



EU focus on **nature protection**



European Commission

EU focus on **nature protection**



European Commission

Directorate-General for the Environment

Copies of this publication are available free-of-charge while stocks last from:

Information Centre (BU-9 0/11)
Environment Directorate-General
European Commission

B-1049 Brussels

Fax: (32-2) 299 61 98
E-mail: ENV-PUBS@cec.eu.int

A great deal of additional information on the European Union is available on the Internet.
It can be accessed through the Europa server (<http://europa.eu.int>).

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002

ISBN 92-894-1406-5

© European Communities, 2002
Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in Belgium

PRINTED ON RECYCLED-FREE PAPER

Preface

Action to protect our natural heritage has played an increasingly important role in European Union policy for almost 30 years. In 1973, the first action programme for the environment came into effect. In April 1979, the 'Birds Directive' was the first EU law designed to preserve the natural environment, both for us and for generations to come. Back in 1951, the six founding nations that signed the Treaty of Paris and established the European Coal and Steel Community had their eyes on developing these industrial sectors rather than assessing their impact on the environment. But by the 1970s, international attention was focusing on the growing damage our modern lifestyle was inflicting on the natural world and its resources.

Since then, care for the animals, birds and plants and landscapes native to our part of the world has become an integral part of EU policy-making. Decisions on crucial issues such as transport, energy and agriculture can no longer be taken without regard for their impact on wildlife and the countryside. Many EU citizens have become aware of the threat to our natural environment, and have made their voices heard in demands for action at local, national and European levels.

The EU's 15 Member States extend from the Arctic Circle in the north to the warm Mediterranean waters in the south. From the windswept Atlantic coasts to the Alpine peaks, the Union covers a vast range of natural habitats with a stunning diversity of flora and fauna. But almost everywhere, this 'biodiversity' is in danger. That is why the EU has introduced new, stronger tools – both legal and financial – for safeguarding the natural environment.



Some people believe that protecting nature must mean cutting living standards, putting economic development into reverse, and limiting individual freedom to enjoy the natural world. The EU takes a different approach, based on the fact that people are part of nature, and the two work best in partnership. We believe care for the environment can improve Europeans' quality of life, as well as boosting economic sectors such as forestry and tourism. Wildlife protection can coexist with social and economic interests, but to make this happen we must implement 'sustainable development' – finding ways of improving our quality of life without causing harm to the environment, future generations, and the people of both the rich and developing worlds.



The EU recognises that the support and involvement of people at local level, at the 'grass-roots', is vital to safeguarding natural habitats and wildlife. But the Union can also make a difference. First, Europe-wide legislation provides a coherent framework within which national and local authorities, NGOs and individual conservationists can act. Secondly, EU funding programmes offer vital support for initiatives aimed at preserving biodiversity.

This brochure outlines the EU's strategy for nature protection.

Nature protection – the issues

Species and habitats

The 15 Member States of the EU cover most of Western Europe, with a surface area of over 3 million km² and a population of 370 million. Our rich natural heritage encompasses a huge diversity of life forms, and landscapes of awesome and contrasting natural beauty. It includes several thousand types of habitat, home to 150 species of mammal, 520 species of bird, 180 species of reptile and amphibian, 150 species of fish, 10 000 plant species and at least 100 000 species of invertebrate.(¹)

Yet despite improved conservation policies in Member States, many species are declining rapidly. Today, half our mammals and one-third of reptile, bird and fish species are endangered. Pollution and fishing seriously threaten marine species such as monk seals and turtles. Birds like the slender-billed curlew are so rare that they risk extinction, while even numbers of common species such as the skylark and garden warbler have fallen dramatically. There are 3 000 species of plant under threat – 27 of them in danger of dying out.

