

COOPERATION WITH NATIONAL JUDGES IN THE FIELD OF EU ENVIRONMENTAL LAW



Trainer's Manual

'EU legislation on Nature Protection: workshop for judges and prosecutors'



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I. Introduction

This trainer's manual on the training module about **EU Legislation on Nature Protection**, is developed by ERA on behalf of the European Commission. It is intended for judicial training institutes, networks of judges, national judges, experts from NGOs, academic experts, trainers, prosecutors, and any other relevant actors of European Union Member States wishing to organise training sessions on EU environmental law, and specifically on Nature Protection legislation.

Objectives

The training module is designed for judges and prosecutors who handle environmental issues and already possess general knowledge or specific expertise on the subject. It offers relevant information on the latest developments of the EU environmental law *acquis*, relevant jurisprudence of the Court of Justice of the EU and an in-depth analysis of the topic with a special focus on selected EU nature protection legislation. This training module will also assist national judges and prosecutors in the application of relevant EU instruments.

The training module will gather materials to conceive a 2.5 day in-person workshop or an online workshop consisting of four half-day sessions. The objective is to enhance the understanding of essential legal aspects relating to of EU nature protection legislation. The key topics to be covered are:

- Habitats Directive
- Birds Directive
- Bern Convention
- Marine protection
- Forest protection
- Combating environmental crimes and infringements
- CJEU case law
- Preliminary reference procedure
- Access to justice
- Various case studies

Upon completion of this training, participants will enhance their knowledge of both international and EU instruments. This training also provides an opportunity for participants to develop a deeper understanding of the legal aspects of EU legislation nature protection and the implementation of EU instruments, enabling participants to effectively apply this EU legislation as transposed into their respective national laws. The training also is an excellent opportunity for judges and prosecutors to exchange views with colleagues from other jurisdictions on implementation practices in their respective Member States.

Structure

Setting the scene

- Unit 1: Scientific and technical introduction to the Protection of Habitats and Species
- Unit 2: Presentation of the main features in the international law framework
- Unit 3: Presentation on Protection of Habitats and Species: the EU Biodiversity Strategy

EU legislation, policy, and case law on nature protection

- Unit 4: Presentation on Site Conservation
- Unit 5: Case study on assessment of an infrastructure project
- Unit 6: Presentation on Species-based protection
- Unit 7: Case study on granting derogation from strict protection (such as hunting)
- Unit 8: Presentation on the Bern convention
- Unit 9: Presentation on maritime protection

EU legislation on Specific Nature Protection

- Unit 10: Presentation on further EU legislation on nature protection
- Unit 11: Presentation on Combating environmental crimes and related infringements

Enforcement at national level

- Unit 12: Presentation on the role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on nature protection – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice

- Unit 13: Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise
- Unit 14 – Closing of the workshop and evaluation

The different training methods that can be used in future workshops based on this material are also presented in the module, together with recommendations on how and in which part of the training they can best be used. Lecture-style presentations can also be combined with practical exercises that require the active engagement of participants, IT-supported learning that allows participants to familiarise themselves with available tools, and interactive sessions that promote the exchange of good practices and experiences.

II. Methodology

Time Frame

The workshop lasts 2.5 days in its in-person format and could be divided in four half-day sessions if an online format is chosen. The exact structure and length can vary according to the participants and the training organisers' needs.

When deciding on sub-sessions and time allocation, organisers must take into account the need to cover all relevant topics while also allowing time for questions and for interaction between trainers and participants as well as among participants themselves. Long sessions have proven to be less effective in professional training. For this reason, changes in teaching methods (presentation, case studies, discussion) and frequent breaks are recommended.

→ **An indicative time allocation for each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.**

Trainer's profile

The selection of trainers is crucial to ensure a successful outcome. Trainers with a professional background common to that of the participants tend to have a better understanding of their training needs and address them more effectively. For this reason, the composition of the target group should be considered when selecting the trainers of a workshop.

It is important to identify the right trainer for each unit. In units focused on practical issues, the involvement of a practitioner, lawyer, or judge with experience in the issue is ideal. An academic

or a suitable policy officer even with scientific background is well suited to present an area of law or deliver an introductory presentation.

