



CONE

REPORT

CONE PARTNERS DESK RESEARCH - RELEVANT EU
AND CROSS-BORDER STRATEGIES & FRAMEWORKS

RECOMMENDED BY CONSORTIUM MEMBERS
AS A LEGAL BASIS OF REFERENCE TO NBS AREA





Report prepared within the framework of the project: CONE - CITIES OF NATURE: NATURE-BASED-SOLUTIONS IN URBAN LIVING LABS

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Introduction

The annex was prepared based on an analysis carried out by consortium members from February 2024 to July 2025 as a part of a report on local policy frameworks on NBS and development of 5 ‘model regions’ - “Replication blueprints” for NBS implementation in CE and involvement of citizens and decision makers in joint actions on NBS in CE;

AIM:

- Develop a practical tool for planning and supporting the processes of organizing living laboratories based on external circumstances & external expertise, enabling effective use of existing resources and opportunities;
- Individual analysis of known legal and strategic acts at the general and national levels (in 5 EU countries) as a part of the implementation of planned projects, pilots, and deepening of thematic knowledge on the application of NBS;
- Building understanding of the NBS general legal framework and local conditions for its implementation;

Mentioned analysis required identification by partners of policy frameworks on NBS, divided into two main levels:

- Worldwide level
- Pan-European level,

PURPOSE:

- Ensure better identification of areas of restrictions and possible legal frameworks within which NBS operations will be implemented in Central Europe partner organizations,
- Deepen the knowledge on additional conditions occurring in individual areas of the consortium that must be taken into account
- Show the most common mistakes related to recording activities carried out within the legal and strategic framework of NBS

ANALYSIS TIMELINE:

- 25.10.2024 - Prepared task framework and template of gathering material by task leader
- December 2024 – submission of guidelines by the coordinating partner to consortium members
- February 2025 – May 2025 - Completion of internal analysis and desk research by national partners (all partners)
- End of May 2025 - July 2025 Summary and final conclusions by consortia members

The following annex focuses on the analysis of legal and strategic frameworks with an international/ European scope.

A part of the research conducted under Measure 3.1 of the CONE project partners, provided a significant number of recognisable documents having a direct or indirect connection to the area of Nature Based Solutions (NBS).

Among them are 28 legal and strategic frameworks that should be taken into account at the stage of planning investments or activities related to the implementation of the NBS.

The following framework/legal acts and strategies has impact and relation to NBS:

1. European Green Deal;
2. European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region;
3. European Union Strategy for the Danube Region;
4. European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region;
5. European Union Strategy for Alpine Region;
6. European Union Water Framework Directive (WFD);
7. EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change,
8. National Energy and Climate Plans;
9. National Water and Environmental Programme (NWEF);
10. River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs);
11. Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC);
12. Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) - Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament;
13. EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030;
14. Habitats Directive - EU measures to conserve Europe's wild flora and fauna;
15. Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2023-2027;
16. European Union Urban Agenda – Partnership on Sustainable Land Use and Nature-Based Solutions;
17. Natura 2000 - a European network of protected nature areas;
18. Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Introduced in March 2015;
19. Ramsar Convention on Wetlands;
20. 8th Environment Action Programme (EAP);
21. Green infrastructure strategy;
22. UN Convention on Biological Diversity;
23. 2030 Agenda for sustainable development - Sustainable Development Goals;
24. European Union forest strategy for 2030;
25. LULUCF Regulation;
26. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol);
27. UN Paris Agreement;
28. New European Bauhaus (NEB);
29. Other related EU Directives.

Wider description of mentioned acts provided by project partners based on desk research and interviews with local stakeholders:

1. Name of the act: European Green Deal

approved in 2020, is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission with the overarching aim of making the European Union (EU) climate neutral in 2050.

Indicated by partners from: 5 CONE project model regions (PL, SI, ITA, HUN, CZE)

Related to: All EU members

The project contributes to tackling climate and environmental related challenges, to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment related risks and impacts, an urgent global case that knows no borders.

Short description: The overarching aim of the European Green Deal is for the European Union to become the world’s first “climate-neutral bloc” by 2050. It has goals extending to many different sectors, including construction, biodiversity, energy, transport and food.

The plan includes potential carbon tariffs for countries that don’t curtail their greenhouse gas pollution at the same rate.[18] The mechanism to achieve this is called the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). It also includes:

- a circular economy action plan,[20] The European Commission has released a number of publications on circular economy, including one that requires Member States to carry out activities related to changing their economies into circular economies. The CE has indeed become a key component of the European Green Deal and the Coronavirus Recovery Plan of the Von der Leyen Commission (2019–present), and it was a key component of the Juncker Commission’s ambition to create a sustainable, low-carbon, resource-efficient, and competitive economy.
- a review and possible revision (where needed) of the all relevant climate-related policy instruments, including the Emissions Trading System,
- a Farm to Fork strategy along with a focus shift from compliance to performance (which will reward farmers for managing and storing carbon in the soil, improved nutrient management, reducing emissions, ...),
- a revision of the Energy Taxation Directive which is looking closely at fossil fuel subsidies and tax exemptions (aviation, shipping),
- a sustainable and smart mobility strategy and an EU forest strategy. The latter will have as its key objectives effective afforestation, and forest preservation and restoration in Europe.

NBS and project relation: Nature-based solutions are encouraged for climate change adaptation. The European Green Deal steps up efforts on climate-proofing, resilience building, prevention and preparedness. Public and private investments, including in nature-based solutions, are a key component of the transformational change needed to adapt to climate change and help ongoing efforts to limit it. CONE can contribute to the EU Green Deal’s objective to improve the well-being and health of citizens and future generations by providing fresh air, clean water, healthy soil and biodiversity.

2. Name of the act: European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR),

adopted in 2009 by COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Indicated by partners from: Poland

Relating to: Polish consortia members and case study places: GUT, APC ERB, Municipalities of Wejherowo, and Tolkmicko

Short description: The European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) was launched in 2009 and is the first of the four Macro-regional Strategies in Europe. The EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) fosters international cooperation in the Baltic Sea Region. The Strategy is divided into three main objectives: Saving the Sea, Connecting the Region and Increasing Prosperity. The Strategy is divided into three main objectives: saving the sea, connecting the region and increasing prosperity.



