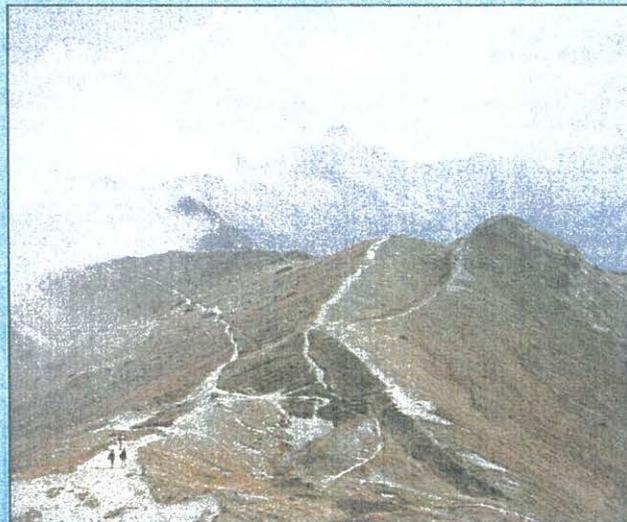


IUCN/WCPA Parks for Life

Transboundary Protected Areas in Europe



Ministry for Environment,
Nature and Family Affairs
Republic of Austria



EUROPARC
Federation

IUCN
The World Conservation Union

Robert Brunner

in collaboration with the EUROPARC Federation (FNNPE) and
the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) of
the World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Parks for Life: Transboundary Protected Areas in Europe

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and Family Affairs - Republic of Austria

Final Report

Ljubljana, November 1999

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FOREWORD

In 1994 Parks for Life – the WCPA action plan for Europe has defined 30 priority projects, which could cover the requirements of tools and instruments for the authorities, protected area managers, and environmentalists. Transboundary co-operation was one of these themes.

Arbitrary national boundaries do not define the extent of landscapes and ecosystems worthy of protection. They do, however, influence the quality of nature conservation because this is affected by differences between national legislation on different sides of the border.

This study analyses the situation of protected areas across the boundaries of European States, lists successes and shortcomings, and gives valuable advice as to how co-operation between protected areas can be improved and enhanced.

The first such effort in cross border co-operation began in 1932 between Poland and Slovakia. Today some 200 European protected areas adjoin protected areas in neighbouring European states and this number is constantly increasing. Through this study, IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) wishes to raise standards in the management of cross-border parks and encourage more such co-operation. The author, Robert Brunner, has proposed certain minimum requirements that ought to be fulfilled by all transboundary protected areas. Naturally, this does not exclude more extended, detailed agreements.

In South East Europe, recent conflicts have put a considerable strain on international relations. Some neighbours have even become enemies, and boundaries have been redrawn. As a

result, several protected areas have been destroyed. Our hope now is that greater cross-border co-operation can be used to rebuild relationships, for the benefit of people and to help conserve nature. This study is a particularly timely contribution to the process of rebuilding peace in our continent.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs. We are grateful too for assistance from the EUROPARC Federation and from the various protected area administrations, without whom this study would not have been possible.

While Robert Brunner states in this report that not every protected area could be included, this does not detract from the value of the study. However, WCPA would like to improve the database of cross-border co-operation in protected areas. We therefore appeal to all protected area administrations, and all organisations involved in nature conservation, to inform the author of this study of any new cross-border schemes for co-operation in conservation and to draw his attention to places where such co-operation is desirable. The updated results will be made available over the Internet.

A. Phillips,
WCPA Chair

M. Zupancic-Vicar,
WCPA Regional Vice-chair

SUMMARY

Purpose

Transboundary protected area cooperation is an important precondition for the **preservation of comprehensive and complex ecosystems of the largest size possible**. Most activities in the field of nature conservation are restricted to individual countries or regions. However, natural environments are not limited to borders. This is especially true in Europe with its many small countries and thus a proportionately high number of borders which are exactly those regions of great ecological diversity—mountain ranges, rivers, continental lakes, wetlands—which form borders. The conservation of **such natural sites** is necessary on **both sides of the border**, and includes, if possible, a coordinated system of conservation.

For many years, EUROPARC and IUCN have exerted numerous efforts to promote transboundary protected areas and to coordinate international cooperation. This study is aimed at collecting and utilising present experience with transboundary protected areas, and analysing existing models of transboundary cooperation.

In order to achieve a high standard of cooperation across borders, **minimum standards as well as international criteria and guidelines for transboundary protected areas** should be defined. Similar to IUCN criteria for protected areas, and as guidelines for the implementation of transboundary protected areas, they should ensure high quality cooperation.

By supporting this study, the **Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs** has made an important contribution to the Euro-

pean Action Plan of the IUCN: "**Parks for Life**". Austria has extensive experience in the area of international cooperation between protected areas. The *Neusiedler See - Seewinkel*, and *Thayatal* national parks are two important protected areas cooperating closely with their partners. The recommendations prepared which are to be discussed by WCPA are for this reason of significance for nature conservation in Austria.

Facts

Borders are always barriers that have to be overcome. Different languages and cultures, different political systems and socioeconomic conditions may separate individuals living on each side of these borders. C. SHINE of the IUCN Commission for Environmental Law has clearly shown the effect that borders can have on protected areas and how to overcome them, at least at local levels, through cooperation. The creation of **protected areas extending, "free of borders", into two countries**, will still remain an "**ecological utopia**" for some time to come.

This study would not have been possible without the cooperation of a number of experts from the protected area administrations, who enabled us to obtain data by providing us with information, documents, photos and by filling out the questionnaire.

Seven reports on practical experience with transboundary cooperation, four case studies and 79 questionnaires were used for this study. In this context, it seems that despite many contacts and common projects, **regular cooperation guaranteed by contracts between protected areas is not yet the norm**.

Common monitoring of protected areas

on both sides of the borders under common administration still meets with refusal today. Cooperation is particularly intense when it does not involve actual implementation, for example, for the exchange of staff. A satisfactory solution is still far from being reached for important tasks such as **jointly prepared management plans**.

However, the questionnaire has also shown that there are still many cases of closed borders and borders under high surveillance. Joint development of the regions is thus hindered and the habitat of the fauna is restricted.

Results

This study concludes with **recommendations for future transboundary cooperation between the European protected areas**. Not only should it guarantee efficient cooperation in the area of nature conservation, but it also aims at providing an **essential contribution for the promotion of border regions and improved relations** between countries and their inhabitants.

The setting up of a **large-scale network of protected areas** has gained increasing importance. The Pyrenees are a good example as well as the plans and concepts for the Drau and Mur river systems. Such networks and corridors can make an important contribution to guaranteeing biodiversity and the habitats of far migratory species. In the future, more importance

must be placed on such **protected area systems**.

In collaboration with neighboring countries, **it is important to plan, from the very start, the location of protected areas near borders**. The same is true for cultural landscapes which should be developed in a way that natural resources are used carefully and exploited in a sustainable manner. With regard to this point, the conservation of natural and cultural landscapes is only at a preliminary stage.

The competent authorities should provide the principal conditions for transboundary cooperation. To achieve satisfactory results, it is necessary to define **minimum standards and criteria** for such cooperation in the framework of legal agreements. Planning is not the only concern, but also continued monitoring of the protected areas.

We live in an age where **ratings** are important. For this reason it is advisable to highlight successful cooperation between protected areas by giving awards.

Countries are urged to preserve precious habitats in border regions through appropriate conservation strategies. To this effect, final recommendations have been elaborated for **the future designation of protected areas**, emphasising the need for a transboundary guarantee of valuable natural sites.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 Parks for Life- Action Plan for protected areas in Europe

Since 1994, the "Action Plan- Parks for Life" prepared by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in collaboration with the EUROPARC Federation (formerly FNNPE) has been published in a number of countries in Europe and is recognised as a guideline for the conservation of natural and cultural landscapes. In this manner, a long overdue, all-European approach to issues related to protected areas should be promoted. In some regions of the continent, national parks, nature reserves as well as protected landscapes make up an impressive network, however, in other regions they are a long way away from meeting the very demanding requirements necessary for the conservation of natural and cultural landscapes with regard to management and size. Cooperation in these areas, particularly beyond the European Union borders is currently insufficient. Until now, EUROPARC has been working towards such cooperation, throughout Europe.

Sustainable conservation of natural and cultural landscapes can only be achieved through:

- public awareness of its importance in individual countries as well as at the European level
- a guarantee of global conservation
- organisation of the areas in accordance with conservation objectives and their administration and definition under legally binding terms
- the integration of the areas into a comprehensive system in which all categories of protected areas have their place.

According to EUROPARC and IUCN,

an important task in the implementation of protected areas in Europe is to ascribe importance to all categories of protected areas within the entire system in order to guarantee the conservation of the most important natural and cultural landscapes. This in turn prevents detrimental competition among the more "attractive" categories. The protection required for our habitats and the life-sustaining structures can only be guaranteed when all categories are integrated in a balanced relationship to each other, adapted to the structures of the individual countries. It was actually in Central Europe, where, over the past few years, the creation of national parks was an important objective of the conservation policy, independent of whether the conservation targets and measures corresponded to international criteria for national parks. However, other categories of protected areas were often neglected.

For the implementation of the "Action Plan for Europe", thirty projects have been identified for preparation in the future and will provide an important basis for conservation work. This requires the active cooperation and financial support of all European countries.

1.1.2 Project 22- Support to Transboundary Protected Areas

The objective of Project 22 of this "Action Plan" is to help safeguard international cooperation and its continued development among protected areas.

Transboundary protected area cooperation is an important precondition for the preservation of comprehensive and complex ecosystems of the largest size possible. Such cooperation has already existed for a long time between many protected area administrations. It should not be forgotten that such cooperation is often based on good personal contacts and often dependent on

individual persons.

Most activities in the field of nature conservation are restricted to individual countries or regions. However, natural environments are not limited to borders. This is especially true in Europe with its many small countries and thus a proportionately high number of borders which are exactly those regions of great ecological diversity—mountain ranges, rivers, continental lakes, wetlands—which form borders. The conservation of **such natural sites** is necessary **on both sides of the border**, and includes, if possible, a coordinated system of conservation.

This project mainly concentrates on habitats in border areas separating previously different political systems in Europe (the former "Iron Curtain" countries), as these areas are the very ones that are endangered today due to (economic) development.

For many years, EUROPARC and IUCN have exerted numerous efforts to promote transboundary protected areas and to coordinate international cooperation. Throughout recent years, the development of the idea of "Parks for Peace" has continued to develop as a means of protecting valuable natural sites in conflict situations.

This study is aimed at collecting and utilising present experience with transboundary protected areas, and analysing existing models of transboundary cooperation. This is applicable for boundaries between countries as well as within countries, where the division of responsibility requires co-ordination at the national level as well as agreed measures.

1.2 Objective of the study

In order to achieve a high standard of

cooperation across borders, minimum standards as well as international criteria and guidelines for transboundary protected areas should be defined. Similar to IUCN criteria for protected areas, they should guarantee high quality cooperation as guidelines for the implementation of transboundary protected areas.

For the first time in 1988, an attempt was made to assess the importance of transboundary protected areas for international understanding and the assurance of good neighbourly relations in the framework of the Global Conference on Tourism in Vancouver. One result of this conference was the preparation of the first set of guidelines for transboundary cooperation.

In the European Action Plan "Parks for Life", the need to examine, review and broaden these basic guidelines was mentioned and defined as a priority project within the context of the prevailing circumstances in Europe.

By supporting this study, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs has made an important contribution to the European Action Plan of the IUCN "Parks for Life". Austria has extensive experience in the area of international protected area cooperation.¹ The *Neusiedler See – Seewinkel*, and *Thayatal* National Parks established in the Fall of 1997 are two important protected areas cooperating closely with their partners. Likewise, the proposed *Kalkhochalpen* National Park and the *Berchtesgaden* National Park would also constitute a transboundary project for nature conservation.

¹ In May 1997, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs organised a conference on the topic of "(Inter)national Nature Conservation."

Presently, many other protected areas in Austria situated along borders, already have transboundary cooperation projects—such as the areas of *Ramsar*, *March* and *Inn* or the *Geschriebenstein* Nature Park, or are preparing them such as in the case of the planning of protected areas in the south-east limestone Alps or in the area of *Lainsitz–Trebou* located between Lower Austria and the Czech Republic.

For this reason, the guidelines and minimum standards elaborated in this study with regard to international cooperation in nature reserves are also a set of important instruments for protected area administrations in Austria.

1.3 Working Group

The entire job was accompanied by an international working group which included:

Marija Zupancic-Vicar (Slovenia), Vice-Chair of the WCPA for Europe, IUCN representative;

Marie-Odile Guth (France), Director of the Mercantour National Park, for the EUROPARC Federation;

Following her appointment to the French Ministry of Environment, as of October 1997, Patricia Rossi (Italy), Director of the Parco Regionale della Alpi Marittime, represented EUROPARC.

Dr. Jan Cerovsky (Czech Republic), ECOPOINT Foundation, member of WCPA; expert for transboundary cooperation in particular for Eastern Europe;

Mag. Viktoria Hasler (Austria), Federal Ministry of Environment, as representative of the sponsor.

The Working Group discussed the project during the period from 20 to 22 June 1997 in Mallersbach, Austria and at the European Regional Conference of IUCN/WCPA (8 – 13 November

1997 in Sellin, Rügen). In addition, there were numerous written communications and telephone contacts between the working group members on specific points.

1.4 Organisation

This study commences with a definition of borders and transboundary protected areas. They are described in chapter two. In this context, the distinction between transboundary protected areas and transboundary cooperation is examined.

Chapter three contains the inventory which is derived from a survey of available literature, a description of existing cooperation between European protected areas, experience gained in this context and the case studies carried out in the framework of these projects. The analysis of the currently available recommendations concerning transboundary cooperation are included in the inventory.

For this study, the experience of protected area administrations in the field of transboundary cooperation was collected by means of a questionnaire. The assessment of this questionnaire is included in chapter 4 and provides the basis for the recommendations.

Guidelines and standards for cooperation between protected areas are presented in chapter five. As in the case of the IUCN criteria for protected areas they should be understood to be broad outlines for the assurance of high quality transboundary cooperation. They will provide the basis for further discussions within the WCPA.

The sixth chapter is an overview of future cooperation. In this section recommendations are formulated to determine where in Europe protected areas of a transboundary magnitude are possible and necessary.

2. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Borders are also barriers that must be overcome. Different languages and cultural groups, different political systems, economic and social circumstances can separate people who live on different sides of a border. This section describes the effects of borders on ecosystems and how they can be overcome through cooperation.

2.1 Borders

According to K. BLASCHKE borders in a geographical and political sense, separate habitats of similar categories such as natural areas, climate zones, settlement zones, territories, economic zones, linguistic areas...². Whereas political borders—although they are partially being eliminated today—are clearly defined and (for the most part) fixed by treaties, the borders of natural areas³ are unclear, fluid, and dependent on the background of the observer. Thus, certain categories of habitats do not necessarily coincide with geological-morphological areas, limestone Alps are a subcategory of the Alp area, climatic zones overlap various natural area units.

Only in rare cases do political borders correspond to natural borders.

² K. BLASCHKE (1969), "Environmental Planning and Border Formation in Saxonian History. In: Factors Determining Borders in History" Hannover Quotation by F. HEIGL (1978)

³ In this context, it is worth noting the fact that in the first century B.C., Silvanus, was not only considered to be the god of the forest, but also the god of political borders.

BLASCHKE notes, "...the river as the boundary of a country is a contradiction in itself, as a river links the territory that it drains. River basins are natural areas for settlements...." This is all the more true, as river basins are also natural area units.

However, borders do not only separate political systems and countries. Decentralised administration in many European countries has led to a more extensive division of responsibility and has resulted in more difficulties in the designation of extensive protected areas beyond internal borders.

Nevertheless, the location of borders is of no insignificant importance for the conservation of our ecosystems. Indeed, many European and non-European protected areas are located in border regions where there are mountain ranges or rivers, which although they are natural regional units, form visible borders in a geographical sense and rendering access difficult. They lack large economic centres with large land requirements and dense transportation networks.

In addition, for many years the "Iron Curtain", the rigid border between the world superpower blocs, was an impediment to economic development and a settlement policy along the borders throughout Europe. Development was concentrated on respective economic and social centres; meanwhile the areas on both sides of the East-West Border located in the heart of Europe were relegated for decades to peripheral areas with few chances of development. Despite many support programmes (grants for border territories, border zone areas etc.) these regions lost a large proportion of their population due to migration.

The peripheral location, the low density of the habitat and the lack of de-

velopment pressures created, at the same time, optimal preconditions for the preservation of the greatest possible ecological diversity in many areas.

In this regard, A. FESTETICS (1990)⁴ writes: "The valuable natural potential, left intact, and life-friendly, outweighs and offers the only chance to form a network of nature reserves at the European level... and this not only applies to the prohibited zone of former East Germany which, on the average, is 1,346 km long and 5 km wide for a total surface of 673,000 ha."

2.2 Transboundary Protected Areas

A number of attempts have been made to define transboundary protected areas. McNEIL (1990) summarised the essential objectives and advantages of transboundary protected areas:⁵

- a reduction in political tensions and/or the guarantee of peace
- the efficient management of natural resources and the environment
- an improvement in the economic situation of a region
- the safeguarding and guarantee of cultural values and occasionally, the protection of the population of the border regions

Protected areas at national borders or at interstate borders - in the case of federal states - do not necessarily have their equivalent in the neighbouring territory. Different protection objectives or an uncoordinated designation, over time, of protected areas along common borders lead to what, C. SHINE has qualified as the *legal status of border protected areas* (ill. 1)

⁴ In: ÖKOLOGISCHE BAUSTEINE (Environmental Building Blocks), 1990, Munich

⁵ definitions further elaborated according to C. SHINE (1997)

At the same time, the national (international) border constitutes the border of the influence area of national (regional) legislation and thus the potential influence area of the responsible protected area administration in accordance with its responsibilities.

Also in the case whereby the ecosystem or the natural area is protected to a large-scale on both sides of a border, legal requirements for conservation, management and administration of the area differ in accordance with the respective national legislation. (ill. 2)

In this case, problems regarding agreements, duplication of work and higher financial expenditures may occur because of two separate authorities.

2.3 Transboundary Cooperation

Only, regular cooperation would improve the situation (ill. 3). This model of cooperation is currently the most widespread.

As will be demonstrated, the legal framework for cooperation, the subjects treated jointly and the frequency of contacts vary greatly. Quite often, the quality of cooperation is dependent on good personal contacts and suffers from personnel changes in administrations.

The mechanisms presented for consultation lead to more easily crossed borders. This form of cooperation can not be taken for granted in every region of Europe and is often the first, difficult step towards the *rapprochement* of two countries.

The responsibility of an initial theoretical approach falls to the national sovereignty of the given protected area. (ill. 4).

In this case, national borders with all of the resulting consequences are pushed back to the borders of the protected areas. Management and monitoring are carried out in accordance with common guidelines and legal provisions under a joint administration. The protection of the Antarctic best corresponds to these objectives—in this case several national authorities share common objectives.

One of the few exceptions is the Danube Auen National Park in Austria, which was only established in 1996, and extends over the provincial territory of Vienna and Lower Austria. In this case, a joint administration was established, the legal framework (laws and decrees) is identical in meaning; management plans are to be established in accordance with uniform criteria. In any case, in addition to the administration of the national park, the forestry administration has a strong and legally based co-determination right.

It is not without reason, that C. SHINE characterises this "ideal situation" of a uniform territorial administration of a transboundary protected area, as an ecological utopia. Although this ideal case is desirable, it is not yet realisable in Europe under current political and administrative circumstances. As will be demonstrated, joint administrations of protected areas are currently refused by the majority.⁶

However, a preliminary stage of this ideal situation of cooperation, institutionalised to the broadest extent possible has been achieved in some protected areas (ill. 3) But as this cooperation includes two protected areas (and possibly even several in multilat-

eral transboundary protected areas) forming separate administrative units and as each one of them can exist autonomously—at least from a legal and administrative point of view, it is more accurate to speak of transboundary cooperation in protected areas rather than transboundary protected areas.

L. HAMILTON (1996) has arrived at a similar conclusion in his results from the workshop concerning protected area cooperation, particularly in mountainous regions.

⁶ cf. the analysis of the questionnaire in Chapter 4

3. INVENTORY

The first transboundary national park was established between the USA and Canada in 1932; in the same year, followed the establishment of the first bilateral protected area in Europe with Pieniny (Poland and Slovakia) which is also a national park today. Transboundary cooperation has increased proportionately in relation to the number of protected areas.

However, cooperation is not always free from problems. In particular in some eastern and southeastern European countries, political reticence, historical separation lines and social tensions must be overcome. For this reason, the experiences of administrators and the on-site administrations of the protected areas are important to be able to more easily comprehend the difficulties hindering open cooperation.

The third section begins with an analysis of studies and research available. This is followed by a presentation of the experiences of protected area administrations and nature conservancy authorities at the national-level, which were assembled on the occasion of the European regional conference of IUCN/WCPA (1997). Subsequently, case studies, analysed for the needs of this study, are presented.

Finally, guidelines existing to date, for transboundary cooperation were summarised and critically assessed.

3.1 Transboundary cooperation in protected areas : a survey of literature

For the study "Parks on the Borderline" at the first global conference on tourism entitled "Tourism – A Vital Force for Peace" in 1988 in Vancouver, the IUCN examined 70 transboundary

protected areas in 65 countries throughout the world, including 23 in Europe. Already at that time, it was stressed that our continent had a high potential for the creation of new transboundary protected areas, because of the small-scale size of European countries.

In 1994, "Parks for Life", the Action Plan for Europe of the IUCN has already enumerated 42 transboundary protected areas in Europe. The potential has not yet been exhausted.

Not all of the conclusions drawn concerning "Parks on the Borderline" can be directly applied to the situation in Europe. The importance of a coordinated management effort for a careful joint utilisation of natural resources is indisputable. Also the contribution of peacekeeping measures to harmony amongst peoples in the sensitive border regions of Europe can not be underestimated, particularly in times of political tensions in certain regions of our continent. It will be difficult to preserve large stretches of unpopulated territories in a Europe characterised by a relatively densely populated border region.

The different levels of development of countries are particularly obvious at the border and lead to additional exploitation pressures (lower land prices, better possibilities of exploiting natural resources through cheaper labour and less rigorous legal provisions, currency needs of the reform countries, and the need to catch up in the area of infrastructure, for example in the construction of transport links.

In a study in the framework of the FNNPE (now the EUROPARC), BURELL (1988) analysed the situation of past cooperation of transboundary protected areas in Europe. The sources did not specifically list the

names of the regions studied, but noted that:

- four transboundary protected areas (eight nature and national parks) cooperate under a legal basis (cooperation agreements, international treaties)
- in four other areas, there is extensive cooperation however without any legal framework
- in two areas with four parks, there was limited cooperation concerning some specific subjects
- in four parks, there was no cooperation with adjoining protected areas.

As BURELL notes, the reason for this, could be that there was not one single protected area in Europe which was originally planned as a transboundary protected area. However, long before the establishment of transboundary national parks, Poland and the former Czechoslovakia were engaged in intensive negotiations for bilateral protected areas, based on the 1924 Protocol of Cracow which recommended the designation of protected areas in the border area, citing the cooperation between Canada and the USA as a model (JANOTA, 1988).

The first transboundary national park, Waterton Lakes in Canada and the Glacier National Park in Montana (USA) which became the first international protected area, was known as a "Peace Park". Also this excellent example of transboundary cooperation began in the form of two separate protected areas. Waterton (Canada) was granted protection status as a forest reserve in 1895 and was declared a national park in 1911. One year earlier, the Glacier National Park (USA) was established.

An idea which dates back to 1931, was the establishment of an international peace movement and the promotion of

cooperation, this was followed by the declaration in 1932 of the two protected areas as international Peace Parks. But it was not until the early 70s (LIEFF and LUSK, 1990), that these concrete measures lead to efficient cooperation.

Cooperation also requires a similar or a joint view of specific problems of protected areas in European regions. The varying historical backgrounds of protected areas and – possibly also different legal definitions of protection objectives can make cooperation difficult.

BURELL admitted that—at least in 1988—good personal relations were the best basis for cooperation across borders. In such cases, even bureaucratic structures are easier to overcome. BURELL is critical of the different organisational structures in protected areas along borders, due to for example, different authorities (private properties—state-owned properties) or different provisions concerning protection (different obligations and interdictions on both sides of the border).

In August, 1932, the Pieniny nature reserve (today a national park) between Slovakia and Poland, was created as the first transboundary protected area in Europe.

The Slovakian National park, Hohe Tatra was granted protection status in 1954, but it required another six years for the Polish part of the Tatra (JANOTA, 1988). Cooperation between the Polish and Slovakian territorial administrations includes the conservation and promotion of nature through joint observation of damage incidents as well as visitor orientation.

Due to the separation of the Czech Republic from Slovakia in 1993, the national boundaries of protected areas suddenly became international boundaries of transboundary nature reserves.

A bilateral agreement was signed for the establishment of a biosphere reserve in the White Carpathians (JONGEPIER, 1995). Good cooperation already exists here, at the scientific level.

The National Park in Saxonian Switzerland and the adjoining Labske piskovce protected area on the Czech-German border⁷ (7) are examples of transboundary cooperation between different categories of protected areas. HENTSCHEL and STEIN (1996) consider that the institutionalisation of cooperation on a legal basis is an important criteria for the successful management of protected areas. Both maintain cooperation is only successful if the protected area categories are the same on both sides of the border and their designation has been coordinated over time.

D. MIHALIC & M. SYROTEUK from the Glacier-Waterton international Peace Park, consider that what is important in cooperation across borders, is the joint and thus efficient, application of measures for the conservation of our natural environment. To this effect, the objectives in all parts of transboundary protected areas must be defined in a homogenous manner.

3.2 Transboundary cooperation in Europe

Natural areas and ecosystems are not restricted to man-made borders, like wise far migratory movements of species require an extensive habitat and the crossing of borders. In order to ensure sufficient conservation for habitats, it is necessary to have similar fauna and flora on both sides of the borders. This holds true for all categories of protected areas, not just for na-

tional parks where probably cooperation currently functions at best.

However, transboundary protected areas are not only located between countries. Even protected area crossings over regional borders within a country require administrative rules, in the case whereby governments at the regional level, rather than at the national level, are responsible for administering the protected areas.

Transboundary protected area cooperation can be very diversified: often informal contacts of a personal nature- and personal commitment- are the starting point for cooperation that only partially results in legally-based agreements.

That does not mean a priori that institutionalised cooperation is better or more efficient, but rather that it is easier to impose decisions taken jointly when they are based on cooperative agreements.

In any case harmonisation problems can occur. They can arise, for example, from circumstances whereby neighbouring protected areas are included in different categories of conservation due to the respective regional legal statutes and/or the specification of conservation regulations are not harmonised over time. Such problems of harmonisation can concern zoning, territory monitoring, or conservation provisions, among others. If the specification of protected areas has not been coordinated over time, then the protected area specified subsequently is obliged to adapt its regulations to those of the site already in existence. An agreed procedure over time would have in some cases, probably lead to better regulations and results.

At the European Regional IUCN/WCPA Conference held in Sellin,

⁷ cf. the case study in this chapter, as well

Rügen, Germany, participants from all over Europe reported on their experiences in transboundary cooperation in Europe, during a workshop.

This knowledge gained directly from practical work is very important assistance in the elaboration of practice-oriented guidelines for protected area cooperation.

The following examples were selected to demonstrate international cooperation involving different territorial categories, levels of work and political circumstances.

Example 1, the Mont Blanc protected area demonstrates a case of joint transboundary planning, example 2, the presentation of protected areas in the Balkans, a case where nature conservancy work is carried out under difficult basic political conditions.

Example 3, the Bialowieza National Park at the Polish-Byelorussia border, is a description of the situation in reform countries of Eastern Europe where nature conservation activities suffer because of economic circumstances, whereas example 4 is an illustration of nature parks (North Vosges—the Palatinate Forest) which form a transboundary biosphere reserve that crosses over borders.

Example 5 is concerned with a multi-lateral river-ecosystem along Drau and Mur shared by five countries, example 6 includes a cluster of protected areas at the Finnish-Russian border, which are important for the conservation of natural forests in Scandinavia.

Example 7 represents the special case of the Hohe Tauern national park which demonstrates the decision-making structure of a protected area within a country with shared political responsibility.

3.2.1 Example 1 - Mount Blanc: an international protected area⁸

Contrary to Africa, North America and Asia, where the highest mountains (Kilimanjaro, Mt. McKinley, Mt. Everest) have been declared protection sites, high quality protection of this trilateral mountain range is lacking with the exception of a protected landscape area in France.

There is a considerable strain on this mountain region. Millions of tourists spend their summer or winter holidays in this region and approximately 2,200 lorries pass through the Mont Blanc tunnel every day on the average, resulting in air and water pollution.

With the idea of a protected area in the Mont Blanc region, the obvious conflicting interests between nature conservation and economic projects particularly winter sports and the development of tourism rose to the surface. Nowadays, the International Committee for the Protection of Mont Blanc, no longer pursues the objective of a national park, which according to public opinion, would involve a protection status, which could hinder any development. However, it is important to have an international protection status with the participation of all three neighbouring countries.

