introduction of invasive alien plant species. In 2022, no significant administrative steps were taken to speed up the denationalization process in the Park.	

Other highlights worth to be mentioned	A “hybrid” wolf pack was identified in the park’s area and its vicinity, increasing the threats to the wolf population in the Slovenian Alps. Five lynx equipped with GPS collars were successfully released.
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	Visibility activities remains the same as last year, with the Diploma logo used on all important park publications. Diploma was mentioned on all important events.
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The EDPA GoS invites national authorities to report in more details on educational and public awareness raising activities on large carnivores and, if possible, on the evaluation of the impact of these activities.

Name of the awarded area	**63. Netherlands Naardermeer Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	05.05.2004 / 05.05.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extent have the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)12	1) following the withdrawal of the plans for the A6-A9 motorway connection that required the construction of a new stretch of road north-west of the nature reserve, monitor the possible impact on the diploma-holding area and its surrounding environment of the alternative selected route using the existing A1 and A9 highways; No developments reported since the Recommendation was adopted.	Red
		2) finalise the Natura 2000 management plan and the water management plan including the water level agreement for the Naardermeer Nature Reserve by 2020; if necessary, plan and implement additional management lines to ensure the long-term conservation of the Naardermeer Nature Reserve within the context and requirements of the European Diploma; Both the Natura 2000 management plan and the water management plan including the water level agreement for the Naardermeer Nature Reserve are finalized and in full operation.	Green
		3) by 2020, draw up a development plan for the recently acquired lands within the buffer zone of the Naardermeer Nature Reserve – the Hilversumse Bovenmeent (De Jong grounds) – in order to ensure the full integration of this area into the reserve buffer zone by 2024; This is part of the so-called “De Schil” Plan. Nature restoration at these grounds will be realised in 2023 and wil be fully integrated in the buffer zone.	Yellow
		4) before 2029, secure the necessary funding to acquire the remaining areas within the buffer zone which are not yet the property of the Natuurmonumenten organisation. Alternatively, if the current administrative procedures do not allow the necessary land	Yellow

		acquisition, ensure that the management of these areas is carried out in collaboration with the authorities responsible for the diploma-holding area; The missing properties, about 20ha in the Overscheense Polder, are part of the development plan “De Schil”. The province of Noord-Holland has started negotiations with the owners to purchase the land. This process is still in action. This does not automatically mean that these grounds will be sold to Natuurmonumenten. Due to Dutch law the grounds have to be sold in an open process.	
		5) within the continued monitoring of Bovenste Blik Lake, integrate further research aiming to identify the main reasons for the decreasing water quality in this lake; define and implement appropriate management measures to prevent further water contamination; improve and keep the water quality in this lake at the same levels currently observed in the remaining lakes of the Naardermeer Nature Reserve; Two reasons have been identified for the high level of phosphate in the lake: 1. a leaking dam which resulted in phosphate rich water moving towards the lake. leakage repaired in 2020. 2. phosphate rich sludge on the bottom of the lake. To create more suitable habitat for Chara vegetations and to decrease the amount of phosphate-rich sludge a large dredging project in 2021. Dredging materials were and sludge depots were dismantled in 2022 after the breading season.	Yellow
		6) initiate studies focusing on the biological control of invasive alien plant species occurring in the reserve and prepare a strategic plan for their mechanical or manual control; the strategic plan has been developed, associated studies are ongoing.	Green
		7) strengthen the monitoring programmes and the conservation measures to guarantee the presence of naturally occurring species newly appeared in the diploma area. The monitoring program has been updated till 2034. The yearly count of Great Cormorant	Yellow

		nests and Purple Heron nests has been carried out. The Purple Heron colony peaked decreased to 76 nests. In 2022 new nets were placed around reedbeds to stop geese from feeding on the reed. Hence stronger reed will grow which is suitable for the herons to nest. The Grass Snake monitoring program is revitalised in 2022. A volunteer has been found and will be trained. On-going monitoring projects contain camera trap research for Otters and other mammals, butterfly monitoring in Laegieskamp and wintering waterfowl monitoring. A moth monitoring program is expected to be conducted in 2023.	
	Conditions	1) preserve the integrity of the Naardermeer Nature Reserve and avoid, through regional planning processes, further habitat fragmentation within the reserve and in the surrounding landscape; increase the ecological connectivity both within the reserve and between the Naardermeer Nature Reserve and the surrounding natural areas. The Naardermeer Water Management Plan was finalized in 2022. Next to that, the planned reconstruction of De Schil has made some huge steps forward. All juristic steps have been taken, which means realisation will begin in 2023. The 9 eco-tunnels developed in 2019 have further been monitored and optimized in 2022.	Yellow
	Achievements	Both the Natura 2000 management plan and the water management plan including the water level agreement for the Naardermeer Nature Reserve are finalized and in full operation. The main reasons for the decreasing water quality in this lake were identified and appropriate management measures to prevent further water contamination implemented. The Park management discovered an outbreak of Floating pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) at Laegieskamp and eradication efforts have been understaken promptly. The monitoring program has been updated till 2034. A specific programme for monitoring the Grass Snake has been launched.	
	Shortcomings	It was not yet possible for Natuurmonumenten to acquire the missing 20 ha of lands and completing the Naardermeer Recovery Plan but the process of acquisition is ongoing.	