NBS and project relation: These records are scattered and can be found in several areas:

- Sub-objective “Climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management”. It stresses that climate change (CC) increases precipitation and run-off, increasing nutrient inputs to the sea. Project acts for reuse of rainwater, thus preventing run-off and making the water supply more climate resilient.
- PA Bioeconomy, Action 2 “Improving agricultural practices for sustainability and adaptation (e.g., to CC) in a sustainable and resilient growing bioeconomy” aims e.g. to limit the nutrients released from wastewater. To foster circular bioeconomy on wastewater, and for better adaptation to the different aspects of CC. Project employs “knowledge exchange, especially peer-to-peer learning, as it has proven to be the most efficient method in adopting new tools or methods” as suggested in Action 2.
- PA Hazards, Action 1 “Prevent pollution and reduce the use of hazardous substances” aims to “develop and implement (non)-regulatory measures and BSR-wide policies to reduce the use and prevent emissions of hazardous substances to the Baltic Sea environment. The policy area supports the development of suitable measures, practical solutions, and policy recommendations for reduction of hazardous substances, from both diffuse and point sources on land”. Project reuse strategies directly contribute to reducing outflows of hazardous substances to the environment.
- The project contributes to PA Nutri- Action 2: Reduce nutrient emissions from urban areas and other point sources Objective: Action 2 aims to reduce nutrient emissions from urban areas and other point sources. Several measures are envisaged: support to cross-sectoral activities and measures that reduce discharges to the Sea from point sources, taking CC into account. Develop innovative and NSB to urban nature and water management and scattered sources to reduce nutrient discharges. Improve monitoring and the knowledge base of nutrient flows and loads. Raise awareness and influence consumer behaviour.

3. Name of the act: [European Union Strategy for the Danube Region for the Danube Region \(EUSDR\)](#),

as adopted by the European Commission on December 8, 2010, and endorsed by the European Council in 2011. The strategy was jointly developed by the Commission and the Danube region countries and was officially launched in its implementation phase in 2011

Indicated by partners from: Hungary

Relating to: Hungary and Czech Republic case study places

Short description: The EU strategy for the Danube region consists of the four pillars “Connecting the Danube Region”, “Environmental Protection in the Danube Region”, “Building Prosperity in the Danube Region” and “Strengthening the Danube Region”. These four pillars are further subdivided into eleven priority areas. The thematic priorities include, among others. promoting the use of sustainable energies, promoting culture and tourism, improving institutional capacity and cooperation.

NBS and project relation: CONE contributes to the achievement of management objectives set out in the Danube River Basin Management Plan (DRBMP) like the reduction of nutrient levels in the DR to allow the recovery of the Black Sea ecosystems to conditions prior to the 1960s; CONE’s strategy can contribute to the Delta management Plan, currently under implementation, that includes “to secure viable populations of Danube sturgeon species”.

- PA5 “Environmental Risks” is managed by HU and RO. The focus of the work is to address the challenges of water scarcity and droughts in line with the DRBMP. In the past few years, PA5 contributed to the elaboration of the ICPDR Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2018), supported project elaboration and implementation in the field of drought management and climate change-related spatial planning, disseminated scientific results to anticipate regional and local impacts of climate change through research. Flood risk management is also a significant target of this PA. To achieve a reduction of flood risk events PA5 provides and enhances continuous support to the implementation of the Danube Flood Risk Management Plan. In case these prevention measures are not effective enough, then disasters occur, therefore PA5 supports the assessment of disaster risks in the DR, encouraging actions to promote disaster resilience, preparedness, and response activities. CONE’s strategy can provide a contribution to these actions. CONE can contribute to PA6 “To preserve biodiversity, landscapes and the quality of air and soils”. PA6 has also many targets, but the most project relevance is to improve the management of Natura 2000 sites and other protected areas through transnational cooperation and capacity building and to decrease air pollution in the Danube Region.

4. Name of the act: [European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region \(EUSAIR\)](#),

adopted by the European Commission and endorsed by the European Council on September 29, 2014. The strategy was jointly developed by the participating countries and stakeholders in the region.

Indicated by partners from: Italy

Relating to: Slovenia and Italian case study places

Short description: Its main goal is to promote a prosperous, inclusive, connected, and green region by improving attractiveness, competitiveness, and connectivity while preserving the environment and ensuring the sustainable use of marine and coastal areas. The strategy involves ten states and works through cooperation on its five main thematic pillars: blue growth, green quality, cultural and historic tourism, connectivity, and governance.

NBS and project relation: EUSAIR contributes to the goal of the EU Biodiversity Strategy to halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services and restore them in so far as feasible, by addressing threats to terrestrial biodiversity. CONE has the potential to create synergies with the EUSAIR Flagships 2021-2027 “Protection and enhancement of natural terrestrial habitats and ecosystems” (Pillar 3- Environmental quality). The project, in fact, aims to protect and expand natural habitats and terrestrial ecosystems through the establishment of green corridors.

The Adriatic and Ionian Region is vulnerable to disasters and to the impact of climate change and comprehensive actions to adapt to those circumstances are needed. Enhancing cooperation in this area, through different actions such as conducting adequate comprehensive risk assessment, implementing a disaster risk management policy, as well as developing a regional strategy on adaptation to climate change, will make the Region more resilient to such changes.