⁸ The documents were provided by DOMINIQUE RAMBAUD, Centre International pour la Conservation des Montagnes, France. (International Centre for the Conservation of Mountains).

The requirements have already been specified:

- the protected area should be international
- it should be sufficiently large (approx. 3,200 km²)and subdivided into zones with different levels of protection
- protection provisions, already in existence, should be improved
- the local population should be involved in the development of the area.

The working group "Espace Mount Blanc" (the Mont Blanc area) has stipulated four points to be implemented:

- management of a particularly sensitive ecosystem
- promotion of "green" tourism
- strengthening and renewal of mountain agriculture
- solving the transportation problem

3.2.2 Example 2 - Nature conservation at the Balkans⁹

Joint protected areas of the countries, originating out of the former Yugoslavia, have been recently added to the transboundary protected areas that Yugoslavia shares with several neighbouring countries.

Among the first ones: the Selevenj sands nature reserve (with the adjoining border area, which is a part of the Kiskunsag National Park in Hungary), the Derdap National Park which adjoins a nature reserve in Rumania, the recently designated protected nature reserve of the Balkan mountain range

at the border with Bulgaria¹⁰, the Prokletije National Park mountain range which was to have been established in 1998 and joined to the protected area in Montenegro and Albania, and the Skadar Lake, and even the national park at Skadar Lake for which currently there is no equivalent conservation site in Albania.

Included in the protected areas between the former Yugoslavian Republics are the Shar mountain ranges with the neighbouring Mavrovo National Park in the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia; the Durmitor National Park adjoining the Sutjeska National Park in Bosnia-Herzegovina; the Tara National Park with the future Drina National Park in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as the Upper Danube basin; an integral part of a large wetland complex represented in Croatia by the Kopacki rit protected area.

The intensity of cooperation between the areas mentioned varies:

There was little or no cooperation with Albania concerning the Skadar Lake¹¹ which is also the Ramsar territory, the Durmitor National Park and the proposed national park of the Prokletije mountains. Here, there were initial contacts between experts from both countries in 1994, but without any concrete results to date.

Formal and official contacts exist between the Derdap National Park, the Tara National Park and the protected areas in the Danube basin¹² and the respective neighbouring regions.

⁹ The documents were provided by JASMINKA MILOSEVIC of Yugoslavia.

¹⁰ This protected area is also designated as a Peace Park in Bulgaria.

¹¹ According to information from Albania, informal and unofficial contacts exist among NGOs

¹² cf. example 5 (section 3.2.5)

Cooperation with Hungary which has existed for more than 20 years, was strengthened in 1994 through an official protocol. The protected areas are monitored in accordance with a joint management plan, negotiations are currently in process to facilitate border-crossings in protected areas.

Cooperation with Hungary is a model for the protected landscape area of the Balkan mountains which is to become a biosphere reserve. An inter-state cooperation agreement was concluded with Bulgaria in 1995. Concerning the Shar mountain range, scheduled to become a national park as of 1998, a protocol was signed concerning cooperation with the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia.

3.2.3 Example 3 – Bialowieza National Park: 50 years of efforts for transboundary cooperation¹³

The virgin forest zone of Bialowieza covers an area of 150,000 ha. In accordance with the decisions of the Yalta Conference, this forest was divided between Poland (62,500 ha.) and the Soviet Union (currently Byelorussia) with 87,500 ha.

Since 1991, this part constitutes Belovezhskaya Pushha, the first Byelorussia National Park.

The 10,502 hectares of the Polish part form a national park, and the other land surface is being used for sustainable forestry in line with nature conservation objectives. Although, initial contacts were established between the two neighbouring protected areas as early as 1946, close cooperation only began

in 1961. The principal theme was safeguarding the habitat of the European bison. Until 1981, contacts were especially limited to the scientific level, but these were broken off until 1990 because of the political situation in Poland.

Since 1990, each Park Director is a member of the scientific advisory council for the other protected area; in 1991, a cooperation treaty was concluded at the ministerial level.

The situation on-site is still unsatisfactory. A two-meter high fence serves as a border and represents an insurmountable obstacle for the European bison as well as an ecological barrier between the two protected areas.

Today cooperation functions at the scientific level, exhibitions are exchanged and information material is jointly produced. In any case, this cooperation is especially based on the good personal contacts between the two Directors. Any change in personnel could render cooperation more difficult.

3.2.4 Example 4- Biosphere-reserve, the North Vosges- the Palatinate Forest: An experience in transboundary cooperation¹⁴

Both North Vosges (ca. 120,000 ha.) and the Palatinate forest Nature Parks (ca. 180,000 ha.) were the forerunners of this transboundary biosphere reserve. In 1996, the political representatives of the region decided that the establishment of a biosphere reserve was the most important task of the transboundary cooperation. Transboundary activities include regu-

¹³ The documents were provided by CZESLAW OKOLOW, National Park at Bialowieza, Poland.

¹⁴ The documents were provided by ROLAND STEIN, Germany and EMANUEL THIRY, France

lar meetings of scientific bodies of both protected areas and intensive contacts of personnel. The main goals are:

- the promotion of sustainable eco-tourism to improve the income level of the region
- the promotion of sustainable agriculture including biological farming and direct commercialisation
- environmental watching (GIS, endangered species...);
- the establishment of adequate institutions for joint environmental training and awareness-building

Although a high level of cooperation has been reached and both parties were also represented in the decision-making committee of the other party as well as the fact that public relations work was pursued jointly, there were nonetheless also problems:

- the language barrier is the main obstacle to cooperation
- the different administrative structures obstruct prompt decision-making
- the populations of the border regions have a problem of cultural identity, furthermore, recent historical events have brought on additional burdens
- demanding developmental programs can be very burdensome for those concerned, for this reason, first of all, the necessary structures for cooperation must be created
- transboundary cooperation almost always generates conflict situations, thus the intervention of trained coordinators from both parties is required.

Experience shows that cooperation functions best when both partners are equally matched, occupy similar ranking positions in their respective countries and possess similar levels of influence.

3.2.5 Example 5 – Drau and Mur: multilateral cooperation for the conservation of a river-ecosystem¹⁵

The Drau and Mur river system forms one of the largest and unspoilt river landscapes, which exists in Central Europe. It stretches from the Austrian-Slovenian Mur-Auen alluvial forests until the mouth of the Drau and extends into five countries: Austria, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Upstream from Barcs, the Drau alters its course a number of times between Croatia and Hungary. The resolution of the Hungarian government, to change the alluvial forests on the Danube and the Drau into a national park, was an important decision for the conservation of this ecosystem.

The Mur which is partially formed along the national border between Hungary and Croatia as well as Croatia and Slovenia, often alters its course because of its slight slope. In Slovenia, this landscape should be protected by a regional park. Finally, Austria also has a part of the Mur, which forms the state border with Slovenia in the protected landscape area of the alluvial forests of the Mur.

Already for a number of years now, there have been plans to use the lower reaches of the Drau for the production of hydro-electrical energy. Studies conducted along the Danube in Aus-

¹⁵ The documents were provided by MARTIN SCHNEIDER-JACOBY (EURONATUR), Germany

tria¹⁶ as well as the consequences resulting from the construction of a hydro-electrical power plant at Gabčík ova have clearly demonstrated that the dam with the resulting side effects would constitute an obstacle to the dynamism necessary for the conservation of alluvial forests. Here, this case involves solving a multilateral conflict of interest.

Granting the status of a high level protected area for the entire river-ecosystem complex from Austria to the mouth of the Drau is not only a challenge in nature conservation for the five bordering countries, but also for all of Central Europe. Apart from the comprehensive strict conservation of parts of regions, a sustainable use of natural resources should be facilitated, in the form of a biosphere reserve within the framework of UNESCO criteria.

3.2.6 Example 6 – The Green Belt of Fennoscandia- transboundary cooperation between Finland, Norway and Russia¹⁹

To the north of Finland at the borders with Norway and Russia, today there already exists a dense and diversified protected area system, which also corresponds to existing or proposed protected areas in the neighbouring countries. Further along the border between Finland and Russia up until the Finnish gulf there are a number of small protected areas of different categories

Only in some cases, are there equivalents to these protected areas on the Russian side.

Discussions were held with the Nature Conservation Academy of Vilm, Germany on the establishment of a "Green Belt Fennoscandia". The results of the 1997 workshop were the following:

- the presentation of all protected areas along the Russia border with Finland and Norway²⁰
- the realization that this territory belongs to the outstanding natural European Heritage and that some areas satisfy the criteria of the Convention for the World Heritage
- the conclusion that the nomination as a natural World Heritage only represents a part of the long process for nature conservation and sustainable development
- the recognition, that as a World Heritage, the region of the Green Belt would benefit in social, economical and ecological ways.

This Green Belt region also meets requirements for the establishment of clusters or networks of protected areas of different categories and corridors in order to minimise threats to biodiversity and to ensure enough space for far migratory species.²¹

¹⁶ The Danube Auen National Park (1991), Report of the hydraulic engineering planning group- ecology of alluvial forests, Vienna

¹⁹ The documents including the map on the following page were provided by RAUNO VÄISÄNEN, Finland, other documents were provided by the NATURSCHUTZ- AKADEMIE VILM, Germany

²⁰ One such map (a coloured copy) and the accompanying protocol was prepared and then made available by the Naturschutz- akademie (The Academy of Nature Conservation), Vilm

²¹ CEROVSKY, ed. (1996)

3.2.7 Example 7- the Hohe Tauern National Park: the organisation of national cooperation

In Austria, nature conservation comes under the responsibility of the provinces. The Hohe Tauern National Park, which is located in the three provinces of Carinthia, Salzburg and Tyrol comes under the jurisdiction of three different provincial legislation. The Republic of Austria contributes approximately 50 % of the entire costs of the National Park through the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs. The financing and the Federal Government's right to co-determination have been fixed by a State treaty of 1994²². This treaty stipulates the competent committee for the co-ordination of the transboundary and joint tasks.

The National Park Council consists of the Federal Ministry of Environment, Youth and Family Affairs as well as members of the provincial government from the three provinces concerned with national park matters. Every two years, the chairmanship changes hands among the provincial representatives. The tasks of the National Park Council include representation of the national parks externally, the coordination of plans and measures with cross-boundary impact, the harmonisation of conservation objectives, promotion programmes and public relations work, as well as the co-ordination of scientific projects. Its activities are meetings are held annually.

The National Park Council may have recourse to the National Park Board of

Directors for consultations and consists of managers of the three National Park Administrations (the National Park Directors) and a representative of the Federal Ministry. This committee meets 4 to 6 times a year. Its tasks are to advise the National Park Council and to coordinate regional activities of the national parks. Its responsibilities are laid down per standing order²⁴. The Board of Directors can take decisions, independently, up to a specified financial ceiling.

The affairs of the National Park Council are managed by the Secretariat of the National Park Council and include the preparation, coordination and application of resolutions; the organisation, coordination and carrying out of scientific and ecological studies which exceed the regional level and the preparation and implementation of the annual programme of the National Park Council – and in conjunction with the Board of Directors- the preparation of long-term developmental programmes aimed at obtaining international recognition of this National Park.

A scientific advisory council was set up to provide specialised scientific advice to the Committee. A research concept was determined on 31 January 1997.

A decision-making council including participants of the three provinces concerned was also established at the national level. The board of trustees of the National Park includes members of the respective provincial administrations, representatives of the municipalities and landowners as well as representatives of the National Park ad

²² Agreement in accordance with Article 15, "B-VG" between the Federal Government and the provinces of Carinthia, Salzburg and Tyrol concerning cooperation in matters of the protection and promotion of the Hohe Tauern National Park, the Civil Code of the Province. 178/1994

²⁴ Standing order of the National Park Board of Directors for the Hohe Tauern National Park, concluded on 31 January 1997.

ministration. Members of the advisory council include: interest group representatives, representatives of the municipality, and landowners. In addition, scientific advisory councils will be established at the regional level.

The three regional park administrations assure the monitoring of the three parts of this National Park, which have a total area of 1,787 km² forming the largest transnational protected area unit in Europe.

3.3 Case study of trans-boundary cooperation in Europe

The working group which supervised this project proposed during its meeting of June, 1997, that four case studies be prepared in order to document experiences regarding transboundary protected area cooperation. In this context and in view of the various objectives set, the following transboundary protected areas were selected:

1. Cooperation between national parks:
Example area: the Pyrene National Park (F)- the Ordesa- Monte Perdido National Park- (E)
2. Cooperation between Nature Parks:
Example area: the German-Luxembourg Nature Park (the Nature Park of Luxembourg –the South Eifel Nature Park)
3. Cooperation between protected areas of different categories:
Example area: the Saxonian Switzerland National Park (D) – Labske piskovce protected landscape (CZ)
4. Neighbouring protected areas without any co-operation:
Example area: the Strandja National Park (BG) – protected areas (TR).

3.3.1 Case Study 1: the Pyrene National Park²⁶– Ordesa-Monte Perdido National Park²⁷

The Pyrene National Park was established in 1967, the Spanish Ordesa/ Monte Perdido National Park has already existed since 1918. Both national parks together have a total area of 60,000 ha., 45,700 ha. on the French side, 15,600 ha. in Spain. Both national parks were awarded the European diploma of the Council of Europe, the Ordesa National Park will probably soon be added to the natural World Heritage list of UNESCO.

Although the Pyrenees form a geological and morphological unit, the mountain range presents a difficult boundary for visitors to overcome. For this reason, there is very little tourism, across borders. Many tourists on their way to Lourdes, make a stop at the world famous Gavarnie circus. Although, their stay in the National Park area is short, this flow of visitors, constitutes a considerable local strain, especially for the Gavarnie Circus. On the whole, the National Pyrene Park has approximately 1.5 million visitors and the Ordesa National Park has approximately 500,000 visitors.

Since the establishment of the French Pyrene National Park, cooperation between the administrations has functioned very well-- on a friendly and collegial basis; since the enlargement of the Ordesa National Park in 1982 both protected areas share a 15 km. long common border. The national parks are, however, only one part of a

²⁶ The survey in the Pyrene National Park was undertaken with the support of TRIBOT LASPIERE.

²⁷ The survey at Ordesa National Park – Mount Perdido was undertaken with the support of LUIS MARQUINA MURLANCH.

diversified conservation strategy in the Pyrenees.

More than 160 protected areas have been identified in the Pyrenean region, especially along the central zone. In addition to national parks, nature parks, nature reserves, biosphere reserves, coastal protected areas, protected habitat areas, natural monuments, special classified protected areas and hunting reserves have been established. The three national parks – further to the East is the Aigues Tortes-Estany Sant Maurici—are the especially protected core zones of a large-scale protected area system.²⁸

In 1988, a Charter of Cooperation/Carta de cooperaci3n²⁹ was signed to provide the framework for cooperation. This charter defines:

- common objectives (conservation of the natural area, visitor information, contributions for regional development);
- procedures for the implementation of common objectives
- the implementation of concrete measures

The Spanish national park already has a management plan; on the French side, it should be finished by 1997 taking into consideration the preliminary conditions of the Spanish national park administration. One of the joint measures is the limiting of access possibilities at the border, to enable fewer visitors to enter directly into the core zone of the national park. On the Spanish side, in the high season of July and August when there are approx. 400,000 visitors, parking capacity has been restricted to a maximum of 450 automobiles, since 1987.

Both national parks are interesting models which are to be recommended because of the involvement of their respective partners in decision-making bodies. As the French regulation stipulates the granting of one seat on the Board of Directors as well as one vote, to a representative of the Spanish national park appointed by the French Minister of the Environment, it is, in particular, an example to be followed. This Board of Directors is the political supervisory body which includes the competent Parisian Ministers (as representatives of the State administration) and local authorities as well as regional political representatives (approx. a total of 50 members). The Board meets twice annually.

At the Spanish "Patronato", the equivalency of the French Board, a French representative may participate in meetings, but his/her functions are limited to an advisory capacity and thus he/she has less influence than his/her Spanish counterpart.

In addition to transboundary cooperation, an unresolved issue is how to include the other existing protected areas within the framework of the joint work of the national parks. In Spain, due to the current distribution of responsibility, the influence of national parks is rather limited. However, the situation could change with planned modifications regarding competence for the conservation of nature in Spain. In the interest of global conservation of this landscape area and in view of the fact that it is desirable that the different categories of areas be incorporated into a comprehensive system, as called for by IUCN/WCPA.

²⁸ cf. map – ill. 12

²⁹ The Ordesa and Monte Perdido National Park and the National Park of the Pyrenees

3.3.2 Case Study 2: the German-Luxembourg Nature Park (the Nature Park of Luxembourg –the South Eifel Nature Park)³¹

The South Eifel Nature Park, the German part of the German-Luxembourg nature park was established in 1958 and is the third oldest nature park in terms of the Federal Republic. During the period from 1958 – 1971, the area of the nature park was progressively enlarged to 431 km². In 1963, five years later, at the initiative of the organisation for the conservation of nature, the German-Luxembourg nature park was established as the first transboundary nature park in Western Europe. The part belonging to Luxembourg amounts to 359 km² out of a total of 791km².

The administrator is the association of the German-Luxembourg nature park which is composed of the South Eifel Nature Park association and the Luxembourg section of the European Association for Eifel and the Ardennes.

Cooperation between both states concerning the affairs of the nature parks have been fixed through a State treaty, concluded on February, 1965, between the states of Rhineland and Palatinate and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg³².

In accordance with Article 2 of this State treaty, the contracting parties are committed to preserving the character of the landscape in this region and to promoting its quality as a place of recreation. Article 2 (2) expresses agreement to ease the crossing of borders

for pedestrian seeking relaxation and the development of areas for hikers³³.

In accordance with Article 4, a commission was constituted as a common body, to which each party to the treaty delegates four members. This commission submits proposals concerning future organisation of the nature park and the coordination of mutual measures to the governments of both countries. It meets twice annually. The organs of the union are the Board of Directors, the assembly of members and the working committee.

The European Diploma awarded by the Council of Europe, points to the success of the work carried out. The diploma was awarded for the first time in 1973 to a large relaxation zone and important holiday place, and this award has been renewed continuously ever since.

According to the definition presented by H. BURGER³⁴, nature parks are "large cultural landscapes, areas of exceptional aesthetic attraction, a result of the interaction between man and nature. They provide man with an area for relaxation and are preserved thanks to careful land-use as well as landscape conservation measures. The preservation of historical places as well as folklore and regional art traditions count among the objectives for the conservation of nature parks." In this context, nature park administrators are also striving to represent such an area as a system of interconnection between nature and utilisation by man, which has evolved over centuries, has been subject to constant changes as a

³¹ The survey was carried out with the support of ROBY LENERTZ, GEORGES THEIS (both from Luxembourg) and HANS-BERND KANZLER, Germany.

³² Law Gazette and Decree for the Rhineland-Pfalz, No. 7/1965 dated 24 February 1965

³³ The border control between Germany and Luxembourg was stopped 10 years ago.

³⁴ In: National Park 76 (3) 92. Grafenau

habitat, economic centre and relaxation area.

However, there are also significant differences between both parts of the nature park. The association of the South Eifel Nature Parks presently has 60 employees as well as a budget of nearly 2.4 million ECUs. For this reason, the association also represents an important economic factor in the region. The part of the nature park in Luxembourg is striving to reach a comparable position on the economic market. Such efforts may be demonstrated by current initiatives in quality tourism, the preservation of family farms and the guarantee of income from farming, an improvement in regional infrastructure and the promotion of the conservation of nature and the environment.

Joint activities concern:

- the establishment of transboundary educational hiking trails including the establishment of bridges at borders for pedestrians and cyclists.
- the creation of joint cultural and nature discovery itineraries
- joint planning of transboundary nature reserves within nature parks
- joint production of video films and maps of trails
- Nature and environmental information signs concerning the scenery of nature parks focused on the problems of "tourism and the conservation of the natural and cultural heritage".

However, real transboundary tourism is still relatively restricted, in the view of the South Eifel Nature Park administration, this is especially because of the lack of a marketing concept. The number of visitors is about one million tourists. However, there are no or only very few negative effects on the natural

environment.

The nature park lies in the immediate vicinity of the German-Belgian Hohes Venn-North Eifel Nature Park. Cooperation between both parks concerning coordination of objectives, measures and public relations work is recommended.

3.3.3 Case study 3: the Saxonian Switzerland³⁵ National Park-the Protected Landscape Area of Labske piskovce³⁶

The Saxonian Switzerland National Park (93 km²) is embedded in ca. 275km² of the large Saxonian Switzerland Protected Landscape Area and directly borders on the Czech Labske piskovce Protected Landscape Area (ca. 97 km²). For some time now, there has been a concept for the establishment of a Czech National Park in the Elbe-Sandstone mountains, however, the relevant parliamentary resolution has never materialised due to basic political conditions.

The concept of the Czech national park has already been coordinated with the existing German national park. The future administration of the national park can build on the good transboundary cooperation already in existence and bilateral planning. A part of the Labske piskovce protected landscape area will become a national park, the rest of the territory will remain a protected landscape area with a sustainable use and will continue to form a transition or buffer zone of the national park.

In October, 1996, a cooperation agreement in the area of environmental conservation was signed between Germany and the Czech Republic³⁸. Article 2 calls for "the parties to the agreement to cooperate especially in

fields regarding the prevention of air pollution, the protection of water, land as well as nature, and the conservation of landscapes including the protection of forests." The objective among others, is "the protection, conservation and development of diversity in keeping with to the site of the animal and plant species, their communities and their habitat" (art. 1 (2) c).

The provision of article 3 is also important for the development of both national parks, "The contracting parties, determine by common agreement, zones specially classified for the protection of the environment and landscapes in border regions..."

Much has been done in recent years for the improvement of transboundary cooperation. It should not be overlooked that, both protected areas share a 66 km. long common border, of which 23 km. constitute the border of a national park. To improve information for visitors, border crossings have been facilitated and signs along trails are provided in two languages. Scientific monitoring was carried out at the same time and under the same basic conditions³⁹, cooperation functions at all levels of the administration, nonetheless, communication problems were not insignificant. For this reason, the national park administration in Königstein has plans to conduct language classes for its staff this winter.

The headquarters of the German national park administration is to be transferred to Bad Schandau, where a

³⁵ The survey was carried out with the support of JÜRGEN STEIN, Saxonian Switzerland National Park.

³⁶ The survey was carried out with the support of WERNER HENTSCHEL, Labske piskovce Nature Reserve.

³⁸ In October, 1996, an agreement concerning cooperation in the area of environmental protection was signed between Germany and the Czech Republic.

³⁹ J. CEROVSKY finds that different, national classification systems always presents problems. (personal communication, 1997).

common information centre will be opened. This centre will also provide information to Czech visitors in their national language. Presently, several hundred thousand people visit the German national park annually (more exact figures were not available); two to three million people were registered in the Czech protected landscape area with a larger proportion of German tourists, while at the Saxonian, Switzerland National Park, only about 10 % of the visitors are Czech citizens.

One should not lose sight of the fact that, despite the good personal cooperation between both directors of the National Parks and the Czech protected landscape area, there are still weaknesses in transboundary cooperation which can be reduced through the establishment of a Czech national park. The competence of the respective administrations varies, handicapping the execution of decisions; concerning the financial means of both protected areas, a comparison is not even possible. This also has an effect on personnel and the equipment of both administrations. A joint budget for transboundary tasks would seem to be warranted.

At a conference held in Chribska, the Czech Republic,⁴⁰ the directors of both protected area administrations considered the following to be required urgently:

- Transboundary cooperation in the conservation of nature should not be dictated from "top to down" by higher authorities, rather it must be embedded in the protected areas themselves and developed gradually.
- There must be a political will and political support for transboundary cooperation in the conservation of nature. Relevant agreements are necessary at the governmental level.
- Transboundary cooperation is only feasible if partners of the same rank are involved. It implies harmonisation of the categories of protected areas, their size, as well as a timetable for the establishment and development of transboundary protected areas.
- Transboundary cooperation requires communication in one language. That is why, the knowledge of the language of the area of the partner must be encouraged.
- Transboundary cooperation must be concerned with the entire spectrum of tasks and must be implementation-oriented. Preparation and evaluation of joint work schedules are recommended.
- Cooperation should exceed the usual tasks and also concern personnel, technical and financial means. Transboundary areas should strive to obtain private assistance and international grants.
- Transboundary sustainable tourism should not necessarily lead to the opening of border-crossings in the core zone of the protected areas.
- Transboundary protected areas should not only be satisfied with uniting the natural area, but also both nations. The promotion of good friendly contacts is required of all staff in the transboundary protected areas.

⁴⁰ vide CEROVSKY ed. (1996)

3.3.4 Case study 4- the Strandja National Park⁴² – Protected Area in Turkey

The Strandja National Park in the most southeast part of Bulgaria was classified as a protected area of category V. Out of the entire area (116,136 ha.), 4.6 % fall in the nature reserve areas of category I A, 4.4 % of the protected areas of category V and 0.2 % concern historical sites.

The National Park extends from the Black Sea to the highest peak of the Strandja, the Gradisheto (710 m). Most of the area (60 %) lies between 200 and 600 m. above sea level, only 2 % is over 600 m. high.

The two municipalities in the national park have a population of approximately 10,000 people who are distributed amongst 20 communities. The Malko Tarnovo international border crossing into Turkey lies in the national park. The Turkish border is still relatively tightly secured. A fence of several layers of thickness, of about 2 m. high, crossing parts of zones devoid of any vegetation, represents an insurmountable obstacle for wild animals.

The largest part of the Strandja mountains and the highest elevation are located in Turkey. According to information from Bulgarian conservation experts, there are also scattered protected areas with an area of 14,000 ha. The area on the Turkish side is hardly inhabited, only three villages lie on the border of the protected areas. The Turkish Service concerned, however, did not provide any information about

this subject.

In 1998, two meetings at high governmental levels are planned with Turkey, at which cooperation in the Strandja mountains will be discussed. The protected areas both sides of the border are to be visited during excursions. However, as of October 1997, the meetings had not been officially confirmed.

This area has little importance for international tourism, the few tourists in Turkey on international highway routes, are seldom interested in the services. This area is primarily of interest to scientists, ornithologists, and conservation activists as well as for hunting.

The Ropotamo territory with an area of 10,600 hectares is an internationally well-known hunting area located in the north of the National Park. About 10 % of the territory is strictly protected and forms one of the most beautiful protected areas of Bulgaria. This area is also very important for migratory birds, as it is comprised of the zone of the eastern migration route of the migratory birds of the Black Sea "Via Pontica", as well as for some people who spend the winter there. Today, all human intrusions are forbidden in the protected area.

The Ropotamo territory and its tightly protected core zone could be annexed to the Strandja National Park in view of expansion plans.

Measures in the Strandja National Park and in the Ropotamo territory will be co-financed within the framework of important international cooperation for Bulgaria, namely the "Bulgarian-Swiss Biodiversity Conservation Program-

⁴² The survey was undertaken with the support of a number of people, especially STOYAN DOBREV, MAYA KONSTANTINOVA, MIRAA MILEVA, ZLATKA ORMANOVA, JULIA SPIRODONOVA and DIMITAR STOEV.

me". The following objectives have been achieved:

- The preparation of guidelines for the establishment of management plans for the Strandja National Park
- Coordination and assistance to all institutions committed to the National Park project.
- Exchange of information with all of the other protected areas in this area, in particular with the Ropotamo territory
- The production of information material
- The establishment of a museum of history and nature in the Strandja National Park in Malko Tarnovo.

The Ropotamo territory was also included in this international cooperation programme. The following recommendations have been made: the establishment of a Ropotamo Regional Park also incorporating the adjoining protected area and a marine zone and the establishment of a centre to disseminate information about this natural area in order to strengthen understanding for the conservation of the area.

The Strandja National Park and the Turkish Strandja mountains have good chances of becoming one of the largest transboundary protected areas. But considerable work is still necessary in this regard. As a first step, contacts with Turkey must be improved. Currently, the relationship between both countries is considered to have normalised. However, transboundary cooperation requires more than normality.

3.4 Guidelines for Transboundary Protected Area Cooperation

On many occasions, the IUCN has dealt with the issue of transboundary protected area cooperation in conferences and publications, in 1988, guidelines for transboundary cooperation between national parks were also provided, for the first time. In Europe, J. CEROVSKY (1995, 1996) has been especially working towards further development of such cooperation and in particular taking into consideration East European countries in this regard.

L. HAMILTON (1996, 1997 and in coll. with J. THORSELL 1996) in his capacity as an expert for protected areas in mountainous regions, has voiced his opinion on transboundary cooperation in these areas. HAMILTON has gathered a multitude of practical experience in transboundary cooperation, which should be taken into consideration in general criteria and guidelines.

In the following, the current recommendations are listed and commented. This provides the basis for a proposal for the revised and newly prepared recommendations in chapter five.

3.4.1 Promoting Effective Management of Transfrontier Parks and Reserve Guidelines, presented at the First Global Conference on Tourism – A Vital Force for Peace (Vancouver, Canada, October 1988)

Management of large natural areas is a complex process involving scientifically-based selection of key habitats, establishment of objectives, definition of management steps required to attain the objectives, implementing action, monitoring results and feeding adjust-

ments back into the management system. Managers usually regard their business of managing a park within national frontiers as difficult enough without adding the complication of the cooperative effort required when dealing with international frontiers. Although there are practical pressures and limits to what can be accomplished, the conservation benefits and political advantages of border parks are worth the extra effort. Without political and managerial commitment, border parks have no better hope of success than any other, but the very fact that these areas do meet on a border may be a contributory factor in ensuring that commitment.