Other highlights worth mentioning	The implementation of the “de Schil” (Shell) plan to raise the water levels outside the Naardermeer core area will start in 2023.
To what extend has the visibility of the European Diploma been improved?	No information included
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The EDPA GoS invites national authorities to report on water quality of Bovenste Blik Lake following the implementation of management measures to prevent further water contamination as well as on the monitoring efforts on the possible impact of the alternative selected route on the diploma holding area. The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.

Name of the awarded area	**64. Italy** **Regional Park of Migliarino, San Rossore e Massaciuccoli**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	15.06.2005 / 15.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extent have the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)7	1) pursue efforts to integrate the park into the surrounding region; do even more to include the local community, interest groups (farmers, etc.) and nature conservation bodies in discussions; exploit the recent extension of the biosphere reserve to that end; The Park launched activities with the UNESCO Committee of Lucca within the Week of the Sustainability.	Yellow
		2) draw up a summary management document covering all activities and setting out all the protection regimes (regional park, reserves, Natura 2000 sites, Ramsar site, Biosphere reserve, marine reserve) and translate this document into English and/or French; review the zoning if necessary, consider the possibility of a continuous site of community importance (SCI) under the European Council Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and envisage extending the diploma-holding area; The zoning was reviewed by the new Park integrated Plan, which is expected to be adopted in March 2023. The proposal increases the zoning of protected areas and foresees “marking zones” where the possible extension of the higher regime of protection is visible.	Yellow
		3) bring in replacement staff to cover retirements and annual leave. Envisage an increase in staff to meet new demands resulting from responsibility for the marine reserve, the extension of the biosphere reserve and the designation of the Ramsar site; An administrator was recruited and will be working 100% on the park from 2023.	Yellow
		4) continue research and monitoring activities, and in particular: - update the vegetation map;	Yellow

		- implement and monitor water management measures linked to the drainage of farmland and the Massaciuccoli Lake; - monitor the state of the dune area and continue protection activities there; A project to Improve waters in the lake to be launched soon.	
		5) continue and, if necessary, step up programmes to combat invasive alien species and control fallow deer and wild boar populations. Pursue a policy geared to the park's protection regime where the renewal of forest cover is concerned; The park continues to control the fallow deer and wild boar. A new Forest Management Plan was approved. It renews the forest cover: in the area of San Rossore, the new plan for the decade 2023-2032 provides for 3578 ha of forest, including 1118 of *Pinus pinea* pine forest: 280 ha of reforestation, 253 ha of renovation cuts including 111 that use natural renovation.	Yellow
		6) pursue efforts to control sound and light pollution in the park's vicinity; introduce measures restricting motorised vehicle traffic in the park and negotiate the setting up of a public transport system with the competent authorities; Negotiations for prologuing the rout of a urban bus to San Rossore are ongoing	Yellow
		7) pursue efforts to develop sustainable agriculture, inter alia by reducing the use of fertilisers and pesticides, which have an adverse effect on water quality; consider the introduction of a regional label for products and services in connection with the extension of the biosphere reserve; No developments reported since the Recommendation was adopted	Red
		8) translate the website and public information material into foreign languages so that the numerous foreign tourists attracted by the city of Pisa and its region can appreciate the park's assets; publish and provide to visitors at	Yellow

		least a list of the species illustrated on the information panels, with their names in four languages, in addition to the scientific name; No actions undertaken in 2022.	
		9) maintain and consolidate the network of centres providing information on the region's nature, culture and history. Make more systematic use of international designation logos, particularly that of the European Diploma, providing a suitable explanation; No developments reported since the Recommendation was adopted	Red
		10) in the context of preparing the new integrated plan for the park, pursue discussions on relocating craft activities from the area around the Massaciuccoli Lake. Include in the integrated plan in preparation specific provisions dedicated to climate change and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term preservation of species and habitats that are typical of the area. The new plan foresees coordination with relevant municipalities to improve and redevelop the areas surrounding Lake Massaciuccoli	Yellow
	Conditions		
	Achievements	The Park adhered to the principles of the Charter on Sustainable Tourism and prepared a related action plan. Although the recruitment of agents to replace those who have retired in recent years was not possible, the Parc was able to hire one administrator. A new Forest Management Plan which renews the forest cover was approved.	
	Shortcomings	Due to the budget limitations imposed by the Toscana Region the Park has not been able to recruit agents to replace those who have retired in recent years.	
Other highlights worth mentioning	The zoning of the Park has been reviewed by the new Park integrated Plan, which is expected to be adopted in March 23. The proposal increases the		

	zoning of protected areas and foresees “marking zones” where the possible extension of the higher regime of protection is visible. Based on specialised studies commissioned to universities and research centres, the authorities will launch projects to improve the quality of waters in the Lake Massaciuccoli.
To what extent has the visibility of the European Diploma been improved?	No information included
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The EDPA GoS invites the authorities to report on activities aimed at updating the vegetation map, monitoring the state of the dune area and continue protection activities there and to step up the implementation of recommendations where action has not been started yet. The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.