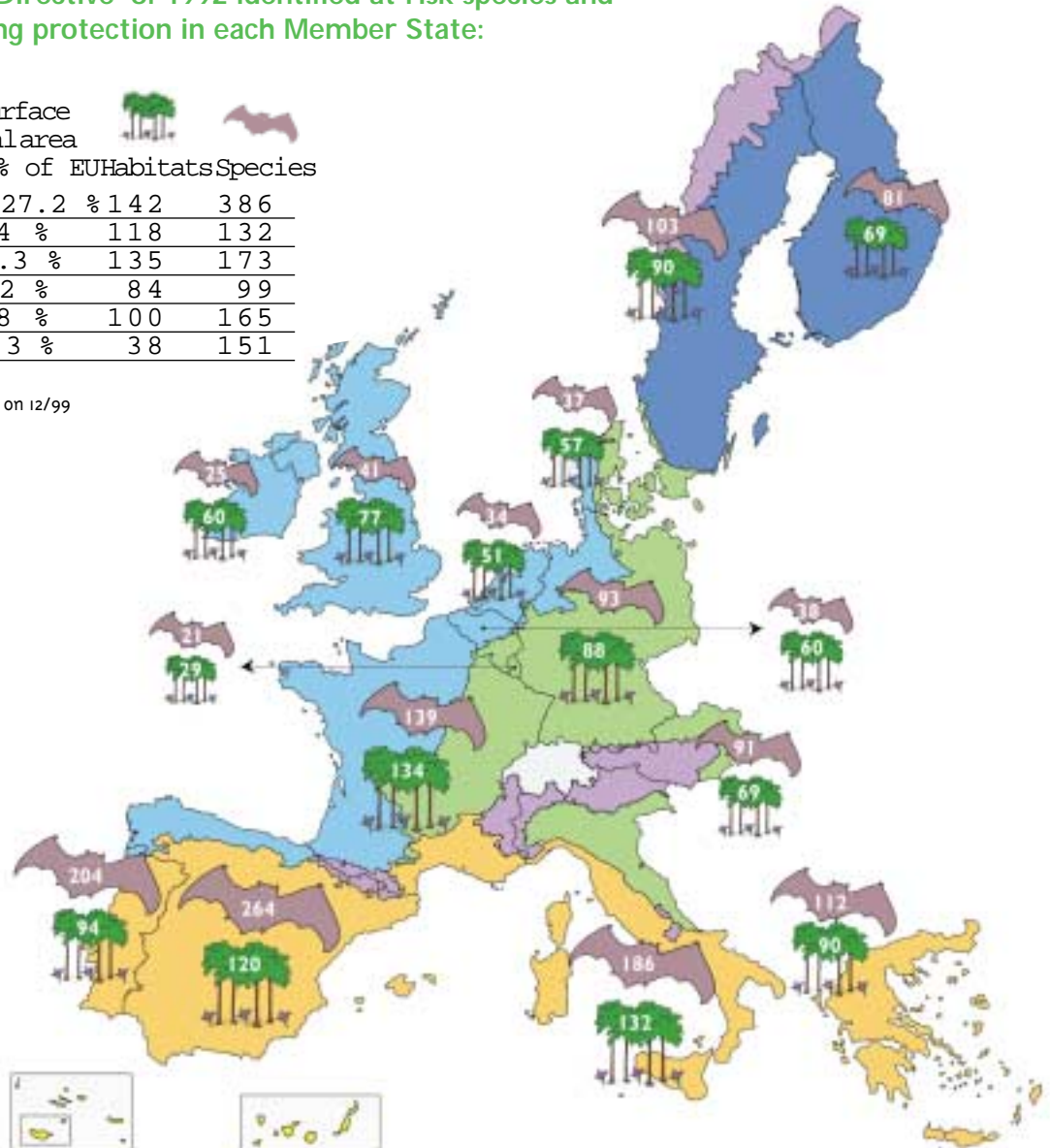
(¹) Figures from the European Environment Agency (EEA), Copenhagen, 1995.



The 'Habitats Directive' of 1992 identified at-risk species and habitats needing protection in each Member State:

	Surface Biogeographical regions as % of EU	Habitats	Species
Mediterranean	27.2 %	142	386
Atlantic	24 %	118	132
Continental	20.3 %	135	173
Boreal	20.2 %	84	99
Alpine	8 %	100	165
Macaronesia	0.3 %	38	151

Source: CTE-CN updated on 12/99



Many of these species are at risk because of the loss of their natural habitats. Within the last few decades, human activities such as farming, industry and tourism have taken over huge tracts of land, expelling indigenous wildlife, or confining it in meagre or inadequate territories. River ecosystems and estuaries – home to many varieties of flora and fauna – have undergone severe damage throughout Europe. Other important habitats are slowly disappearing. Heathland steppes and bogs have shrunk by 60-90 %, and over the last century, 75 % of the dunes in France, Italy and Spain have gone. For centuries, traditional agricultural practices maintained a balanced environment for wildlife. Birds like the chough, for instance, depended on grazed pastures, and haymaking propagated populations of field herbs. But these have been replaced by intensive methods that drive away or destroy birds, animals and wild plants.

Pollution

Pollution and accidents also degrade the natural environment. In December 1999, the tanker *Erika* sank 60 kilometres off the French coast. Oil spilling out of the crippled vessel polluted some 400 kilometres of the Brittany coastline, and damaged or destroyed up to half a million seabirds.





In the countries of central and eastern Europe now waiting to join the EU, the legacy of careless industrial development poses even greater risks for nature. In Romania, the leakage of cyanide from Australian-owned mining activities last year poisoned hundreds of kilometres of river, destroying ecosystems and killing tonnes of fish.

Every year, Europeans throw away hundreds of millions of tonnes of waste, some of it hazardous. Waste takes up land space, and releases pollutants that damage soil, water and air quality. At the same time, our demand for natural resources such as water and timber is in danger of exceeding supply. Unplanned tree-felling destroys forests, and increasing demand for fresh water – coupled with soil erosion – is leading to desertification in parts of the south. Along coastlines, overfishing is decimating fish stocks. All these activities are threatening wild species and their habitats.

Climate change

Another threat to Europe's native flora and fauna comes from climate change. The evidence is increasingly clear that human activities are producing a build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, and warming up the Earth's climate. By 2100, average temperatures in Europe are expected to rise by between 1 and 6°C. If unchecked, the pace of climate change will be too fast for plant and animal species in different climatic zones to be able to adapt or migrate in time. The consequences for wildlife could be disastrous.