The following guidelines, prepared first in draft and discussed at the First Global Conference on Tourism – A Vital Force for Peace (Vancouver, Canada, October 1988), are proposed to promote effective management of transfrontier reserves:

- a) Review existing protected natural areas along the border of the nation.
Each country should possess an inventory of shared natural sites along their frontiers such as waterfalls and mountain complexes and be aware of cross-border movements of migratory species, tourism patterns and other transboundary interactions
- b) Examine potential border areas to complement the existing protected area system.
Ideally, the boundaries of transfrontier parks are coincident and incorporate the main ecological values of the border area. More commonly, however, selection has been based on other criteria and boundaries either do not match up or do not include all the key biophysical elements. A map of potential additions and boundary adjustments should be available to display the gaps.
- c) Formulate cooperative agreements for integrated management of the border park areas. Once border parks are recognised as areas of special importance by governments, the agencies concerned should develop a set of detailed measures for cooperative management. This may involve ensuring that management plans prepared for each side are consistent, that a working-level consultative committee is established, law enforcement regulations are harmonised, and other mechanisms are designed to foster neighbourly relations. As the sovereignty question can often be a sensitive one, care must be taken to avoid the inference that such agreements imply relinquishing control over national territory. Private associations (NGOs) should be encouraged to initiate action where government 'officialdom' is slow to act.
- c) Identify practical management activities in border parks to facilitate more effective conservation.
Day-to-day concerns of the border park field manager include law enforcement, search and rescue, border crossing points, indigenous populations, fire prevention, wildlife disease and re-introductions among others. Close liaison with park staff in the adjoining country is necessary to address all of these types of activities. Regular staff exchanges and compatible communication systems are two means that are in operation in some border parks. Special allowances to facilitate and accommodate sustainable activities of resident human populations should be given careful attention.

- d) Design joint visitor use facilities and programmes.

Trans-frontier parks can benefit from joint tourism marketing efforts and also ensure that certain facilities and publications can be shared and are complementary. Acting together, border park administrations can better influence the location of and access to visitor facilities and development of areas adjacent to the parks themselves, thereby enhancing their role in regional development. Public education programmes can emphasise the symbolic message that international peace parks should represent.

- e) Formulate cooperative research programmes and share results.

Cost-savings and sharing of research results are potential benefits of cooperative border park management. Clearances for customs permits and exchange of bona fide specimens can often be facilitated between adjoining park agencies.

- f) Build on bilateral and international agreements related to boundary cooperation.

Some countries have established special legal and administrative commissions to deal with boundary questions (such as cross-border poaching) and to promote good relations. The protected area agency should be familiar with these as well as articles of international conservation conventions that encourage such cooperation (e.g. the World Heritage, Wetlands and Migratory Species Conventions).

- h) Prepare joint nominations of border parks meriting inclusion on the World Heritage List. There are currently 16 natural World Heritage properties found along international boundaries. Only two of these were

jointly inscribed (Kluane and Wrangell-St Elias in the United States and Canada, and Mt. Nimba in Guinea and Ivory Coast). In the spirit of the Convention, countries are encouraged to nominate their adjacent reserves and consider joint nominations of others. International biosphere reserves and Ramsar sites should be similarly pursued.

The recommendations concerning transboundary cooperation from 1988 were essentially elaborated from important governmental regulations and agreements [(a), c), g)]. They give the impression of international cooperation dictated and controlled from above [b)], where the on-site administrations only have an executive function. The guidelines were very formalistic concerning several points [g), c)].

The emphasis on the need to take into consideration international agreements (whereby the World Cultural Heritage has been mentioned twice) and tourism marketing (for example visitor facilities and training programmes) are clearly influenced from the objectives of the World Tourism Conference in the framework of the guidelines presented [a), e), g), h)].

Only once was mention made of the regional development of the surroundings [e)], the local population was not at all included with the exception of their activities concerning sustainable regional development.

The guidelines were published in volume I of the IUCN Protected Area Programme Series, with limited distribution, and not well-known in professional circles.

3.4.2 Recommendations from the Conference on "Biodiversity Conservation in Border Regions in Europe in 1995"

At an international conference entitled "Biodiversity Conservation in Border Regions in Europe" which was held in the White Carpathians, the following recommendations were adopted:⁴⁶

- the promotion of common understanding concerning language, culture, history and science across borders.
- the recognition of the importance of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the media for transboundary cooperation
- expediting more quickly, agreements at the state or federal level
- the development of transboundary measures at a regional level which include biodiversity conservation but also economic and cultural considerations.
- international conventions as a means of promoting cooperation
- the preparation of joint training in environmental awareness and public relations work on both sides of the border.
- the support of sustainable tourism which includes the local population and takes into consideration regional peculiarities.
- the establishment of local associations for the support of transboundary cooperation and the development of additional sources of income, in order to improve international cooperation.
- the dissemination, to the widest extent possible, of information concerning successful examples of transboundary cooperation.
- improvement in communication between protected area admini-

strations and the population at the border zone

- better exploitation across borders of the transboundary information system
- the support of partnership programmes between transboundary protected areas in different regions of Europe

These recommendations, which are partially based on the 1988 guidelines, take into consideration the experience of the protected area administrations. Among others, they are dependant on a wide dissemination of information and public relations work aimed at increasing the awareness of the local population of the importance of transboundary cooperation and improving communication with the latter. It was generally recommended that cooperation at different levels be strengthened, such as for example, by entering into partnerships with other transboundary protected areas or by creating local associations for the promotion of transboundary cooperation.

3.4.3 Recommendations of the "Transborder Protected Area Cooperation" Workshop in Australia 1995⁴⁷

The efforts of L. HAMILTON regarding protected landscape cooperation in mountainous regions (1996; 1996 in coll. with J. THORSELL; 1997) were cited repeatedly. According to HAMILTON, important elements of cooperation and thus the basis for general guidelines include the following:

- a common subject which staff and regional population can identify with
- the establishment of common subjects in the joint production of maps, publications, etc. as a basis

⁴⁶ quoted by J. CEROVSKY (1996)

⁴⁷ printed in HAMILTON et al.

- for a common marketing activity
- transboundary excursions organised jointly
- regular meetings, seminars, and courses for an exchange of experience to improve understanding at all administrative levels
- joint scientific research and monitoring for a better and more economical collection of comparable data concerning the area
- harmonised or jointly elaborated management plans
- international agreements concerning mutual support particularly in hazardous situations or the prevention of illegal measures in protected areas
- the appointment of a body for the handling of all issues of common interest with the assistance of all protected area administrations
- the long-term appointment of a full-time coordinator
- cooperation in issues of international agreements and awards
- cooperation with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) from both sides
- provision of ample information to political decision-makers of all countries or regions concerned
- the participation of municipalities concerned in decision-making
- agreement at the national level between the competent governments or authorities in support of transboundary cooperation

These proposals are primarily based on the experience of practical everyday work and take into consideration the most important points regarding the 1988 Guidelines as well as the demands formulated in 1995. An additional, noteworthy contribution made by HAMILTON was to illustrate all demands with positive examples taken from real life.

4. SURVEY OF TRANS-BOUNDARY PROTECTED AREA CO-OPERATION

For this study, in coordination with the Working Group⁴⁸, a survey was carried out of all those protected areas where transboundary cooperation exists, is assumed or has been proposed. The outcome of the survey, especially concerning the quality, deficiencies and scope of cooperation should be taken into consideration in the recommendations and guidelines for future transboundary cooperation.

4.1 Data collection

As proposed by the EUROPARC Federation and the WCPA, not only should transboundary cooperation between national parks be surveyed, but also other protected area categories and cultural landscapes (for example the biosphere reserves, Ramsar areas) should be included.

4.1.1 Statistics of the protected areas

As a first step, the official services in charge of nature conservation and the protected areas in European countries (ministries, nature conservation services, environmental organisms etc.) were contacted and requested to provide the list of protected areas at country borders (or the proximity thereof) and the addresses of contact persons. Further sources of information were members of the WCPA/ IUCN, protected area administrations and available literature especially reports from relevant conferences. Some diffi-

culties were encountered concerning data collection in certain eastern and south-eastern European countries.

It was even more difficult to collect data about proposed protected areas and future transboundary cooperation. In the case where administrations had not yet been established, the responsible planning authorities were contacted. The information available was presented in the following table. The information was taken into consideration in the assessment, if the documents available were found to be qualitatively satisfactory and planning was at an advanced stage.

The results were saved in an address database, the most important contents are provided in the table of transboundary protected areas in the annex.

In Europe, 198 protected areas form 89 transboundary natural area units with protected areas along borders or in close proximity. These 198 sites include 158 existing protected areas and 40 in the planning stages. (Out of these 40, 13 are adjoined to existing protected areas. The remaining 27 units out of the 40, constitute 9 bilateral proposed protected areas with transboundary cooperation (18 individual areas) and 3 trilateral proposed protected areas with transboundary cooperation (9 individual areas)).

⁴⁸ cf. Section 1.3

Table 1: Transboundary protected areas and cooperation in Europe*)

Cooperation		Bilateral	Trilateral	Multilateral	Total
Exists with existing or proposed protected areas	Number of cooperations	61	15	1	77
<i>Exists with existing or proposed protected areas</i>	<i>Number of individual regions</i>	122	45	4	171
Planned with proposed protected areas	Number of cooperations	9	3	0	12
<i>Planned with proposed protected areas</i>	<i>Number of individual regions</i>	18	9	0	27

*) Cooperations are in normal print, *proposed cooperations in italic*

Seventy-seven cases out of the 89 transboundary protected areas involve cases of cooperation with either an existing protected area or a proposed protected area, at the minimum, with

the planning work at already an advanced stage.

The remaining twelve cases are concerned with planning, their implementation can not yet be projected. In the table in the annex, the twelve cases of proposed transboundary cooperation with their total of 27 individual regions are highlighted in grey.

The 77 cases of protected area cooperation include 61 bilateral cases of cooperation (122 units), 15 trilateral cases (45 units) and one case of multilateral cooperation involving four protected units.

4.1.2 Survey

Subsequently, all of the administrations were sent a questionnaire⁴⁹, which was prepared in collaboration

⁴⁹ The questionnaire is contained in the Annex.

with the international working group. All administrations and authorities in German speaking countries received a German version of the questionnaire, all of the others received an English translation of the questionnaire.

After a second request for the questionnaires to be returned, a good return rate was reached.

It was not possible to obtain contact addresses for all of the competent administrations in the case of all protected areas. In 22 areas (11.1 %) which are still in the planning stages, there is not yet an administration, in 11 cases (5.6 %), no address could be found. Therefore, 165 protected area administrations or the next higher authority received a questionnaire.

Five out of the 91 questionnaires returned (52 %) were concerned with pure planning projects, and thus they were not exploitable, four questionnaires were returned because they were not deliverable, in three cases the information was not made available on data protection grounds and the amount of work involved in filling out the questionnaire. Therefore, 79 questionnaires were available for analysis. Jointly with the seven case studies, 86

out of the 171 protected areas could be included in the analysis. (50.3 %).

The situation improves even further, if one assumes that transboundary cooperation can be assessed in the case whereby at least one partner involved in the transboundary cooperation work, returned the questionnaire. In this case (out of a total of 77), 56 transboundary units or 72.7 % could be analysed.

4.2 Evaluation of the Survey

Not all questions of the questionnaire were answered in all cases. For this reason, the respective size of the reference group (the number of replies) was provided. The reference group was 56 in the ideal case. Concerning the evaluation of the survey, in all cases of two or more protected areas cooperating across borders, the questionnaires were compared and a plausible reply was chosen each time. In the ideal case, the replies were similar, however, the replies often differed where they did not involve quantifiable estimates.

Concerning the evaluation of cooperation (question 4) and future recommendations (question 9), all of questionnaires have been analysed (n = 86, in the ideal case) in order to clearly record the estimate of the subjectivity variance.

Area categories

142 (83 %) out of 171 areas were classified according to IUCN category criteria (areas which were not classified included protected areas which are too small, have only been established in recent years or are in the planning stage.)

Table 2: Protected areas according to category

Category I	12	7.0 %
Category II	58	33.9 %
Category III	1	0.6 %
Category IV	12	7.0 %
Category V	59	34.5 %
Non-categorised	29	17.0 %
Total	171	100 %

Duration of cooperation.

On the average, transboundary cooperation has existed for almost 14 years (n = 37).

Type and form of cooperation

In 27 cases or 52.9 %, cooperation was based on written agreements (n=51), these agreements range from governmental resolutions to bilateral agreements at the level of protected areas.

Concerning the form of cooperation, there was a choice between four possibilities, multiple choices were allowed. 49 protected areas answered (n=49). Cooperation is legally based in 20 cases or 40.8 %; institutionalised in 25 cases (51.8); informal in 30 cases (61.2 %), and based on personal and/or private contacts in 24 cases or 49.0 %.

Frequency of contacts

The question concerning, the frequency of contacts was answered in 45 cases. Two or 4.4 % of the protected areas did not have any contacts with the adjoining protected area, contacts were regular in 20 cases (44.4 %), and on demand in 16 cases (almost 35.6 %). The remaining administrations only had irregular contacts (7 cases or 15.6 %).

Frequency and quality of cooperation in the area of responsibility of the protected area administrations

Not all of the points related to this question were answered by all of the administrations. Due to population differences, this assessment was shown

in percentages.

The legal framework was handled jointly on a regular basis in 13.6 % of the cases, from time to time in 30.3 % of the cases, whereas in 56.1 % of the cases, this subject was not handled jointly to any extent. In general, the handling of legal issues was understood as the concern of the respective countries (states). No less than 59.4 % are reported to be satisfied with this situation.

Regular contacts were only made about the harmonisation of management plans in 11.5 % of the cases, about guidelines in 11.5 % of the cases, whereas only 6.1 % work regularly on joint management plans. Consultations were held on an irregular basis about harmonisation in 32.7 % of the cases, about common standards in 25 % and about joint management plans in 10.2 % of the cases.

In contrast, 55.8 % of the cases had not undertaken any harmonisation efforts, 63.5 % do not have any common guidelines, 83.7 % do not have any joint management plans. However, 60 % respectively are satisfied with the situation of the harmonisation of management plans or common guidelines. The lack of cooperation in the preparation of joint management plans was only found to be unsatisfactory in 64.7 % of the cases.

There is hardly any regular cooperation in the implementation of management measures. Although most European protected areas have a high proportion of forests, regular cooperation concerning forests issues was only reported in 4.9 % of the cases (29.5 % reported occasionally), and concerning agriculture, cooperation was reported to be on a regular basis in 1.6 % of the cases and occasionally in 17.5 % of the cases. This is the situation, although cultural landscapes or biosphere re-

services were included in the survey. Concerning game regulation, 12.3 % cooperate on a regular basis and no less than 26.3 % of the cases on an occasional basis.

The situation concerning the management of wild animals and plants is somewhat better. In 11.1 % of the cases, measures are implemented jointly on a regular basis while on an occasional basis for as high as 49.2 % of the cases. Concerning scientific monitoring, 19 % have regular contacts and 39.7 % have occasional contacts.

Conversely, that means that there are no contacts for forestry in 65.6 % of the cases, for agriculture in 81.0 % of the cases, for game regulation in 61.4 % of the cases, for the management of wild animals and plants in 39.7 % of the cases and for scientific monitoring in 41.3 % of the cases.

The level of dissatisfaction with this cooperation is proportional: 55.2 % for forestry; 71.4 % for agriculture; 65.5 % for game regulation; 53.7 % for management of wild animals and plants; and 55.0 % for scientific monitoring.

Visitor infrastructure was only jointly managed in 8.2 % of the cases, occasionally in 27.9 % of the cases (not at all in 63.9 % of the cases). 55.6 % considered this to be unsatisfactory. Joint visitor information including guided tours are reported to occur on a regular basis in 19.7 % of the cases, occasionally in 45.5 % of the cases and not at all in 34.8 % of the cases. This situation was reported to be satisfactory for 64.9 % of the cases.

Joint management and a joint budget are not subjects discussed. Regular consultations on these subjects were only carried out in a few cases (7.9 or 3.2 %); occasionally in 15.9 or 9.7 % of the cases and never in 76.2 or 87.1 %

of the cases. This is seen as unsatisfactory in 60.0 or 71.4 % of the cases. 8.1 % deal with administrative tasks regularly, 4.8 % occasionally, and 87.1 %- never. 53 % are satisfied.

Education and training of staff is carried out on a regular basis in only 7.8 % of the cases, occasionally for 35.9 % and never in 56.3 % of the cases. However, regular exchange of staff was reported in 10.9 % of the cases, occasionally in 32.8 % of the cases and non-existent in 56.3 % of the cases. However, 39.3 % or 58.1 % are satisfied.

Research and scientific work are clearly an interesting area for joint work. In 16.9 % of the cases, this occurs on a regular basis, in 58.5 % of the cases- occasionally and never in only 24.6 % of the cases. 62 % found this to be sufficient. Information, brochures and publications are prepared jointly on a regular basis in 12.3 % of the cases; occasionally in 66.2 % of the cases and never in 21.5 % of the cases. The level of satisfaction in this case is 58.5 %.

There are personal contacts on a regular basis in 38.2 % of the cases, occasionally in 54.4 % of the cases and never in only 7.4 % of the cases. In contrast, the administrations cooperate with the local population in the neighbouring region on a regular basis in only 7.8 % of the cases, occasionally in 43.8 % of the cases and never in 48.4 % of the cases. 45.4 % of the cases found this to be satisfactory.

Concerning international agreements and conventions (eg. joint efforts for recognition of European diplomas and about issues related to the convention for protected species etc.) contact was made on a regular basis in 16.4 % of the cases, occasionally in 39.3 % of the cases and never in 44.3 % of the

cases, 55.6 % reported to be satisfied with this situation.

22.2 % reply with a no and 11.1 % did not know.

Possibility of free interchange across the border

Open borders are a characteristic of good neighbourly cooperation. For wild animals, the free interchange across the border is an indispensable condition for transboundary protected areas. The border situation also characterises the neighbourly relationship between the two countries.

The border of the respective countries are open in 31.9 % of the cases (n=47), controlled in 40.4 % of the cases and closed in 27.7 % of the cases. There is however the possibility for tourists to cross over the border into protected areas or into areas near protected areas in 69.4 % (n = 49) of the cases. Incidentally, the average share of visitors who visit the protected areas including transboundary ones, are almost 10 % of the entire number of visitors.

In any case, 17.8 % of all protected areas still contain obstacles (n = 45) which prevent a free interchange of wild animals, by way of fences, fortifications, etc. This portion seems in reality to be small, but is however, not satisfactory.

Proposals for guidelines for transboundary cooperation

Regarding this item, in light of their experience, it is essential that administrations make it known which points should be imperatively included in guidelines for transboundary cooperation. Possible answers are "YES", "NO", and "DON'T KNOW".

66.7 % consider harmonisation of protected area categories as necessary,

Table 3: Intensity and quality of cooperation between the protected areas

	Reply			Satisfaction	
	yes	partly	no	Satisfied	Not satisfied
Legislation	13,6	30,3	56,1	59,4	40,6
Management plans					
Harmonisation	11,5	32,7	55,8	60,0	40,0
Common guidelines	11,5	25,0	63,5	60,0	40,0
Joint plans	6,1	10,2	83,7	35,3	64,7
Nature resource management					
Forestry	4,9	29,5	65,6	44,8	55,2
Agriculture	1,6	17,5	81,0	28,6	71,4
Game regulation	12,3	26,3	61,4	34,5	65,5
Management of wild species	11,1	49,2	39,7	46,3	53,7
Monitoring	19,0	39,7	41,3	45,0	55,0
Visitor management					
Infrastructure	8,2	27,9	63,9	44,4	55,6
Visitor information	19,7	45,5	34,8	64,9	35,2
Administration					
Joint management	7,9	15,9	76,2	40,0	60,0
Finance	3,2	9,7	87,1	28,6	71,4
Joint administration	8,1	4,8	87,1	46,7	53,3
Training of personnel	7,8	35,9	56,3	39,3	60,7
Exchange of staff	10,9	32,8	56,3	58,1	41,9
Scientific research	16,9	58,5	24,6	62,8	37,2
Written information	12,3	66,2	21,5	58,5	41,5
Personal contacts	38,2	54,4	7,4	76,6	23,4
Cooperation with locals	7,8	43,8	48,4	45,4	54,6
International Conventions	16,4	39,3	44,3	55,6	44,4

Table 4: Contents of Guidelines for Transboundary Cooperation

Content of guidelines	Approval		
	yes	no	did not know
Harmonisation of protected area categories	66,7	22,2	11,1
Joint management plans	78,8	10,6	10,6
Joint administration	11,6	62,3	26,1
Education and training of staff	87,1	1,4	11,4
Exchange of staff	83,3	2,8	13,9
Minimum cooperation standards	69,1	16,2	14,7
Official cooperation agreements	75,4	7,2	17,4
Transboundary tourism	79,8	7,2	13,0
Common language	38,5	33,8	27,7

The approval for joint management plans was higher with 78 %. Only 10.6 % were of a different opinion, or no opinion.

Joint administration was reported as inconceivable. Only 11.6 % wanted a recommendation in this area, 62.3 % were against and 26.1 % did not have any opinion.

Transboundary exchanges and joint training of staff is recommended by 83.3 % or 87.1 %, 2.8 % or 1.4 % do not need this, 13.9 % or 11.4 % do not have an opinion.

Also the definition of minimum standards of transboundary cooperation was classified as important, 69.1 % said yes, 16.2 % said no, and 14.7 % did not have an opinion.

75.4 % expect recommendations of the official agreements concerning transboundary communication, 72.2 % are against this, while 17.4 did not express an opinion.

According to the opinion of 79.8 %, transboundary tourism should be taken into consideration, 7.2 % did not see the purpose, while 13 % did not have an opinion.

Speaking a common language is important for 38.5 %, not important for 33.8 %, and 27.7 % did not have an opinion.

4.3 Summary of the Most Important Outcomes⁵⁰

The evaluation of the survey and analyses undertaken in the study of the cases may be summarised as follows:

- the expression "transboundary protected area" does not reflect the real situation. Because of legislation and sovereignty of individual countries, transboundary protected areas are composed of two or several parts. A large majority reject the principle of joint administration (only 12 % approve). For this reason, cooperation across country borders would best be expressed by the expression "transboundary protected area cooperation".
- Cooperation should result in written agreements between the highest competent authorities (75 % approve). In these agreements, minimum standards for satisfactory cooperation should be established (69 % approve).
- Protected area categories should be adjusted on both sides of the border (67 % approve), in other words, national parks should border on national parks, etc.
- Management plans should be jointly prepared (79 % approve). Their implementation should also be executed in accordance with common guidelines.
- Exchange of staff is a precondition for the joint development of entire areas (83 % approve).
- Transboundary tourism in protected areas should be promoted (80 % approve).

⁵⁰ A list of the conclusions were presented and discussed by the author of workshop 3 at the IUCN/WCPA Regional Conference in Sellin (Rügen).

5. RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE REVISED VERSION OF THE GUIDELINES ON TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

The important outcome of the study is a proposal for the revised version of guidelines and recommendations for transboundary cooperation between neighbouring protected areas in natural and cultural landscapes with special consideration of the European situation.

In the final document produced by the participants of workshop 3 at the IUCN/WCPA regional conference for Europe, they have recommended that these guidelines, following approval, should be made available through the IUCN/WCPA to all government authorities, protected area administrations and interested organisations to ensure the widest possible distribution of the guidelines and the recommendations.

5.1 Guidelines for Transboundary Protected Area Cooperation

Preamble

- Borders of natural areas and ecosystems are not identical with political borders of countries or regions. Above all, natural borders such as mountain crests or the river course form landscape and ecological functional units. Border areas often lie in "the shadow of development" of urban concentrations where development pressures are few. For this reason, the border area represents to a great extent, a valuable and an environmentally untouched landscape area.
- The conservation of the vast regions of the border area must be strengthened in order to safeguard this natural area on the long-term and to encourage natural development of the habitat to the largest extent possible. Likewise, high value must be placed on the sustainable use of natural resources in order to safeguard the living conditions of the population of the vast regions of border areas.
- In recognition of the fact that natural areas do not end at the border, in the future, importance should be given to cooperative work beyond borders.
- Today, by definition, transboundary protected areas fail because of application of different basic legal conditions, different administrative structures in the neighbouring countries or simply due to language problems. The inter-state competence of the administrations involved was in any case not restricted due to cooperation. For this reason, it is recommended that the expression "transboundary protected area cooperation" be used rather than the expression "transboundary protected areas".
- In line with transboundary cooperation, the understanding of the history, culture and the language of the region across the border should also be encouraged
- State sovereignty will not be restricted by transboundary cooperation.

Recommendations Concerning Transboundary Protected Area Cooperation
General Recommendations

- The Governments or competent authorities of the given countries should give high priority to the designation of protected areas to enable the conservation of valuable natural and cultural landscapes in border areas, especially in regions located in the periphery with negligible development pressures but also with few developmental opportunities. To this effect, all protected area categories should be considered to be of equal importance.
- The competent authorities of the individual States in collaboration with the competent authorities of neighbouring countries should jointly establish an inventory of natural and cultural landscapes which are being protected or others worthy of conservation, located along a common border. These inventories should be checked at regular intervals.
- A mid or long-term objective that should be aimed at is the establishment of networks, clusters or corridors of environmentally valuable and protection worthy natural areas in order to minimise losses in biodiversity especially for far migratory species.
- As of the preparatory phase for the designation of new protected areas along the borders, the competent authorities of the neighbouring countries should be contacted, in order to check the possibility of designating protected areas or valuable cultural landscapes along both sides of the border, at the same time, and to introduce the

necessary measures. At the same time, it is recommended that the relevant conservation objectives and measures be harmonised within the framework of national legislation.

- With regard to bordering protected areas, the possibility of designating an equivalent protected area in the neighbouring country should be verified.
- During the phase for the designation of protected areas, the countries should guarantee that the administrations, the competent authorities, the concerned communes and regions cooperate concerning all measures for the conservation of these natural and cultural landscapes. The local population and the NGOs should be integrated as early as the preparatory work and later during the implementation stage.

Agreements

- Transboundary protected area cooperation should result in basic written agreements which should be concluded between the highest competent authorities of the countries involved.
- These agreements must be evaluated at regular intervals in light of experience gained and revised if necessary.
- Minimum standards and criteria for transboundary cooperation should be defined in the agreements. In particular, they should establish, the form and the objectives of the cooperation, the subjects to be handled jointly as well as the subject matter for the best possible administration of the protected ar-

areas, the frequency of cooperation and procedures in case of litigation.

- the agreements should also fix the reciprocal participation of the other party in protected area committees during the implementation of measures as well as regarding assistance and intervention in case of disasters.
- The countries involved are committed to removing all obstacles in the protected areas with a common national border, which limit the free interchange of wild animals. Border crossings must also be facilitated for visitors of protected areas, without any formalities.
- Joint representation in associations and organisations with international activities and participation in international programmes and conventions should be fixed by agreement.
- Cooperation should be facilitated through the appointment of a full-time coordinator

Protected areas

- For the joint development of the protected areas, a model is to be prepared which describes the importance of the protected areas, defines the objectives and tasks and includes proposals for future cooperation. Common subjects reinforce staff motivation and encourage the identification of the staff and the local population with the project.
- Conservation objectives and measures in neighbouring protected areas should be harmonised. For example, this can occur through the designation of similar protected

area categories. Attention should be paid to internal divisions (zoning) of the neighbouring protected areas. In this context, the neighbouring areas should be treated as a natural area unit. Therefore, for example, a protected area can be identified in one country as a buffer or transitional zone and for a highly valuable protected area in the neighbouring country.

- Cooperation between two or more neighbouring protected areas, should take into consideration the existence of all protected areas and conservation measures in a broader domain. In this way, comprehensive integrated conservation can reach a larger area.

General Administration

- In addition to existing administrations in individual protected areas, a common committee for the handling of all matters of transboundary cooperation should be established and should meet several times a year, at regular intervals.
- At least one member of the administration of a protected area should have one seat and one vote in all of the decision-making organs in the other protected area. In this way, the flow of information and the possibility of mutual influence should be guaranteed.
- The financial means necessary for the execution of transboundary tasks must be obtained and made available by both sides. In this regard, the varying levels of economic strength of the countries shall be taken into consideration. The administration of a budget for transboundary tasks necessitates a common management body. This budget can also be endowed with

special funds (eg. EU funds for co-operation between EU countries or non-EU member countries).

- Communication problems resulting from different languages can hinder transboundary cooperation. In each protected area administration at least one staff member should have a good command of the language of the neighbouring countries, and several other staff members should have at least an elementary knowledge of the language in question. Additional training to improve language capability should be encouraged.
- Education and training of staff should be offered in a joint programme, at least in part. This should enable a similar level of professional training on both sides, a targeted training of experts and similar quality of work. An exchange of staff can enable a better utilisation of the experience of the other side. Such staff exchanges should also include all specialised areas.