Name of the awarded area	**65. Italy** **Gran Paradiso National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	27.09.2006 / 18.03.2031
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2021)3	1) ensure that funding is chiefly provided by the state, the regions and the provinces, and that it is properly integrated with other resources; The Park is funded by state and regional resources as well as European project-related funding.	Green
		2) Provide the national park with adequate staff at the executive level to enable the director to focus on key tasks, including strategic issues; Due to repeated retirement, approximately 25% of the Park staff are currently is currently lacking. A vacancy notice was launched to recruit 9 new park rangers, the recruitment is expected to be finalised in spring 2023.	Red
		3) actively defend the inclusion of measures to safeguard natural and landscape assets in town planning proposals and decisions; Buildings are generally concentrated in the inhabited centres the bottom of the valley. The problem of limiting access to the Park to motorized vehicles at high altitudes remains. Meetings with the local communities on this topics took place in summer 2022 to discuss the ban to the use of these vehicles in limited summer periods and to encourage the use of electric vehicles, a project is being prepared.	Yellow
		4) Integrate the values of forests as ecosystems in the development of forest management plans; During 2022 there were no changes in the management of forest resources: the implementation of management plans for publicly owned areas in the Park is still low. With the financial contribution of the MITE-MASE, actions relating to the conservation of chestnut groves (EEC priority habitat) were implemented.	Yellow
		5) continue to encourage farming activities that are compatible and synergise with biodiversity preservation;	Red

		In 2022 hybrids between domestic goats and Alpine ibex were detected: this is certainly a negative effect of pastoral management, linked to the abandonment of animals at the end of the summer. Some individuals were removed from the protected area.	
		6) avoid all new projects for the catchment of water resources for electricity generation, apart from mini-hydroplants duly authorised by the national park; To minimize the consequences of water withdrawals, a careful monitoring is carried out by the Park and any other new project of dam building is banned by the Park. In autumn 2022, two projects were presented for the upgrading and reconstruction of existing water collection structures, in particular by CVA s.p.a., on the Valle d'Aosta side of the Park. These projects are under examination with an Appropriate Assessment procedure at ministerial level.	Yellow
		7) establish a scientific advisory council or other mechanism to provide input from the scientific community regarding the management of the park; The members of the Scientific advisory council were identified and approved, the Commission is effective and operational. The first meeting between the scientific commissions of the two cross-border parks, Vanoise-Gran Paradiso, is scheduled for spring 2023.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) the park management plan must be formally approved before the end of 2012. The management plan of the Gran Paradiso National Park (GPNP) was approved in 2019 and it is therefore effective and applied.	Green
	Achievements	With the financial contribution of the MITE-MASE, actions relating to the conservation of chestnut groves (EEC priority habitat) were implemented. In winter 2021 and spring 2022 meetings were held with local farmers to verify the problems related to the full application of the maximum protection areas (Areas "A"), in which even the grazing (by domestic herbivores) activities are forbidden. Compensation measures are being studied for the areas (“A”) in which the owners will no longer be able to graze.	

		The members of the Scientific advisory council were identified and approved, the Commission is effective and operational.
	Shortcomings	Grazing continues to take place in maximum protection areas (Areas "A"). The Park has significant staff shortages in administrative and technical services, as well as in park rangers. The recruitment of a deputy director or an administrative director is not allowed by current national laws. the implementation of management plans for publicly owned areas in the Park is still low domestic grazing activities continue to represent a challenge due to the abandonment of traditional grazing practices and climate change.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	A project is being prepared for reducing motor traffic in some areas of the Park (Colle del Nivolet and Valnontey) with the aim of reducing internal combustion vehicles by replacing them with electric ones. In autumn 2022, two projects were presented for the upgrading and reconstruction of existing water collection structures, in particular by CVA s.p.a., on the Valle d'Aosta side of the Park. These projects are under examination with an Appropriate Assessment procedure at ministerial level. The Park conducts scientific research on vertebrate (Alpine ibex, Alpine chamois and marmot) and invertebrate species to measure the variations in behavioural ecology and Life history of a large number of tagged animals and in the altitudinal distribution of the invertebrate species induced by global warming. Studies on the effects of Global warming have focused on the conservation status of pollinator species (mainly bumblebees and butterflies), as a consequence of anthropogenic action (domestic grazing) and the increase in average temperatures.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information included	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the condition and recommendations. The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.	

Name of the awarded area	**66. Romania** **Piatra Craiului National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	27.09.2006 / 27.09.2021 (Extended until 2024)
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2011)2	1) secure the budget of the national park so that the national park administration is able to manage the park appropriately and has all financial resources needed in order to pay the staff on a regular basis; The national park budget is largely (90%) funded by the National Forest Administration (RNP ROMSILVA). The remaining 10% is self-raised, through visitor fees, tourist guiding fees, selling of merchandise in the Visitor Center and approval fees charged for analyzing development documentation submitted by various entities. The Park Management does not report budget shortages.	Green
		2) complete the construction of the headquarters and other infrastructure, especially the exhibition room and other tourist facilities, within three years and make particular efforts to raise the appropriate funds to achieve this; The Visitor Center was opened in April 2016 and has received until now over 35,500 visitors. Information points were also constructed. In 2017 tourist facilities were improved with a cycling network (42 routes with over 200 kms) and new marked trails. In 2022 3 new information boards and 11 new computers were ourchased.	Green
		3) elaborate and implement a specific high profile programme devoted to the promotion, preservation and restoration of the local architecture and landscape; this exemplary programme should be implemented with the help of relevant specialists and contribute to making this region a model for the preservation of natural and cultural heritage; The Management guide, approved in 2020, includes guidelines on architecture as well as on natural and cultural heritage. No	Yellow