5. Name of the act: European Union Strategy for Alpine Region (EUSALP),

on July 28, 2015, with the European Council giving its official endorsement on June 28, 2016. The strategy was officially launched in January 2016

Indicated by partners from: Italy

Relating to: Italian case study places

Short description: The EU Strategy for the Alpine Region (EUSALP) is a macro-regional strategy that aims to enhance cooperation among seven countries and 48 regions to address shared challenges in the Alps. It focuses on three main priorities: economic growth and innovation, mobility and connectivity, and environment and energy. A key goal is to create a sustainable and cohesive Alpine region by coordinating actions and strengthening cooperation across both EU and non-EU borders

NBS and project relation: The project contributes to the O3– Ensuring sustainability in the Alps: preserving the Alpine heritage and promoting a sustainable use of natural and cultural resources. One of the main features of the Alpine Region is its outstanding natural and cultural heritage. Natural resources (in particular, clean and abundant water, minerals, a variety of landscapes, and great biodiversity), and strong and diverse cultural life are major assets of this region, however, threatened by climate change. Therefore, joint regional responses are necessary to establish efficient management systems.

Synergies could be established with Action Group 6: To preserve and valorise natural resources, including water and cultural resources; and Action Group 8: to improve risk management and to better manage climate change, including major natural risks prevention.

6. Name of the act: The European Union Water Framework Directive (WFD),

Adopted by Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy

Indicated by partners from: 5 CONE project model regions (PL, SI, ITA, HUN, CZE)

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The Water Framework Directive (WFD) is the primary legislation. It is supported by two so-called daughter directives on the quality and quantity of groundwater and on the quality of surface water. The WFD contains provisions regarding the deadlines for meeting the objectives of the Directive, as well as provisions on exemptions. The annexes to the WFD specify details as regards, for example, monitoring requirements, the criteria for assessing water body status, and the contents of the RBMPs. The key objectives of the WFD are set out in Article 4 of the Directive. It requires Member States to use their River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and Programmes of Measures (PoMs) to protect and, where necessary, restore water bodies in order to reach good status, and to prevent deterioration. Good status means both good chemical and good ecological status.

Establishes a framework for protecting and improving water quality across Europe. It promotes sustainable water use and integrates nature-based solutions in managing river basins, floods, and droughts.

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Citizens, nature and industry all need healthy rivers and lakes, groundwater and bathing waters. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) focuses on ensuring good qualitative and quantitative health, i.e. on reducing and removing pollution and on ensuring that there is enough water to support wildlife at the same time as human needs.

Since 2000, the WFD has been the main law for water protection in Europe. It applies to inland, transitional and coastal surface waters as well as groundwaters. It ensures an integrated approach to water management, respecting the integrity of whole ecosystems, including by regulating individual pollutants and setting corresponding regulatory standards. It is based on a river basin district approach to make sure that neighbouring countries cooperate to manage the rivers and other bodies of water they share.

Objectives: The key objectives of the WFD are set out in Article 4 of the Directive. It requires Member States to use their River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and Programmes of Measures (PoMs) to protect and, where necessary, restore water bodies in order to reach good status, and to prevent deterioration. Good status means both good chemical and good ecological status.

7. Name of the act: [EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change](#)

On 24 February 2021, the European Commission adopted the Communication ‘Forging a climate-resilient Europe – the new EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change’. The Strategy outlines a long-term vision for the EU to become a climate-resilient society, fully adapted to the unavoidable impacts of climate change by 2050.

Indicated by partners from: Italy, Slovenia and Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: Aims to make Europe more resilient to climate impacts by enhancing water and disaster risk management, prioritizing nature-based solutions, and promoting cross-border collaboration for climate adaptation.

It emphasizes the development of climate change adaptation policies at all levels and sectors. The strategy’s three cross-cutting priorities are mainstreaming adjustment into macro-fiscal policy; NBS for customization; and local adaptation measures. The implementation of NBS on a larger scale is recognized as important for increasing resilience to climate change, in contributing to many of the goals of the Green Deal, and at the same time as essential for maintaining healthy water, oceans and soils. The European Commission is therefore committed to encouraging more investments in NBS.

It’s focused on reinforcing the adaptive capacity of the EU and the world and minimising vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, in line with the Paris Agreement and the European Climate Law which writes into law the goal set out in the European Green Deal. The law recognises adaptation as a key component of the long-term global response to climate change and requires Member States and the Union to enhance their adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change. It also introduces a requirement for the implementation of national strategies.

The Strategy aims to build a climate resilient society by improving knowledge of climate impacts and adaptation solutions; by stepping up adaptation planning and climate risk assessments; by accelerating adaptation action; and by helping to strengthen climate resilience globally. It pursues three objectives and proposes a range of actions in order to meet them:

Smarter adaptation: Improving knowledge and manage uncertainty; including:

- Pushing the frontiers of adaptation knowledge;
- More and better climate loss data; and
- Enhancing and expanding Climate-ADAPT as the European platform for adaptation knowledge.
- More systemic adaptation: Supporting policy development at all levels and all relevant policy fields; including three cross-cutting priorities to integrate adaptation

Relation to the project: CONE project's output will be a strategy that will provide long-term goal-orientation support for municipalities. Starting from piloted Living Lab methods, a replicability protocol will accompany CE municipalities in their journey to prepare and implement Urban Greening Plans.

8. Name of the act: National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs),

prepared under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action

Indicated by partners from: Poland and Czech Republic

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The 10-years national energy and climate plans (NECPs) outline how EU countries intend to meet the EU energy and climate targets for 2030.

They were introduced by the Regulation on the governance of the energy union and climate action (EU)2018/1999, agreed as part of the Clean energy for all Europeans package, adopted in 2019. The national plans outline how the EU countries intend to address: energy efficiency; renewables; greenhouse gas emissions reductions; interconnections; research and innovation. This approach requires coordination across all government departments. It also provides a level of planning that will ease public and private investment.

By 30 June 2023, Member States were due to submit their draft updated NECPs in line with article 14 of the Governance Regulation.

On 24 October 2023, the Commission published its technical assessment of the NECP progress reports towards meeting the EU's energy and climate objectives.

On 18 December 2023, the Commission published its EU-wide assessment of the draft updated NECPs, together with individual assessments and country-specific recommendations for the 21 Member States that submitted their draft plans in time.