GMO's

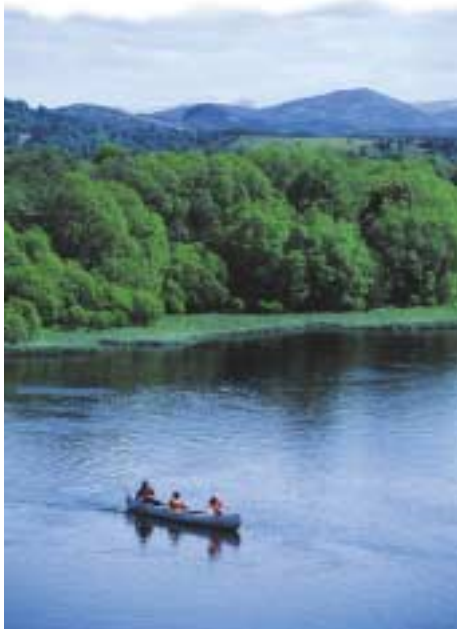
The release of genetically modified organisms into the environment could have as yet unknown impacts on biodiversity.

A shared interest

With our natural heritage under threat from so many sources, it is in our own interests to halt the damage. We want generations to come to be able to enjoy the natural beauty we see around us. Furthermore, many people's lives are enriched by leisure activities that depend on the natural environment, be they birdwatching, fishing, rock-climbing, scuba-diving or simply walking the dog. Fresh water and clean air are vital to our quality of life, and pollution of these basic elements puts human health at serious risk.

There are also important economic factors at stake in preserving key natural resources. Well-managed forests sustain biodiversity, but they are also a long-term economic asset. Good soil quality is the foundation not only for natural growth but also for successful farming activities. Coastal zones are home to about one-third of the EU's population, as well as some of the richest and most fragile natural habitats. Loss of these habitats through overdevelopment also affects the welfare of local communities.

Above all, nature protection, far from limiting people's freedom, can offer new opportunities for tourism. Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world. It generates some 6 % of Europe's GDP and employs a significant proportion of the workforce. In the past, 'mass tourism' has brought environmental devastation particularly to coastal and mountain areas. But as more people enjoy greater prosperity, coupled with shorter working hours and longer retirement, there is a growing appetite for new experiences such as 'eco-tourism'.



Sustainable Tourism Charter ⁽²⁾

1. Respect the limits of carrying capacity
2. Contribute to heritage conservation and enhancement
3. Preserve natural resources
4. Support the local economy
5. Promote the involvement of local residents
6. Develop appropriate high-quality tourism
7. Make protected areas accessible to everyone
8. Develop new forms of employment
9. Encourage behaviour that respects the environment
10. Serve as a model for other economic sectors and influence their practices

⁽²⁾ More details can be obtained from the French Federation for Regional Nature Parks; e-mail: lsagaert@parcs-naturels-regionaux.tm.fr

New initiatives are finding ways to reconcile tourism with the natural environment, and involving local communities and interest groups. The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism, developed by the Europarc Federation, is currently being tested in 10 European pilot areas.

Enlargement

Nature conservation will be a crucial issue for the candidate nations. When the central and eastern European countries (CEECs), Malta and Cyprus join the EU, they will bring a 58 % increase in land area, with many unspoiled landscapes, forests and parks. Enlargement will enrich the EU's biodiversity: the wolf population alone will increase from 3 200 to 10 250. But these countries must adopt new standards to protect their natural heritage.



At international level

The EU and its Member States have made international commitments to protect nature through signing up to a series of conventions:

- Ramsar Convention on the Conservation of Wetlands (1971)
- Helsinki Convention on the Baltic Sea (1974)
- Barcelona Convention on the Mediterranean (1976)
- Bonn Convention on Migratory Species (1979)
- Berne Convention on European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
- Convention on the Protection of the Alps (1991)

And most importantly, the 1992 Rio Convention, which established the principle of sustainable development.



© Michael O'Briain

What is the European Union doing?

Nature conservation, like all aspects of environmental protection, is an issue that cannot be successfully tackled by individual countries alone. It affects all EU citizens equally. Migratory birds do not respect frontiers. Many key habitats, such as Alpine regions or coastlines, span national borders, and when pollution enters river waters it flows downstream through different States. For this reason, a binding, Europe-wide approach is crucial to successful preservation. However, the EU realises that practical action has to be taken on the ground, and with the support of local people and their communities. So environmental laws respect the principle of 'subsidiarity' – leaving it wherever possible to national and local authorities to decide on their priorities and manage their programmes. The Union's role is to support and coordinate initiatives, and check that governments are living up to their obligations.

The Maastricht Treaty of 1992 affirmed that the EU must incorporate environmental protection into everything it does.



© Michael O'Brian



EC Treaty Article 6

"Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of ... Community policies and activities ... in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development."

This 'mainstreaming' approach means that all major EU strategies — like the common agricultural policy or cross-border road or rail networks — have to be balanced against preserving landscapes and wildlife. The 1992 CAP reforms, for example, helped to reduce the use of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers by 25 % and 30 % respectively. 'Agenda 2000' identified environmental protection as a major objective of CAP reform and set its sights on integrated farming that achieved both economic viability and care for nature. Agri-environmental measures were designed to offer financial incentives to farmers who provide environmental services or adopt more nature-friendly farming practices.