		information has been given on the implementation of the Management Plan	
		4) pursue the scientific work and monitoring of biodiversity in every sector of the park; those activities should assess the status and trends of species and habitats, considering the national park as part of a functional ecosystem and consequently use appropriate methods and indicators to keep the national park administration aware of important changes to this ecosystem; Several protocols were elaborated to monitor habitats and species from the park in order to enable assessments of their conservation status and early detection of any changes in the ecosystems.	Green
		5) regarding both central and local forest authorities, more attention should be paid to the enforcement of the forest law on the national park's fringe and in the surroundings of the park; the measures taken and the results obtained should be reported to the Council of Europe on an annual basis; The examination of the implementation of the forest law has been carried out.	Green
		6) pursue the efforts made by the national park administration to address the litter and garbage issues and to engage a new phase of activities facilitated by this administration; a detailed report on the results of those activities should be sent to the Council of Europe every two years. In 2021 the Park Administration organized 12 garbage collection campaigns, with the help of volunteers	Green
	Conditions	1) complete the process of preparing and approving the new management plan by the end of 2011. The management plan was first approved in December 2013 and then reviewed in 2020. A second revision is expected in 2023/2024	Green

		within a new programme on large infrastructures.	
	Achievements	The Park administration continues to implement recommendations as in previous years.	
	Shortcomings	No information has been given on the implementation of the Management Plan in relation to promotion, preservation and restoration of the local architecture and landscape. It is also unclear how the Operational Programme “Large Infrastructure” will affect the Park.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The revised management plan adopted in February 2020 will be revised once more in 2023/2024 within the scope of a project funded by the Operational Programme “Large Infrastructure”.		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information included		
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The Group invites authorities to clarify how the Operational Programme “Large Infrastructure” will affect the Park and its local architecture and landscape. The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.		

Name of the awarded area	**67. Romania** **Retezat National Park**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	02.07.2008 / 02.07.2023
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** **CM/ResDip(2013)4**	1) the Romanian authorities should secure a sufficient budget for the national park and allocate the funds early enough in the year to ensure favourable working conditions for the staff, the completion and maintenance of the park's infrastructure, more information for visitors and the improvement of tourist facilities; All activities could be performed without financial constraints due to the financial support of the National Forest Administration ROMSILVA.	Green
		2) the competent Romanian authorities should work together to harmonise the different national and international designations in order to achieve efficient joint management and to implement joint scientific research and monitoring programmes; A project funded by VGP Foundation in Germany supports the park management new BR proposal with UNESCO. A study visit to BR Berchtesgaden in Germany, which has a similar history to BR Retezat, as well as similar physical-geographical conditions was scheduled. Although the visit was initially set for the end of November 2022, at the request of the German side it was postponed for the first quarter of 2023, the exact date to be established later, by mutual agreement	Yellow
		3) the management plan should be approved as soon as possible, and at least an executive summary should be translated into either English or French; The Management plan is underway.	Yellow
		4) the park, in close collaboration with the mountain rescue services Salvamont, should maintain or renew, when necessary, the tourist infrastructure (trail marking, information signs, etc.); a particular effort should be made to solve the problems of the toilets in the camping areas and near the huts; 5 new panels ready but not installed yet.	Yellow

		5) the park should maintain pressure on local communities to prevent construction of inappropriate buildings either in the park or in its immediate vicinity; The law is really strict and there have not been illegal constructions within the park in 2021. Nothing was reported by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests on the construction of buildings in the immediate vicinity.	Yellow
		6) the park rangers should monitor the pastures in order to identify early possible changes due to over grazing and/or under grazing; before the next evaluation, the park should carry out a new study on the pastures; the changes in terms of species composition, erosion, etc., should be analysed in relation to the type and amount of grazing. A number of biological-ecological studies were carried out, among them being one about the support capacity of the pastures.	Green
	Conditions		
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings	-Management Plan still under development. - in 2021 the Park didn't succeed in aligning the situation of the Retezat Biosphere Reserve with the current standards required by the Man & Biosphere Program – MAB (the Seville Strategy and Madrid Action Plan). As a result, in 2021 UNESCO withdrew the status of Biosphere Reserve from Retezat National Park. The Park is now starting a new project to support a new BR proposal with UNESCO. The associated recommendations to the shortcomings above have not been satisfied yet.	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information included		
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations and invites the authorities to step up the implementation of recommendations where further action is required.		

	The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.

Name of the awarded area	**68. Bulgaria** **Central Balkan National Park**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	21.10.2009 / 21.10.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)9	1) implement the new management plan and in particular control the protective measures for the different zones; after five years, make a comprehensive, mid-term assessment and revise the relevant parts of the plan as appropriate; After the evaluation the implementation of the management plan continues without significant course change. More efforts were put into control of compliance with the regimes and norms outlined in the plan, especially regarding the use of natural resources in the park. The only area where activities have not started yet is outlining detailed park boundaries	Yellow
		2) take measures to better control poaching in the park and implement as soon as possible the strategic guidelines for the development of the security and control in the Central Balkan National Park, which includes a section on the prevention of poaching. In particular, strictly limit road development and systematically control road usage; The strategic guidelines for the development of guarding and control exist. The tendering process for delivery of specialized vehicles is expected to be completed in 2023.	Yellow
		3) maintain strict control on grazing permits and prohibit any increase of grazing animals; maintain the pressure to reduce grazing by horses, which are much more difficult to control, and increase the number of water sources and their access; Since 2018, there are no horse owners supported by an agri-environmental measure. In 2022 new limits for grazing in the park were set through the Annual grazing plan. In the framework of a project to protect and restore habitats, in 2022 temporary wooden and electric fences were positioned on some	Green