NBS Relation: Indicated directly and EU energy transition, climate neutrality goals, and national contributions to the European Green Deal

9. Name of the act: National Water and Environmental Programme (NWEF)

NWEF was first drafted back in 2008 and approved in 2010 in line with the Water Law

Indicated by partners from: Poland and Czech Republic

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The National Water and Environmental Programme defines basic and supplementary measures aiming at improving or maintaining good status of waters, while its summary is a key element of the River Basin Management Plans.

NWEF was first drafted back in 2008 and approved in 2010 in line with the Water Law in force at the time. This document is available here. Pursuant to article 113b section 9 of the Water Law and article 11 section 8 of the Framework Water Directive, NWEF is subject to review every 6 years. Documents drafted under the planning cycle (2010-2016) are in force until the next version is drafted. They were adopted on 18 October 2018.

NBS Relation: Promotes nature-based water management approaches such as river restoration, wetland protection, and green infrastructure for flood control and water quality improvement. It applies to the EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC), Environmental Protection Law, and sustainable water resource management

10. Name of the act: River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs)

approved by the Resolution of the Council of Ministers on 22 July 2011

Indicated by partners from: Poland and Czech Republic

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: These are the key tools for implementing the WFD. They are drawn up after extensive public consultation and are valid for a six-year period. A Basin Management Plans (BMP) is an action-oriented framework document that describes how water and related land resources should be developed and managed in a specifically defined catchment area. This Tool outlines what are BMP, describes what are the key components, design principles, and steps required to develop concrete management plan at river basin or lake basin level. Water flows according to natural characteristics and does not respect administrative boundaries – therefore, from a water resources point of view, it makes most sense to plan and manage water according to basin boundaries. A Basin Management Plan (BMP) lays out key objectives as well as the programmes and measures needed to achieve these goals. BMPs take into account how different actors across the basin take decision that impact the quality and quantity of available water resources in the given catchment (e.g., enterprises, community-based organisations, government authorities, farmers). Basin organisations can be seen as custodians of the BMPs, though the development and design of the plan should stem from multi-stakeholder consultation processes (Tool B3.05). BMPs thus need to be regularly updated with the ever-changing socio-hydrological environment. The processes after the BMP are then guided through the plan as everything that needs to be implemented and how is listed within it. Here are a list of important principles that should be kept in mind while designing a BMP (INBO and GWP, 2009: 76):

- Integrate groundwater and surface water planning (river basins or sub-basins, aquifers, lake basins; national or transboundary);
- Address water quality and quantity concerns; incorporate most of the water uses within an ecosystem;
- Mobilise all primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders, including national agencies and local governments, civil society organisations and the rest of the private sector.
- Layout solutions and measures at various levels and sectors, e.g., infrastructure, policy, and education;
- Build clearly defined operational mechanisms, including those for conflict resolution, monitoring and evaluation, and property as well as abstraction rights.
- Encourage water efficiency measures for curbing water demand, enhancing water supply and recycle and reuse (Tools C3) though policies (Tools A1), economic instruments and incentives (Tools C4) and mechanisms for promoting social change around water usage (Tools C5).

NBS Relation: Promotes the integration of nature-based solutions in water management, including river restoration, wetland conservation, and natural floodplain management to improve water quality and ecosystem health

11. Name of the act: Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC)

Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007

Indicated by partners from: Poland, Italy, Hungary and Czech Republic

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: Under the Floods Directive (Directive 2007/60/EC on the assessment and management of flood risks), all EU countries are required to

- assess all areas where significant floods could take place
- map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas
- take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk

The rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process are also important elements of the Directive.

EU countries are required to create and update Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps. Flood Hazard Maps should cover the geographical areas which could be flooded and Flood Risk Maps show the potential adverse consequences associated with these flood scenarios. These maps form the basis for the drafting of flood risk management plans.

Flood risk management is an integral part of integrated river basin management. The Floods Directive is therefore closely coordinated with the Water Framework Directive. In particular, coordinating flood risk management plans, river basin management plans, and public participation procedures. The Floods Directive foresees 6-yearly cycles aiming to reduce the risk of flood damage in the EU. The first cycle of implementation was 2010- 2015. The second cycle of implementation covered the period 2016-2021. The Commission assessed the second cycle’s Preliminary Flood Risk Assessments as prepared by the Member States.

Requires EU Member States to assess flood risks, map flood-prone areas, and implement management plans, emphasizing preventive measures like restoring wetlands and floodplains as nature-based solutions.

This Directive sets out measures to reduce the risk of adverse effects associated with floods, with a view to protecting human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activities in general. It establishes a framework concerning the management and assessment of such flood risks. According to these provisions, all Member States must (i) undertake a preliminary flood risk assessment for each river basin district and for coastal areas; (ii) prepare flood hazard maps and flood risk maps; and (iii) elaborate flood risk management plans. These provisions must be implemented by Member States in coordination with the application of Directive 2000/60/EC, particularly as regards the objectives specified in article 4.

NBS Relation: Encourages the use of nature-based solutions for flood risk management, such as restoring natural floodplains, reforestation, wetland creation, and sustainable land-use planning to mitigate flood impacts.

12.Name of the act: Environmental Quality Standards Directive (EQSD) - Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament

Adopted in 16 December 2008 by European Parliament

Indicated by the partners from: Poland and Czech Republic

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: Consolidated text: Directive 2008/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, amending and subsequently repealing Council Directives 82/176/EEC, 83/513/EEC, 84/156/EEC, 84/491/EEC, 86/280/EEC and amending Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council This Directive lays down environmental quality standards (EQS) for priority substances and certain other

pollutants as provided for in Article 16 of Directive 2000/60/EC. The aim is to achieve good surface water chemical, in accordance with the objectives specified in article 4 of the Directive above-mentioned.