Legislation

The most important EU laws on nature conservation are the Birds Directive (1979) and the Habitats Directive (1992).

The **Birds Directive** focuses on the long-term preservation of all wild bird species in the EU. It identifies 181 endangered species and sub-species for special care. Member States are responsible for designating special protection areas (SPAs),

Main EU instruments on nature protection

- Commission Recommendation 75/66/EEC of 20 December 1974 on the protection of birds and their habitats
- Council Directive 78/659/EEC of 18 July 1978 on fresh waters and fish life
- **Birds Directive:** Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 348/81 of 20 January 1981 on imports of whales, etc.
- Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1981)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1982)
- Council Directive 83/129/EEC of 28 March 1983 on imports of seal pups skins and products
- **Habitats Directive:** Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and wild fauna and flora
- Council Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92 of 23 July 1992 on protecting forests against fire
- Commission Decision 97/266/EC of 18 December 1996 on site information for Natura 2000 sites
- Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on trade in wild fauna and flora
- Council Directive 1999/22/EC of 29 March 1999 on wild animals in zoos
- Regulation (EC) No 2494/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 November 2000 on the conservation and sustainable management of tropical and other forests in developing countries
- Commission Regulation (EC) No 191/2001 of 30 January 2001 suspending the introduction into the Community of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora

© Michael O'Briain



and particularly for the conservation of migratory birds, which are a natural asset shared by all Europeans.

Over 2 700 SPAs have been classified, covering almost 7 % of EU territory (over 219 000 km²). As a result, populations of some severely threatened species are recovering. But action varies from country to country, and some important sites are still not protected. There is a long way to go before we have an SPA network capable of fully safeguarding Europe's scarcest and most vulnerable birds.

The **Habitats Directive** aims to protect wildlife species and their habitats. Member States must identify special areas of conservation (SACs) and draw up management plans combining their long-term preservation with people's economic and social activities, to create a sustainable development strategy.

The Directive identifies some 200 types of habitat, 200 animals and over 500 plant species as being of Community Interest, and requiring protection. It also singles out habitats and species (like the wolverine and monk seal) in imminent danger of disappearing and needing urgent help.

Together, the SPAs and SACs form the Natura 2000 network – the cornerstone of EU nature protection policy.



© Michael O'Briain

Natura 2000

The creation of the Natura 2000 network is the cornerstone of Community nature conservation policy. Introduction of effective conservation and management measures for the sites is a huge undertaking, that requires the participation of all national and local operators and strict selection of sites at Community level.

Today, over 12 000 sites have already been proposed, covering more than 420 000 km² (13 % of EU territory).

Member States are responsible for making a scientific assessment of national conservation needs and drawing up a list of sites for protection, based on common criteria. The European Commission then selects the sites of Community importance in consultation with national authorities, which must designate them as SACs by 2004 at the latest. Member States have to prepare management plans or measures for the conservation of each individual site, although the methods they use are up to them.

Article 6 of the Habitats Directive lays down important principles on managing the sites, and the balance between conservation and economic, social and cultural needs. The whole aim of the Directive is to promote sustainable development while protecting biodiversity, so Natura 2000 sites are not intended only to be nature reserves excluding all human activity. The EU

believes the network can coexist with economic progress, and that activities of benefit to the community – farming, hunting, tourism and many others – can develop as long as they do not conflict with conservation. Indeed, all the local players need to be involved in planning and managing sites from the earliest stage, so that nature protection is not imposed on an unwilling public, or regarded as a restriction



or threat to people's livelihoods. The programme is not designed to put jobs and living standards at risk, but rather to enhance the quality of life for us all. Natura 2000 must grow in partnership with people.

National authorities have supplied data describing every conservation site, already amounting to more than 9 000 paper maps and 220 digital data sets. With the help of the EU's Joint Research Centre (JRC), the European Commission has launched a geographic information system (GIS) database, which will eventually provide online information about every Natura 2000 site in Europe.

The Union co-finances measures to support nature conservation, and has already paid out over EUR 250 million as 'pump-priming' money to help launch hundreds of projects in all the Member States. Environmental initiatives will draw on support from a variety of sources, including the Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund, and agri-environmental resources. The EU is also co-financing the development of the Natura 2000 network through the LIFE-Nature programme.

LIFE-Nature

The LIFE programme was set up in 1992, and has now entered its third phase, to run until 2004. It is devoted entirely to developing EU environmental policy, and has three strands. One of them is LIFE-Nature.

Almost half of LIFE III's EUR 640 million budget is dedicated to nature protection. The programme now extends to candidate countries, and includes special funds for publicity. LIFE-Nature has already funded hundreds of projects throughout the EU.



Life-Nature project examples

Counting wolves in Greece

In 1997, the NGO Arcturos launched the first steps to conserve wolves in Greece with the support of LIFE-Nature. Very little information existed, and estimates put the wolf population at no more than 300 animals. With EU support, the project has been able to carry out extensive fieldwork and canvas the views of farmers and stockbreeders. This has enabled the NGO to compile an accurate picture that puts the current wolf population at around 500-700. What is more, the numbers are stabilising and even increasing.