Protected Area Management

- Essential for cooperation in the monitoring of nature areas are jointly prepared management plans. Mid-term objectives of the management of natural areas, appropriate measures and a timetable for implementation are laid down in these plans. These management plans include measures which are to be implemented in parts of areas and others that are to be achieved jointly.
- The implementation of the necessary measures must be coordinated at the practical and time level. For this purpose, joint, annual work programmes with timetables and budgets are to be prepared

and to be binding.

- In protected landscapes (cultural landscapes), sustainable use of natural resources must be undertaken in accordance with jointly prepared objectives. This also applies to the joint marketing of local products.
- Transboundary protected area co-operation must also take transboundary tourism into consideration. The visitor infrastructure offer, guided tours and written documents should be prepared jointly and should also describe the neighbouring protected area. Signposts, information boards, brochures and trail maps should also be produced in the language of the neighbouring countries (and whenever possible also in a widely known international languages).
- Scientific research should, whenever there is mutual interest, be carried out at the same time, and under the same basic conditions.

Communication and Public Relations

- The necessary communication between partner areas and the necessary technical equipment should be guaranteed. Communication with the local population can be achieved through appropriate media, various events and public presentations of successful joint projects.
- Publications, information materials and media materials should be jointly produced, and always translated into the language of the partner country.
- The acceptance of protected areas should be improved through appro-

priate and regular information to the population and all relevant internal and regional decision-making bodies.

- Visitor orientation and environmental education should improve the understanding of the need for cooperation between protected areas. The necessary concepts should be jointly elaborated and implemented on both sides.
- Successful efforts in the area of transboundary cooperation should be given recognition through the awarding of a rating still to be worked out.

Region

- The population of the border region should be included in joint development. This applies to decision-makers in the area of politics and economics as well as the local population.
- In cultural landscapes more consideration should be given to the intensification of contacts with the neighbouring regions, safeguarding of traditions, the assurance of the basis of life and a careful use of resources.
- Protected areas of high quality can become a factor for regional development and especially promote tourism due to their positive image. In this context, careful development based on sustainable tourism takes priority. The advantages that large and diversified protected areas on both sides of the border or large spacious cultural landscapes can offer, should be used for the benefit of joint advertising strategies. These should not be in conflict with nature conservancy objectives.

- Regional identity, communication between both countries and the awareness of the important tasks across the border for cultural and natural landscapes should be promoted through regular transboundary activities in collaboration with the protected area administration, the concerned municipality and the local population.

5.2 Guidelines for the designation of transboundary protected areas

There are many reasons that transboundary protected areas should be designated or transboundary cooperation is recommended. The objective of the international nature conservancy policy, like in the past, is to create the largest possible, comprehensive network of protected areas in order to conserve the most valuable natural areas. However, there are still weakness, which can be solved by identifying new protected areas or in assessing the function of those that already exist.

5.2.1 Transboundary cooperation to safeguard peace

Presently, neither a war nor an armed conflict is raging throughout Europe, however experience from recent years has shown that a conflict can break out between individual countries at any time.

Although cooperation between Western Europe and the Reform countries improved after the fall of the "Iron Curtain", it is important not to lose sight of the fact that a clearly defined borderline crosses Europe which separates countries with different economic strengths and economic development levels as well as considerable social differences.

For this very reason, the idea of putting transboundary cooperation to service in guaranteeing stability and peace is also in the interest of Europe. The improvement of contacts between administrations and local populations near the protected areas can make a contribution in this area.

Guidelines

The Governments of the countries should intensify contacts with neighbouring countries through the designation of protected areas and the promotion of mutual cooperation, thus improving relations with the population in the border region or normalising tensions where they exist.

- The governments should also guarantee that natural areas be guaranteed in a lasting way, through appropriate conventions and agreements, and in no case should they be used for military purposes.
- Border fences, barriers and other obstacles should be removed in the interest of good neighbourly relations.

5.2.2 Transboundary Cooperation in Mountainous Regions

Mountainous regions have long been an important refuge for fauna and flora as they are sparsely inhabited due to low settlement density, inaccessible and have hard living conditions. However, the growing development of the mountain through highway construction and tourism infrastructure represents a threat for large natural areas.

At the same time, mountainous regions are important in preserving the basics required for sustaining life, for example for guaranteeing the provision of water for large regions.

Guidelines

- Mountainous regions are regarded as part of large natural landscapes, which satisfy the function of biological networks and corridors. In order to ensure this function, it is necessary to preserve large unspoilt, and little developed areas and to protect them in the long term.
- It is also necessary to designate protected areas in mountainous regions to guarantee natural resources (eg. drinking water supply)

5.2.3 Transboundary cooperation in marine areas

Marine protected areas are a part of the most sensitive ecosystems which will become more endangered due to pollution of the seas and the intensive exploitation of the coastal areas (tourism, mineral resources, shipping) resulting in regularly reoccurring disasters.

A considerable amount of catching up is required here. All countries with an access to the sea are urged to make the guarantee of marine habitats to be an important objective for nature conservancy.

Guidelines

- The governments of countries with an access to the sea, should guarantee the protection of this sensitive ecosystem, through the designation of large marine protected areas. For this purpose, cooperation between two or several marine countries should also be strived for.
- The concerned countries should ensure that the development of the coastal areas and their use for eco-

conomic purposes do not have any negative effects on the marine ecosystems.

5.2.4 Transboundary Cooperation in the River Ecosystems

River systems form a vital habitat and can ensure the function of ecological corridors. However, they are increasingly strained due to multiple exploitation (water supply and draining canals for waste water disposal, shipping, fishing, etc. The draining of wetland zones, measures taken to prevent flooding as well as water regulation threaten this ecosystem as much as dams built to produce hydro-electrical energy.

Guidelines

- The protection of water courses and river ecosystems requires extensive cooperation, the measures adopted by the upper lying countries have far reaching effects on the entire river systems. For this reason, all measures are to be examined to determine what effects they may have on the river system, the lower lying countries and the surrounding landscape and ecosystems.
- The function of corridors which assure the river ecosystems for migratory species should be taken into consideration in the exploitation of water bodies.

5.3 Examples for Future Transboundary Protected Area Cooperation

In addition to existing protected areas, proposed protected areas which are at different stages of implementation have been included in the survey for the needs of the study. Due to the experi-

ence gained and reports provided by the staff of protected area administrations, a model proposal for the designation of protected areas has been prepared.

5.3.1 Protected Areas for the assurance of good neighbourly relations

Dense networks of protected areas along the former "Iron Curtain" eg. The Green Belt of Fennoskandia, with special attention to the formation of clusters and corridors.

Protected areas between the countries derived from the former Yugoslavia and bordering countries such as the Balkan mountains, a protected areas along the Albanian border, protected area along borders with Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia.

Protected areas between the countries derived from the former Soviet Union and neighbouring countries, for example, the Baltic countries, Byelorussia, Ukraine and Poland.

5.3.2 Protected Areas in the Mountains

Protection of mountain complexes which are increasingly endangered due to highway construction and tourism development such as in Mont Blanc, the region of the Alps.

Measures for safeguarding cultural landscapes in mountainous areas, which are endangered due to the decline in agriculture in high-altitudes such as the Alpine mountain areas

5.3.3 Marine Protected Areas

Protection of coastal areas confronted with intensive development or exploita-

tion of natural resources, for example, cooperation between Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands in Wadden Sea, the coastal areas and the Baltic Sea.

Marine protected areas such as between Sardinia and Corsica in the Aegean Sea, in the Black Sea.

The connection of land-based protected areas to marine protected areas, such as surrounding islands.

5.3.4 Protection of River Ecosystems

Protection of large river landscapes also with regard to their function as corridors and as important elements of large wetland areas, such as the Elbe, the Oder, the Drau-Mur river system, the part of the Danube which is downstream from Austria.

Protection of lakes, such as Skoder Lake and Ohrid Lake, lakes in Finland and the neighbouring area of Karelia.

6. ANNEX

6.1 List of areas with transboundary cooperation

This section provides an overview of all 89 transboundary cooperations. To date, twelve proposed areas for cooperation are highlighted in grey.

Each of the 198 partial areas only appears once. The criteria for listing the countries is the German designation of the countries in alphabetical order, in the order of the regions as well as within the columns of the tables. The classification is made in accordance with the alphabetical order of the country.

The comments of the protected area administrations are provided.

Transboundary Protected Area Cooperations in Europe

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 1

National Park Prespa Lake (Albania)	AL 01
National Park Prespa Lake (Greece)	GR 02
National Park Galichica - Lake Ohrid (Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia)	MA 02

Comments:

Cooperation mainly between NGO's, official contacts are scarce.
 Growing problems due to the pollution of Ohrid-Lake
 Joint management plan needed
 Proposed Biosphere Reserve

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 2

National Park Thethi (Albania)	AL 02
Proposed National Park Prokletije Mountains (Yugoslavia)	YU 06

Comments:

No official administration in Yugoslavia, recently no cooperation due to political reasons
 NGO's and nature organisations are willing to cooperate

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 3

Strict Nature Reserve Skhoder Lake (Albania)	AL 03
National Park Skadar Lake (Yugoslavia)	YU 05

Comments:

recently no official cooperation due to political reasons

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 4

Proposed Nature Park De Zoom-Kalmthout (Belgium)	B 01
Proposed Nature Park De Zoom-Kalmthout (Netherlands)	NL 01

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 5

Nature Park Hautes Fagnes - Venn - Eifel Belgium-Germany (Belgium)	B 02
Nature Park Hautes Fagnes - Venn - Eifel Belgium-Germany (Germany)	D 06

Comments:

Cooperation lasts 27 years, improvements proposed
 good example for intensified transborder cooperation in Europe
 Common projects supported by EU
 Coordination of management, PR, staff training, and regular meetings

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 6

Nature Park Plaines de l'Escaut (Belgium)	B 03
Nature Park Scarpe-Escaut (France)	F 04

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 7

Nature Park Vallee de l'Attert - Haute Sure (Belgium)	B 04
Nature Park Haute Sure - Vallee de l' Attert (Luxemburg)	L 02

Comments:

Transboundary Cooperation named by the authorities in Belgium; recently no proposal in Luxemburg

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 8

National Park Sutjeska (Bosnia - Hercegowina)	BiH 01
National Park Durmitor (Yugoslavia)	YU 03

Comments:

Recently no cooperation

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 9

Proposed National Park Drina (Bosnia - Hercegovina)	BiH 02
National Park Tara (Yugoslavia)	YU 08

Comments:

Protected area proposed in a bilateral agreement, recently no cooperation

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 10

Strict Nature Reserve Rhodopes (Bulgaria)	BG 01
Protected Area Virgin Forest of Central Rhodopes (Greece)	GR 03

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 11

National Park Strandja and Protected Area Ropotamo (Bulgaria)	BG 02
Strict Nature Reserve (Turkey)	TR 01

Comments:

Case study, cf. 3.3

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 12

Proposed Protected Landscape Area Balkan Mountains (Bulgaria)	BG 03
Protected Landscape Area Balkan Mountains (Yugoslavia)	YU 07

Comments:

Agreement signed 1995
 Proposed Biosphere Reserve
 In Bulgaria named Peace-Park
 Cf. 3.2

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 13

Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea (Danmark)	DK 01
Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea (Germany)	D 14
Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea (Netherlands)	NL 03

Comments:

Deficiencies and conflicts in hunting, zoning, exploitation of gas and oil, extraction of minerals

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 14

Fröslev Bog (Danmark)

DK 02

Jardelunder Moor (Germany)

D 17

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 15

Niehus-Krusa-Tunneldal (Danmark)

DK 03

Niehuus Krusa Tunneldal (Germany)

D 18

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 16

**National Park Bayerischer Wald, Nature Park Bayerischer Wald
(Germany)**

D 01

**National Park Sumava, Protected Landscape Area Sumava
(Czech Republik)**

CZ 04

Comments:

Differences in the application of international criterias

Main objectives preservation of forest ecosystem and wildlife management

Czech administration would prefer an institutional agreement on transborder cooperation

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 17

National Park Berchtesgaden (Germany)

D 02

**Strict Nature Reserve (Proposed National Park) Kalkhochalpen
(Austria)**

A 11

Comments:

The recent land use guarantees the preservation of this ecosystem

Due to financial and personal situation recently no transboundary area or cooperation

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 18

National Park Odertal (Germany)	D 03
Landscape Park Dolina Dolney Odry (Poland)	PL 01

Comments:

no anticipation of yearly working programs and finances but joint management
 regular staff exchange
 working groups for transborder nature protection and regional planning

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 19

National Park Sächsische Schweiz (Germany)	D 04
Protected Landscape Area Labske piskovce (Czech Republik)	CZ 10

Comments:

Case study; cf. 3.3

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 20

Nature Park Germany-Netherlands Maas-Schwalm-Mette (Germany)	D 05
Nature Park Germany-Netherlands Maas-Schwalm-Mette (Netherlands)	NL 02

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 21

Nature Park Luxemburg-Germany (Nature Park Südeifel) (Germany)	D 07
Nature Park Luxemburg-Germany (Nature Park Südeifel) (Luxemburg)	L 01

Comments:

Case Study, cf. 3.3

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 22

Nature Park Pfälzerwald (Germany)	D 08
Nature Park Vosges du Nord (France)	F 05

Comments:
Cf. 3.2

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 23

Proposed Nature Park Usedom (Germany)	D 09
National Park Wolinski (Poland)	PL 11

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 24

Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Bayerischer Wald, Böhmerwald, Sumava (Germany)	D 10
Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Bayerischer Wald, Böhmerwald, Sumava (Austria)	A 05
Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Region narodniho parku Bavarsky les, Böhmerwald, Sumava (Czech Republik)	CZ 05

Comments:
Firts ideas and proposals worked out by NGO's
Recently no follow-up

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 25

Proposed Protected Area Ecosystem Salzach Auen (Germany)	D 11
Proposed Protected Area Ecosystem Salzach Auen (Austria)	A 06

Comments:
Different categories of protected areas on both sides of the border but no common management or joint development

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 26

Proposed Protected Landscape Zittauer Gebirge (Germany) D 12

Protected Landscape Luzické Hory (Czech Republic) CZ 11

Comments:

Improvement of relations and communication, regional agreements and common legislation proposed

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 27

Strict Nature Reserve Unterer Inn (Germany) D 13

Strict Nature Reserve Unterer Inn (Austria) A 12

Comments:

Bilateral information on nature protection and regional planning
Harmonisation of legislation for the protected area necessary

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 28

Proposed Nature Park Neiße (Germany) D 15

Proposed Nature Park Nisa (Poland) PL 13

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 29

**Strict Nature Reserve "Bodensee", including Strict Nature Reserve
Wollmatinger Ried - Gnadensee-Untersee, Mettnau, Hornspitze,
Untersee-Ende Öhingen (Germany)** D 16

**Waterfowl and Migrating Birds Protected Area Ermatinger Becken –
Stein am Rhein (Untersee) (Switzerland)** CH 03

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 30

**Nature Monument Dojran Ez. (Lake) (Former Yugoslavian Republic of
Macedonia)** MA 01

Strict Nature Reserve Doyra Lake (Greece) GR 01

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 31

National Park Mavrovo (Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia) MA 03
National Park Shara Mountains (Yugoslavia) YU 04

Comments:

Protocoll on transborder cooperation signed
 National Park to be established in 1998
 Joint management plan proposed

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 32

Strict Nature Reserve Wetland Area Area Nigula (Eestonia) EE 01
Strict Nature Reserve Northern Complex Vidzeme (Latvia) LET 01

Comments:

Protocoll on transborder cooperation signed by ministries, local authorities and NGOs
 Deficiencies in legislation
 Communication rather poor

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 33

National Park Itäinen Suomenlathi (Finland) SF 01
Nature Reserve Finnish Gulf (Russia) RUS 08

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 34

**National Park Lemmenjoki, Pyörisjarvi, Pulju and Hammastunturi
 Wilderness Area (Finland) SF 02**
National Park Ovre Anarjokka (Norway) N 01

Comments:

Cooperation to be improved
 Information exchange has been started

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 35

National Park Oulanka, Strict Nature Reserve Sukerijärvi (Finland)	SF 03
National Park Paanajärvi, Proposed Sieppiuntury Uplands Regional Park (Russia)	RUS 01

Comments:

Strict border hampers the cooperation

Infrastructure and telekommunication in Russia underdeveloped

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 36

National Park Urho Kekkonen (Finland)	SF 04
Strict Nature Reserve Laplandskiy (Russia)	RUS 10

Comments:

Different protected area categories, scientific research area in Russia

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 37

Strict Nature Reserve Malla (Finland)	SF 05
Proposed National Park Treriksroya (Norway)	N 08
Proposed Protected Area Palsta (Sweden)	S 06

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 38

Strict Nature Reserve Elimussalo, Lentua, Iso-Palonen and Maariansarkat, Juortanansalo-Lapinsue Mire Protected Area, Ulvinsalo Strict Nature Reserve (Finland)	SF 06
Strict Nature Reserve Kostumuksha (Russia)	RUS 09

Comments:

Joint scientific research, public relation, visitor facilities and education on environment

Border crossing still restricted (also for staff)

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 39

Wilderness Area Käsivarsi (Finland)	SF 07
National Park Reisa, Protected Landscape Raisdoutterhaldi, Proposed National Park Guoatteloubbal (Norway)	N 05

Comments:

Contacts concerned mainly on information exchange (wildlife, plants,)

Improvement of international contacts ongoing, yearly meetings

Language knowledge is the main problem

International hiking route

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 40

Wilderness Area Vätsäri (Finland)	SF 08
National Park Pasvik, Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik (Norway)	N 03
Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik Zapovednik (Proposed Protected Landscape Pasoskiy) (Russia)	RUS 02

Comments:

Bilateral agreement for the protection of the environment

Yearly meeting and excursions

Transborder contacts with the locals rather poor

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 41

National Park Le Mercantour (France)	F 01
Nature Park Alpi Marittime (Italy)	I 03

Comments:

Numerous joint activities, e.g. reintroduction of species

Charta on transboundary cooperation

Joint scientific research

Bilingual information, exchange of personell

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 42

National Park Les Pyrenees (France)	F 02
National Park Ordesa/Monte Perdido (Spain)	E 01

Comments:

Case study, cf. 3.3

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 43

National Park Vanoise (France)	F 03
National Park Gran Paradiso (Italy)	I 01

Comments:

Cooperation on the basis of the International Alpine Convention

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 44

Proposed National Park Bouches de Bonifacio (France)	F 06
Proposed National Park d'ell Archipelago della Maddalena (Italy)	I 04

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 45

Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc (France)	F 07
Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc (Italy)	I 05
Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc (Switzerland)	CH 02

Comments:

Cf. 3.2

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 46

National Park Stelvio (Italy)	I 02
Schweizer Nationalpark (Switzerland)	CH 01

Comments:

Fruitful informal cooperation,

Different management categories affect the management

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 47

Proposed Protected Landscape Karst (Italy)	I 07
Proposed Regional Park Kraski (Slovenia)	SLO 06

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 48

National Park Derdap (Yugoslavia)	YU 01
Strict Nature Reserve Cazanele (Rumänien)	RO 02

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 49

Strict Nature Reserve Selevenj sands (Yugoslavia)	YU 02
Kiskunsag National Park (Hungary)	H 05

Comments:

Cooperation for 20 years

Official protocoll on cooperation signed by the ministries

New regulations for border crossings proposed

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 50

Strict Nature Reserve Upper Danube Basin (Yugoslavia)	YU 09
Nature Park Kopacki rit (Croatia)	HR 01
National Park Duna-Drava (Hungary)	H 02

Comments:

Recently no official administration in Croatia

Political tensions

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 51

National Park Risnjak (Croatia)	HR 02
Proposed Regional Nature Park Nostranjski (Slovenia)	SLO 05
Proposed Nature Park Koveski (Slovenia)	SLO 02

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 52

Proposed Protected Landscape Area Repas (Biosphere Reserve)	
Mur-Drau and Strict Nature Reserve Veleki Pazut	
(Mouth of Drau-Mur) (Croatia)	HR 03
Protected Landscape Mur (Proposed Biosphere Reserve) (Austria)	A 10
Mura Protected Landscape (Hungary)	H 06
Landscape Park Mura-Drava (Slovenia)	SLO 04

Comments:

Part of a large complex ecosystem of two large rivers

Area endangered by proposed hydroelectric power plants

Projects based on INTERREG II contracts between Slovenia and Austria

Cf. 3.2

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 53

National Park Kursiu nerija (Lithuania)	LIT 01
National Park Kurshskaja kosa (Russia)	RUS 03

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 54

Regional Parks Veisiejai and Meteliai (Lithuania)	LIT 02
Strict Nature Reserve Sopockinskij (Belarus)	BR 04
National Park Wigry (Poland)	PL 14

Comments:

International cooperation intended

Distance between Lithuanien and Polish protected areas about 30 to 40 km

Diffrences in legislation should be diminushed

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 55

Regional Park Vystytis (Lithuania)	LIT 03
Landscape Park Suwalki (Poland)	PL 15
Strict Nature Reserve Vishtynetsky (Russia)	RUS 11

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 56

National Park Ovre Dividalen (Norway)	N 02
Proposed Tavvavuoma National Park (Sweden)	S 05

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 57

National Park Rago, Proposed National Park Tysfjord Hellemobotn (Norway)	N 04
Laponian Area: National Parks Sarek, Padjelante, Stora Sjöfallet, Muddus; Strict Nature Reserve Sjaunja, Stubba (Sweden)	S 03

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 58

National Parks Femundsmarka, Gutulia (Norway)	N 06
Strict Nature Reserve Rogens, Strict Nature Reserve Langfjället (Proposed National Park Rogen-Langfjället) (Sweden)	S 01

Comments:

Enlargement of the Norwegian Park proposed (zoning will be worked out later)

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 59

Proposed National Park Sjørdalen-Isdalen (Norway)	N 07
National Parks Vadvetjakka, Abisko, Proposed National Park Kirunafjällen (Sweden)	S 04

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 60

Protected Area Svalbard (Norway)	N 09
Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Zemlja Fransa-Iosifa (Russia)	RUS 06

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 61

Strict Nature Reserve Lundsneset (Norway)	N 10
National Park Tresticklan (Sweden)	S 02

Comments:

There are proposed projects on visitor facilities (INTERREG II), but recently not carried

Personal contacts

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 62

Landscape Protected Area Donau-March and International Ramsar Management March-Thaya-(Morava-Dyje)-Region (Austria)	A 01
Landscape Protected Area Palava and International Ramsar Management Morava-Dyje-Region (Czech Republik)	SK 01
Protected Area Zahorie and International Ramsar Management Morava-Dyje-Region (Slovakia)	CZ 01

Comments:

Cooperation in different projects, supported by the EU (LIFE, PHARE, INTERREG); transborder cooperation especially water management of the Morava River; RAMSAR site with sustainable land use programmes

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 63

National Park Neusiedler See-Seewinkel (Austria)	A 02
National Park Fertő to (Hungary)	H 03

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 64

Nature Park Geschriebenstein (Austria)	A 03
Nature Park Irottkő (Hungary)	H 04

Comments:

Agreement on transborder Cooperation

Main goals is joint development of eco-tourism in the border region

Cooperation has just started, no experiences

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 65

**Proposed Strict Nature Reserve (INTERREG II Programme) –
Protected Area South-Eastern Kalkalpen (Austria) A 04**
**Proposed Strict Nature Reserve South-Eastern Kalkalpen (INTERREG II)
(Slovenia) SLO 03**

Comments:

First contacts, but no official cooperation
Longterm perspective is to establish a biosphere reserve
Cooperation with Italy wanted

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 66

Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Lainsitzniederung (Austria) A 07
Protected Area Trebonsko (Czech Republik) CZ 13

Comments:

Coordinated nature conservation
exchange of information; ecological education
Future cooperation should mainly deal with floodplain management and protection
Official cooperation should start as soon as the nature reserve Lainsitzniederung is
established |

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 67

Proposed trilateraler Nature Park Raab-Örseg-Goricko (Austria) A 08
Proposed trilateraler Nature Park Raab-Örseg-Goricko (Hungary) H 07
Proposed trilateraler Nature Park Raab-Örseg-Goricko (Slovenia) SLO 07

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 68

**Strict Nature Reserve (Proposed National Park) Thayatal
(Austria) A 13**
National Park Podyji (Czech Republik) CZ 03

Comments:

National Park in Austria will be effective from 01.01.2000
Improvement of transborder cooperation and efficient management expected
Feasibility study in Austria worked out in cooperation with the Czech National Park

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 69

Landscape Park Zywiecki (Poland)	PL 02
Protected Landscape Beskidy (Czech Republik)	CZ 06
Protected Landscape Kysuce (Slovakia)	SK 08

Comments:

Improvement of management of wild animals and plants, monitoring and visitor management necessary
 Informal cooperation fulfils the needs better than legal agreements on cooperation

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 70

National Park Babia Gora (Poland)	PL 03
Protected Landscape Horna Orava (Slovakia)	SK 07

Comments:

Joint management plans for natural resources and visitors guidance
 Monitoring of environmental impacts

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 71

National Park Bialowieza (Poland)	PL 04
National Park Belovezhskaya Pushcha (Belarus)	BR 01

Comments:

Cf. 3.2
 Limited interchange of wildlife due to a border fence

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 72

National Park Gory Stolowe (Poland)	PL 05
Protected Landscape Broumovsko (Czech Republik)	CZ 08
Protected Landscape Orlicke Hory (Czech Republik)	CZ 12

Comments:

Cooperation should be based on bilateral agreements

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 73

National Park Karkonosze (Poland)	PL 06
National Park Krkonose (Czech Republik)	CZ 02
Protected Landscape Iser Mountains (Czech Republik)	CZ 09

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 74

National Park Pieniny (Poland)	PL 07
National Park Pieninsky (Slovakia)	SK 02

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 75

National Park Poleski (Poland)	PL 08
Protected Management Area Vygonoschanske (Belarus)	BR 03
National Park Shatsk (Ukraine)	UKR 03

Comments:

Only exchange of information, design of protection methods, scientific research

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 76

National Park Roztoczanski (Poland)	PL 09
Protected Landscape Roztochya (Ukraine)	UKR 08

Comments:

Agreements on cooperation
 Enlargement of protected areas proposed
 Cooperation in transborder ecotourism proposed

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 77

National Park Tatrzansky (Poland)	PL 10
National Park Tatra (TANAP) (Slovakia)	SK 03

Comments:

Cooperation deals mainly on current nature protection problems
 More cooperation in the Carpathian National Parks Association demanded
 Information exchange, excursions and monitoring

Cooperation in visitors and access control

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 78

National Park Bieszczady, Landscape Parks Cisna-Wetlina and San River Valley (Poland)	PL 12
Protected Landscape Vychodne Karpaty (Slovakia)	SK 11
National Park Karpatsky (Ukraine)	UKR 02

Comments:

Administrations in the different parts play different roles
 New cooperation agreement should be signed
 Development of common guidelines for nature protection
 Dismantling of military operational systems
 "Green gates Program" has been developed by NGOs

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 79

Landscape Parks Mierzeja Wislana (Vistula Spit) and Wzniesienie Elblaskie (Poland)	PL 16
Strict Nature Reserve Vislinskaya Kosa (Vistula Spit) (Russia)	RUS 12

Comments:

No official agreements
 Agreement on transborder tourism needed

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 80

National Park Peneda Geres (Portugal)	P 01
Nature Park Baixa-Lima-Serra do Xeres (Spain)	E 03

Comments:

Agreement signed
 Joint projects to be carried out in future
 Personell exchange
 Joint visitor infrastructure and coordinated planning

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 81

Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Ria Formosa (Portugal)	P 02
Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Sapal de Castro Marim e Vila Real de Sto. Antonio (Portugal)	P 03
Natural landscape Marismos de Isla Christina (Spain)	E 02

Comments:

Cooperation in personell exchange, human resources and equipment

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 82

Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta (Rumänien)	RO 01
Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta (Ukraine)	UKR 01

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 83

Proposed Protected Area Kerch Peninsula (Russia)	RUS 04
Proposed Protected Area Taman Peninsula (Ukraine)	UKR 05

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 84

Proposed Protected Area Stepp (Belgorod - Kharkov - Region) (Russia)	RUS 05
Proposed Regional Landscape Park (National Park) Pechenizke Pole (Ukraine)	UKR 06

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 85

Strict Nature Reserve (Zapovednik) Bryanskiy les (Russia)	RUS 07
Protected Area Starogutovskiy and Stara Huta (Ukraine)	UKR 07

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 86**Protected Area Cerova vrchovina (Slovakia)****SK 04****Protected Area Karancs-Madves (Hungary)****H 08****Comments:**

Cooperation agreements yearly renewed

Joint management plans and joint nature resources management necessary

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 87**Protected Landscape Biele Karpaty (Slovakia)****SK 06****Protected Landscape Bile Karpaty (Czech Republik)****CZ 07****Comments:**

Contacts should be intensified

Structure of the administration hampers the cooperation

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 88**Protected Landscape Slovensky kras (Proposed National Park)
(Slovakia)****SK 10****National Park Aggtelek (Hungary)****H 01****Comments:**

Lack of cooperation is a big problem for natural resources and visitor management

Joint monitoring programs should be organised

Personal and financial support to be improved

Equal position of both area administrations necessary

Transboundary Cooperation – Area 89**Strict Nature Reserve Polessky (Ukraine)****UKR 04****National Park Pripiatsky (Belarus)****BR 02****Comments:**

no common border (40 km distance) and recently no cooperation due to organisational and financial problems