NBS Relation: Supports the implementation of nature-based solutions by improving and maintaining water quality through natural purification processes, wetland restoration, riparian buffer zones, and sustainable land-use practices that reduce pollutant loads entering aquatic ecosystems

13. Name of the act: EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030

was adopted in two phases: the European Commission presented it in May 2020, and the Council adopted its conclusions on the strategy in October 2020

Indicated by the partners from: Slovenia and Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: It emphasizes the value and importance of NBS in the fight against biodiversity loss, climate change and other pressing challenges. It promises to finance investments in NBS. It highlights the following key measures: the restoration of degraded ecosystems, the establishment of protected areas, the release of funding and a leading position in solving the biodiversity crisis. For urban areas, as NBS, it highlights the planting of trees and the establishment of green infrastructure, which should be systematically integrated into urban planning, including public spaces, infrastructure and design of buildings and their surroundings.

The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. The strategy aims to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030, and contains specific actions and commitments.

It is the proposal for the EU's contribution to the upcoming international negotiations on the global post-2020 biodiversity framework. A core part of the European Green Deal, it will also support a green recovery following the Covid-19 pandemic.

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NBS Relation: The EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030 identifies Nature-based Solutions (NbS) as a cornerstone for achieving its goals, integrating them into climate adaptation, urban planning, and ecosystem restoration efforts. NbS are a key way the strategy aims to secure healthy ecosystems, increase biodiversity, and build resilience against climate change, with concrete actions including the restoration of forests, rivers, and wetlands.

14. Name of the act: Habitats Directive - EU measures to conserve Europe's wild flora and fauna

Adopted on **21 May 1992**. It officially entered into force in June 1994, two years after its adoption

Indicated by the partners from: Italy

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: Focuses on conserving natural habitats and species of European interest. It supports the implementation of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions for ecosystem restoration and flood management.

NBS Relation: The Habitats Directive and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) have a complementary relationship, where NBS can be a tool to help achieve the Habitats Directive’s goal of maintaining or restoring species and habitats to a “favourable conservation status”. The directive provides the legal framework and the Natura 2000 network of protected areas, while NBS offer practical, nature-based actions that can deliver co-benefits for biodiversity, such as increasing favorable conditions for species protected under the directive

15. Name of the act: Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2023-2027

Launched in 1962, reformed in 2021 the EU’s common agricultural policy (CAP) is a partnership between agriculture and society, and between Europe and its farmers.

Indicated by the partners from: Italy and Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: CUP supports farmers and improves agricultural productivity, ensuring a stable supply of affordable food. Safeguards European Union farmers to make a reasonable living. Helps tackle climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources. Maintains rural areas and landscapes across the EU. Keeps the rural economy alive by promoting jobs in farming, agri-food industries and associated sectors. The CAP is a common policy for all EU countries. It is managed and funded at European level from the resources of the EU’s budget. The CAP 2023-27 entered into force on 1 January 2023, to consolidate the role of European agriculture for the future, the CAP has evolved over the years to meet changing economic circumstances and citizens’ requirements and needs.

Support for farmers and rural stakeholders across the 27 EU countries is based on the CAP 2023-27 legal framework and the choices detailed in the CAP Strategic Plans, approved by the Commission. The approved Plans are designed to make a significant contribution to the ambitions of the European Green Deal, Farm to Fork Strategy and Biodiversity Strategy.

Includes eco-schemes encouraging sustainable farming practices, water management, and nature-based solutions to reduce the impact of climate change on agriculture.

NBS Relation: The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2023-2027 is related to nature-based solutions (NBS) through its increased focus on environmental and climate goals, which are supported by measures like eco-schemes and national CAP Strategic Plans. The CAP aims to provide funding and flexibility for EU member states to implement strategies that contribute to biodiversity preservation and climate action, as well as a sustainable rural development that incorporates solutions inspired by nature



16. Name of the act: EU Urban Agenda – Partnership on Sustainable Land Use and Nature-Based Solutions

Introduced in 2016

Indicated by the partners from: Italy and Slovenia

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: Supports cities in implementing nature-based solutions for managing urban floods, droughts, and water resources sustainably.

The Urban Agenda recognized NBS as one of the priority themes of urban development and established a thematic partnership working on activities to encourage cities to adopt NBS through measures: better regulation to promote NBS at European, national and local level, better financing of NBS, awareness in the areas NBS and sustainable land use, agreement on common goals and indicators for NBS, urban green infrastructure, biodiversity and ecosystem services in cities.

The **NBS Relation:** EU Urban Agenda’s Sustainable Land Use and Nature-Based Solutions (SUL-NBS) Partnership directly relates to Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) by promoting and strengthening their implementation in urban areas to address challenges like urban sprawl, biodiversity loss, and climate change. The partnership’s work aims to mainstream NBS by proposing legislative changes, developing methodologies, and providing recommendations to help cities better integrate nature into urban planning and land use. Its goal is to make cities more sustainable, resilient, and liveable by using nature-based solutions alongside sustainable land use practices.