→ **More concrete input on the trainer's profile seemingly best fit to each unit will be provided in Part IV of this trainer's manual.**

Beyond professional qualifications, the quality of an implementing workshop depends on the trainer's pedagogical skills. Trainers must not only be knowledgeable, but also be able to effectively convey information, assist end users in developing new skills and encourage active engagement. They must be able to provide the necessary information in a clear and structured manner, highlight the links between participants' daily work and issues being discussed, retain some flexibility to adapt to the specific needs and interests of the attendees, and be open and encouraging in discussing and exchanging views with them during the session.

Other skills that potential trainers will ideally possess, and which should be considered are the trainer's language skills (when workshops are international), and their familiarity with IT products; the use of technology would be required in at least some parts of the training, even if conducted face-to-face (IT-training sessions, use of PowerPoint or other audio-visual material, e-learning course, etc.).

For the successful implementation of the workshop and to better address participants' training needs, some diversity among the trainers is needed. Variety among speakers' professional backgrounds, gender, and geographic balance (in the context of cross-border training) would enrich the event with a more comprehensive analysis nature protection legislation.

Finally, a potential trainer's personal motivation is worth considering. For the implementation of a workshop based on the training module, significant flexibility and commitment, as well as the willingness to interact with attendees is expected from the trainers. Experts who show a clear interest in the project and are prepared to make the necessary effort for a successful outcome bring added value to the workshop and encourage fruitful exchanges.

Criteria for selecting the workshop trainers:

- Expertise in the subject and objectives of each sub-session
- Didactic competences
- Language and IT skills
- Professional background similar to that of the workshop's participants
- Diversity in the group of trainers

- Motivation

Teaching methods

Lecture-style presentation

The optimal method for the quick transmission of extensive information is lecture-style presentations, conducted in plenary. This method provides the trainer with the necessary time and flexibility to structure and present the content of the sub-session as s/he sees fit.

Supporting material such as outlines, and PowerPoint or other presentation tools should be employed during the lecture. This enables participants to better follow the presentation, and serves as a reference document for the future, should end users wish to review the main issues of the sub-session.

One of the objectives of the workshop is to familiarise participants with existing legislation. In this context, reference should be made to the material included in the user's pack throughout the lecture and participants should be encouraged to go through the legal texts, identify the provisions, and acquire a better understanding of their structure and applicability.

Enriching the lecture with practical examples helps to establish a link between theory and practice and better illustrate the application of legal instruments. The use of brief exercises or questions, requiring participants to reflect, discuss and present their answers is encouraged. Through these practical exercises trainers create an atmosphere of dialogue within the group and can assess whether the concepts have been properly explained.

Time for discussion or Q&A sessions should in all cases be ensured for participants seeking clarifications or further information. Depending on the content and structure of each lecture, questions may be raised during the presentation or in a subsequent discussion session moderated by the trainer or the workshop leader.

Attendees must be encouraged to actively contribute to different sub-sessions. For this reason, it is important that all end users attending the workshop are comfortable enough to exchange their own experiences and ideas.

Workshop case studies

In addition to information on the EU general aspects and frameworks on environmental law, the training aims at providing participants with practical experience with the particularities of related cases.

To highlight issues that require special attention and allow participants to develop specific skills, it is important to ensure their active engagement in this part of the training. For this reason, tailor-made workshop case studies will complement each thematic unit. Another advantage of this method is that the preparation of a case study constitutes an interactive way of learning. After attending face-to-face presentations and reading background material, participants usually appreciate a change of presentation technique.

Case studies prepared in working groups

During the workshop exercises, participants will be given the opportunity to use their skills and knowledge to solve case studies related to renewable acceleration areas, derogation from strict protection of species, and the assessment of an infrastructure project.

A short introduction of the task shall be given: an outline of the issues to be discussed in groups, the results expected, and the deliverables to be presented during the plenary session which follows the discussions.

Subsequently, participants shall be divided into smaller working groups in different working spaces. Working in smaller groups has significant advantages for participants: the opportunity to focus on case studies will enable them to deepen their recently acquired knowledge by applying it to concrete cases. This simulates a real-life scenario and can offer a valuable experience for the future. The working group format allows for each participant to be actively involved in the debate and improve their communication skills.