6.2 List of Countries

German/Allmand	English/Anglais	French/Francais
Albanien	Albania	Albanie
Belgien	Belgium	Belgique
Bosnie-Herzegowina	Bosnia and Hercegovina	Bosnie-Herzegovine
Bulgarien	Bulgaria	Bulgarie
Dänemark	Denmark	Danemark
Deutschland	Germany	Allemagne
Estland	Estonia	Estonie
Finnland	Finland	Finlande
Frankreich	France	France
Frühere jugoslawische Republik Mazedonien	Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia	ex-Republique yougoslave de Macedoine
Griechenland	Greece	Grece
Italien	Italy	Italie
Jugoslawien	Yugoslavia	Yougoslavie
Kroatien	Croatia	Croatie
Lettland	Latvia	Lettonie
Litauen	Lithuania	Lituanie
Luxemburg	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Niederlande	Netherlands	Pays-Bas
Norwegen	Norway	Norvege
Österreich	Austria	Autriche
Polen	Poland	Pologne
Portugal	Purtugal	Portugal
Schweden	Sweden	Suede
Schweiz	Switzerland	Suisse
Slowakei	Slovakia	Slovaquie
Slowenien	Slovenia	Slovenie
Spanien	Spain	Espagne
Rumänien	Romania	Roumanie
Russland	Russian Federation	Federation de Russie
Tschechische Republik	Czech Republic	Republique tcheque
Türkei	Turkey	Turquie
Ukraine	Ukraine	Ukraine
Ungarn	Hungary	Hongrie
Weißrussland	Belarus	Belarus

6.3 Questionnaire: Transboundary Protected Areas in Europe

1. Description of the (proposed) protected area

Name of the protected area in English _____

Name in native language _____

Category according to national legislation _____

Category according to IUCN management categories _____

Others (European diploma, Natura 2000, Biosphere reserve) _____

Geographical location: Province, Country, etc. _____

Geographical coordinates: Longitude _____ Latitude _____

Zoning, according to legislation or management plan: Total area _____ km²

	Specification (core zone, etc.)	area (km ²)
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____

Administration: public private/commercial private/non-commercial others _____

Year of establishment of the protected area _____

Type of establishment (legal act: law, order ...) _____ established by _____

2. Description of the adjoining (proposed) protected area¹

Name of the adjoining protected area in English _____

Name in native language _____

Location (State, Province,) _____

Category: national _____ international (IUCN) _____

3. Transborder cooperation

Length of common border (approx.) in total: _____ km

Where do the protected areas meet: core zone _____ km buffer zone _____ km

Number of border crossing points within the area: for vehicles: _____ for pedestrians: _____

Cooperation is: established (since _____); intended (when _____); none (why: next line)

Why: Language finances different goals others:

If none, do you think a transborder cooperation would improve the protection of the area? yes no

Type of cooperation: legal based institutional informal Private/personal

Is there any written agreement concerning the transboundary cooperation: yes no

Form of agreement: _____

Comments on the type of cooperation (use separate sheet if necessary) _____

¹ If more than one adjoining protected area exists please fill in a second questionnaire

Frequency of contacts: regularly on demand irregular

Road-distance of the on-site-administration offices: approx. _____ km

4. Fields and quality of cooperation:

	Frequency			Quality	
	Regularly	time to time	none	satisfying	dissatisfying
<u>Legal framework, legislation</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Common Management (Master-)plan</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- adjustment of management plans	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- common guidelines	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- joint management plans	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Nature resources management</u>					
- Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Wild deer management (game regulation, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Management of wild animals and plants	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Monitoring	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Visitors management</u>					
- Visitor infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Visitor information, guiding	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Protected area management</u>					
- Joint management	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Finance	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Administration	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Education and training of staff	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Exchange of staff	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Research, scientific studies	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Brochures, booklets, written information	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Personal contacts (frequency)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- Cooperation with locals	<input type="checkbox"/>				
- International agreements, conventions	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<u>Others</u>					
-	<input type="checkbox"/>				
-	<input type="checkbox"/>				

5. Feasibility of free interchange across the border

Wildlife: _____

Tourists: _____

State of the border: _____

6. Visitors:

Number of visitors per year (in total): in your protected area _____ transfrontier _____

Description of pressure of visitors and how are you dealing with this problem: _____

7. Deficiencies in transborder cooperation, conflicts (please use separate sheet if necessary)

6.4 Recommendations from the IUCN/WCPA European Regional Working Session

**IUCN/WCPA EUROPEAN
REGIONAL WORKING SESSION
on
PROTECTING EUROPE'S NATURAL HERITAGE**

Workshop 3

**TRANSBOUNDARY PROTECTED AREAS
IN EUROPE**

Report to the Plenary Session

Chair: Patrizia Rossi (Italy)
Rapporteur: Jan Cerovsky (Czech Republic)
Coordinator: Robert Brunner (Austria)

Participants:

The workshop was attended by 24 participants from 13 European countries from conservation authorities, protected area administrations, national and international NGO's; including IUCN representatives, WWF, EUROPARC, EURONATUR, and CICM. All the participants were interested and actively involved in establishing and managing transboundary protected areas.

Objectives of the workshop:

- presentation of case studies and sharing experience from selected existing transboundary protected areas in Europe
- identification of key issues of transborder cooperation, advantages and disadvantages, problems and solutions
- recommendations for improved transboundary cooperation and suggestions for future action

Issues being addressed:

The whole workshop was oriented at the implementation of the Parks for Life - Priority Project 22 - „Support to transfrontier protected areas“, the main objective of which is to „encourage greater use of transfrontier protected areas in Europe and a greater degree of cooperation across frontiers with those that already exist“.

The workshop was based on the activities of the Priority Project 22 - Task Force, headed by Robert Brunner (Austria) and supported by the Austrian Federal Ministry for the Environment. The results of the Project Coordinator's work up to now were used as the main background material for the workshop's considerations.

The Chair, Patrizia Rossi (Italy), suggested to concentrate specially on the following topics:

- types of frontier and transfrontier protected areas;
- revising and updating IUCN-guidelines and their adaption to specific European situation;
- remaining gaps and future proposals for action.

The workshop agenda

The theme of the workshop was introduced by the Chair Patrizia Rossi and an overview of transborder protected areas in Europe was provided by Robert Brunner. Eight reports on experience from existing transboundary cooperation were presented:

Nature protection on the Balkans (Jasminka Milosevic, Yugoslavia)

The Bialowieza National Park (Czeslaw Okolow, Poland)

Mont Blanc: towards an international protected area (Dominique Rambaud, France)

The neighbouring Biosphere Reserves Vosges du Nord - Pfälzerwald (Emmanuel Thiry, France, and Roland Stein, Germany)

The Bohemian-Saxonian Switzerland (Jan Cerovsky, Czech Republic)

Drau and Mur river-ecosystem. a multilateral cooperation (Martin Schneider-Jacoby, Germany)

National Park Hohe Tauern: trilateral cooperation on national level (Viktoria Hasler, Austria)

The Green Belt of Fennoscandia (Rauno Väisanen, Finland)

Each presentation was followed by a short discussion.

The afternoon session concentrated on the following issues:

Transboundary cooperation as part of Parks for Life - Action Plan (Marija Zupancic-Vicar, Slovenia)

The Peace Park Conference 1997: protecting nature during political and social conflicts (David Sheppard, IUCN)

International criterias and minimum standards for transborder cooperation (Robert Brunner, Austria)

The workshop concluded with a general discussion, in which all participants took an active role.

CONCLUSIONS:

Recommendations addressed to IUCN

Endorsement of transboundary protected areas by the European Environment Minister Conference in Aarhus

It is necessary to achieve more political support for transboundary protected areas. IUCN should therefore promote the case of transboundary cooperation and try to have it included on the agenda of the June 1998 European Environment Minister Conference.

Extended guidelines for transboundary area cooperation

Referring to the results of the research and to the outcomes of the workshop on transboundary protected areas in Europe IUCN should consider the revised and extended guidelines for transboundary protected area cooperation.

IUCN letters of recommendation

IUCN should inform protected area administrations and relevant national authorities about the results of the Rügen Conference with recommendations for strengthened transboundary cooperation.

Consideration of the idea of real international protected areas

After due consultation with the IUCN/Commission on Environmental Law, to raise the question of protected areas with a real international status at the Second World Conservation Congress.

Recommendations addressed to IUCN and EUROPARC

Publication of the study

The results of the research arising from the work of Robert Brunner should be published and distributed to all transborder protected area administrations and to all national authorities dealing with this subject.

Permanent working group

The work of the Parks for Life team on the Priority Project 22 is to be continued even after the publication of the above results. A working group should be established consisting of leading specialists in the field to guide this work. The tasks of this working group should be as follows:

- Prepare guidebook for transboundary cooperation practice linked with relevant international guidelines, as appropriate
- Collect agreements as examples for transboundary cooperation
- Cooperation with the IUCN commission on environmental law
- Harmonise approaches to transboundary protected areas through developing suggestions for site specific solutions
- Identify ten to twenty priority transboundary protected areas in Europe as pilot studies
- Regularly evaluate transboundary protected areas efforts
- assessment of site-specific issues relating to social and cultural dimensions concerning the active participation of the population

Recommendations addressed to EUROPARC

Theme of EUROPARC meeting

One of the next annual EUROPARC meetings should have transboundary protected areas as its main theme.

Workshop in PHARE countries

A special workshop for transboundary protected area managers should be organized within the EEE-program.

Recommendations addressed to the protected area administrations

Implementation of the guidelines

Transborder protected area administrations should consider the IUCN-guidelines on transborder protected area cooperation in their cooperative work.

Refocus on cultural cooperation.

An important aspect of transboundary conservation activities is cooperation in the cultural field. This aspect should be reinforced.

Involvement of the local population

Encourage the inhabitants to an active involvement in the implementation of the protected area objectives.

Other aspects than conservation

Within transboundary cooperation, political and socio-economical aspects play an important role and as such should be fully addressed.

Further recommendations

International certifications like European Diploma

A special award in recognition of excellent work in relation to transboundary protected should be established.

TV-Film „Nature without Frontiers“

The workshop expressed support to the project of Andreas Speich (Switzerland) to produce a TV-film on transboundary conservation areas. Financial assistance will be required.

Book on transboundary protected areas

To increase public awareness of the importance of transboundary cooperation in nature conservation, a popular, attractive, and lavishly illustrated book on transboundary conservation areas should be published.

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VEREIN NATURPARK SÜDEIFEL (n.d.), Landschaftsplan Naturpark Südeifel, Bestandsaufnahme und Maßnahmen

VEREIN NATURPARK SÜDEIFEL and VEREINIGUNG DEUTSCH-LUXEMBURGISCHER NATURPARK (n.d.), Naturpark Südeifel and Deutsch-Luxemburgischer Naturpark. Irrel

WWF ITALIE – WWF FRANCE (1994), S' unir pour mieux protéger. Parcs Nationaux de la Vanoise et du Grand Paradis. Roma

6.5 Table of Protected Areas

This table is classified in alphabetical order according to the German designation of the countries. The neighbouring partial regions are assigned to each partial region. Each partial area is ordered according to the area along the border. As each partial area has been included, there are a total of 198 rows. In the case where two or several proposed protected areas form a transboundary unit, they are highlighted in grey. Numbering is not continuous, as certain areas had to be removed during preparation.

In addition, the table contains contact addresses as well as comments

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
AL 01	National Park Prespa Lake	Albania	Prof. Dr. Nasip Mecaj, Academy of Science	Tirana	Rruga Murat Toptani Nr. 11	00355 42 22 839 00355 42 22 839	
AL 02	National Park Thethi	Albania	Prof. Dr. Nasip Mecaj, Academy of Science	Tirana	Rruga Murat Toptani Nr. 12	00355 42 22 839 00355 42 22 839	
AL 03	Strict Nature Reserve Skhor Lake	Albania	Prof. Dr. Nasip Mecaj, Academy of Science	Tirana	Rruga Murat Toptani Nr. 13	00355 42 22 839 00355 42 22 839	<i>Proposed National Park</i>
B 01	<i>Proposed Nature Park De Zoom-Kalmthout</i>	Belgium	Benelux Economische Unie. Mr. Hugo Abts	B-1000 Bruxelles	Rue de la Regence 39	0032 251 93 8 11 0032 251 34 2 06	or M. K. de Smet, Vlaamse Gemeenschap, Afdel. afd. Natuur, Belliardstr. 14-18, B-1040 Brussel; 0032 2 507 30 67 0032 2 507 30 65
B 02	Nature Park Hautes Fagnes - Venn - Eifel Belgium- Germany	Belgium	Parc Naturel Haute Fagnes, Mr. Norbert Heukemes	B-4950 Robertville	Centre Nature Botrange	0032 80 445 781 0032 80 444 429	
B 03	Nature Park Plaines de l'Escaut	Belgium	Address unknown				or Mme Gerda Cuvelier, B- 7603 Bon Secours, Rue des Sapins 10 0032 69 780 954 0032 69 776 607
B 04	Nature Park Vallee de l'Attert - Haute Sure	Belgium	Parc naturel de Haute Sure	B-6717 Attert	Rue des Portiers 2	0032 63 242 770	Project in Luxemburg unknown, only Belgium
BiH 01	National Park Sutjeska	Bosnia - Herzegovina		BiH-71490 Tjentiste			
BiH 02	<i>Proposed National Park Drina</i>	Bosnia - Herzegovina		No administration or official planning			
BG 01	Strict Nature Reservee Rhodopen	Bulgaria					

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
AL 01	National Park Prespa Lake	Greece	National Park Galichica - Lake Ohrid	FYR of Macedonia		
AL 02	<i>Proposed National Park Prokletije Mountains</i>	Yugoslavia				
AL 03	National Park Skadar Lake	Yugoslavia				
B 01	<i>Proposed Nature Park De Zoom-Kalmthout</i>	Netherlands				
B 02	Nature Park Hautes Fagnes - Venn - Eifel Belgium-Germany	Germany				
B 03	Nature Park Scarpe-Escaut	France				
B 04	Nature Park Haute Sure - Vallee de l' Attert	Luxemburg				
BiH 01	National Park Durmitor	Yugoslavia				
BiH 02	National Park Tara	Yugoslavia				
BG 01	Protected Area Virgin Forest of Central Rhodopes	Greece				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
BG 02	National Park Strandja and Protected Area Ropotamo	Bulgaria	MS. Zlatka Ormanova, Strandja Project	BG-1000 Sofia	38B Graf Ignatiev ST.	00359 2 897 601 00359 2 980 4 131 00359 2 832 580	
BG 03	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Balkan Mountains</i>	Bulgaria		No administration or official planning			
DK 01	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Danmark	Torben Klein, National Nature and Forest Agency, Nature Management Division	DK-2100 Kopenhagen	Haraldsgade 53	0045 39 47 28 01	Wadden Sea Management Plan
DK 02	Frøslev Bog	Danmark	Mr. Aksel Vogt, Sønderjyllandsamt	DK-6200 Aabenraa	Skelbækvej 2		
DK 03	Niehus-Krusa-Tunneldal	Danmark	Mr. Ove Rasmussen	DK-6330 Padborg	Bov Kommune		
D 01	National Park Bayeri-scher Wald, Nature Park Bayerischer Wald	Germany	Dir. Dr. Hans Bibelriether	D-94481 Grafenau	Freyungerstraße 2	0049 8552 9600-0	
D 02	National Park Berchtesgaden	Germany	Dir. Dr. Hubert Zierl	D-83471 Berchtesgaden	Doktorberg 6	0049 8652 968634 0049 8652 968640	Josef Seidenschwarz
D 03	National Park Odertal	Germany	Romuald Buryl	D-16294 Schwedt/Oder	Bootsweg 1, Postbox 1337	0049 3332 25 47-0 0049 3332 25 47 33	
D 04	National Park Sächsische Schweiz	Germany	Dir. Dr. Jürgen Stein	D-01824 Königstein	Schandauer Straße 36	0049 35021 68229 0049 35021 68446	
D 05	Nature Park Germany- Netherlands Maas- Schwalm-Mette	Germany	Zweckverband Nature Park Maas-Schwalm- Mette	D-41747 Viersen	Rathausmarkt 3		
D 06	Nature Park Hautes Fagnes - Venn - Eifel Belgium- Germany	Germany	Verein Nature Park Nordeifel	D-52076 Aachen	Monschauerstr. 12		
D 07	Nature Park Luxemburg- Germany (Nature Park Südeifel)	Germany	Deutsch-Luxemburg. Nature Park, Dr. H.B. Kanzler	D-54666 Irrel	Auf Omesen 2	0049 6525 7928	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
BG 02	Strict Nature Reserve	Turkey				
BG 03	<i>Protected Landscape Balkan Mountains</i>	Yugoslavia				
DK 01	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Germany	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Netherlands		
DK 02	Jardelunder Moor	Germany				
DK 03	Niehuus Krusa Tunneldal	Germany				
D 01	National Park Sumava, Protected Landscape Sumava	Czech Republic				
D 02	Strict Nature Reserve (Proposed National Park) Kalkhochalpen	Austria				
D 03	Landscape Park Dolina Dolney Odry	Poland				
D 04	Protected Landscape Labske piskovce	Czech Republic				
D 05	Nature Park Germany- Netherlands Maas-Schwalm- Mette	Netherlands				
D 06	Nature Park Hautes Fagnes - Venn - Eifel Belgium- Germany	Belgium				
D 07	Nature Park Luxemburg- Germany (Nature Park Südeifel)	Luxemburg				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
D 08	Nature Park Pfälzerwald	Germany	Biosphere Reserve Nature Park Pfälzerwald e.V.	D-67466 Lambrecht/Pfalz	Franz Hartmann Straße 9	0049 6325 9552 0 0049 6325 9552 19	
D 09	<i>Proposed Nature Park Usedom</i>	Germany	Nature Park Usedom, Frau Stock	D-17419 Korswandt	Gothenweg 1	0049 38378 31913 0049 38378 31913	or LandesNational Parkamt Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, D-17192 Speck; Schloß; 0049 3991 631-0; 0049 3991 631 105 Biosphere Reserve Odermündungsgebiet
D 10	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Bayerscher Wald, Böhmerwald, Sumava</i>	Germany	Bayerisches Landesamt für Umweltschutz, Abt. 7/2; RD Leicht	D-81901 München	Postbox 81 01 29	0049 89 9214 4570 0049 89 9214 4640	or Regierung Niederbayer, Sachgebiet 830, RD Krauss; D-84023 Landshut bzw. Regierung Oberpfalz, RD Laeppe, D- ... Regensburg
D 11	<i>Proposed Protected Area Lebensraum Salzach Auen</i>	Germany	Aktionsgemeinschaft Lebensraum Salzach	D-83395 Freilassing	Schulstraße 15		Important Bird Area, NATURA 2000
D 12	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Area Zittauer Gebirge</i>	Germany		No administration or official planning			
D 13	Strict Nature Reserve Unterer Inn	Germany	Regierung von Niederbayern, Abt 8, c/o Herr Kretz	D-84023 Landshut			Ramsar-Gebiet; INTERREG II- Programme for sustainable Tourism
D 14	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Germany	Dr. Fritz Dietrich Bundesministerium für Umwelt	D-53048 Bonn	Postbox 06 29	12 0049 22 8305-2620	or Gemeinsames Sekretariat für Zusammenarbeit zum Schutz des Wattenmeeres; D-26382 Wilhelmshaven, Virchowstraße 1 0049 4421 9108-0 0049 4421 9108-30

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
D 08	Nature Park Vosges du Nord	France				
D 09	National Park Wolinski	Poland				
D 10	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Bayerischer Wald, Böhmerwald, Sumava</i>	Austria	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Region narodního parku Bavorský les, Böhmerwald, Sumava</i>	Czech Republic		
D 11	<i>Proposed Protected Area Lebensraum Saizach Auen</i>	Austria				
D 12	Protected Landscape Luzické Hory	Czech Republic				
D 13	Strict Nature Reserve Unterer Inn	Austria				
D 14	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Danmark	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Netherlands		

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D 15	<i>Proposed Nature Park Neiße</i>	Germany		No administration or official planning			
D 16	Strict Nature Reserve "Bodensee", including Strict Nature Reserves Wollmatinger Ried - Gnadensee-Untersee, Mettnau, Hornspitze, Untersee-Ende Öhingen	Germany		No administration or official planning			cooperation with NGOs
D 17	Jardelunder Moor	Germany	Ministerium f. Umwelt, Natur and Forsten, Hr. Rolf Winkler	D- Kiel	Flensburger Straße 7		
D 18	Niehus-Krusa-Tunneldal	Germany	Umweltministerium, Hr. Volker Petersen	D- Kiel			
MA 01	Nature Monument Dojran Ez. (Lake)	FYR of Macedonia					
MA 02	National Park Galichica - Lake Ohrid	FYR of Macedonia	eng. Naume Razmoski	MAC-96000 Ohrid		00389 96 22 091	
MA 03	National Park Mavrovo	FYR of Macedonia	eng. Kuzman Ugrinovski	MAC-91256 Mavrovi Anovi		00389 94 89 019	both National Parks do not have a common border, but they are situated in close neighbourhood
EE 01	Strict Nature Reserve Wetland Area Nigula	Estonia	Estonian Fund for Nature	EE-2400 Tartu	POB 245	00372 7 428 443 00372 7 428 166	Planning by Estonian Fund for Nature
SF 01	National Park Itäinen Suomenlathi	Finland	Forest and Park Service - South Coast Park Area	SF-01301 Vantaa	PO Box 94	00358 9 85 78 41	Eastern Gulf of Finland

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
D 15	Proposed Natura Park Nisa	Poland				
D 16	Protected Area for Water and migrating Birds Ermatinger Becken - Stein am Rhein (Untersee)	Switzerland				
D 17	Fröslev Bog	Danmark				
D 18	Niehuus Krusa Tunneldal	Danmark				
MA 01	Strict Nature Reserve Doya Lake	Greece				
MA 02	National Park Prespa Lake	Albania	National Park Prespa Lake	Greece		
MA 03	National Park Shara Mountains	Yugoslavia				
EE 01	Strict Nature Reserve Northern Complex Vidzeme	Latvia				
SF 01	Strict Nature Reserve Finnish Gulf	Russian Federation				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
SF 02	National Park Lemmenjoki, Pyörisjärvi, Pulju and Hammastunturi Wilderness Area	Finland	Forest and Park Service-Northern Lapland District for Wilderness Management	SF-99801 Ivalo	PO Box 36	00358 16 66 26 48	
SF 03	National Park Oulanka, Strict Nature Reserve Sukerijärvi	Finland	Forest and Park Service	SF-93600 Kuusamo	Torangintaival 2	00358 8 852 3241 00358 8 852 2422	
SF 04	National Park Urho Kekkonen	Finland	Urho Kekkonen National Park	SF-99690 Vuotso		00358 16 626 303 00358 16 626 255	
SF 05	Strict Nature Reserve Malla	Finland	Forest Research Institute	SF-01301 Vantaa	PO Box 18		
SF 06	Strict Nature Reserve Ellmussalo, Lentua, Iso- Palonen and Maariansarkat, Juortanansalo-Lapinsue Mire Protected Area, Ulvinsalo Strict Nature Reserve	Finland	Finnish Forest and Park Service, Kainuu Park Area	SF-88900 Kuhmo	Töndöla	00358 986 6550 716 00358 986 6530 444	Finnish-Russian Friendship Strict Nature Reserve
SF 07	Wilderness Area Käsivarsi	Finland	Forest and Park Service-Northern Lapland District for Wilderness Management	SF-99400 Enontekio		00358 16 533 070 00358 16 533 072	
SF 08	Wilderness Area Vätsäri	Finland	Forest and Park Service-Northern Lapland District for Wilderness Management	SF-99801 Ivalo	PO Box 36	00358 16 68 77 26 00358 16 66 26 48	
F 01	National Park Le Mercantour	France	Dir. Marie-Odile Guth	F-06006 Nice Cedex 1	23 Rue d'Italie	0033 4 93 16 78 88 0033 4 93 88 79 05	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
SF 02	National Park Ovre Anarjokka	Norway				
SF 03	National Park Paanajärvi, Proposed Sieppiuntury Uplands Regional Park	Russian Federation				
SF 04	Strict Nature Reserve Laplandskiy	Russian Federation				
SF 05	<i>Proposed National Park Treiksroya</i>	Norway	<i>Proposed Protected Area Palsta</i>	Sweden		
SF 06	Strict Nature Reserve Kostumuksha	Russian Federation				
SF 07	National Park Reisa , Protected Landscape Area Raisdoutterhaldi, Proposed National Park Guoatteloubbal	Norway				
SF 08	National Park Pasvik, Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik	Norway	Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik Zapovednik (Proposed Protected Landscape Area Pasoskiy)	Russian Federation		
F 01	Nature Park Alpi Marittime	Italy				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
F 02	National Park Les Pyrenees	France	Mr. D. Tribot Laspiere	F-65000 Tarbes	59 Route de Pau	0033 5 62 44 36 60, 0033 5 62 44 36 70	
F 03	National Park Vanoise	France	Dir. Emmanuel de Guillebon	F-73007 Chambery Cedex	135 rue du Docteur Julliard	0033 4 79 62 30 54 0033 4 79 96 37 18	
F 04	Nature Park Plaine Scarpe et de l'Escaut	France	Direction du Parc Naturel, M. Jean-Luc Beghin	F-59230 St. Amand les Eaux	357 rue Notre Dame d'Amour	0033 3 27 19 1970 0033 3 27 19 1971	
F 05	Nature Park Vosges du Nord	France	Direction du Parc Naturel, M. Marc Hoffsess	F-67290 La Petite Pierre	Maison du Parc; BP 24	0033 3 88 70 46 55 0033 3 88 70 41 04	
F 06	<i>Proposed National Park Bouches de Bonifacio</i>	France	Projet du Parc Marin International des Bouches de Bonifacio	F-20161 Ajaccio	17 Boulevard du Roi Jerome	0033 4 95 218 519 0033 4 95 514 450	
F 07	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	France		No administration or official planning			
GR 01	Strict Nature Reserve Doya Lake	Greece					
GR 02	National Park and Ramsar Site Prespa Lake	Greece					Coop. NP Pelister ? Ramsar Site
GR 03	Protected Area Virgin Forest of Central Rhodopes	Greece					
I 01	National Park Gran Paradiso	Italy	Dir. Luciano Rota	I-10123 Torino	Via della Rocca 47	0039 11 835 839 0039 11 812 13 05	
I 02	National Park Stelvio	Italy	Consorzio Parco Nazionale dello Stelvio	I-39020 Glurns / Glorenza	Rathausplatz 1	0039 473 830 430 0039 473 830 510	or M. Walter Frigo, Via Monte Braulio 56, I-233032 Bormio
I 03	Nature Park Alpi Marittime	Italy	Dir. D.essa Patrizia Rossi	I-12010 Valdieri	Corso D.L. Bianco 5	0039 171 97397, 0039 171 97542	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
F 02	National Park Ordesa/Monte Perdido	Spain				
F 03	National Park Gran Paradiso	Italy				
F 04	Nature Park Plaines de l'Escaut	Belgium				
F 05	Nature Park Pfälzerwald	Germany				
F 06	<i>Proposed National Park d'ell'Archipelago della Maddalena</i>	Italy				
F 07	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	Italy	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	Switzerland		
GR 01	Nature Monument Dojran Ez. (Lake)	FYR of Macedonia				
GR 02	National Park Prespa Lake	Albania	National Park Galichica - Lake Ohrid	FYR of Macedonia		
GR 03	Strict Nature Reserve Rhodopen	Bulgaria				
I 01	National Park Vanoise	France				
I 02	National Park Switzerland	Switzerland				
I 03	National Park Le Mercantour	France				

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04	<i>Proposed National Park d'ail Archipelago della Maddalena</i>	Italy	Ufficio administra- zione dell' azienda foreste demaniali - Regione Sarda	I-Nuoro, Sardenia	Viale Trieste 44	0039 784 35 73 03	
05	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	Italy		No administration or official planning			
07	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Karst</i>	Italy		No administration or official planning			
YU 01	National Park Derdap	Yugoslavia	National Park Djerdap, Dipl.Ing. Mihajlo Hadzi- Pavlovic	YU-19220 Donji Milanovac	Kralja Petra 114	00381 30 86 788 00381 30 86 877	
YU 02	Strict Nature Reserve Selevenj sands	Yugoslavia	Ms. Jasminka Milosevic, Institute for Nature Protection	YU-11070 Novi Beograd	III bulevar 106	00381.11 142 165 00381 11 142 281	
YU 03	National Park Durmitor	Yugoslavia	Mr. Milenko Stjepovic	YU-84 220 Zabljak	ul. Jovana Cvijica bb	00381 83 61 346	
YU 04	National Park Shara Mountains	Yugoslavia	Sar Planina National Park	YU-28236 Strpce- Brezovica		00381 290 70 238	Both National Parks do not have a common border, but they are situated in close neighbourhood
YU 05	National Park Skadar Lake	Yugoslavia	National Park Skardasko jezero, Mr. Mitar Jaukovic	YU-81 000 Podgorica	Trg Bozane Vucinic bb	00381 81 634 639 00381 81 634 621	
YU 06	<i>Proposed National Park Prokletije Mountains</i>	Yugoslavia		No administration or official planning			
YU 07	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Balkan Mountains</i>	Yugoslavia	Ms. Jasminka Milosevic, Institute for Nature Protection	YU-11070 Novi Beograd	III bulevar 106	00381 11 142 165 00381 11 142 281	
YU 08	National Park Tara	Yugoslavia	Tara National Park	YU-31 250 Banina Basta	Milenka Topalovica 3	00381 31 851 445 00381 31 851 446	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
I 04	<i>Proposed National Park Bouches de Bonifacio</i>	France				
I 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	France	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	Switzerland		
I 07	<i>Proposed Regional Park Kraski</i>	Slovenia				
YU 01	Strict Nature Reserve Cazanele	Romania				
YU 02	Protected Area Körös er	Hungary				
YU 03	National Park Sutjeska	Bosnia - Herzegovina				
YU 04	National Park Mavrovo	FYR of Macedonia				
YU 05	Strict Nature Reserve Skhor Lake	Albania				
YU 06	National Park Thethi	Albania				
YU 07	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Balkan Mountains</i>	Bulgaria				
YU 08	<i>Proposed National Park Drina</i>	Bosnia - Herzegovina				