17. Name of the act: Natura 2000 - a European network of protected nature areas

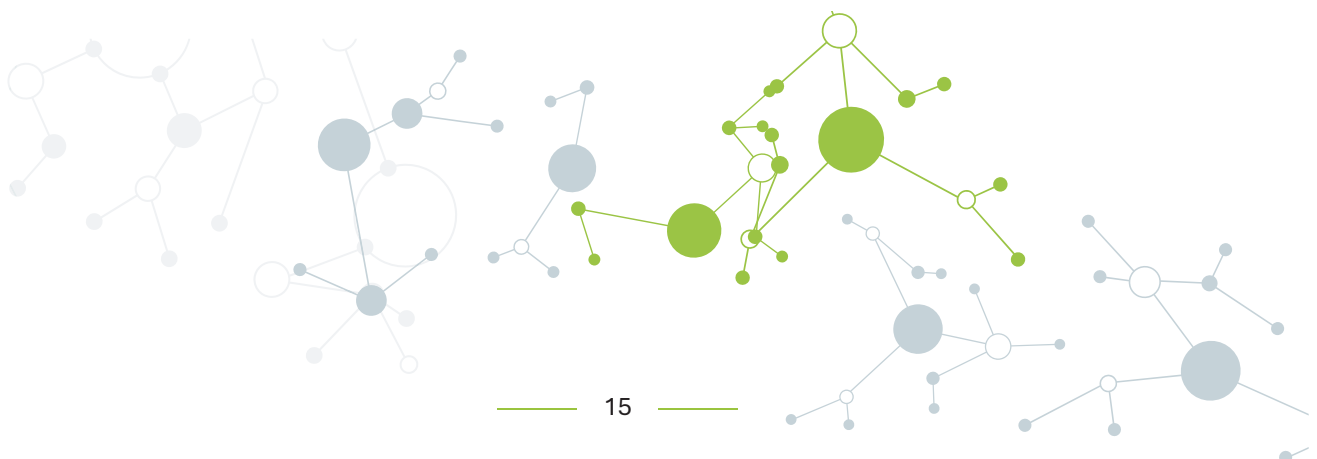
Introduced in 1992

Indicated by the partners from: Italy

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: A network of protected areas under the Birds and Habitats Directives. It ensures the preservation of ecosystems that can provide natural solutions to mitigate climate change impacts like drought and flooding.

NBS Relation: Natura 2000 is a network of protected areas that can work with NbS by providing a framework for conservation, restoration, and management. EU policies strongly support integrating NbS within or in conjunction with Natura 2000 sites, but implementation can be hindered when ecosystems are not explicitly covered by the existing directives. Natura 2000 provides the protected sites, while NbS offers a broader, multifunctional approach to addressing societal challenges, and their combination can be highly effective if implemented with careful consideration of local ecosystems and governance



18. Name of the act: Action Plan on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Introduced in March 2015

Indicated by the partners from: Italy and Slovenia

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: An international framework endorsed by EU Member States. Promotes disaster risk reduction through sustainable practices, including restoring natural ecosystems to mitigate floods and droughts. The paper presents ways in which risks can be reduced by working with nature, not against it, while ensuring benefits for humans, biodiversity and the climate. The term NTR is not specifically mentioned, but with this concept it is possible to reduce the risk of natural disasters or increase the resilience of the built environment.

NBS Relation: The relationship between the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) is synergistic, as integrating NbS into DRR strategies helps achieve the framework’s goals of reducing disaster risk and building resilience. The Sendai Framework outlines four priorities for action—understanding risk, strengthening governance, investing in DRR, and enhancing preparedness—which can be supported by NbS through actions like restoring ecosystems for hazard mitigation and enhancing biodiversity to improve overall resilience. NbS can provide cost-effective, multi-benefit solutions that complement traditional DRR measures.

19. Name of the act: Ramsar Convention on Wetlands

Introduced in 1971

Indicated by the partners from: Italy and Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: An international treaty ratified by the EU to protect wetlands of international importance, promoting their use as natural flood buffers and drought mitigators. The Convention entered into force in December 1975, upon receipt by UNESCO, which had agreed to act as the Convention’s depositary.

NBS Relation: The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands supports the use of nature-based solutions (NBS) by promoting the conservation and restoration of wetlands as a way to address climate change and biodiversity loss. Wetlands themselves are powerful NBS, as they help with climate adaptation (e.g., flood control), mitigation (e.g., carbon storage), and provide other benefits like water security. The Convention has officially recognized the role of NBS in its resolutions and works with other bodies to implement them and secure funding.

20. Name of the act: 8th Environment Action Programme (EAP)

Introduced on 2 May 2022

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The action programme reiterates the EU’s long-term vision to 2050 of living well and within planetary boundaries. It sets out priority objectives for 2030 and the conditions needed to achieve these. Building on the European Green Deal, the action programme aims to speed up the transi-

tion to a climate-neutral, resource-efficient economy, recognising that human wellbeing and **prosperity depend on healthy ecosystems**. The 8th EAP calls for active engagement of all stakeholders at all levels of governance, to ensure that EU climate and environment laws are effectively implemented. It forms the EU's basis for achieving the United Nation's 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

NBS Relation: The 8th Environment Action Programme (EAP) is a guiding framework for EU environmental policy until 2030 that includes the protection and restoration of biodiversity as a key priority objective, which is directly related to Nature-based Solutions (NBS). The EAP aims to accelerate the green transition and ensure EU laws are effectively implemented by promoting a regenerative, climate-neutral, resource-efficient economy within planetary boundaries. While it doesn't explicitly define NBS, its objectives, particularly the priority on biodiversity and climate change adaptation, are supported by the implementation of Nature-based Solutions.

8th EAP priorities related to NBS

- Protecting and restoring biodiversity: The 8th EAP identifies halting and reversing biodiversity loss as a specific thematic priority objective. This objective is directly supported by Nature-based Solutions, which use natural processes to protect and restore ecosystems.
- Adaptation to climate change: The programme includes climate change adaptation as a priority objective, which is another area where Nature-based Solutions play a crucial role.
- Systemic change: The EAP calls for a systemic change to achieve a sustainable and regenerative economy, which aligns with the holistic approach of Nature-based Solutions in addressing environmental challenge.

21. Name of the act: **Green infrastructure strategy**

Introduced in 2013

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The EU Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013) promotes the protection, restoration, creation and enhancement of green infrastructure. The strategy shows how green infrastructure (GI) and natural solutions can provide ecological, economic and social benefits in various EU policy areas. This includes EU climate change and adaptation policy, among many others such as the Common Agricultural Policy, EU maritime affairs and fisheries policy, disaster risk management, EU urban, water, health, energy or transport policy. Whenever green infrastructure offers an alternative to grey measures, the green solution should be endorsed or established as a complement.

The GI Strategy sets out four priority work streams:

- promoting green infrastructure in the main policy areas;
- improving information, strengthening the knowledge base and promoting innovation;
- improving access to finance;
- contributing to the development of GI projects at EU level.

NBS Relation: A green infrastructure (GI) strategy is a tool for planning and managing green spaces, while nature-based solutions (NbS) are a broader framework of actions that use nature to address societal challenges. Think of it this way: GI is a key component of NbS, with GI strategies providing the specific planning and design of green elements, such as parks, green roofs, and rain gardens, that deliver the benefits outlined by a broader NbS approach

22. Name of the act: UN Convention on Biological Diversity

adopted by all United Nations Member States in 1993.