		critical border lines between pasture lands and other park areas with no commercial uses. In 2022 the restoration of the some of the old watering facilities in the pasture areas of the park was finished. This will reduce the negative pressure on streams and downstream habitats in pasture areas.	
		4) set up comprehensive monitoring of the impact of grazing; in general, allocate the necessary funding for more management-oriented scientific research and studies; In 2020 consultants were hired to establish a methodology to the overall condition of habitats used for livestock grazing. In early 2022 the final report with the elaborated methodology was submitted. The first independently implementation of the methodology started in July when 4 employees of the expert department applied it in 7 trial areas. The collection of information into the database to be used for analysis in the near future has begun.	Yellow
		5) propose solutions at national level to improve the infrastructure related to mountain pastures, like shelters for animals and shepherds or dairy facilities; improve their visual and ecological impact, as well as their sanitary conditions for dairy production; The solutions to improve the infrastructure related to mountain pastures have been identified. Funding for their implementation is being sought.	Yellow
		6) explore solutions to increase the role of the national park in the management of tourist infrastructure (chalets) inside the park, including their maintenance, the control of their ecological impact and their use as information points; Frequent changes in the management personnel of the park directorate and the tourism union are one of the obstacles to the implementation of this recommendtaion.	Red
		7) use the newly established biosphere reserve to reinforce the role of the Public Advisory Council as a link between the national park, the municipalities and civil society organisations around the park; allocate adequate financial and human resources to fulfil the tasks and commitments undertaken at international level with the designation of the park as part of the biosphere reserve and World	Yellow

		Heritage property and establish, as soon as possible, corresponding management structures; The Coordination Council of the Biosphere Reserve has been established and it represents each of the seven administrations, including through a civilian quota. In the fall of 2022, the project "Providing support for local entrepreneurs through promotional events in Central Balkan Biosphere Reserve" was approved by UNESCO. Its implementation is expected in 2023. The aim of the project idea is to support the partners' network of the Central Balkan Biosphere Reserve that was developed through previous project. In 2022 CBBR accepted fourth and fifth pair volunteers for six/twelve month period (starting from March) as part of the initiative of German National Commision for UNESCO – kulturweit.	
		8) as soon as possible, prepare and adopt management plans for the Natura 2000 areas adjacent to the park. Funding from the ERDF through OPE is provided to develop management plans for all Natura 2000 sites over the next 5 years. The process is expected to begin immediately after the legal changes that will allow this to happen. Ministry of Environment and Water has assigned an additional two employees to the Parks Directorate to be responsible for the NATURA sites, in case the planned changes in the legislation take place.	Yellow
	Conditions		
	Achievements	In 2022 the restoration of the some of the old watering facilities to reduce the negative pressure on streams and downstream habitats in pasture areas of the park was completed. The data collection for assessing the overall condition of habitats used for livestock grazing has been launched in 7 areas as a trial. The outcome of this first trial has not been reported yet.	
	Shortcomings	The definition of the boundaries of the Park has not been delivered yet, although foreseen by the Management Plan.	

		No information were provided on the limitation of road development and systematic control of road usage in the framework of poaching control. Funds shortages for implementing a new model for 11 pastures from the pasture areas of the park. The statute of the Coordinating Council' has to been formalized yet. Development of management plan for Natura 2000 is still delayed.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned	The Director of Central Balkan National Park Directorate was changed three times in 2022. Staff turnover delayed the implementation of some of the recomemndations attached to the renewal of the Diploma.	
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	The logo of the Diploma is used regularly in printed promotional material and in all presentations for the CBNP. The website of the park contains information on the European Diploma.	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The Group invites authorities to report on the assessment of the overall condition of habitats used for livestock grazing and enhance and prioritize the coordination with the Bulgarian Tourist Union.	

Name of the awarded area	**69. Armenia** **Khosrov Forest State Reserve**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	10.07.2013 / 10.07.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)14	1) as part of the new management plan, create and fund an awareness and training programme for local people, visitors and members of the staff of the reserve, in particular in relation to the management of litter and other waste, and to the development of sustainable tourism; Although the management plan has not been adopted yet, work with local communities (educational visits, fieldwork,seminars) continues.	Yellow
		2) secure the Khosrov Forest State Reserve administration capacities in the future, with the support of the Armenian authorities and external donors; provide staff with specific incentives to foster their interest in the preservation of the reserve and its value; Khosrov Forest State Reserve SCNO is managed with the joint support from the state budget and donor organisation funding: WWF, CNF, which provide staff with specific incentives to foster their interest in the preservation and conservation of the state reserve and its value.	Green
		3) assess the state of conservation of the wolf population (*Canis lupus*), both at national level and in the diploma-holding area, and adapt the current legal and administrative regime of protection accordingly; design a "wolf concept" providing a general legal and administrative framework for the management of this species in Armenia, in line with the Bern Convention and the regulation of the European Diploma for Protected Areas. *Canis lupus*, both at national level and in the diploma-holding area are assessed by specialists. No information has been provided on the state of conservation of the wolf population and on the development of the adaptation of the current legal and administrative regime of protection.	Yellow