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YU 09	Strict Nature Reserve Upper Danube Basin	Yugoslavia	Ms. Jasminka Milosevic, Institute for Nature Protection	YU-11070 Novi Beograd	III bulevar 106	00381 11 142 165 00381 11 142 281	<i>See also: Proposed Protected Area Mura-Drava (Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia)</i>
HR 01	Nature Park Kopacki rit	Croatia	Mr. Jozsef Mikuska, Pedagoski fakultet Osijek	HR-31000 Osijek	Lorenca Jegera 2	00385 31 311 188 00385 31 126 757	<i>See also: Proposed Protected Area Mura-Drava (Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia)</i>
HR 02	National Park Risnjak	Croatia	Mr. Ivan Malnar	HR-51370 Crni Lug	Bijela vodica 48	00385 51 836 133 00385 51 836 116	
HR 03	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Repas (Biosphere Reserve) Mura- Drava and Nature Reserve Veleki Pazut (Mouth of Drava and Mura)</i>	Croatia	Mr. Radenko Dezelic, Drzavna uprava i prirodne bastine	HR-41000 Zagreb	Ilica 44/II	00385 1 432 022 00385 1 431 515	
LET 01	Strict Nature Reserve Northern Complex Vidzeme	Latvia	Estonian Fund for Nature	EE-2400 Tartu	POB 245	00372 7 428 443 00372 7 428 166	Planung durch Estonian Fund for Nature
LIT 01	National Park Kursiu nerija	Lithuania	Neringa Municipality	LIT-5800 Klaipeda	Ligonines G.t		
LIT 02	Regional Parks Veisiejai and Meteliai	Lithuania	Vitas Marazas	LIT-4560 Lazdijai	Vilniaus 55		<i>Proposed transboundary Protected Area Augustow- Druskininkai</i>
LIT 03	Regional Park Vystytis	Lithuania	Romas Bevelicius, Marijampoles misku uredija	LIT-Marijampole	Vilkaviskio g. 71	00370 8242 43 532	
L 01	Nature Park Luxemburg- Germany (Nature Park Südeifel)	Luxemburg	Dr. Jean Friedrich	L-1345 Luxemburg	16 Rue Frere Clement	00352 220 131 00352 523 560	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
YU 09	Nature Park Kopacki rit	Croatia	National Park Duna-Drava	Hungary		
HR 01	National Park Duna-Drava	Hungary	Strict Nature Reserve Upper Danube Basin	Yugoslavia		
HR 02	<i>Proposed Regional Nature Park Nostranjski</i>	Slovenia	<i>Proposed Nature Park Koveski</i>	Slovenia		
HR 03	Protected Landscape Area Mura (Proposed Biosphere Reserve)	Austria	Mura Protected Landscape Area	Hungary	Landscape Park Mura-Drava	Slovenia
LET 01	<i>Proposed transboundary Strict Nature Reserve Wetland Area Nigula</i>	Estonia				
LIT 01	National Park Kurshskaja kosa	Russian Federation				
LIT 02	Strict Nature Reserve Sopockinskij	Belarus	National Park Wigry	Poland		
LIT 03	Landscape Park Suwalki	Poland	Strict Nature Reserve Vishtynetsky	Russian Federation		
L 01	Nature Park Luxemburg-Germany (Nature Park Südeifel)	Germany				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
L 02	Nature Park Haute Sure - Vallee de l' Attert	Luxemburg		No administra-tion or offical planning			Projekt in Luxemburg unknown, nur Belgium
NL 01	<i>Proposed Nature Park De Zoom-Kalmthout</i>	Netherlands	Benelux Economische Unie	B-1000 Bruxelles	Rue de la Regence 39	0032 251 93 8 11 0032 251 34 2 06	
NL 02	Nature Park Germany- Netherlands Maas- Schwalm-Mette	Netherlands	Sekretariat der beratenden Kommis- sion für den Grenz- park, Herr Dr. Seelig; Ministerium f. Umwelt	D-40000 Düsseldorf 30	Schwannstraße 3	0049 211 456 65 30 0049 211 456 63 88	
NL 03	Trilateral Protected Area Wadden Sea	Netherlands	Henri Kool Mi. Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij	NL-2500 Den Haag	Postbus 20401	0031 70 37 93 660	
N 01	National Park Ovre Anarjokka	Norway	Fylkesmannen i Finnmark	N-9800 Vatso	Statens hus	0047 78 950 300 0047 78 951 930	
N 02	National Park Ovre Dividalen	Norway	Fylkesmannen i Troms	N-9005 Tromso	Postboks 595	0047 77 64 20 00	
N 03	National Park Pasvik, Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik	Norway	Fylkesmannen i Finnmark	N-9800 Vatso	Statens hus	0047 78 950 300 0047 78 951 930	
N 04	National Park Rago, Proposed National Park Tysfjord Hellemobotn	Norway	Fylkesmannen i Nordland	N-8002 Bodo	Moloveien 10	0047 75 531 580 0047 75 531 680	
N 05	National Park Reisa , Protected Landscape Area Raisdoutterhaldi, Proposed National Park Guoatteloubbal	Norway	Fylkesmannen i Troms	N-9005 Tromso	Postboks 595	0047 77 64 20 00 0047 77 64 22 39	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
N 06	Strict Nature Reserve Rogens, Strict Nature Reserve Langfjället (Proposed National Park Rogen-Langfjället)	Sweden				
N 07	National Parks Vadvetjakka, Abisko, Proposed National Park Kirunafjällen	Sweden				
N 08	Strict Nature Reserve Malla	Finland	<i>Proposed Protected Area Palsta</i>	Sweden		
N 09	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Zemlja Fransa-losifa</i>	Russian Federation				
N 10	National Park Tresticklan	Sweden				
A 01	Protected Landscape Area Palava and International Ramsar Management March-Thaya-(Morava-Dyje)-Region	Czech Republic	Protected Area Zahorie and International Ramsar Management March-Thaya-(Morava-Dyje)-Region	Slovakia		
A 02	National Park Fertő to	Hungary				
A 03	Nature Park Irottkő	Hungary				
A 04	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Südöstliche Kalkalpen (INTERREG II)</i>	Slovenia				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
A/05	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve)</i> Bayenscher Wald, Bohmerwald, Sumava	Austria	Euronatur, Dr. Uwe Kozina	A-8010 Graz	Brockmanng. 53	0043 316 817 908 0043 316 817 908	or Mag. Reinhard Vierlinger, A-1090 Vienna, Porzellang, 52/4 0043 1 31 336 1408 0043 1 31 336 776
A/06	<i>Proposed Protected Area</i> Lebensraum Satzach Auen	Austria	Österreichischer Naturschutzbund, Dr. Hannes Augustin	A-5020 Salzburg	Arenbergstraße 10	0043 662 642909	Important Bird Area, NATURA 2000
A/07	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve</i> Lainsitzniederung	Austria	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abt. RU5	A-3100 St. Pölten	Landhausplatz 1	0043 2742 200 4243	<i>Proposed Ramsar Site</i>
A/08	<i>Proposed trilateral Nature Park</i> Raab-Orseg-Goricko	Austria	Amt der Bgld. Landesregierung, wHR Dr. W. Hicke	A-7000 Eisenstadt	Freiheitsplatz 1	0043-2662 600 2811	Organisation (Gem. Mogerendorf, Bgm. Dollmanits, Tel. 0043 3325 6200)
A/10	Protected Landscape Area Mura (Proposed Biosphere Reserve)	Austria	EURONATUR, Dr. Uwe Kozina	A-8020 Graz	Brockmanng. 53	0043 316 817 908 0043 316 817 911	or Amt der Stmk. Landesregierung, Rechtsabt. 6, HR DI Dietlinde Mlaker, A-8020 Graz, Karmeliterpl. 2 0043 316 877-0 0043 316 877 43 14
A/11	Strict Nature Reserve (Proposed National Park) Kalkhochalpen	Austria	Amt der Salzburger Landesregierung, Naturschutzabt., Mag. J. Fischer-Colbrie	A-5020 Salzburg	POB 527	0043 662 8042-5503 0043 662 8042 5505	
A/12	Strict Nature Reserve Unterer Inn	Austria	Dr. Anita Matzinger, Amt der OÖ Landesregierung, Naturschutzabteilung	A-4020 Linz	Promenade 33	0043 732 7720-1877 0043 732 7720-1899	Ramsar-Site; INTERREG II-Programme for sustainable tourism, or Dr. Josef Eisner, Otto König Institut für angewandte Ökologie, Dorf an der Enns 69a, A-4431 Haidershofen 0043 7252 37175

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
A 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Region narodniho parku Bavarsky les, Bohmerwald, Sumava</i>	Czech Republic	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Dreilanderregion Bohmerwald</i>	Germany		
A 06	<i>Proposed Protected Area Lebensraum Saizach Auen</i>	Germany				
A 07	Protected Area Trebonsko	Czech Republic				
A 08	<i>Proposed trilateral Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goncko</i>	Hungary	<i>Proposed trilateral Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goncko</i>	Slovenia		
A 10	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Repas (Biosphere Reserve) Mura-Drava and Strict Nature Reserve Veleki Pazut (Mouth of Drava-Mura)</i>	Croatia	Mura Protected Landscape Area	Hungary	Landscape Park Mura-Drava	Slovenia
A 11	National Park Berchtesgaden	Germany				
A 12	Strict Nature Reserve Unterer Inn	Germany				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
A 13	Strict Nature Reserve (Proposed National Park) Thayatal	Austria	Amt der NÖ Landesregierung, Abt. RU5	A-3100 St. Pölten	Landhausplatz 1	0043 2742 200 4243	
PL 01	Landscape Park Dolina Dolney Odry	Poland	Dr. Blandyna Migdalska	PL-74100 Gryfino	Armii Krajowej 36	0048 91 150 139	
PL 02	Landscape Park Zywiecki	Poland	Zywiecki Park Krajobrazowy	PL-34 300 Zywiec	ul. Krasinskiego 13	0048 33 61 78 25 0048 33 61 78 25	
PL 03	National Park Babia Gora	Poland	Ing. Jacek Wizimirski	PL-34-223 Zawoja		0048 33 775 110 0048 33 775 110	
PL 04	National Park Bialowieza	Poland	Dr. Czeslaw Okolow	PL-17-230 Bialowieza	Park Palacowy 5	0048 835 123 06 0048 835 123 23	Biosphere Reserve
PL 05	National Park Gory Stolowe	Poland	Mgr Ing. Janusz Korybo	PL-57-350 Kudowa Zdroj	ul. Sloneczna 31	0048 74 661 436	<i>Proposed bilateral Biosphere Reserve</i>
PL 06	National Park Karkonosze	Poland	Mgr inz, Ryszard Mochola	PL-58 570 Jelenia Gora	ul. Chalubin- skiego 23	0048 75 53726	Biosphere Reserve
PL 07	National Park Pieniny	Poland	Ing. Andrzej Szczocarz	PL-34 450 Kroscienko	ul. Jagiellonska 107	0048 1872 3090 0048 1872 3090	
PL 08	National Park Poleski	Poland	Poleski National Park, Mr. Zbigniew Karbowski	PL-22-234 Urszulin	ul. Chelmska 7	0048 82 571 30 71 0048 82 571 30 03	<i>Proposed National Park West Polissya</i>
PL 09	National Park Roztoczanski	Poland	Roztocze Park Narodowy	PL-22-470 Zwierzyniec	ul. Plazowa 2	0048 84 872 066 0048 84 872 070	<i>Proposed Biosphere Reserve, Proposed National Park</i>
PL 10	National Park Tatrzensky	Poland	Mr. Zbigniew Krzan, Tatra National Park Office	PL-34-500 Zakopane	ul. Chalubinskiego 42A	0048 165 635 79 0048 165 632 03	
PL 11	National Park Wolinski	Poland	National Park Wolinski	PL-72 510 Miedzzydroje	ul. Niedpodleglosci	0048 97 32 80 357 0048 97 32 80 357	<i>Proposed Biosphere Reserve Odermündungsgebiet (Nature Park Usedom)</i>
PL 12	National Park Bieszczady, Landscape Parks Cisna- Wetlina and San River Valley	Poland	Wojomir Wojciechowski	PL-38-714 Ustrzyki Gorne		0048 13 469 81 91	Biosphere Reserve

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
A 13	National Park Podyji	Czech Republic				
PL 01	National Park Odertal	Germany				
PL 02	Protected Landscape Area Beskidy	Czech Republic	Protected Landscape Area Kysuce	Slovakia		
PL 03	Protected Landscape Area Horna Orava	Slovakia				
PL 04	National Park Belovezhskaya Pushcha	Belarus				
PL 05	Protected Landscape Area Broumovsko	Czech Republic	Protected Landscape Area Orlicke Hory	Czech Republic		
PL 06	National Park Krkonose	Czech Republic	Protected Landscape Area Iser Mountains	Czech Republic		
PL 07	National Park Pieninsky	Slovakia				
PL 08	Protected Area mit Management Vygonoschanske	Belarus	National Park Shatsk	Ukraine		
PL 09	Protected Landscape Area Roztochya	Ukraine				
PL 10	National Park Tatra (TANAP)	Slovakia				
PL 11	<i>Proposed Nature Park Usedom</i>	Germany				
PL 12	Protected Landscape Area Vychodne Karpaty	Slovakia	National Park Karpatsky	Ukraine		

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
PL 13	<i>Proposed Nature Park Nisa</i>	Poland		No administration or official planning			
PL 14	National Park Wigry	Poland	Zdzislaw Szkiruc	PL-16 400 Suwalki	Krzywe 82	0048 4887 66 63 22	<i>Proposed transboundary Protected Area Augustow- Druskininkai</i>
PL 15	Landscape Park Suwalki	Poland	Ignacy Jesionowski	PL 16 426 Pawlowka	Malesowizna Turtul	0048 48 887 62 620	
PL 16	Landscape Parks Mierzeja Wislana (Vistula Spit) and Wzniesienie Elblaskie	Poland	Andrzej Kotlinski, Zarząd Parkow Krajobrazowych	PL-82 300 Elblag	ul. Wojska Polskiego 1	0048 55 33 29 77	<i>Proposed Protected Area Zalew Wislany (Vistula Lagoon)</i>
P 01	National Park Peneda Geres	Portugal	Dir. Eng. Paulo Castro	P-4700 Braga	Quinta das Parretas-Rodovia	00351 53 61 31 69	or 00351 53 26472
P 02	Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Ria Formosa	Portugal	Direction	P-8700 Faro		00351 89 704 134 00351 89 704 165	
P 03	Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Sapal de Castro Marim e Vila Real de Sto. Antonio	Portugal	Centro de Interpretacao	P-8950 Castro Marim	Castelo da Vila	00351 81 421 41	
RO 01	Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta	Romania	Danube Delta Biospherereserve Authority, Dir. Grigore Baboianu	R- Tulcea	str. 14 Noiembrie 5		
RO 02	Strict Nature Reserve Cazanele	Romania					
RUS 01	National Park Paanajärvi, Proposed Sieppiuntury Uplands Regional Park	Russian Federation	Paanajärvi National Park	186 667 Pjaozersky, Louchi District; Russia/Karelia	ul. Druzhby 31	007 814 39 28 688 007 814 39 28 504	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
PL 13	<i>Proposed Nature Park Neiße</i>	Germany				
PL 14	Strict Nature Reserve Sopockinskij	Belarus	Regional Parks Veisiejai and Meteliai	Lithuania		
PL 15	Strict Nature Reserve Vishtynetsky	Russian Federation	Regional Park Vystytis	Lithuania		
PL 16	Strict Nature Reserve Vislinskaya Kosa (Vistula Spit)	Russian Federation				
P 01	Nature Park Baixa-Lima- Serra do Xeres	Spain				
P 02	Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Sapal de Castro Marim e Vila Real de Sto. Antonio	Portugal	Natural Landscape Marismos de Isla Christina	Spain		
P 03	Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Ria Formosa	Portugal	Natural Landscape Marismos de Isla Christina	Spain		
RO 01	Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta	Ukraine				
RO 02	National Park Derdap	Yugoslavia				
RUS 01	National Park Oulanka, Strict Nature Reserve Sukerijärvi	Finland				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
RUS 02	Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik Zapovednik	Russian Federation	Pasvik Zapovednik	184424 Rajakoski			
RUS 03	National Park Kurshskaja kosa	Russian Federation		238 535 Rybachy	Zelenograd District, Kaliningrad	007 1150 281 19 007 1150 211 80	
RUS 04	<i>Proposed Protected Area Kerch Peninsula</i>	Russian Federation		No administration or official planning			
RUS 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area Steppe (Belgorod - Kharkov - Region)</i>	Russian Federation		No administration or official planning			
RUS 06	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Zemlja Fransa- losifa</i>	Russian Federation		No administration or official planning			
RUS 07	Strict Nature Reserve (Zapovednik) Bryanskiy les	Russian Federation	Bryansky les Strict Nature Reserve	242 180 Bryanskaya oblast	Suzemskiy Region, St. Nerussa	007 7083 53 232 92	
RUS 08	Strict Nature Reserve Finnish Gulf	Russian Federation					Eastern Gulf of Finland
RUS 09	Strict Nature Reserve Kostumuksha	Russian Federation	Kostumuksha Strict Nature Reserve	RUS-186 989 Kostumuksha, Karelia	Priozernaje 2	007 814 594 3224 007 814 594 3224	Finnish-Russian Friendship Strict Nature Reserve
RUS 10	Strict Nature Reserve Laplandskiy	Russian Federation	Director Sergei Shestakov	184 280 Monchegorsk	Zeleny 8	007 815 36 222 67 007 815 36 201 99	<i>Proposed National Park Laplandsky</i>
RUS 11	Strict Nature Reserve Vishtynetsky	Russian Federation	Doc. Galina M. Barinova, University of Kaliningrad	235 041 Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad oblast	ul. A. Nevskogo	007 112 43 62 54 007 112 46 58 13	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
RUS 02	Wilderness Area Vätsäri	Finland	National Park Pasvik, Strict Nature Reserve Pasvik	Norway		
RUS 03	National Park Kursiu nerija	Lithuania				
RUS 04	<i>Proposed Protected Area Taman Peninsula</i>	Ukraine				
RUS 05	<i>Proposed Regional Landscape Park (National Park) Pechenizka Pole</i>	Ukraine				
RUS 06	Protected Area Svalbard	Norway				
RUS 07	Protected Area Starogutovskiy and Stara Huta	Ukraine				
RUS 08	National Park Itäinen Suomenlathi	Finland				
RUS 09	Strict Nature Reserve Elimussalo, Lentua, Iso-Palonen and Maarian-sarkat, Juortanansalo-Lapinsue Mire Protected Area, Ulvinsalo Strict Nature Reserve	Finland				
RUS 10	National Park Urho Kekkonen	Finland				
RUS 11	Regional Park Vystytis	Lithuania	Landscape Park Suwalki	Poland		

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
RUS 12	Strict Nature Reserve Vislinskaya Kosa (Vistula Spit)	Russian Federation	Doc. Galina M. Barinova, University of Kaliningrad	235 041 Kaliningrad, Kaliningrad oblast	ul. A. Nevskogo	007 112 43 62 54 007 112 46 58 13	<i>Proposed Protected Area Zalew Wislany (Vistula Lagoon)</i>
S 01	Strict Nature Reserve Rogen, Strict Nature Reserve Langfjället (Proposed National Park Rogen-Langfjället)	Sweden	Länsstyrelsen i Kopparbegrns län, Nature Conservation Division, Mr. Hannes Melquist	S-79184 Falun		0046 23 81 053 0046 23 81 118	
S 02	National Park Tresticklan	Sweden	Tresticklan National Park, Administrative Board	S-461 82 Vänernborg		0046 521 270 170 0046 521 270 196	
S 03	Laponian Area: National Parks Sarek, Padjelante, Stora Sjöfallet, Muddus; Strict Nature Reserve Sjaunja, Stubba	Sweden	Länsstyrelsens fjällförvaltning	S-962 23 Jokkmokk	Box 105	0046 920 96200	World Heritage Site or Lenststyrelsen i Norbotten, Miljovardsenheten; S-95186 Lulea
S 04	National Parks Vadvetjakka, Abisko, Proposed National Park	Sweden	Fjällnheten i Norbottens län	S-960 40 Jokkmokk	Länstyrelsen i Norbottoens län	0046 920 96 000 0046 971 126 28	
S 05	<i>Proposed National Park Tavvavuoma</i>	Sweden		No administration or official planning			Sweden has not named this area as a TBPA
S 06	<i>Proposed Protected Area Palsta</i>	Sweden		No administration or official planning			not mentioned by Swedish authorities (Source: Norway)
CH 01	National Park Switzerland	Switzerland	Dir. Dr. H. Haller	CH-7530 ZerneZ	National Park Headquarter Zemez	0041 81 856 13 78 0041 81 856 17 40	
CH 02	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	Switzerland		No administration or official planning			

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
RUS 12	Landscape Parks Mierzeja Wislana (Vistula Spit) and Wzniesienie Elblaskie	Poland				
S 01	National Parks Femundsmarka, Gutulia	Norway				
S 02	Strict Nature Reserve Lundsneset	Norway				
S 03	National Park Rago, Proposed National Park Tysfjord Hellemobotn	Norway				
S 04	<i>Proposed National Park Sjørdalen-Isdalen</i>	Norway				
S 05	National Park Ovre Dividalen	Norway				
S 06	Strict Nature Reserve Malla	Finland	<i>Proposed National Park Treikksroya</i>	Norway		
CH 01	National Park Stelvio	Italy				
CH 02	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	France	<i>Proposed Protected Area Mont Blanc</i>	Italy		

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
CH 03	Protected Area for water and migrating birds Ermatinger Becken - Stein am Rhein (Untersee)	Switzerland		No administration or official planning			cooperation on NGO level
SK 01	Protected Area Zahorie and International Ramsar Management March-Thaya-(Morava-Dyje)-Region	Slovakia	Dusan Valachovic, Sprava CHKO Zahorie	SK-901 01 Malacky	Vajanskeho 17	00421 703 72 27 35 00421 703 72 27 35	
SK 02	National Park Pieninsky	Slovakia	Ing. Stefan Danko	SK-059 60 Cerveny Klaster		00421 964 26 33	
SK 03	National Park Tatra (TANAP)	Slovakia	Ing. Tomas Vancura, Sprava-Tanap-u	SK-059-60 Tatranska Lomnica	Vila Tatry c. 154	00421 969 468 181 00421 969 467 581	
SK 04	Protected Area Cerova vrchovina	Slovakia	CHKO Cerova vrchovina	SK-979 01 Rimavska Sobota	Svatoplukova 40	00421 866 23 032 00421 866 23 032	
SK 06	Protected Landscape Area Biele Karpaty	Slovakia	CHKO Biele Karpaty	SK-914 41 Nemsova	Trencinnska 31	00421 831 5 983 87	
SK 07	Protected Landscape Area Horna Orava	Slovakia	CHKO Horna Orava	SK-029 01 Namestovo	Barnolakova 408	00421 846 522 466 00421 846 522 466	
SK 08	Protected Landscape Area Kysuce	Slovakia	CHKO Kysuce	SK-022 01 Cadca	Kysucka casta 9	00421 824 215 34	
SK 10	Protected Landscape Area Slovensky kras (Proposed National Park)	Slovakia	CHKO Slovensky Kras	SK-049 51 Brzotin	Biely Kastiel	00421 942 267 69	
SK 11	Protected Landscape Area Vychodne Karpaty	Slovakia	CHKO Vychodne Karpaty, Dir. Jan Terray	SK-066 01 Humenne	Lipova 19	00421 933 753 632 00421 933 753 632	Biosphere Reserve Eastern Carpathians
SLO 02	<i>Proposed Nature Park Koveski</i>	Slovenia		No administration or official planning			

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
CH 03	Strict Nature Reserve "Bodensee", including Strict Nature Reserve Wollmatinger Ried - Gnadensee-Untersee, Mettnau, Hornspitze, Untersee-Ende Öhingen	Germany				
SK 01	Protected Landscape Area Donau-March and International Ramsar Management Morava-Dyje-Region	Austria	Protected Landscape Area Palava and International Ramsar Management March-Thaya-(Morava-Dyje)-Region	Czech Republic		
SK 02	National Park Pieniny	Poland				
SK 03	National Park Tatrzensky	Poland				
SK 04	Protected Area Karancs-Madves	Hungary				
SK 06	Protected Landscape Area Bile Karpaty	Czech Republic				
SK 07	National Park Babia Gora	Poland				
SK 08	Protected Landscape Area Beskidy	Czech Republic	Landscape Park Zywiecki	Poland		
SK 10	National Park Aggtelek	Hungary				
SK 11	National Park Bieszczady, Landscape Parks Cisna-Wetlina-San River Valley	Poland	National Park Karpatsky	Ukraine		
SLO 02	National Park Risnjak	Croatia	<i>Proposed Regional Nature Park Nostranjski</i>	Slovenia		

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
SLO 03	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Südöstliche Kalkalpen</i>	Slovenia	Dr. Peter Skoberne Zavod Republik Slovenije za Varstvo Naravne in Kulturne	SLO-1000 Ljubljana	Plecnikov trg 2		<i>Proposed Regional Park Karniško-Savinjski</i>
SLO 04	Landscape Park Mura-Drava	Slovenia	Mr. Milan Vogrin, DOPPS	SLO-62312 Orehova vas	Hotinja vas 164a		or Prof. Janko Urbanek, Zavod vaarstvo naravne in kulturne dediscine SLO-62000 Maribor, Slomskov trg 6 Mrs. Stanka Desnik Drustvo za varstvo okolja SLO- Muraska Sobota
SLO 05	<i>Proposed Regional Nature Park Nostranjski</i>	Slovenia		No administration or official planning			<i>Proposed Biosphere Reserve</i>
SLO 06	<i>Proposed Regional Park Kraski</i>	Slovenia		No administration or official planning			
SLO 07	<i>Proposed trilateral Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goricko</i>	Slovenia		No administration or official planning			<i>in Slovenia "Landscape Park"</i>
E 01	National Park Ordesa/Monte Perdido	Spain	Dir. Adj. Luis Marquina Muralanch	E-22071 Huesca	Plaza de Cervantes 5	0034 974 243 361 0034 974 242 725	
E 02	Natural Landscape Marismos de Isla Christina	Spain		E-41071 Sevilla	Avda. Eritana 1		
E 03	Nature Park Baixa-Lima-Serra do Xures	Spain	J. Benito Reza	E-32003 Lobios Orense	Carretera de Portugal	0034 88 448 048 0034 88 448 048	