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: Global plan of action adopted by 193 countries,

Short description: The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the international legal instrument for “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources” that has been ratified by 196 nations. Its overall objective is to encourage actions, which will lead to a sustainable future. The conservation of biodiversity is a common concern of humankind. The Convention on Biological Diversity covers biodiversity at all levels: ecosystems, species and genetic resources. It also covers biotechnology, including through the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. In fact, it covers all possible domains that are directly or indirectly related to biodiversity and its role in development, ranging from science, politics and education to agriculture, business, culture and much more.

The CBD’s governing body is the Conference of the Parties (COP). This ultimate authority of all governments (or Parties) that have ratified the treaty meets every two years to review progress, set priorities and commit to work plans.

NBS Relation: The CBD and NBS are closely related, with the CBD’s framework including NbS as a key tool for achieving its goals, while also navigating the relationship between NbS and the CBD’s existing ecosystem approach. The CBD, particularly through its post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), now uses NbS to address biodiversity loss, climate change, and other societal challenges. NbS are seen as an effective way to achieve the CBD’s objectives of conservation, sustainable use, and benefit-sharing, and are referenced in the GBF targets for 2030

23. Name of the act: 2030 Agenda for sustainable development - Sustainable Development Goals

adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: Global plan of action adopted by 193 countries,

Short description: The Global Goals and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development seek to end poverty and hunger, realise the human rights of all, achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, and ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources.

The goals are interlinked and cover a wide range of social, economic, and environmental issues, including health, education, gender equality, clean water, energy, and sustainable consumption and production. Achieving them requires the participation of all countries, international organizations, civil society, and individuals

NBS relation: Nature-based solutions (NBS) are a key strategy for achieving these goals, as they use ecosystems to provide environmental, social, and economic benefits, directly contributing to goals related to climate action (SDG 13), clean water (SDG 6), and resilient cities (SDG 11). However, the effective integration of NBS with the SDGs requires careful planning to avoid potential trade-offs, such as gentrification caused by green spaces in cities

24. Name of the act: EU forest strategy for 2030

Introduced in 2013, The European Commission adopted the EU Forest Strategy for 2030 in July 2021 as part of the European Green Deal.

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: This European Union forest strategy lays down the framework for forest-related actions that support sustainable forest management and are based on cooperative, beneficial links between European Union and Member State policies and initiatives. The main goals of these strategic documents are: (i) to ensure that the multifunctional potential of EU forests is managed in a sustainable and balanced way, enabling our forests' vital ecosystem services to function correctly; (ii) to satisfy the growing demand for raw material for existing and new products and for renewable energy; (iii) to protect forests and biodiversity from the significant effects of storms and fires, increasingly scarce water resources, and pests.

The strategy aims at making forestry more productive and sustainable. It identifies the key principles needed to strengthen sustainable forest management and improve competitiveness and job creation, in particular in rural areas, while ensuring forest protection and delivery of ecosystem services. The document relies upon the following guiding principles: (a) sustainable forest management and the multifunctional role of forests, delivering multiple goods and services in a balanced way and ensuring forest protection; (b) resource efficiency, optimizing the contribution of forests and the forest sector to rural development, growth and job creation; (c) global forest responsibility, promoting sustainable production and consumption of forest products.

Reducing rural poverty is among the objectives of the strategy. The document stipulates that a sustainable, trained and safe workforce is one of the pillars of a more competitive forest sector: well-managed forests with qualified forest managers, workers and entrepreneurs pave the way for a sustainable and competitive forest sector that plays an important role in rural development and in the whole economy while providing societal benefits.

The strategy also aims at enabling more inclusive and efficient agricultural and forest systems. Strategic orientations and interventions are foreseen for fostering the competitiveness and sustainability of the EU's forest-based industries, bioenergy and the wider green economy, and improving the knowledge base

NBS relation: The EU forest strategy promotes a closer-to-nature forestry approach that uses nature-based solutions (NBS) to achieve sustainable forest management and increase climate resilience. This strategy integrates NBS into forest policies to adapt to climate change, enhance biodiversity, and support a range of ecosystem services, aligning with the goals of the EU Green Deal. The relationship is one where the forest strategy serves as a key pillar within the broader EU policy framework for NBS

25. Name of the act: LULUCF Regulation

Introduced in 2013

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: In 2013, the EU approved a decision relating to the harmonisation of accounting rules for emissions from land use, land use change and forestry. The objective is to include agriculture

and forestry into European climate mitigation efforts. This decision is a direct response to the UNFCCC decision in 2011 to revise the accounting rules for GHG emissions and removals from forests and soils. It meets international standards by maintaining the voluntary nature of accounting for draining and rewetting of wetlands, but goes beyond the UNFCCC decision by making accounting for cropland and grassland management mandatory for member states. The rules are intended to better recognise the efforts of farmers and forest owners to maintain carbon stored in soils and forests and to facilitate a more climate-friendly architecture (funds are available through the Common Agricultural Policy’s Rural Development pillar), protecting water resources and biodiversity. It also contains reporting requirements for Member States on their initiatives to decrease emissions from forestry and agriculture-related activities as well as increase the carbon sink.

On 30 May 2018, the regulation was amended by Regulation 2018/841, which requires member states to ensure that emissions from the sector do not exceed removals for the periods for 2021-25 and 2026-2030. The regulation also contains additional provisions regarding greenhouse gas accounting rules for the sector.

On 19 April 2023, Regulation (EU) 2018/841 was amended by Regulation (EU) 2023/839 to: simplify reporting and compliance rules; and alter the expectations for setting 2030 emission removal targets to align with the EU’s updated 55% reduction target.