	Conditions	1) by 2020, design and adopt a management plan for the long-term conservation of the area which will include strategic aims and targets, an estimated budget and a time frame for its full implementation, as well as a monitoring mechanism for the assessment of the implemented management measures; the management plan should also consider a strategic approach for the development of sustainable tourism compatible with the carrying capacity of the Khosrov Forest Reserve and the preservation of its integrity as a strictly protected area; the draft management plan should be submitted to the Secretariat of the Bern Convention prior to its adoption; The new management plan is still under discussion.	Red
		2) launch a political and administrative process aiming to sustain the preservation of the European interest of the area by means of expanding the territory of the reserve to better preserve the state of conservation of the key species (large carnivores and herbivores); removing the existing 11 enclaves along the border of the Khosrov Forest State Reserve; establishing a buffer zone with a clear protection regime and limits, minimising hunting and the effects of grazing on the reserve; addressing the issue of the "transit routes" that cross the reserve; and working to minimise their general impact on the natural assets of the diploma-holding area; According to the new management plan the boundaries of the reserve will be expanded, a buffer zone will be established with a clear protection regime and restrictions, which will ensure the integrity of rare and endangered plant and animal species. It will also reduce the probability of anthropogenic pressures (grazing, poaching) and will improve the effectiveness of conservation of the reserve.	Red
		3) maintain and sustain the legal regime as a strictly protected area for the Khosrov Forest State Reserve in the future law on the protection of nature currently under discussion in the parliament; The law has not been adopted yet.	Red
	Achievements		

	Shortcomings	- No information has been provided on awareness and training programs on the development of sustainable tourism; - No information has been provided on the status of the *Canis lupus* at national level and in European Diploma areas; - No information has been provided on the development of the adaptation of the current legal and administrative regime of the protection of *Canis lupus;* - New management plan which should have been adapted in 2020 is still in the discussion phase; - No information has been provided on the removal of the 11 enclaves.
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	No information included	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS invites the authorities to prioritise actions to fulfil the conditions for the renewal of the Diploma and step up activities related to recommendations where further action is required. The EDPA GoS invites national authorities to provide more information to address the shortcoming identified. The EDPA GoS requests the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.	

No report received

Name of the awarded area	**70. Ireland** **The Burren region**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	10.07.2013 / 10.07.2028
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2018)13	1) prepare an overarching management framework document for the Burren Region diploma-holding area, outlining the various management initiatives and their inter-relationships;	Red Yellow Green
		2) aim both to increase the quality of the natural heritage and to prevent damage to the cultural heritage in those areas of the Burren Region not included within the three Special Areas of Conservation;	Red Yellow Green
		3) work with other stakeholders, especially those involved in tourism predicated on the farm holdings, as well as the natural and cultural heritage, to support communities living and working in the Burren Region;	Red Yellow Green
		4) consider the development of further walking trails throughout the Burren Region.	Red Yellow Green
	Conditions	1) secure a budget from 2022 onwards for the development of a successor programme to the current Burren Programme; share with the Group of Specialists on the European Diploma for Protected Areas the details of the successor programme to the current Burren Programme prior to its entry into force;	Red Yellow Green
	Achievements		
	Shortcomings		
Other highlights worth to be mentioned			
To what extend the visibility of the			

European Diploma has been improved?	
Conclusions and action suggested	

Name of the awarded area	**71. Portugal** **Desertas Islands Nature Reserve**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	02.07.2014 / 30.06.2029
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extend the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area have been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2019)8	1) maintain all necessary precautions to ensure that no plant and/or animal species is introduced into the reserve; stringent quarantine measures are rigorously implemented to ensure that no species of plants and animals are introduced to the reserve.	Yellow
		2) analyse and publish studies carried out on the flora and fauna, following the definitive eradication of all alien species, including recent available data for the three islands; During 2022, local and foreign scientists develop various research projects in Desertas Islands.	Yellow
		3) monitor soil erosion on the plateau surface of Bugio and, if deemed necessary, implement restoration measures; Monitoring of the main actions of the project for the recovery of *Pterodroma deserta* and its habitat, which was developed between 2006 and 2010, has been maintained up to present, involving habitat restoration. There is a constant effort to combat soil erosion, considered one of the priority duties of the nature wardens of the Reserve.	Yellow
		4) keep the goat population at a very low level and under a strict monitoring scheme to ensure the regeneration of natural vegetation and the success of propagation programmes for threatened or extinct plant species. While 25 years of field experience has led to positive results, continue to explore and test alternative methods for a selective and progressive reduction of the goat population while avoiding animal suffering; the main actions of the Life project to recover species and land habitats of the Natura 2000 sites Ponta de São Lourenço and Desertas Islands involved an evaluation of population densities and distribution of goats; a significant reduction in the goat population and establishing a monitoring scheme that allows the evaluation of the success of the management measures implemented to control the goat population; which has been maintained up to present.	Yellow