Restoring biodiversity in Sweden

'Alvar' is the name of a type of habitat comprising hard limestone rock covered with a thin layer of soil. Alvar lands are found on the islands of Åland and Gotland, and in parts of Sweden and Estonia, and have a highly specialised flora and fauna. The 'Stora Alvaret' (Great Alvar) on Åland covers 25 000 hectares and is the largest in Europe.

Since the Stone Age, alvar has depended on grazing by animals, but in recent decades trees and shrubs began to invade the habitat. In 1996, a LIFE-backed project to protect and restore the alvar got under way. It involved clearing and erecting fences around large areas, and informing local farmers of the natural and cultural value of

grazing. The project is creating well-established grazing lands that sustain the habitats and species characteristic of the area, and has successfully raised local landowners' awareness of conservation.

New life for the British oak

Atlantic oakwoods are found on the western coasts of Scotland, England, Wales and down to France, Spain and Portugal. In the British Isles, these old oakwoods host an extremely rich lower plant and fern flora, and are a stronghold for migrant songbirds.

Traditionally, local communities used these trees as a renewable supply of timber and firewood, bark for tanning leather, and as shelter for livestock. But more recently, the planting of conifers and invasion by alien rhododendron species has damaged the native biodiversity.

The 'Atlantic Oakwoods' project set out to preserve and regenerate this habitat, as a forerunner to establishing special areas of conservation. This has involved the challenge of winning over absentee private landowners, as well as local communities, to the benefits of saving the trees, and developing long-term local partnerships.

Action for the future

Protecting nature and wildlife is one of the four priorities of the newly proposed 6th EU environment action programme (2001-2010). ⁽³⁾

Its objectives include:

- protecting and restoring natural systems
- halting the loss of biodiversity both in the EU and globally
- protecting soils against erosion and pollution
- slowing the taking of land for infrastructure and development

Achieving these objectives will require a range of measures over the next 10 years. For example, Member States need a unified policy for dealing with disasters and accidents that threaten the natural environment, such as chemical explosions or wrecked oil tankers. The EU is helping to develop long-term preventive strategies and early-warning tools, together with ways to handle emergencies, for instance through satellite surveillance.

The Union is also aiming to develop new strategies for protecting soils and the marine environment, and will introduce an integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) policy to reconcile social, economic and environmental needs in these areas ⁽⁴⁾. It will support programmes for sustainable forest management, and extend the Natura 2000 programme.



⁽³⁾ Environment 2010: *Our Future, Our Choice*, European Commission 2001, ISBN 92-894-0261-X

⁽⁴⁾ *EU Focus on coastal zones*, European Commission 2001, ISBN 92-894-1151-1

Long-term plans for success

1. EU-wide laws to protect our natural heritage exist, and have an important role to play, but they are not being put into effect properly by national governments. **Member States have an obligation to meet the commitments they themselves have agreed to**, and one of the Commission's priorities is to ensure this happens. Some countries have lagged behind in drawing up lists of Natura 2000 sites, for example. This holds up the whole process of building the network and putting in place a comprehensive nature protection strategy.
2. To gain the widespread and active support of EU citizens, **the aims and principles of Natura 2000 need to be better known and understood**. Until now, awareness has been too limited to the world of conservationists. If, where appropriate, Natura 2000 sites are to attract tourists and boost local economies, for example, they have to be widely publicised.
3. Involving local stakeholders is a crucial aspect of any nature protection initiative, and so **communication must be a priority**. In Austria, for instance, a LIFE project aimed at protecting brown bears set up a 74-strong advisory group involving local authorities and stakeholders from groups ranging from beekeepers to schools. In the UK, a project on marine life distributed leaflets to over 30 000 boat users. And a biodiversity project in Yyteri, Finland, organised coverage via local newspapers, radio stations and TV.



4. Above all, **nature protection must be a partnership**, with all the players convinced that their wishes and interests are taken into account. It cannot succeed in any other way. That is why the active support of every EU citizen in local projects and initiatives is so important. Where problems arise, it is often local people themselves who can find solutions, and this kind of 'bottom-up' approach is always most effective. It entails honesty and transparency in keeping communities informed, and building the climate of trust so vital to success.

Public and private bodies, NGOs, governments and individuals all have a role to play in saving our natural heritage. The most important resource is people's effort, enthusiasm and commitment.



Further information

Directorate-General for the Environment is the arm of the European Commission responsible for matters of environment, civil protection and radiation protection. The Environment DG produces regular reports and other publications covering the full spectrum of environmental themes, including nature.

More information on European environment policies can be found on the Environment DG's website on the Europa server: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/>. The site also includes an on-line catalogue of publications, many of which are free of charge, and a nature conservation homepage: <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/nature/home.htm>, including a list of the nature protection services in the Member States.