NBS relation: The EU’s LULUCF (Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry) Regulation is a key piece of climate legislation that

integrates nature-based solutions (NbS) to meet climate targets by increasing carbon removals in the land sector. The regulation specifically aims to incentivize member states to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and increase carbon sequestration through activities like forest management, reforestation, and sustainable land use. In essence, the LULUCF Regulation provides the legal framework and targets that drive the implementation of NbS within the land sector to achieve climate goals

26. Name of the act: [UN Framework Convention on Climate Change \(Kyoto Protocol\)](#)

Introduced in 1997

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The Kyoto Protocol is a 1997 international treaty under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that commits developed countries to legally binding greenhouse gas reduction targets. It established a 5% average reduction from 1990 levels for industrialized nations during the 2008-2012 period and introduced flexible mechanisms like emissions trading. Adopted in Kyoto, Japan, in December 1997, it entered into force on February 16, 2005. The protocol was later superseded by the Paris Agreement in 2015

NBS relation: Kyoto Protocol’s has indirect connection through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM): The Kyoto Protocol established flexible market-based mechanisms to help countries meet their emission reduction targets cost-effectively. The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the UNFCCC, committing industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. While it doesn’t explicitly mention “Nature-based Solutions” (NbS), the Kyoto Protocol’s mechanisms, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), could have indirectly included projects that restore natural systems like forests for carbon sequestration, which are now considered a key form of NbS. The UNFCCC has since recognized the importance of NbS more broadly, particularly in the Paris Agreement era.

27. Name of the act: UN Paris Agreement

Introduced in 2015

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015. It entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its overarching goal is to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” However, in recent years, world leaders have stressed the need to limit global warming to 1.5°C by the end of this century. That’s because the UN’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that crossing the 1.5°C threshold risks unleashing far more severe climate change impacts, including more frequent and severe droughts, heatwaves and rainfall. To limit global warming to 1.5°C, greenhouse gas emissions must peak before 2025 at the latest and decline 43% by 2030. The Paris Agreement is a landmark in the multilateral climate change process because, for the first time, a binding agreement brings all nations together to combat climate change and adapt to its effects.

NBS relation: The Paris Agreement considers Nature-based Solutions (NbS) essential for meeting climate goals by providing both climate change mitigation and adaptation benefits. NbS, such as protecting and restoring ecosystems, help achieve the agreement’s goals by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, capturing carbon, and building resilience to climate impacts like floods and droughts. NbS are being integrated into countries’ Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the national climate plans submitted under the agreement

28. Name of the act: New European Bauhaus (NEB)

Introduced in 2021

Indicated by the partners from: Hungary

Relating to: All EU members

Short description: The New European Bauhaus is a creative and transdisciplinary movement in the making. It is a bridge between the world of science and technology, art and culture. It is about leveraging our green and digital challenges to transform our lives for the better. It is an invitation to address complex societal problems together through co-creation. By creating bridges between different backgrounds, cutting across disciplines and building on participation at all levels, the New European Bauhaus inspires a movement to facilitate and steer the transformation of our societies along three inseparable values:

- sustainability, from climate goals to circularity, zero pollution, and biodiversity
- aesthetics, quality of experience and style beyond functionality
- inclusion, from valuing diversity to securing accessibility and affordability

The New European Bauhaus brings citizens, experts, businesses, and institutions together to reimagine sustainable living in Europe and beyond. In addition to creating a platform for experimentation and connection, the initiative supports positive change also by providing access to EU funding for beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive projects

NBS relation: NEB and Nature-based Solutions (NBS) are closely related, with the NEB integrating NBS

as a core component to achieve its goals of sustainability, beauty, and inclusivity. The NEB provides a framework for applying NBS in urban planning and architecture to create beautiful and resilient environments, while NBS provide the specific methods to meet the NEB’s aesthetic and functional aspirations. Essentially, the NEB is the overarching policy, and NBS are the practical tools and methods used to fulfill its objectives

29. Other related EU Directives

Introduced between 1987 and 2008, Council Directives, European Parliament

Indicated by the partners from: Poland and Czech Republic

Relating to: All EU members

1. Council Directive 87/217/EEC of 19 March 1987 on the reduction and prevention of environmental pollution by asbestos (OJ EC L 85, 28.03.1987, p. 40, as amended; OJ EU Polish special edition, Chapter 13, vol. 8, p. 269);
2. Council Directive 91/692/EEC of 23 December 1991 standardising and rationalising reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment (Official Journal of the European Communities L 377 of 31.12.1991, p. 48, as amended; Official Journal of the EU Polish special edition, Chapter 5, Volume 2, p. 10);
3. Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (Official Journal of the European Communities L 206 of 22.07.1992, p. 7; as amended; Official Journal of the EU Polish special edition, Chapter 15, Volume 2, p. 102);
4. Council Directive 96/59/EC of 16 September 1996 on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB/PCT) (OJ EC L 243, 24.09.1996, p. 31, as amended; OJ EC L 243, 24.09.1996, p. 31, as amended; OJ EC Official Journal No. 6, p. 1, as amended);
5. Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of major-accident hazards relating to dangerous substances (Official Journal of the European Communities L 10 of 14.01.1997, p. 13, as amended; Official Journal of the EU Polish special edition, Chapter 5, Volume 2, p. 410);
6. Directive 1999/94/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars (Official Journal of the European Communities L 12 of 18 January 2000, p. 16, as amended; Official Journal of the European Union Polish special edition; Special Edition, Chapter 15, vol. 5, p. 3);
7. Directive 2002/49/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 June 2002 relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise (Official Journal of the European Communities L 189 of 18.07.2002, p. 12, as amended; Official Journal of the EU Polish special edition, Chapter 15, Volume 7, p. 101);
8. Directive 2004/107/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 relating to arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in ambient air (Official Journal of the EU L 23 of 26.01.2005, p. 3, as amended);
9. Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (OJ L 152, 11.6.2008, p. 1);
10. Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 establishing a framework for community action in the field of marine environmental policy (Marine Strategy Framework Directive) (OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, p. 19);

11. Directive 2008/98/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain Directives (OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3);
12. Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Official Journal of the EU L 20 of 26.01.2010, p. 7, as amended);
13. Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17).



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