		5) ensure a high level of training for the guides who accompany tourists in the reserve; visitors are met by the Nature Wardens, accompany them along the informative circuit and then to the reception centre. The site management has also signed a protocol with the Regional Delegation of the National Trade Union of Tourist Activity, Translators and Interpreters, under which these professionals receive specific information that results in a better quality of information provided at the location.	Green
		6) pursue the monitoring of the yellow-legged gull breeding population and their possible interferences with seabird colonies, in order to ensure early detection of possible negative changes; although the yellow-legged gull (Atlantic form) *Larus michahellis atlantis* should not be considered an alien species, there is a constant effort to prevent their breeding on the islands.Due to the remoteness of Desertas Islands and to their characteristics this is an easy and forward task.	Green
		7) monitor the implementation of the management plan against conservation objectives and initiate its revision by 2024. the responsible regional authority is committed to update the management plan of the Desertas Islands Nature Reserve by 2024.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) eliminate avoidable causes of non-natural mortality of Mediterranean monk seals. To this end, revise the design and construction of the local fishing gear, the so-called “covos”, to include mechanisms which prevent the capture of young seals and their subsequent death by drowning. Alternatively, replace the fishing equipment that causes these accidents with safer and more sustainable systems which do not interfere with the population of marine mammals in general, and of the monk seal in particular. The Desertas Islands Nature Reserve legislation and regulations have been updated to forbid the use of the local fishing gear, the so-called “covos” in the Reserve’s area.	Green
	Achievements	The usage of the local fishing gear, the so-called “covos”, is forbidden in the Reserve’s area by the updated Desertas Islands Nature Reserve legislation and regulations. Critical Mediterranean monk seal reproduction area has been designed and fishing prohibited.	

	Shortcomings	
Other highlights worth to be mentioned		
To what extend the visibility of the European Diploma has been improved?	All the events and lectures addressed to the public in general and target groups, as well as the website, facebook campaigns and new production of illustrated material, namely informative panels, used to raise awareness about the importance of the Desertas Islands Nature Reserve, were reinforced with the European Diploma logo.	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the efforts in implementing the condition and recommendations attached to the renewal of the Diploma and encourages the authorities to ccontinue implementing the recommendations until the Diploma renewal.	

Name of the awarded area	**72. Georgia** **Vashlovani Protected Areas**	**Date of the award / renewal of the European Diploma**	03.06.2015 / 03.06.2030
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extent have the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)8	1) Finalise and start implementing in 2020 a new Management Plan for the next 9-years period. Include specific provisions dedicated to climate change and how to address this issue in relation to the long-term preservation of species and habitats typical from the area; A new nine-year management plan is already elaborated and approved. No information has been provided within the report on specific provisions dedicated to climate change.	Yellow
		2) Continue to fully implement the Pasture Management Plan as part of the general Management Plan. Carefully monitor the pasture activities and the respect of the lease contracts by the farmers. Secure the corresponding budgets from state and other sources; The Project "Sustainable management of pastures in Georgia to demonstrate climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits and dividends for local communities" has been completed and pasture productivity evaluated. The map for the core plant species of Vashlovani Protected Areas has been prepared with the GIS database, as well as an adjusted map of pasturelands. About 60% of pasturelands are already leased. Regular meetings to raise awareness among the farmers are also held. To improve the living conditions of farmers, the construction of two water pipelines were carried out. No information was provided on the budget from state and other sources.	Yellow
		3) Collect all the available scientific data and integrate them into the database under construction. Present a systematic list of habitats with short description and respective coverage in the Vashlovani Protected Areas. Establish a comprehensive list of endemic, rare and	Yellow

		threatened species with differentiation between the Caucasus, Georgian and local respective species; According to the work plan within the new 9 year Management Plan, the administration has the direct obligation to annually conduct biodiversity research and monitoring activities of the onsite represented species. Based on this, data is periodically collected and later integrated into the shared database. Systematic list of habitats with short descriptions is represented as an appendix to the report document. It was not specified within the report if the database differentiates between the Caucasus, Georgian and local respective species.	
		4) Continue working closely with the local authorities and communities, especially in the field of tourism and sustainable development; The administration of Vashlovani protected areas works closely with the local authorities and tourist service providers such as the Dedoplistskaro Tourism Development Association, which is according to their website, promoting sustainable tourism development in the region.	Yellow
		5) Continue maintaining and improving the visitors' infrastructures in the park; carefully control the motor traffic on the roads inside the protected areas and monitor the visitors' activities; The maintaining process of the tourist infrastructure is completed: roads are being repaired regularly, restrictions on driving motorcycles and large camper trucks inside the park were imposed. During 2022, the administration continuously monitored the state of infrastructure units. Repair works were being carried out. 3 new picnic tables were constructed, and rangers stations picnic area have been renovated. Barriers were installed at the nature monument of the Eagle Gorge, board stickers were renewed. The construction of the hiking trail of the Eagle Gorge has been completed. 175 units of road signs were installed in Vashlovani National Park and nearby.	Yellow

		6) Pursue and develop international collaboration with the Republic of Azerbaijan, especially focusing on ungulate and large mammals' conservation. Cooperation in the field of biodiversity restoration in Iori-Mingechauri cross-border area is noteworthy, in which the main component is the Gazelle Reintroduction Project. At this stage, the results, methods and other important information of the Gazelle monitoring in the cross-border area are being exchanged on a regular basis. The Parliament has already granted the status of "multi-use area" to Samukhi Valley, which will make the protection and monitoring of Gazelles even more effective. No information was provided on other mammals. Agency of Protected Areas of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Agriculture of Georgia and the Service of the Protection of Biodiversity of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan established that cooperation under the MoU may include: a. exchanges of information and materials; b. joint organization of symposiums, seminars, workshops, and forums; c. planning, development, and implementation of joint projects and programs; d. staff exchange, training, and other capacity-building programs; e. reciprocal assistance and advice;	Yellow
		7) Use more the European Diploma designation in promotional activities and display its logo; carefully consider other potential international designations, in order to avoid confusion among local authorities and population. No updates to the 2021 report were provided.	Green
	Conditions		