Questions about European environmental and nature policies should be sent to:

European Commission

Environment DG Information Centre
BU9 0/11
Rue de la Loi/wetstraat 200
B-1049 Brussels
E-mail: envinfo@cec.eu.int

Other useful sources of information are:

European Environment Agency

Kongens Nytorv 6
DK-1050 Copenhagen K
Fax (45) 33 36 71 99
E-mail: eea@eea.eu.int
Website: <http://www.eea.eu.int>

WWF INTERNATIONAL

Avenue du Mont-Blanc
CH-1196 Gland
Tel (41-22) 364 91 11
Website: <http://www.panda.org>

IUCN – The World Conservation Union

Rue Mauverney 28
CH-1196 Gland
Tel (41-22) 999 00 01
Website: <http://www.iucn.org>

BONN CONVENTION

UNEP/CMS Secretariat
United Nations Premises in Bonn
Martin-Luther-King-Strasse 8
D-53175 Bonn
Tel (49 228) 815 2401 / 02
Website: <http://www.wcmc.org.uk/cms>

BERN CONVENTION

Website: <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/EN/cadreprincipal.htm>
European Commission

EU Focus on nature protection

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2002 — 22 pp. — 21 x 21 cm

ISBN 92-894-1406-5

Venta • Salg • Verkauf • Πωλήσεις • Sales • Vente • Vendita • Verkoop • Venda • Myynti • Försäljning
http://eur-op.eu.int/general/en/s-ad.htm

BELGIQUE/BELGIË

Jeon De Lannoy
Avenue du Roi 202/Koningslaan 202
B-1190 Bruxelles/Brussel
Tél. (32-2) 538 43 08
Fax (32-2) 538 08 41
E-mail: jean.de.lannoy@infoboard.be
URL: http://www.jean-de-lannoy.be

**La librairie européenne/
De Europese Boekhandel**
Rue de la Loi 244/Wetstraat 244
B-1040 Bruxelles/Brussel
Tél. (32-2) 296 26 39
Fax (32-2) 735 08 60
E-mail: mail@libeuroop.be
URL: http://www.libeuroop.be

Moniteur belge/Belgisch Staatsblad
Rue de Louvain 40-42/Leuvenseweg 40-42
B-1000 Bruxelles/Brussel
Tél. (32-2) 552 22 11
Fax (32-2) 511 01 84
E-mail: eusales@just.fgov.be

DANMARK

J. H. Schultz Information A/S
Herstedvang 12
DK-2620 Albertslund
Tlf. (45) 43 63 23 00
Fax (45) 43 63 19 69
E-mail: schultz@schultz.dk
URL: http://www.schultz.dk

DEUTSCHLAND

Bundesanzeiger Verlag GmbH
Vertriebsabteilung
Amsterdamer Straße 192
D-50735 Köln
Tel. (49-221) 97 66 80
Fax (49-221) 97 66 82 78
E-Mail: Vertrieb@bundesanzeiger.de
URL: http://www.bundesanzeiger.de

ΕΛΛΑΔΑ/GREECE

G. C. Eleftheroudakis SA
International Bookstore
Panepistimiou 17
GR-10564 Athina
Tel. (30-1) 331 41 80/12/3/4/5
Fax (30-1) 323 98 21
E-mail: elebooks@netor.gr
URL: elebooks@hellasnet.gr

ESPAÑA

Boletín Oficial del Estado
Trafalgar, 27
E-28071 Madrid
Tel. (34) 915 38 21 11 (líros)
913 84 17 15 (suscripción)
Fax (34) 915 38 21 21 (líros)
913 84 17 14 (suscripción)
E-mail: clientes@com.boe.es
URL: http://www.boe.es

Mundi Prensa Libros, SA

Castelló, 37
E-28001 Madrid
Tel. (34) 914 36 37 00
Fax (34) 915 75 39 98
E-mail: libreria@mundiprensa.es
URL: http://www.mundiprensa.com

FRANCE

Journal officiel
Service des publications des CE
26, rue Desaix
F-75727 Paris Cedex 15
Tel. (33) 140 58 77 71
Fax (33) 140 58 77 00
E-mail: europublications@journal-officiel.gouv.fr
URL: http://www.journal-officiel.gouv.fr

IRELAND

Alan Hanna's Bookshop
270 Lower Rathmines Road
Dublin 6
Tel. (353-1) 496 73 98
Fax (353-1) 496 02 28
E-mail: hanna@iol.ie

ITALIA

Licosa SpA
Via Duca di Calabria, 1/1
Casella postale 552
I-50125 Firenze
Tel. (39) 055 64 83 1
Fax (39) 055 64 12 57
E-mail: licosa@licosa.com
URL: http://www.licosa.com

LUXEMBOURG

Messageries du livre SARKL
5, rue Raiffeisen
L-2411 Luxembourg
Tél. (352) 40 10 20
Fax (352) 49 06 61
E-mail: mail@mdl.lu
URL: http://www.mdl.lu

NEDERLAND

SDU Servicecentrum Uitgevers
Christoffel Plantijnstraat 2
Postbus 20014
2500 EA Den Haag
Tel. (31-70) 378 98 80
Fax (31-70) 378 97 83
E-mail: sdu@sdul.nl
URL: http://www.sdu.nl

ÖSTERREICH

**Manz'sche Verlags- und
Universitätsbuchhandlung GmbH**
Kohlmarkt 16
A-1014 Wien
Tel. (43-1) 53 16 11 00
Fax (43-1) 53 16 11 67
E-Mail: manz@schwinge.at
URL: http://www.manz.at