Given that one of the key objectives of the exercise is the exchange of opinions among end users, it is important that the workshop leader allocates participants to the working groups to support this interaction: if a workshop is organised as an EU-wide judicial training, judges from different countries and jurisdictions could be asked to work together, and a balance between the number of judges and prosecutors in each group is also preferable. Further to solving the case, this diversity would allow participants to obtain better insights into how the questions must be addressed and how the EU legislation involved is applied in another country, by a different legal profession, in a different city or court.

→ Three case studies are recommended for the workshops implementing this training module. Altering the composition of the working groups in each exercise would be a way to further increase interaction among participants.

The trainer shall set time limits for each part of the task during the introductory part of the case study. Depending on the time available, the trainer coordinating each exercise, will decide

whether all working groups will deal with all case studies or if specific case studies will be allocated to different groups to ensure that participants are able to thoroughly examine all issues.

Once the working groups have been set up, they shall develop a working method and identify which member(s) of the group will be responsible for reporting the conclusions of their discussion to other participants. The trainer leading the exercise must be present and following the interaction in each group to a certain extent, offering advice on time management, being available to provide clarification and answering questions, and being prepared to assist participants if they face major difficulties or if their discussion diverges. If trainers of other subjects of the workshop are present, they may also get involved in discussions of the chosen smaller group for monitoring the discussion and helping on the subject matter.

When all the groups have completed their work, participants shall return to the plenary session room to discuss their conclusions. This will allow them to compare their solutions to the features of the case studies, get further ideas from their colleagues in the other groups and broaden their understanding of the subject matter.

To achieve the objectives of this closing discussion, it is important to ensure that all groups take the floor and present the results of their work. In an ideal scenario, this would be done one case at a time, inviting the rapporteur of one of the groups to present their conclusions and the main elements of their discussion. Subsequently, other groups will be given the floor to make additional comments, express different opinions etc. In conclusion, the trainer should summarise the main points raised in the discussion and give his/her own feedback, so that participants can confirm whether they successfully dealt with the case or whether there could be further improvement.

IT-supported learning

IT-supported learning enhances the efficiency of training and allows participants to gain practical experience by making use of the possibilities of the digital world on issues related to environmental law in general. They have the opportunity to become familiar with the various EU websites in the area (such as the E-Justice Portal, Eur-Lex, the Curia website, ECLI, etc.), where they can acquire information and advice on how to apply EU instruments covered by the workshop. By efficiently using these websites, participants will actively learn how to find relevant legal texts and cases and seek solutions to practical problems they may face when applying EU law in this area.

Documents

The provider of the training must provide participants with a 'user's pack' which will include the following:

- blended e-learning material;
- background documentation;
- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers;
- CVs of the trainers;
- speakers' contributions;
- evaluation form.

For cost-effectiveness and environmental reasons, we suggest that most of them are delivered via digital means, and only those necessary to better profit of the workshop are printed (e.g. programme, case studies, evaluation forms).

III. User's pack: the function of different elements of the training module

Introduction

The term 'user's pack' refers to the entirety of the material available to participants of a workshop. This will consist of the blended e-learning material (designed to be complementary to the lectures and discussions), training material (related legal documents, links to online sources of bibliography of legal instruments on the topic on an online link, trainers' contributions and case studies) as well as supporting documents, such as the workshop programme, the list of participants, workshop evaluation forms etc.

It is at the discretion of the workshop organisers and trainers to use the materials provided in the manner they deem most fitting and to also include additional documents where necessary. All key EU legal instruments required for the provision of the training on EU legislation on Nature Protection but as implementing workshops may be structured with a specific focus, further material could be of use.

The materials to be included in the user's pack will preferably be provided mainly in electronic format, for instance by making the content available online and granting all workshop participants access to it. If the workshop is implemented in person, material that needs to be regularly referred to during the workshop could be provided in a hardcopy for ease of reference during the event:

- workshop programme;
- list of participants;
- list of trainers/ speakers;
- case studies;
- evaluation forms.