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
SLO 03	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve (INTERREG II Programm) - Protected Area Südsüdliche Kalkalpen</i>	Austria				
SLO 04	Protected Landscape Area Mura (Proposed Biosphere Reserve)	Austria	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Repas (Biosphere Reserve) Mura-Drava and Strict Nature Reserve Veleki Pazut (Drava-Mura Mündung)</i>	Croatia	Mura Protected Landscape Area	Hungary
SLO 05	National Park Risnjak	Croatia	<i>Proposed Nature Park Koveski</i>	Slovenia		
SLO 06	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Karst</i>	Italy				
SLO 07	<i>Proposed trilateraler Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goricko</i>	Austria	<i>Proposed trilateraler Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goricko</i>	Hungary		
E 01	National Park Les Pyrenees	France				
E 02	Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Ria Formosa	Portugal	Strict Nature Reserve (Reserva Natural) da Sapal de Castro Marim e Vila Real de Sto. Antonio	Portugal		
E 03	National Park Peneda Geres	Portugal				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
CZ 01	Protected Landscape Area Palava and International Ramsar Management Morava-Dyje-Region	Czech Republic	Veronica, Dr. Jaroslav Ungermann	CZ-60 200 Brno	Pranska 9	00420 5 4221 8354 00420 5 4221 0561	
CZ 02	National Park Krkonose	Czech Republic	Dir. Ing. Oldrich Labek	CZ-543 11 Vrchlabi		00420 438 21011 00420 438 23095	Biosphere Reserve
CZ 03	National Park Podyji	Czech Republic	Dir. Ing. Tomas Rothröckl	CZ-69001 Znojmo	Na vyhlidce 5	00420 624 226 722 00420 624 221 115	
CZ 04	National Park Sumava, Protected Landscape Sumava	Czech Republic	Dr. Frantisek Urban	CZ-38 501 Vimperk	1. Maje 20	00420 339 23 298	Biosphere Reserve
CZ 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Region narodního parku Bavorský les, Böhmerwald, Sumava</i>	Czech Republic	Akademie věd ČR, C. Budejovice (Akademie of Science, Budejovice)	CZ-370 05 České Budejovice	Na sadkách 7	00420 38 777 5670	
CZ 06	Protected Landscape Area Beskidy	Czech Republic	Dr. Milan Skroff, CHKO Beskidy	CZ-75 661 Roznov nad Radhostem	Nadrazno c. 36	00420 651 555 92 00420 651 574 07	
CZ 07	Protected Landscape Area Bile Karpaty	Czech Republic	Jan W. Jongepier	CZ-69 801 Veseli nad Moravou	Bartolomejske nam 47	00420 631 322 545 00420 631 322 545	
CZ 08	Protected Landscape Area Broumovsko	Czech Republic	RNDr. Jan Pinos, CHKO Broumovsko	CZ-54-954 Police nad Metuji	Ledhujaska 59	00420 447 94 696 00420 447 94 696	<i>Proposed Bilateral Biosphere Reserve</i>
CZ 09	Protected Landscape Area Iser Mountains	Czech Republic	Ing. Pavel Vonicka, CHKO Jizerske Hory	CZ-46 001 Liberec	u. Jezu 10		
CZ 10	Protected Landscape Area Labske piskovce	Czech Republic	Ing. Werner Hentschel, CHKO Labske piskovce	CZ-40 501 Decin	Dlouha jizda 1257	00420 412 26 349 00420 412 25 359	
CZ 11	Protected Landscape Area Luzicke Hory (Lausitanian Mountains)	Czech Republic	Mr. Pavel Kucirek	CZ-47 301 Novy Bor	nam. Meru 109		

Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
CZ 01	Protected Landscape Area Donau-March and International Ramsar Management Morava-Dyje-Region	Austria	Protected Area Zahorie and International Ramsar Management March-Thaya-(Morava-Dyje)-Region	Slovakia		
CZ 02	Protected Landscape Area Iser Mountains	Czech Republic	National Park Karkonosze	Poland		
CZ 03	Strict Nature Reserve (Proposed National Park) Thayatal	Austria				
CZ 04	National Park Bayerischer Wald, Nature Park Bayerischer Wald	Germany				
CZ 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Bayerischer Wald, Bohmerwald, Sumava</i>	Austria	<i>Proposed Protected Area (Biosphere Reserve) Dreifanderregion Bohmerwald</i>	Germany		
CZ 06	Landscape Park Zywiecki	Poland	Protected Landscape Area Kysuce	Slovakia		
CZ 07	Protected Landscape Area Biele Karpaty	Slovakia				
CZ 08	Protected Landscape Area Orlicke Hory	Czech Republic	National Park Gory Stolowe	Poland		
CZ 09	National Park Krkonose	Czech Republic	National Park Karkonosze	Poland		
CZ 10	National Park Sächsische Schweiz	Germany				
CZ 11	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Area Zittauer Gebirge</i>	Germany				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
CZ 12	Protected Landscape Area Orlicke Hory	Czech Republic	Mr. Vaclav Kansky, CHKO Orlicke hory	CZ-51 601 Rychnov nad Kneznon	Panska 79		
CZ 13	Protected Landscape Area Trebonsko	Czech Republic	Ing. Josef Hlasek, CHKO Trebonsko	CZ-37 901 Trebon	Valy 121	00420 721 248	Biosphere Reserve, Ramsar Site
TR 01	Strict Nature Reserve	Turkey					
UKR 01	Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta	Ukraine					
UKR 02	National Park Karpatsky	Ukraine	Karpatskij gosudastvennyj zapovednik	295 800 Zakarpatskaja oblast gorod Rachov	ul Kraasnoje plesso 77		Biosphere Reserve
UKR 03	National Park Shatsk	Ukraine		264 663 Swityaz	Volhynian District		<i>Proposed National Park West Polissya</i>
UKR 04	Strict Nature Reserve Polessky	Ukraine	Polessky Strict Nature Reserve Dir. Ghalina I. Bumar	Selezovka, Ovruch District, Zhytomir Region		00380 4148 34 288	
UKR 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area Taman Peninsula</i>	Ukraine	National Academie of Science, c/o Tetjana Andrienko	GSP-252601 Kyiv	Tereshchenkivsk a Str. 2	00380 44 225 3396 00380 44 513 1528	
UKR 06	<i>Proposed Regional Landscape Park (National Park) Pechenizke Pole</i>	Ukraine	National Academie of Science, c/o Tetjana Andrienko	GSP-252601 Kyiv	Tereshchenkivsk a Str. 2	00380 44 225 3396 00380 44 513 1528	
UKR 07	Protected Area Starogutovskiy and Stara Huta	Ukraine	National Academie of Science, c/o Tetjana Andrienko	GSP-252601 Kyiv	Tereshchenkivsk a Str. 2	00380 44 225 3396 00380 44 513 1528	<i>Proposed Biosphere Reserve</i>
UKR 08	Protected Landscape Area Roztochya	Ukraine	Yuri Zinko, Department of Geography, University of Lviv	290 000 Lviv	Doroshenko str. 41	00380 322 794 598 00380 322 215 556	<i>Proposed Biosphere Reserve, Proposed National Park</i>

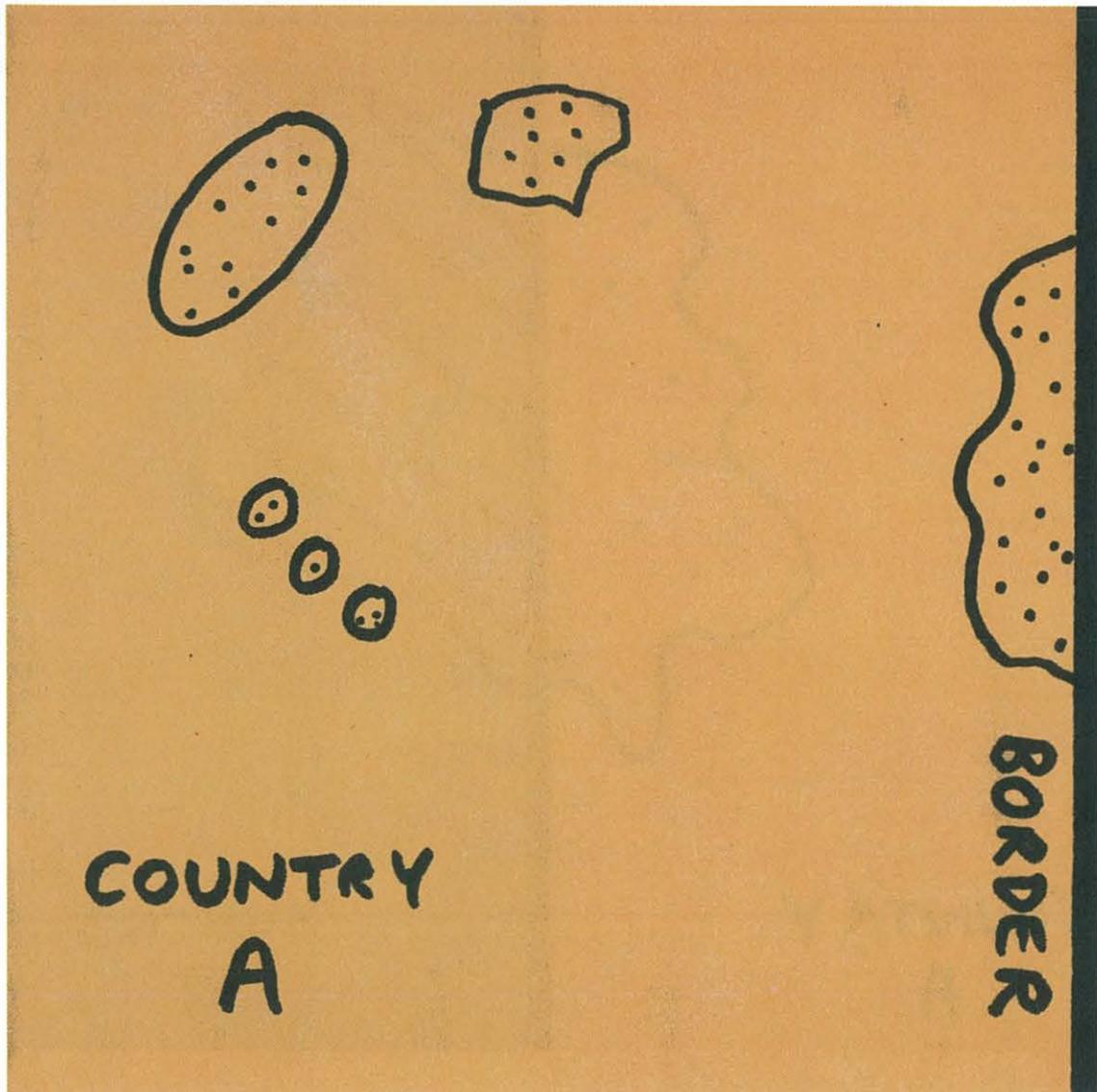
Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
CZ 12	Protected Landscape Area Broumovsko	Czech Republic	National Park Gory Stolowe	Poland		
CZ 13	<i>Proposed Strict Nature Reserve Lainsitzniederung</i>	Austria				
TR 01	National Park Strandja and Protected Area Ropotamo	Bulgaria				
UKR 01	Biosphere Reserve Danube Delta	Romania				
UKR 02	National Park Bieszczady, Landscape Parks Cisna-Wetlina and San River Valley	Poland	Protected Landscape Area Vychodne Karpaty	Slovakia		
UKR 03	Protected Management Area Vygonoschanske	Belarus	National Park Poleski	Poland		
UKR 04	National Park Pripiatsky	Belarus				
UKR 05	<i>Proposed Protected Area Kerch Peninsula</i>	Russian Federation				
UKR 06	<i>Proposed Protected Area Steppe (Belgorod - Kharkov Region)</i>	Russian Federation				
UKR 07	Strict Nature Reserve (Zapovednik) Bryanskiy les	Russian Federation				
UKR 08	National Park Roztozczanski	Poland				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
H 01	National Park Aggtelek	Hungary	National Park Aggtelek	H-3758 Josvafö	Tengerszem oldal 1	0036 48 350 006 0036 48 343 029	
H 02	National Park Duna-Drava	Hungary	Mrs. Dr. Ildiko Ivanyi, Duna-Drava Nemzeti Park	H-7601 Pecs	Tettye ter 9	0036 72 213 263 0036 72 210-747	<i>See also: Proposed Protected Area Mura-Drava (Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia)</i>
H 03	National Park Fertö to	Hungary	Fertö-Hansag National Park	H-9435 Sarrod	PF 4	0036 99 370 919 0036 99 371 590	
H 04	Nature Park Irottkö	Hungary	Fertö-Hansag National Park	H-9435 Sarrod	PF 4	0036 99 370 919 0036 99 371 590	
H 05	Protected Area Körös er	Hungary	Kiskunsag National Park	H-6001 Kecskemet	Liszt F. u. 19		
H 06	Mura Protected Landscape Area	Hungary	Balaton felvideki Nemzeti Park	H-8200 Veszprem	Var u. 31	0036 88 427 855	
H 07	<i>Proposed tri-lateral Nature Park Raab-Örseg- Gorjoko</i>	Hungary	Fertö-Hansag National Park	H-9435 Sarrod	PF 4	0036 99 370 919 0036 99 371 590	
H 08	Protected Area Karancs- Madves	Hungary	Bükk National Park Directorate	H-3304 Eger	Sanc u 6	0036 36 411 581 0036 36 412 791	
BR 01	National Park Belovezhskaya Pushcha	Belarus	Vasilij Potapovicz Zukov	BEL-223 063 pos. Kamenjuki, Kamienieckij Rajon	Brestskaja oblast	00375 1631 56103 00375 1631 21283	
BR 02	National Park Pripiatsky	Belarus	National Park Pripyatski, Dir. Dr. Anatolij V. Uglyanets	Turov, Zhitkovichy District, Gomel Region		00375 2353 51 302 00375 2353 51 276	

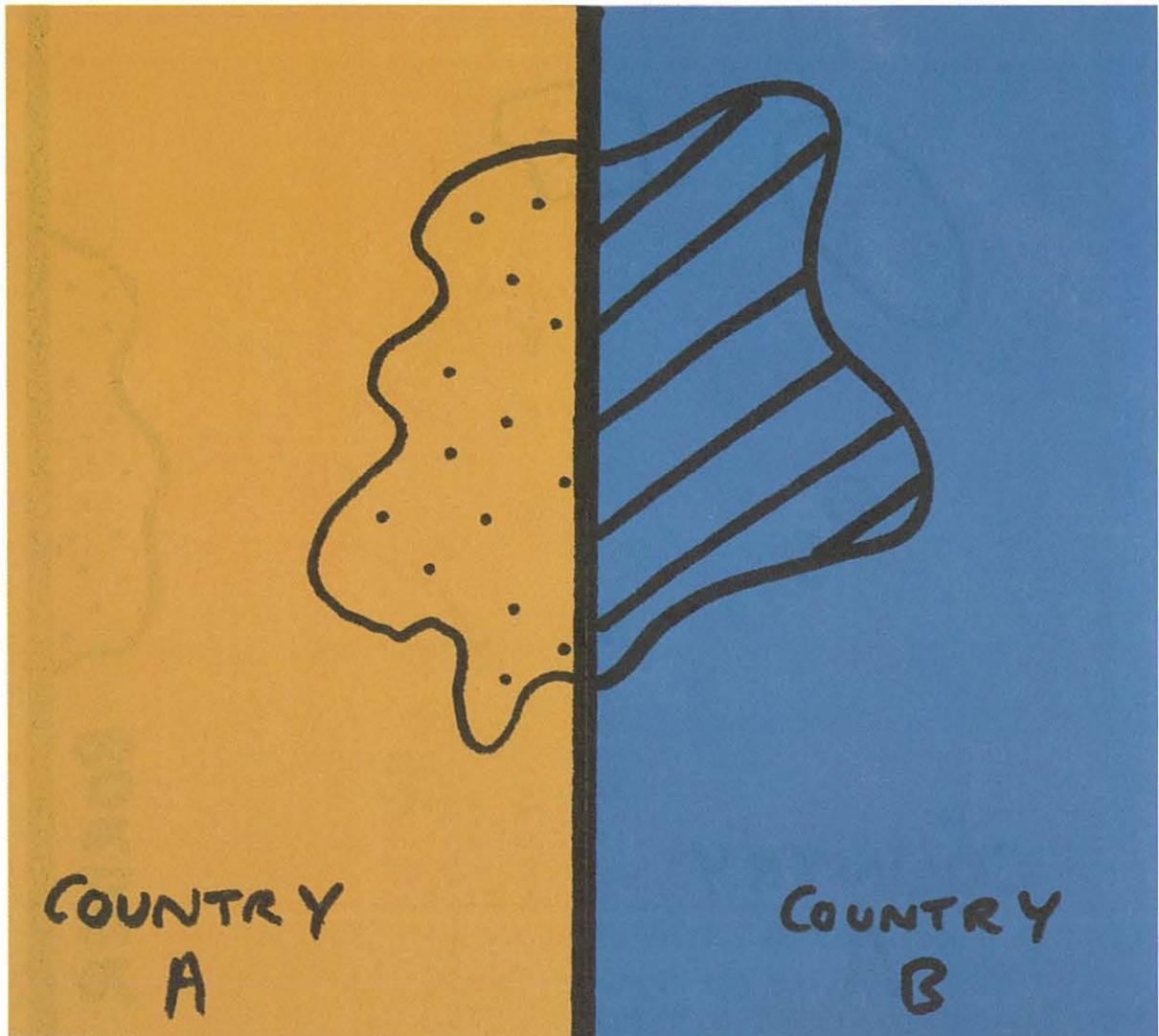
Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
H 01	Protected Landscape Area Slovensky kras (Proposed National Park)	Slovakia				
H 02	Nature Park Kopacki rit	Croatia	Strict Nature Reserve Upper Danube Basin	Yugoslavia		
H 03	National Park Neusiedler See-Seewinkel	Austria				
H 04	Nature Park Geschriebenstein	Austria				
H 05	Strict Nature Reserve Slevenj Sands	Yugoslavia				
H 06	<i>Proposed Protected Landscape Repas (Biosphere Reserve) Mura-Drava and Strict Nature Reserve Veleki Pazut (Mouth of Drava-Mura) 1946</i>	Croatia	Protected Landscape Area Mura, Proposed Biosphere Reserve Mura-Drava	Austria	Landscape Park Mura-Drava	Slovenia
H 07	<i>Proposed trilateral Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goncko</i>	Austria	<i>Proposed trilateral Nature Park Raab-Orseg-Goncko</i>	Slovenia		
H 08	Protected Area Cerova vrchovina	Slovakia				
BR 01	National Park Bialowieza	Poland				
BR 02	Strict Nature Reserve Polessky	Ukraine				

No.	Name	Country	Directorate/ Contacte	Zip-Code/ Town	Address	Tel: Fax:	Notes
BR 03	Protected Management Area Vygonoschanske	Belarus					<i>Proposed National Park West Polissya</i>
BR 04	Strict Nature Reserve Sopockinskij	Belarus	Dr. Valentin M. Yatsukhno, Belarussian State University	220 050 Minsk	Skoryna str. 4	00375 172 26 57 73 00375 172 26 59 40	<i>Proposed transboundary Protected Area Augustow- Druskininkai</i>

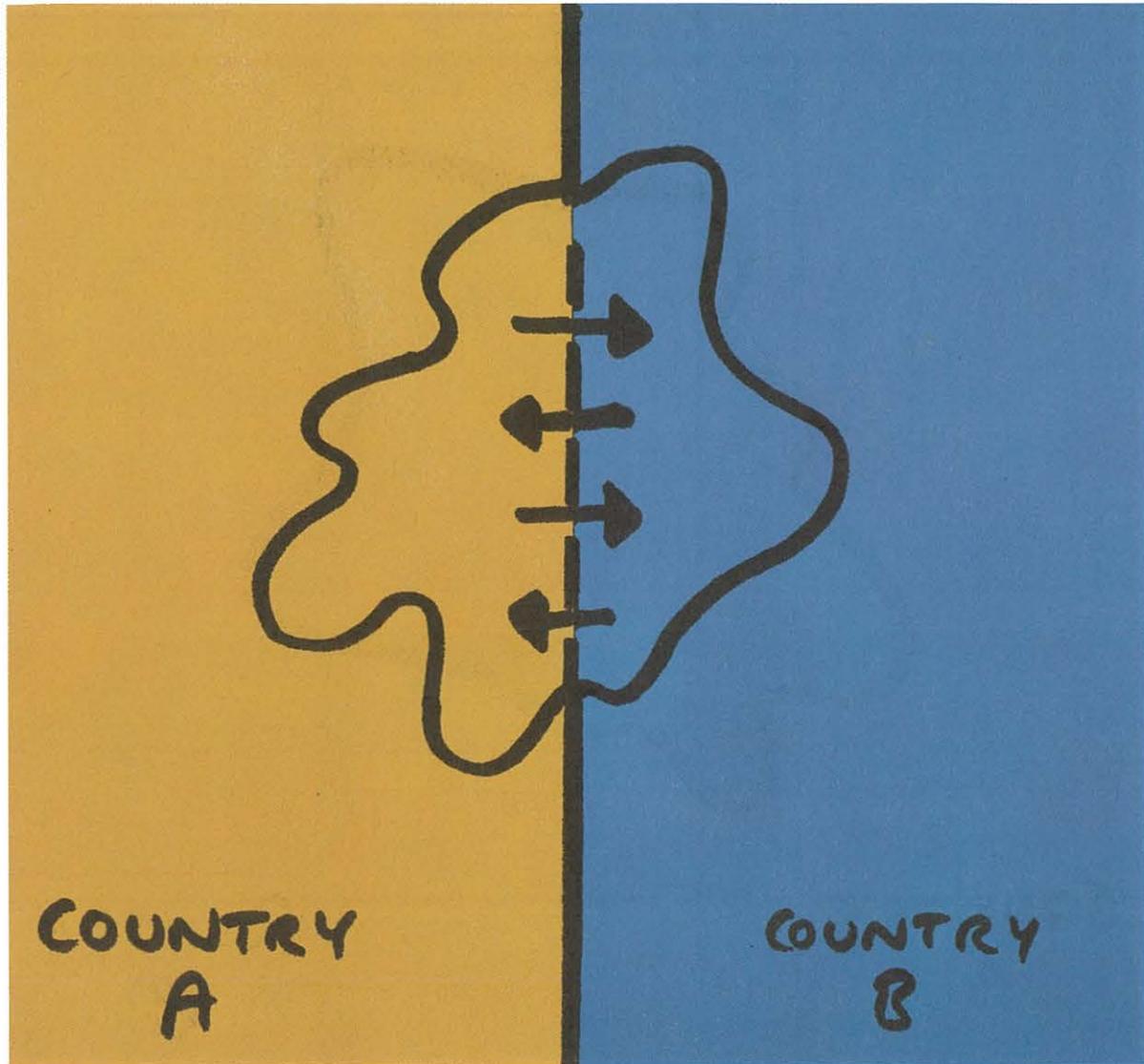
Ad No.	Corresponding Area I	Country I	Corresponding Area II	Country II	Corresponding Area III	Country III
BR 03	National Park Poleski	Poland	National Park Shatsk	Ukraine		
BR 04	Regional Parks Veisiejai and Meteliai	Lithuania	National Park Wigry	Poland		



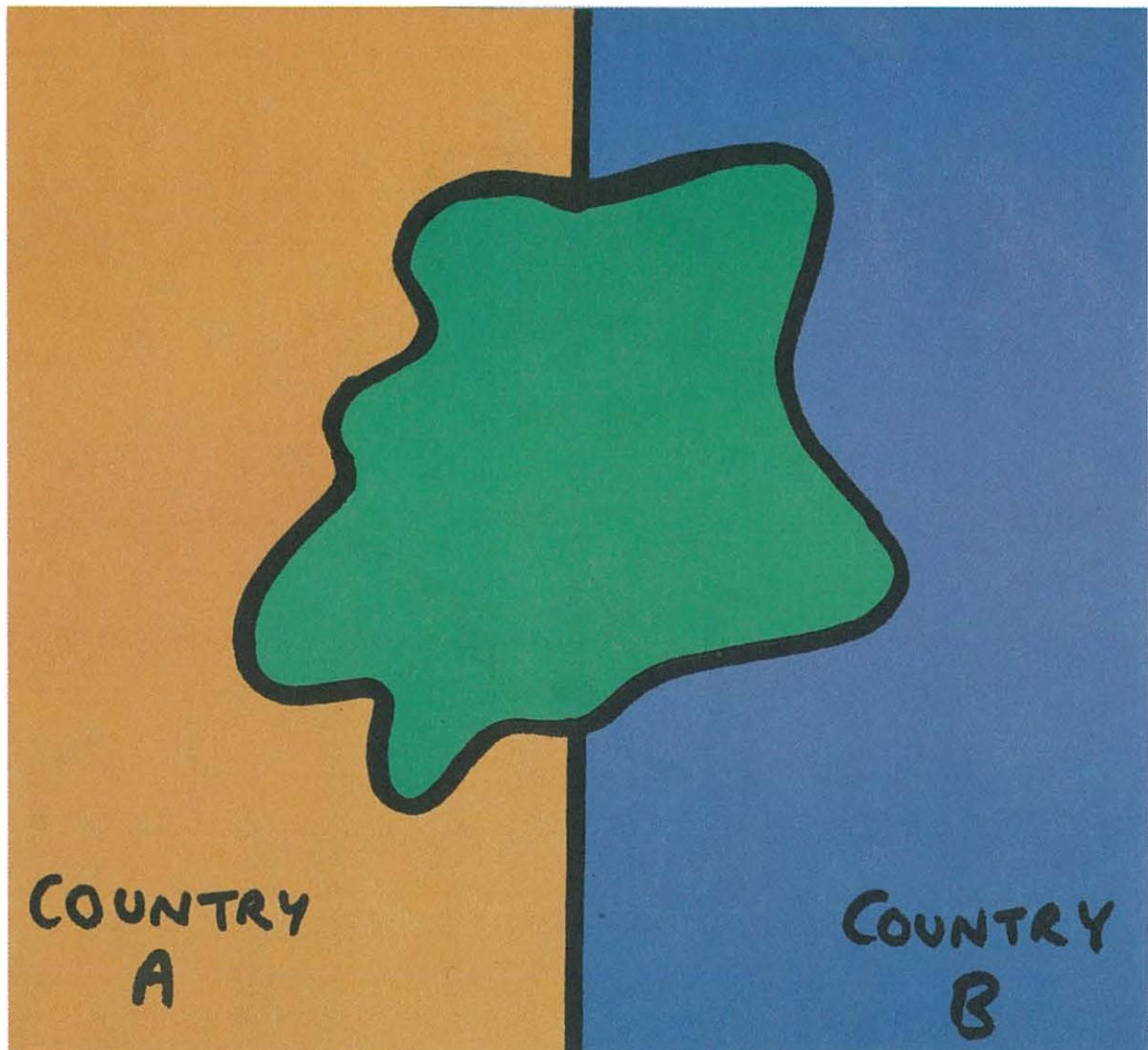
ill 1: The legal status of border protected areas (C. SHINE, 1997)



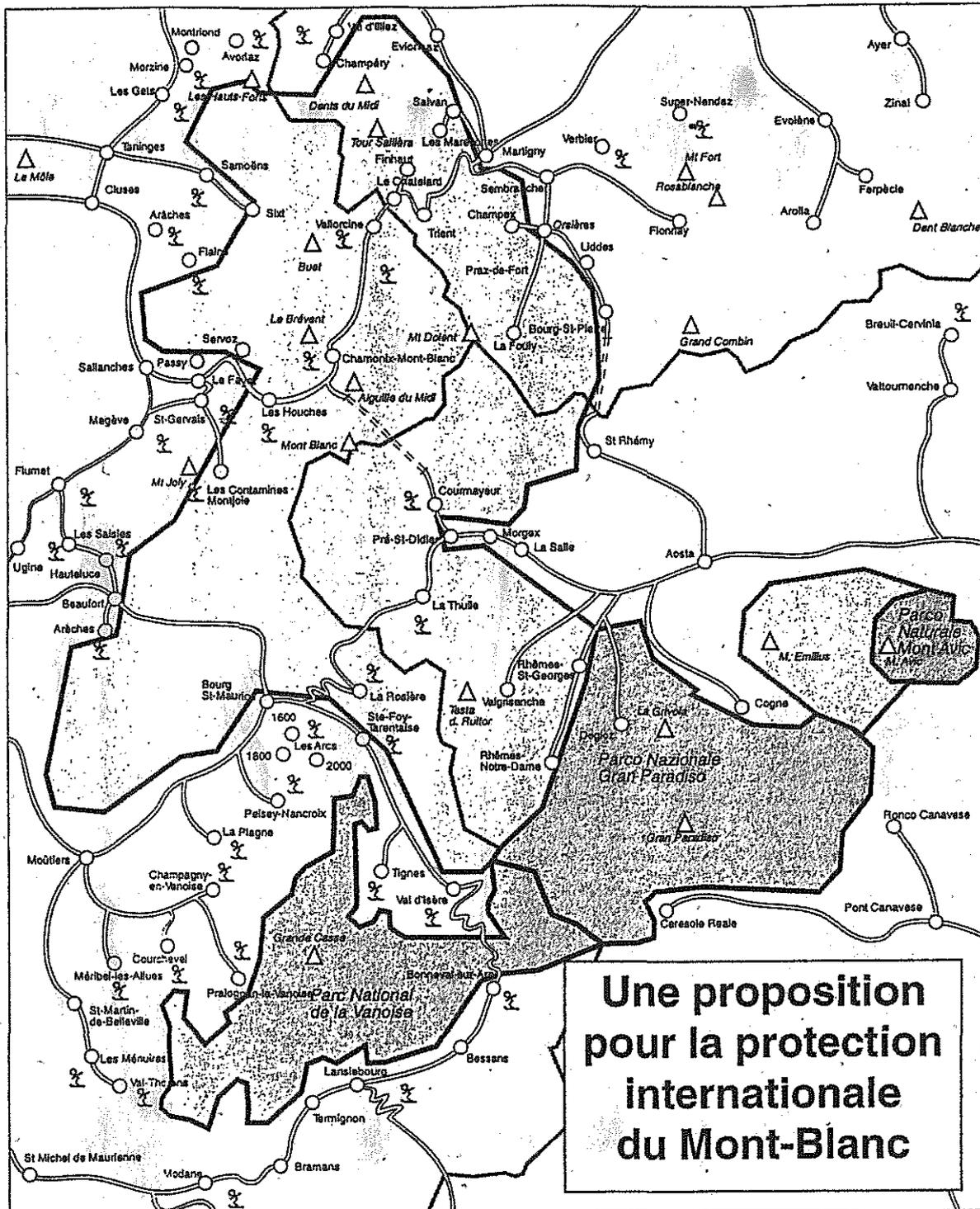
ill. 2: Legal problems associated with transboundary protected areas (C. SHINE, 1997)



ill 3: Mechanisms for consultation, coordination or harmonisation. (C. SHINE, 1997)