PORTUGAL

Distribuidora de Livros Bertrand Ld.ª
Grupo Bertrand, SA
Rua das Terras dos Vales, 4-A
Apartado 60037
P-2700 Amadora
Tel. (351) 214 96 87 87
Fax (351) 214 96 02 55
E-mail: dlb@ip.pt

Imprensa Nacional-Casa da Moeda, SA
Sector de Publicações Oficiais
Rua da Escola Politécnica, 135
P-1250-100 Lisboa Codex
Tel. (351) 213 94 57 00
Fax (351) 213 94 57 50
E-mail: spoc@incm.pt
URL: http://www.incem.pt

SUOMI/FINLAND

**Akateeminen Kirjakauppa/
Akademiska Bokhandeln**
Keskuskatu 1/Centralgatan 1
PL/PL 128
FIN-00101 Helsinki/Helsingfors
P./fhn (358-9) 121 44 38
F./fax (358-9) 121 44 35
Sähköposti: sps@akateeminen.com
URL: http://www.akateeminen.com

SVERIGE

BTJ AB
Traktorvägen 11-13
S-221 82 Lunds
Tlf. (46-46) 18 00 00
Fax (46-46) 30 79 47
E-post: btjeu-pub@btj.se
URL: http://www.btj.se

UNITED KINGDOM

The Stationery Office Ltd
Customer Services
PO Box 29
Norwich NR3 1GN
Tel. (44) 870 60 05-522
Fax (44) 870 60 06-533
E-mail: book.orders@theso.co.uk
URL: http://www.isoofficial.net

ÍSLAND

Bokabud Larusar Blöndal
Skólavörðustíg, 2
IS-101 Reykjavík
Tel. (354) 552 55 40
Fax (354) 552 55 60
E-mail: bokabud@simnet.is

NORGE

Swets Blackwell AS
Østenjovøien 18
Boks 6512 Etterstad
N-0606 Oslo
Tel. (47) 22 97 45 00
Fax (47) 22 97 45 45
E-mail: info@no.swetsblackwell.com

SCHWEIZ/SUISSE/SVIZZERA

Euro Info Center Schweiz
c/o OSEC
Stampfenbachstraße 85
PF 492
CH-8035 Zürich
Tel. (41-1) 365 53 15
Fax (41-1) 365 54 11
E-mail: eics@osec.ch
URL: http://www.osec.ch/eics

BÄLGARIJA

Europress Euromedia Ltd
59, blvd Vitosha
BG-1000 Sofia
Tel. (359-2) 980 37 66
Fax (359-2) 980 42 30
E-mail: Milena@embox.cit.bg
URL: http://www.europress.bg

ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA

UVIS
odd. Publikaci
Havelkova 22
CZ-130 00 Praha 3
Tel. (420-2) 22 72 07 34
Fax (420-2) 22 71 57 38
URL: http://www.uvis.cz

CYPRUS

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry
PO Box 21455
CY-1509 Nicosia
Tel. (357-2) 88 97 52
Fax (357-2) 66 10 44
E-mail: demetrap@ccc.org.cy

EESTI

Eesti Kaubandus-Tööstuskoda
(Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry)
Toom-Kooli 17
EE-10130 Tallinn
Tel. (372) 846 02 44
Fax (372) 646 02 45
E-mail: einfo@koda.ee
URL: http://www.koda.ee

HRVATSKA

Mediadrade Ltd
Pavla Hatza 1
HR-10000 Zagreb
Tel. (385-1) 481 94 11
Fax (385-1) 481 94 11

MÁGYARORSZÁG

Euro Info Service
Szt. István krt.12
II emelet 1/A
PO Box 1039
H-1137 Budapest
Tel. (36-1) 329 21 70
Fax (36-1) 349 20 53
E-mail: euroinfo@euroinfo.hu
URL: http://www.euroinfo.hu

MALTA

Miller Distributors Ltd
Malta International Airport
PO Box 25
Luqa LQA 05
Tel. (356) 66 44 88
Fax (356) 67 67 99
E-mail: gwirth@usa.net

POLSKA

Ars Polona
Krakowskie Przedmieście 7
Skł. pocztowa 1001
PL-00-950 Warszawa
Tel. (48-22) 826 12 01
Fax (48-22) 826 62 40
E-mail: books119@arspolona.com.pl

ROMÂNIA

Euromedia
Str.Dionisie Lupu nr. 65, sector 1
RO-70184 Bucuresti
Tel. (40-1) 315 44 03
Fax (40-1) 312 96 46
E-mail: euromedia@mailcity.com

SLOVAKIA

Centrum VTI SR
Nám. Slobody, 19
SK-81223 Bratislava
Tel. (421-7) 54 41 83 64
Fax (421-7) 54 41 83 64
E-mail: europ@btb1.sltk.stuba.sk
URL: http://www.sltk.stuba.sk

SLOVENIJA

Gospodarski Vestnik
Dunajska cesta 5
SLO-1000 Ljubljana
Tel. (386) 613 09 16 40
Fax (386) 613 09 16 45
E-mail: europ@gvestnik.si
URL: http://www.gvestnik.si