→ **When presenting the material that should accompany each unit, a distinction should be made between 'necessary material' and 'additional material', all to be included in the electronic documentation.**

Blended e-learning

The training module has been structured to include 'blended learning' as a methodological approach, given that it combines the interactivity of face-to-face training during the implementing workshops with the flexibility provided by e-learning material. As the e-learning material has different functions and can be used by the workshop participants at several stages of their learning process, it is important that they have access to it on different occasions: before the implementation of the workshop, in order to prepare for the meeting, while it is taking place, in order to make best use of the available material with the help of the trainers, and after the workshop, as a point of reference for finding information on EU nature protection legislation.

The main function of this e-learning material is to introduce the end-user to legal issues related to different aspects of EU legislation on nature protection.

It will include:

- The main international and EU legal instruments as well as case law that will be analysed during the workshop which participants should go through before they attend the course. The aim is not to replace the workshop sessions on these subjects but to complement them by ensuring that all participants have a common basic level of knowledge before they start and can make the most of the discussion to clarify issues in the workshops.
- A quiz to assess existing knowledge of relevant issues.

- Access to the bibliography of legal instruments and other relevant source material which participants can refer to at any time.
- Access to the remainder of the e-learning version of the training module to be provided after the workshop for participants to use as a refresher and to use with their colleagues alongside the training materials.

Once participants have been selected, they should receive information on how to access the e-learning materials and be encouraged to go through its contents ideally 30 days before the implementation of the workshop. This will ensure that their knowledge is refreshed and that they have a basic understanding of the topic.

Background documentation

Legal texts will make up most of the content of the training materials: international conventions, treaty articles, regulations, directives, case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union etc. A comprehensive collection of all background documents, which can serve as a reference point after the conclusion of the workshop, must be included in the electronic documentation. Participants are likely to come back to these texts to refresh their memory, find a specific provision or judgment, and seek guidance or inspiration if confronted with a case on the subject at a later stage. This format could also support easy further dissemination of this material, which workshop participants could forward to their colleagues if requested.

Links to online databases, tools and sources, such as the e-justice portal, Eur-Lex, Curia, ECLI and other similar websites shall be included as background material in the electronic documentation.

→ Proposals on which specific material to include in this part of the user's pack are included in the analysis of each sub-session of the workshop.

Materials must be provided in the language of the workshop. When international workshops are organised, links to EU databases (such as <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/> or <http://curia.europa.eu/>) could be included so that end-users can access EU legal texts in the language of their choice. Their inclusion in the electronic documentation is also recommended. The ability to quickly find a provision, to see the structure of a legal instrument, to take notes, etc. could help end-users to better follow the training and to further familiarise themselves with the legal instruments being discussed.

Workshop exercise material

Three workshop exercises are proposed for the workshops implementing the training module on EU nature protection legislation. They are structured based on case studies. Preparatory material supporting the workshops' case studies, such as the tasks of the different cases that are to be discussed or additional legal texts that will be needed for solving the cases must be provided for the participants in hardcopy during the workshop.

Trainer's contributions

In addition to the background documents, every time an implementing workshop on nature protection legislation is organised, the trainers involved shall be asked to prepare their own supporting material, in the form of PowerPoint presentations, outlines, notes or full texts of their lectures. Trainers are free to structure the material supporting their presentations as they see fit. The main objective is to help attendees follow the presentation and for this reason particular emphasis should be given to the provision of a clear structure.

Trainers may also be advised to prepare a well-judged number of slides, leaving some time for a Q&A session during the presentation or if an unplanned discussion evolves.

The trainers' contributions could also be used as a reference document for identifying the main points of the subject matter.

Trainers' contributions shall be included in the user's pack and in hardcopy in the documentation pack.

➔ **Providing written support of the lectures is always recommended and for this reason always mentioned under 'necessary documents'. Especially an outline of the PowerPoint presentation reflecting the structure of the sub-session allows participants to better understand the structure and follow the lecture.**

Additional documents

Further to the training material, several documents supporting the organisation of the workshop must be made available to participants. These would be of immediate and continuous use during the workshop and should therefore be provided in hardcopy.

The finalised workshop programme must be provided at the beginning of the training, to allow participants to plan accordingly and better understand the training flow. A list of all workshop

participants should be provided, facilitating the interaction between end users attending the workshop. Moreover, by including certain contact details (professional position and postal address) participants are given the opportunity to maintain in contact even after the conclusion of the workshop. Finally, to achieve an immediate evaluation of the workshop, a questionnaire seeking participants' feedback on the workshop content, organisational features and overall effectiveness shall be distributed.