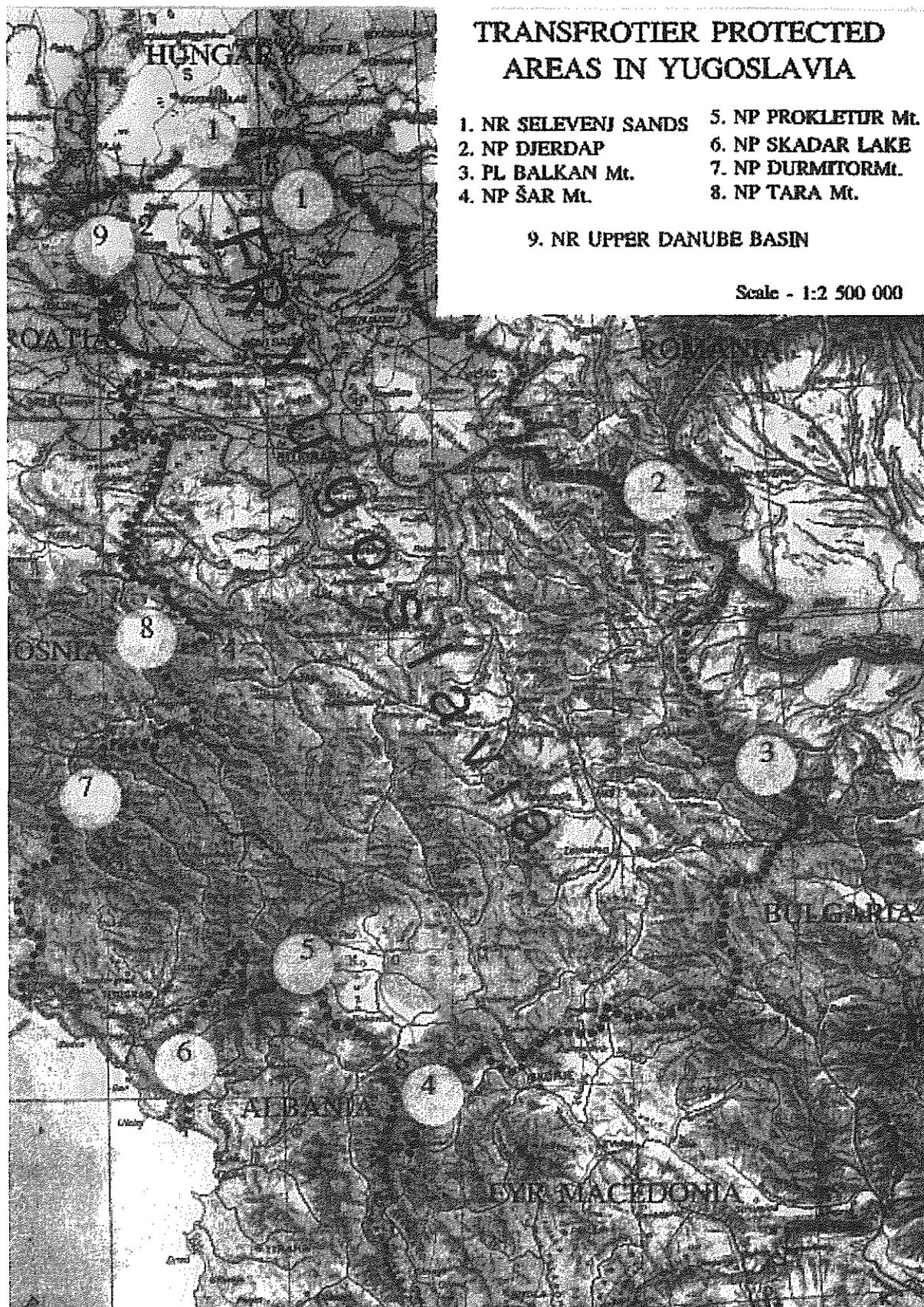


ill 4: National sovereignty versus ecological utopia. (C. SHINE, 1997)



III. 5: Proposal for the international protection of Mont Blanc
(According to D. RAMBAUD, 1997)

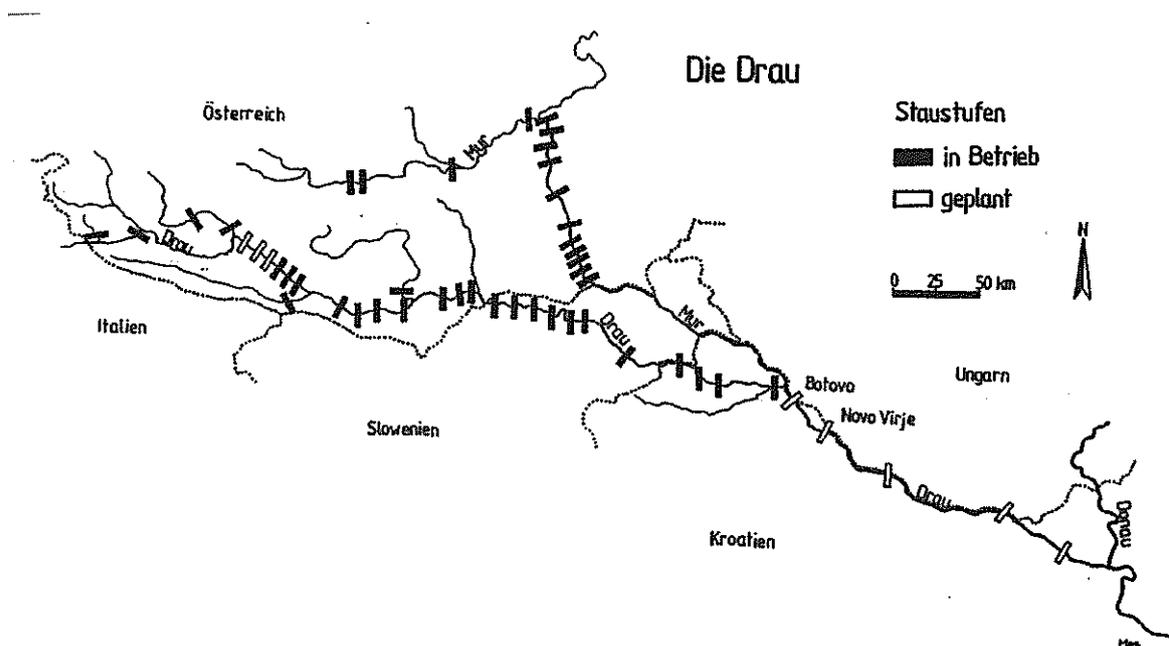
Total area of the protected site:	3,360 km ²
Part in France:	1,520 km ²
Part in Italy:	1,460 km ²
Part in Switzerland:	380 km ²



III. 6: Transfrontier protected areas in Yugoslavia (Source: J. MILOSEVIC, 1997)



III.7: The protected area at Mur and Drau¹⁷

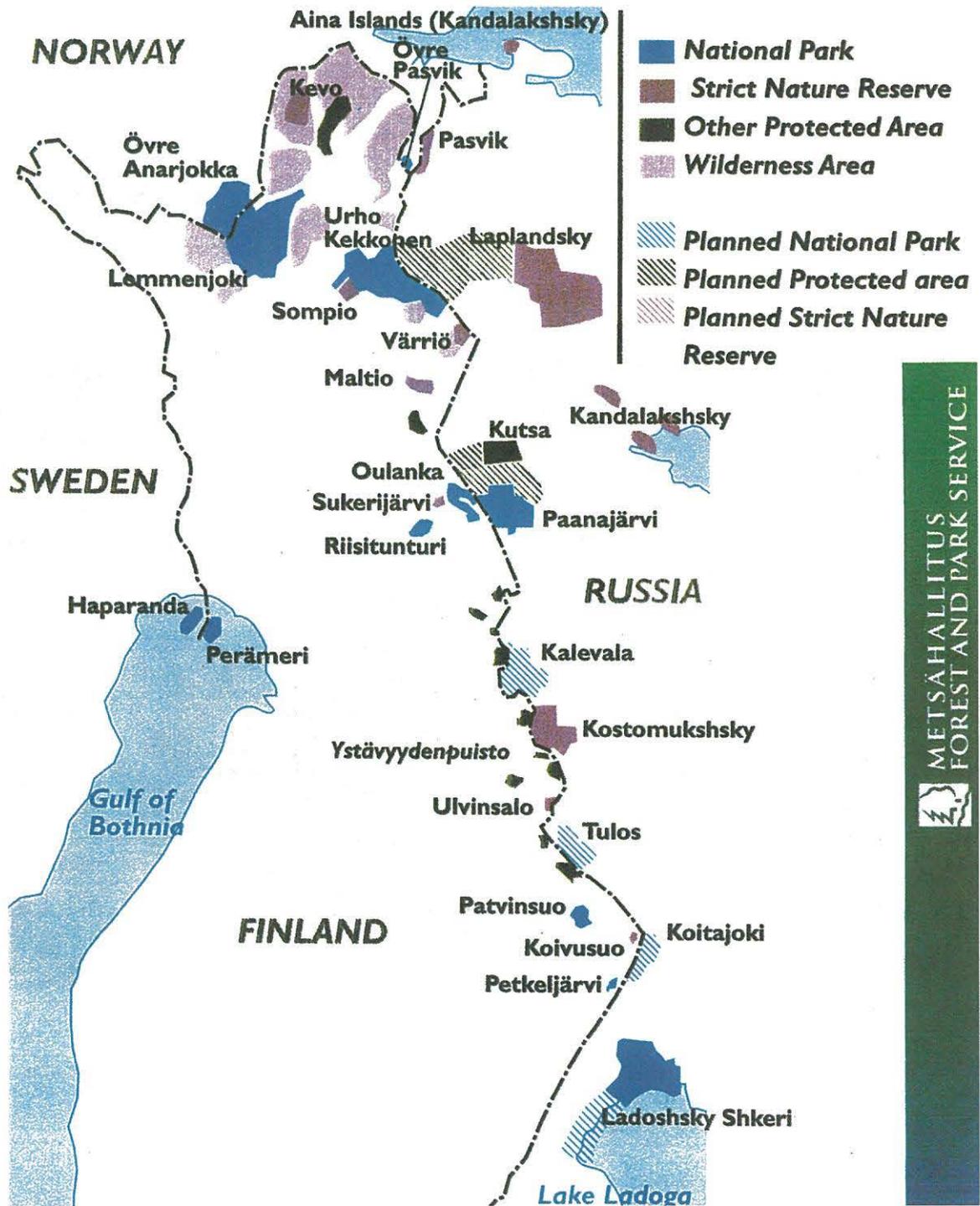


ill. 8: existing and planned dams on the Mur and the Drau¹⁷


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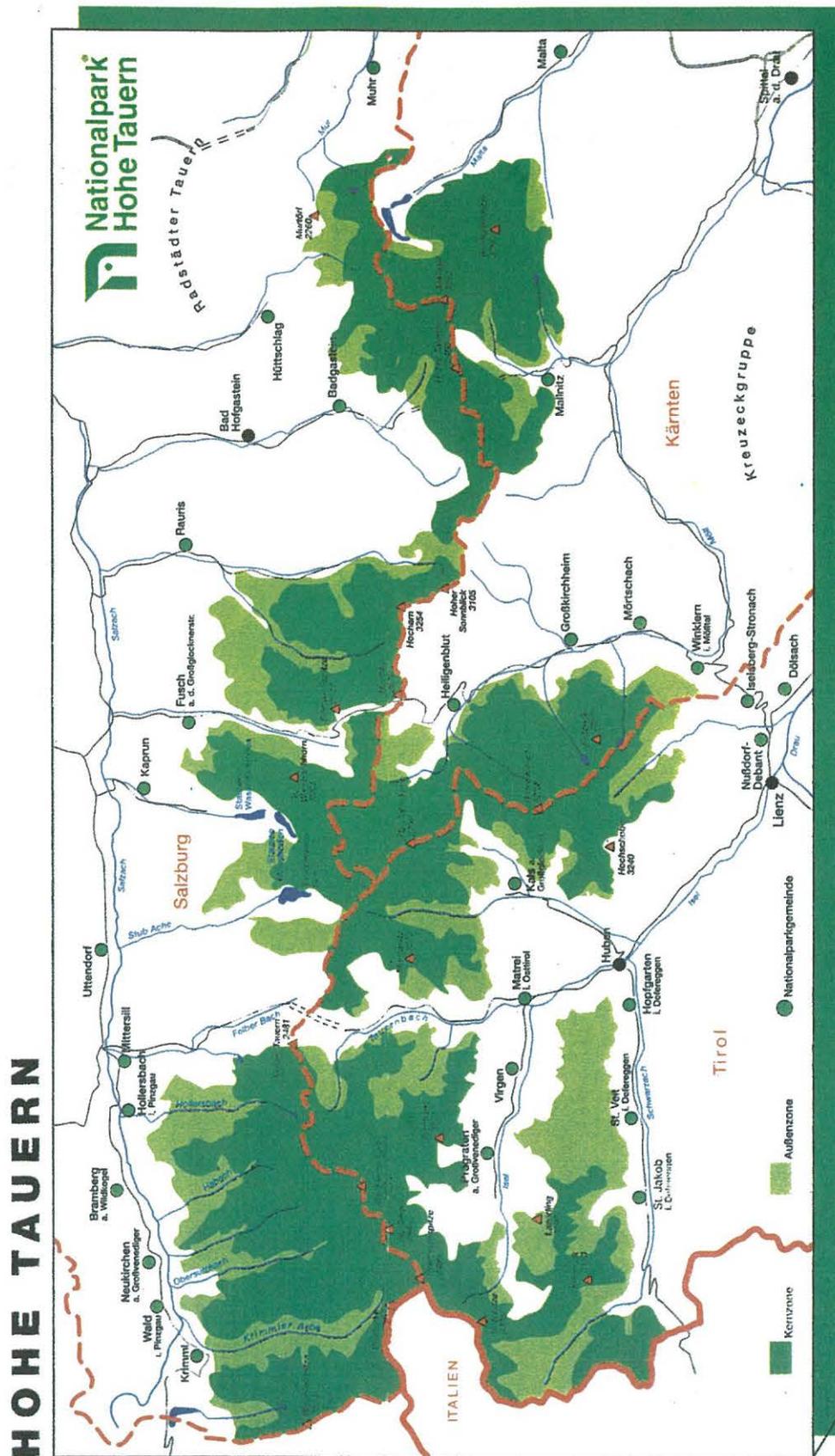


ill. 9: The Drau at the Croatian-Hungarian border in the planned Repas protected landscape area with a presentation of the effects of a hydro-electric power plant¹⁸

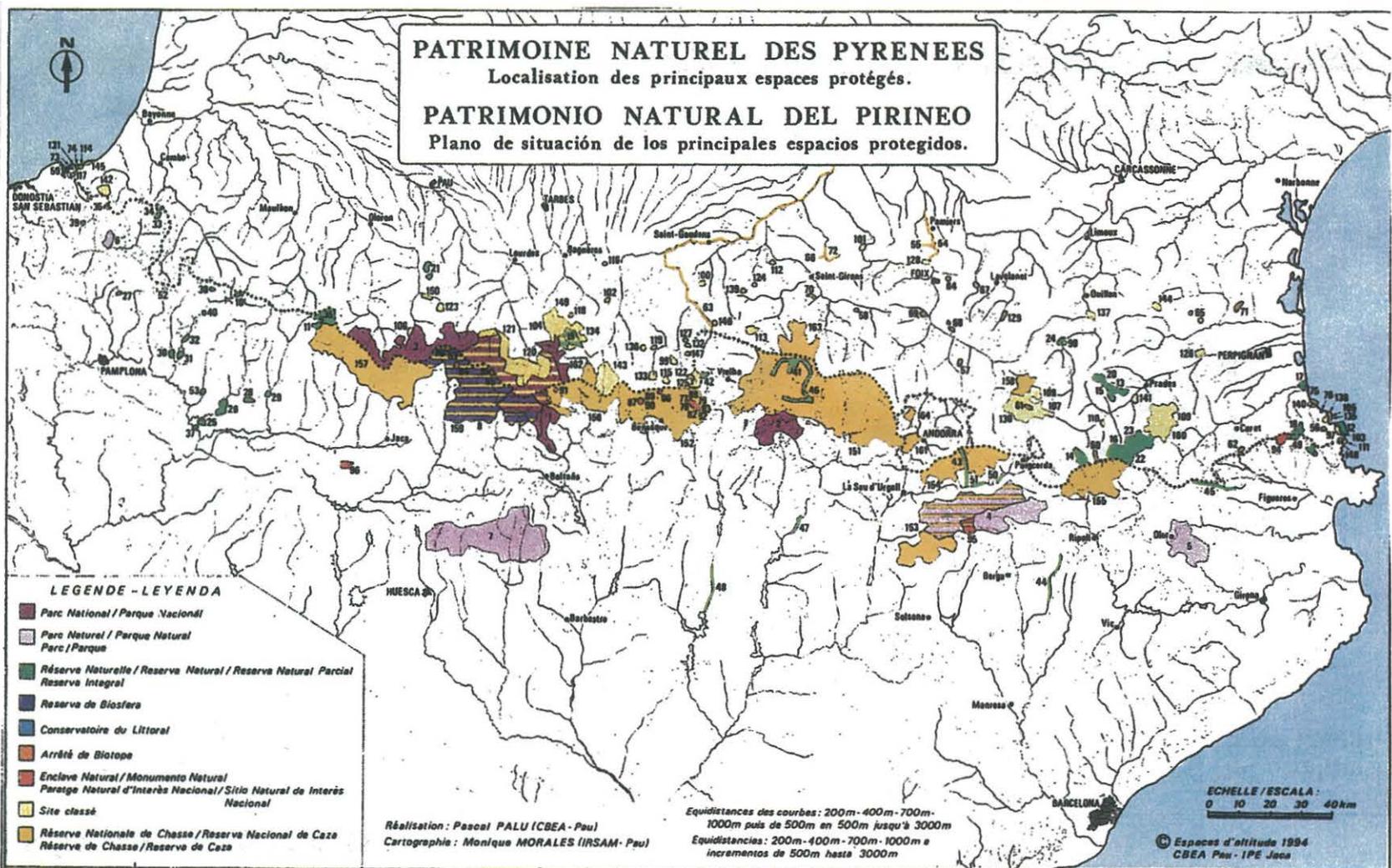


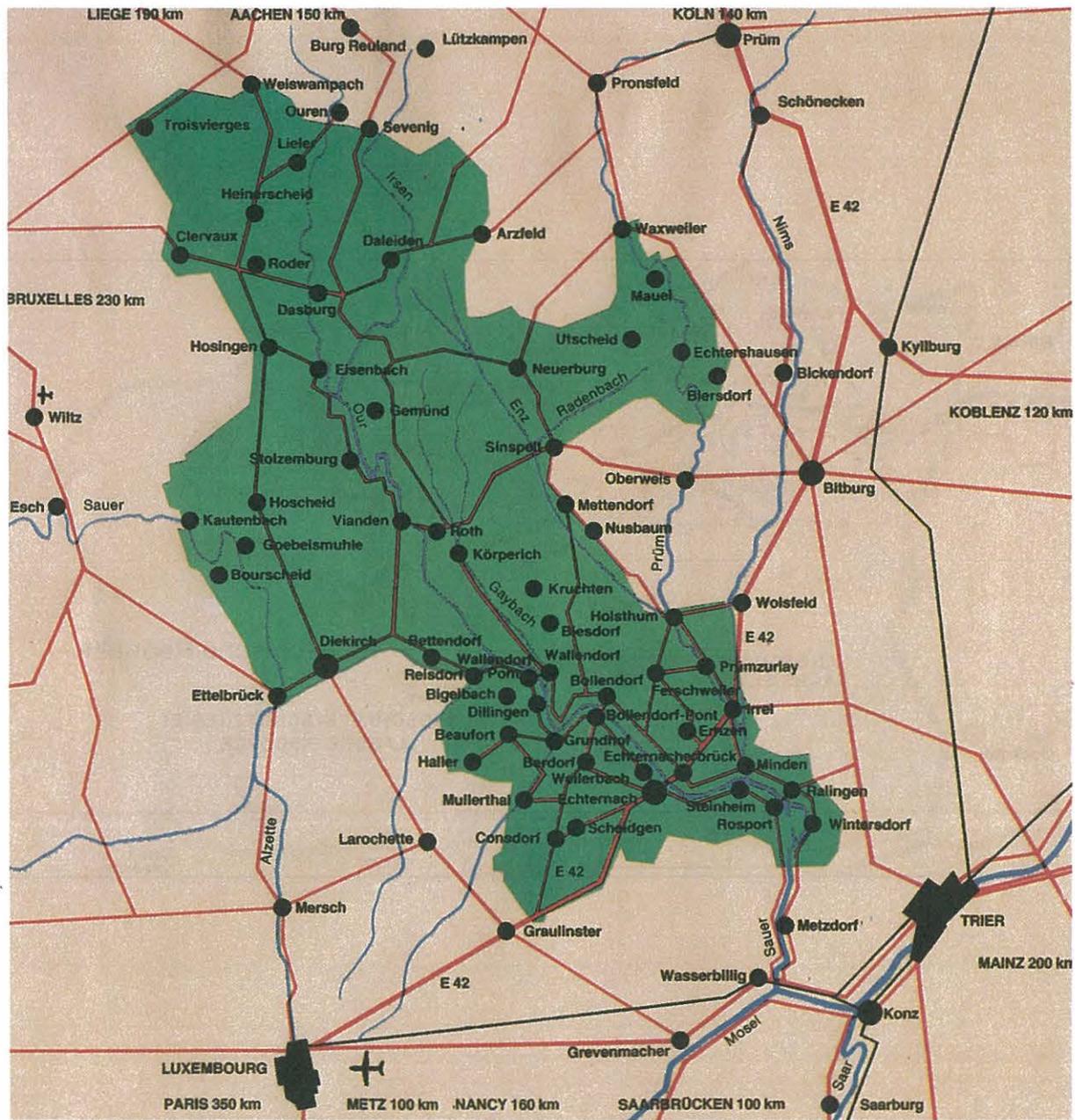
METSÄHALLITUS
 FOREST AND PARK SERVICE

Ill. 10: Protected area at the Finnish border (Finnish Forest and Park Service, 1997)

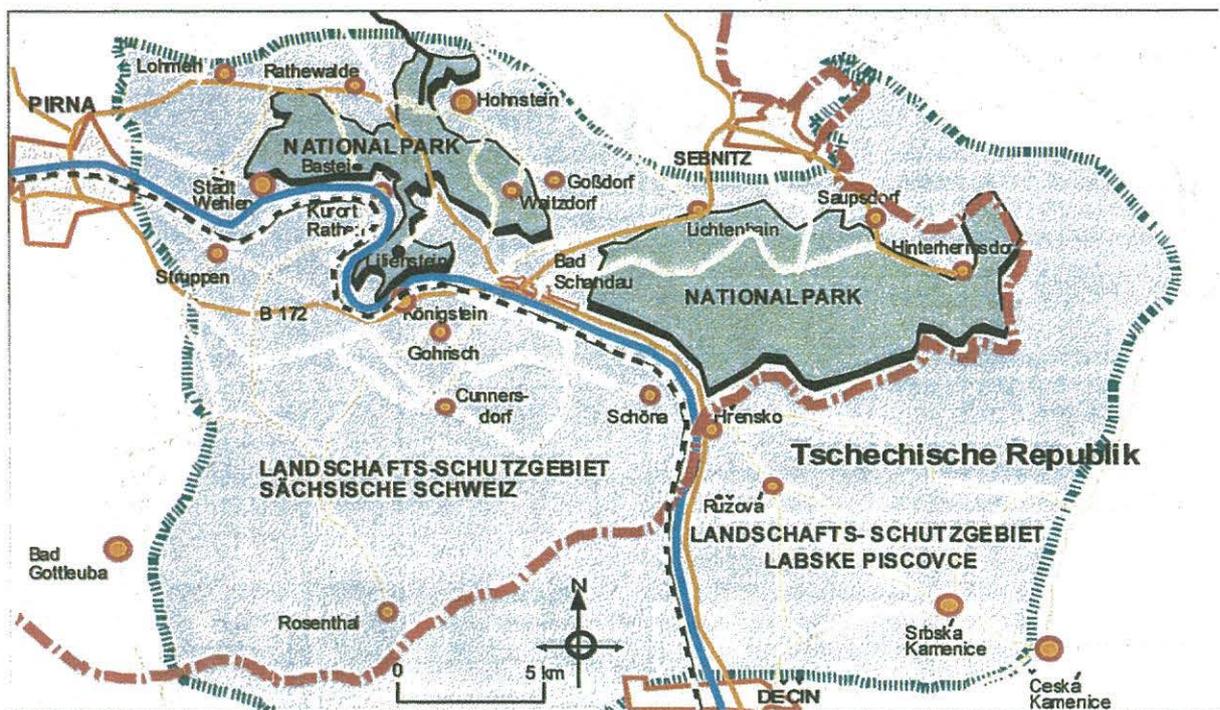


III. 11: The Hohe Tauern National Park²⁵

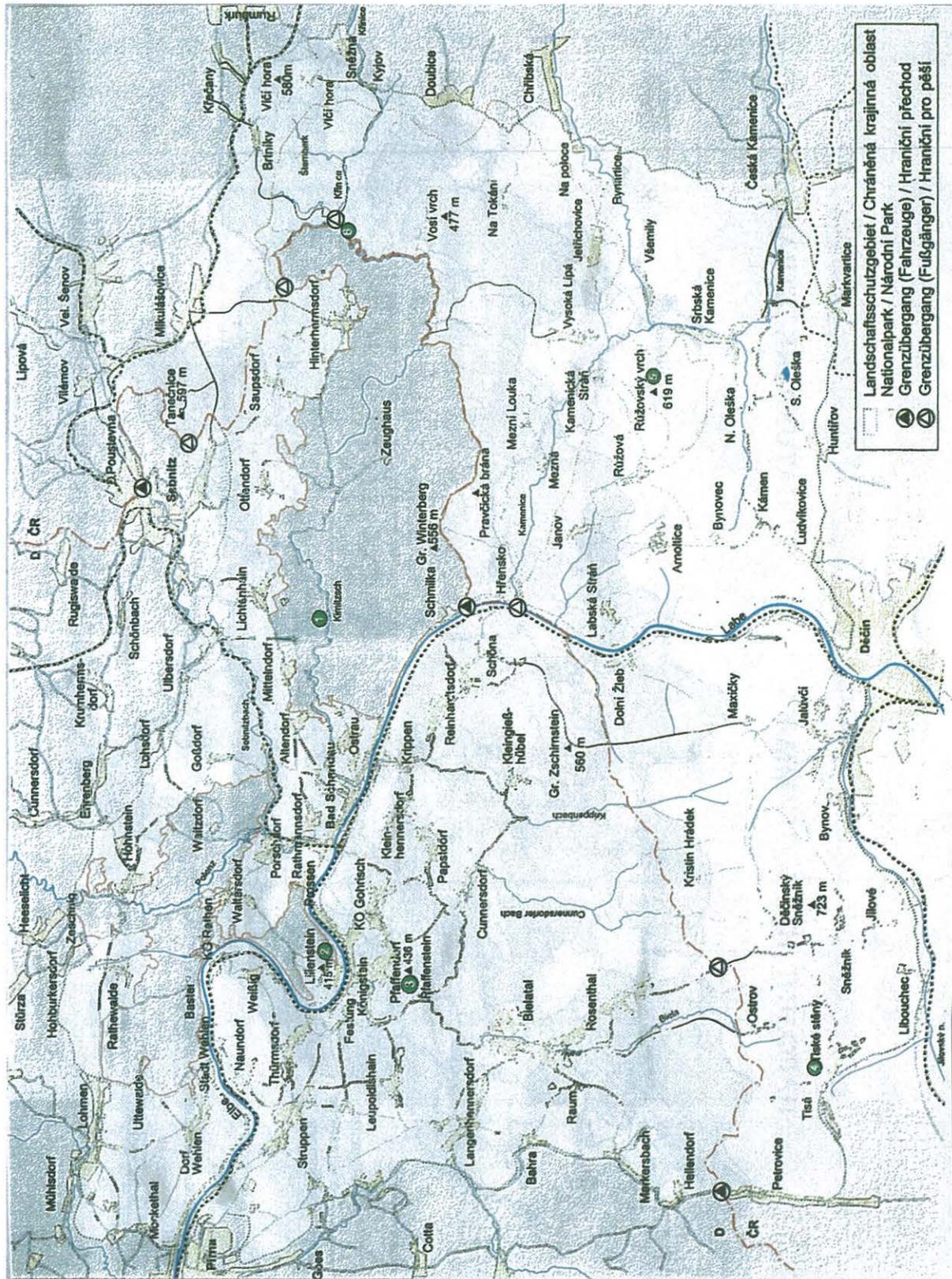
III. 12: The protected area in the Pyrenees³⁰



ill. 13: The German-Luxembourg nature park



ill. 14: Saxonian Switzerland National Park and Labske piskovce, Protected Landscape Area³⁷ (overview)



ill. 15: the Saxonian Switzerland National Park and Protected Landscape Area of Labske piskovce⁴¹