	Achievements	3 new picnic tables were constructed, and rangers stations picnic area have been renovated. Barriers were installed, board stickers were renewed. The construction of the hiking trail of the Eagle Gorge has been completed. 175 units of road signs were installed in Vashlovani National Park and nearby.
	Shortcomings	No information has been provided within the report on specific provisions in the management plan dedicated to climate change. It was not specified if the database of endemic, rare and threatened species differentiates between the Caucasus, Georgian and local respective species. No information were provided on international collaboration with the Republic of Azerbaijan on the conservation of other ungulate and large mammals other than Gazelles.
Other highlights worth mentioning	In 2022, the staff of Vashlovani protected areas has been increased, 6 locals were employed as rangers. Compared to 2021, revenues of VPA have increased (63133 GEL in 2021; 71355 GEL in 2022)	
To what extent has the visibility of the European Diploma been improved?	See point 7.	
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing most of the recommendations. The EDPA GoS invites national authorities to report on the provisions in the management plan on climate change. The authorities are encouraged to strengthen the international collaboration with the Republic of Azerbaijan on the conservation of other ungulate and large mammals other than Gazelles.	

Name of the awarded area	**73. Italy** **Regional Park Gallipoli Cognato**	**Date of the award /renewal of the European Diploma**	23.09.2020 / 23.09.2025
	Provide an assessment of the compliance with the recommendations and the conditions: red: not started, yellow: underway, green: completed (please delete the assessments which are not relevant)		
To what extent have the conditions and recommendations conditioning the award of the European Diploma to this area been tackled?	**Recommendations** CM/ResDip(2020)1	1) enhance the present management of the forest towards a greater natural character, with more diversity of ages of trees, as at present parts of the forest in the park are formed by trees of a similar age. It would also be advisable to leave on the ground – without removal – some trees that may have died as a result of wind or other natural or biological processes so as to favour saproxylic fauna; The current management plan approved in 2010/2011, expiring originally in the spring of 2021, was extended by regional legislation for a further 2 years, expiring at the end of 2023. Discussions on the the new management plan is underway. The new plan envisages targeted interventions on individual forest parcels aimed at obtaining a different age forest structure and increasing biodiversity with the creation of ecological islands with maintenance of dead biomass.	Yellow
		2) enhance the control of non-native trees, in particular conifers planted during the 1970s and re-forest, with indigenous trees, the relatively small areas affected; The Park management confirms what explained in the annual report of 2021. The implementation of the recommendation is ongoing.	Yellow
		3) enhance the repopulation of the park with new releases of the Italian hare Lepus corsicanus. The numbers of animals so far introduced do not ensure the long-term viability of the population due to inbreeding depression caused by the founder effect; The activity of reproduction in captivity of the Lepus Corsicanus continued also in 2022 and a few number (10 animals) of hare have been re-introduced in nature during 2022.	Yellow

		4) monitor closely the effects of the introduction of the roe deer Capreolus capreolus italicus in the park, particularly in the forest. The low density of its only possible predators with the exception of man, the wolf, might lead to an explosion in numbers, which should be avoided; Reports of increased presence of roe dear and wolf have been received. A monitoring campaign of the Italicus Roe deer population planned in 2023.	Yellow
		5) consider carrying out studies on the effects of climate change on the flora and fauna of the park. A project has been approved but has not been yet implemented.	Yellow
	Conditions	1) the regional authorities should ensure by 2022 a substantial increase in the budget presently allocated directly to the park to enable enough means for a stable management and a long-term consolidation of what seems now to be a very efficient but vulnerable structure; Regione Basilicata has confirmed for the period 2022-2023-2024 an extra budget of €100.000,00 per year, in addition to the annual consolidated contribution of € 450.000,00, ensured during the past years.	Green
		2) the regulations for the pre-park area are to be adopted by the regional government before the expiration of the first five years of the European Diploma (2025); Contacts and meetings with the municipal administrations of the pre-park area are in progress, in order to discuss the first draft of the regulation.	Yellow
	Achievements	regional authorities secured additional funding to the park until 2025. 10individuals of hare have been re-introduced in nature during 2022 A study on *the amphibian population in the Park conducted in 2022 highlighted a good presence of amphibious species in the protected area at the same altitudes as in past years*	
	Shortcomings	The commissarial management of the Executive Board slowed down all the activity of the institution, affecting the implementation of some recommendations of the CoE.	

Other highlights worth mentioning	In 2022 other two important monitoring studies have been implemented using a satellitar monitoring system: - The monitoring of Black Stork (Ciconia nigra) - The monitoring of Black kite (Milvus migrans)
To what extent has the visibility of the European Diploma been improved?	No information included
Conclusions and action suggested	The EDPA GoS welcomes the progress in implementing the condition and recommendations, and urges continued and increased efforts. It wishes that a more stable management of the Executive Board will be secured in 2023. The EDPA GoS request the competent authorities to report on the use of the EDPA logo and information of the EDPA on website, letterheads and printed materials, and to provide pictures demonstrating the use of the logo.