TÜRKIYE

Dunya Infotel AS
100, Yil Mahallesi 34440
TR-80050 Baglilar-Istanbul
Tel. (90-212) 629 46 89
Fax (90-212) 629 46 27
E-mail: infotel@dunya-gazete.com.tr

ARGENTINA

World Publications SA
Av. Cordoba 1877
C1120 AAA Buenos Aires
Tel. (54-11) 48 15 81 56
Fax (54-11) 48 15 81 56
E-mail: wpbooks@infovia.com.ar
URL: http://www.wpbooks.com.ar

AUSTRALIA

Hunter Publications
PO Box 404
Abbotsford, Victoria 3067
Tel. (61-3) 94 17 53 61
Fax (61-3) 94 19 71 54
E-mail: ipdatives@ozemail.com.au

BRESIL

Livraria Camões
Rua Bittencourt da Silva, 12 C
CEP
00043-900 Rio de Janeiro
Tel. (55-21) 262 47 76
Fax (55-21) 262 47 76
E-mail: livraria.camoes@incm.com.br
URL: http://www.incem.com.br

CANADA

Les éditions La Liberté Inc.
3020, chemin Sainte-Foy
CY-1509 Nicosia
Tel. (1-418) 658 37 63
Fax (1-800) 567 54 09
E-mail: liberte@mediom.qc.ca

Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd

5369 Chemin Capotek Road, Unit 1
Ottawa, Ontario K1J 9J3
Tel. (1-613) 745 26 65
Fax (1-613) 745 76 60
E-mail: order.dept@renoufbooks.com
URL: http://www.renoufbooks.com

EGYPT

The Middle East Observer
41 Sherif Street
Cairo
Tel. (20-2) 392 69 19
Fax (20-2) 393 97 32
E-mail: inquiry@meobserver.com
URL: http://www.meobserver.com.eg

INDIA

EBIC India
3rd Floor, Y. B. Chavan Centre
Gen. J. Bhossale Marg.
Mumbai 400 021
Tel. (91-22) 282 60 64
Fax (91-22) 285 45 64
E-mail: ebicindia@vsnl.com
URL: http://www.ebicindia.com

JAPAN

PSI-Japan
Asahi Sanbancho Plaza #206
1-1 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo 102
Tel. (81-3) 32 34 69 21
Fax (81-3) 32 34 69 15
E-mail: books@psi-japan.co.jp
URL: http://www.psi-japan.co.jp

MALAYSIA

EBIC Malaysia
Suite 45.02, Level 45
Plaza MBI (Letter Box 45)
8 Jalan Yap Kwan Seng
60450 Kuala Lumpur
Tel. (60-3) 21 62 92 98
Fax (60-3) 21 62 61 98
E-mail: ebic@tm.net.my

MÉXICO

Mundi Prensa México, SA de CV
Rio Pánuco, 141
Colonia Cuauhtémoc
MX-06500 México, DF
Tel. (52-5) 533 56 58
Fax (52-5) 514 67 99
E-mail: 101545.2361@compuserve.com

PHILIPPINES

EBIC Philippines
19th Floor, PS Bank Tower
Sen. Gil J. Puyat Ave. cor. Tindalo St.
Makati City
Metro Manila
Tel. (63-2) 759 66 80
Fax (63-2) 759 66 90
E-mail: eccppom@globe.com.ph
URL: http://www.eccp.com

SOUTH AFRICA

Eurochamber of Commerce in South Africa
PO Box 781738
2146 Sandton
Tel. (27-11) 884 39 52
Fax (27-11) 883 55 73
E-mail: info@eurochamber.co.za

SOUTH KOREA

**The European Union Chamber of
Commerce in Korea**
5th Fl, The Shilla Hotel
202, Gangchung-dong 2 Ga, Chung-ku
Seoul 100-392
Tel. (82-2) 22 53-5631/4
Fax (82-2) 22 53-5635/6
E-mail: eucock@eucock.org
URL: http://www.eucock.org

SRI LANKA

EBIC Sri Lanka
Trans Asia Hotel
115 Sir Chittampalam
A. Gardiner Mawatha
Colombo 2
Tel. (94-1) 074 71 50 78
Fax (94-1) 44 87 79
E-mail: ebicsl@sinet.lk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bernan Associates
4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham MD 20706-4391
Tel. (1-800) 274 44 47 (toll free telephone)
Fax (1-800) 865 34 50 (toll free fax)
E-mail: query@bernan.com
URL: http://www.bernan.com

**ANDERE LÄNDER/OTHER COUNTRIES/
AUTRES PAYS**

**Bitte wenden Sie sich an ein Büro Ihrer
Wahlkreis contact the sales office of
your choice/Veuillez vous adresser au
bureau de vente de votre choix**
Office for Official Publications of the European
Communities
2, rue Mercier
L-2985 Luxembourg 7
Tel. (352) 29 29-42455
Fax (352) 29 29-42758
E-mail: info-info-opoce@cec.eu.int
URL: http://eur-op.eu.int



OFFICE FOR OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

L-2985 Luxembourg

ISBN 92-894-1406-5