IV. Organising and implementing workshop: structure, content and methodology

A structure based on thematic units is proposed for this workshop. Each thematic unit will focus on a specific topic of EU law in this area. Each implementing workshop will thus consist of several units, ensuring the alternation of theoretical and practical elements. The final structure, however, must be decided by taking into consideration participants' prior knowledge and training priorities.

Setting the scene

- Unit 1: Scientific and technical introduction to the Protection of Habitats and Species
- Unit 2: Presentation of the main features in the international law framework
- Unit 3: Presentation on Protection of Habitats and Species: the EU Biodiversity Strategy

EU legislation, policy, and case law on nature protection

- Unit 4: Site Conservation
- Unit 5: Case study on assessment of an infrastructure project
- Unit 6: Presentation on Species-based protection
- Unit 7: Case study on granting derogation from strict protection (such as hunting)
- Unit 8: Presentation on the Bern convention
- Unit 9: Presentation on maritime protection

EU legislation on Specific Nature Protection

- Unit 10: Presentation on further EU legislation on nature protection
- Unit 11: Presentation on Combating environmental crimes and related infringements

Enforcement at national level

- Unit 12: Presentation on the role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on nature protection – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice
- Unit 13: Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise
- Unit 14 – Closing of the workshop and evaluation

Setting the scene

Short description of the contents

The workshop always starts by welcoming the participants and providing a brief introduction and explanation of the content of the programme, organisation and implementation of the workshop.

General objectives

The main objective of this first session is to welcome trainers and participants to the workshop, to set the scene by reminding them of the framework of the training course and to encourage their interaction and active participation in the course.

Specific objectives

a. Introduction of organisers of the workshop

The welcoming session shall be used to introduce the training manager of the workshop, who is responsible for the successful implementation of the content of the programme, chairing of presentations, managing of the questions and answers sessions, arranging and implementing of the practical exercises, and dealing with *ad hoc* issues during the whole workshop. The training manager may be assisted by a judicial training advisor of the workshop who ideally is an expert on the topic (a judge, a legal practitioner or an academic) and is usually involved in preparation of the workshop material from the very beginning (setting the structure of the programme, arranging the content of each presentation as well as of practical exercise to be covered, checking all the prepared presentations to make sure that the material is not duplicated and helping in implementing a workshop, if needed).

b. Introduction of participants and trainers

During the opening session, participants must introduce themselves, present their national and professional background, and share their expectations for the workshop. In this way, participants will become familiar with the group, which will facilitate active participation in the sessions. Making trainers and participants aware of the nationalities and professional groups represented in the workshop can be of great relevance in the discussion and an asset in ensuring effective exchange of experiences. Presentation of the participants' backgrounds and expectations can help tailor the programme to meet participants' needs, by emphasising certain aspects, adjusting the time allocated in the different sub-sessions, etc.

➔ This may be achieved by inviting participants to ask a key question they expect to see addressed during the workshop or to indicate what motivated them to apply for the workshop.

c. Presentation of the workshop's programme

The workshop shall include, at the beginning, a presentation of the programme, scope, and objectives. The focus of each unit will be indicated and the expected contribution of the participants in each part of the programme emphasised. It is important that participants understand the goal of each unit and the flow of the workshop programme. This enables them to easily follow discussions and seize opportunities to raise questions.

d. Presentation of the training material

The opening session also offers an opportunity to present the material included in the user's pack and explain its function, to encourage participants to benefit from it during the workshop. The content of the electronic documentation should be outlined (all related legal texts, links to online sources, suggested solutions to the case studies, etc.) and explanations should be provided on the documents.

e. Presentation of the workshop's organisational aspects

The logistics of the workshop will be presented. The locations that will be used during the workshop for the different sessions, the exercises and the lunch and coffee breaks will be indicated, the possibility to use computers, Wi-Fi, a library, a business station etc. laid out and information on the lunches organised and dinners provided. It is important here, to ensure that end users are reminded of and able to benefit from all measures taken to facilitate their participation in the workshop, as well as of the importance of the joint activities in allowing a less formal interaction among trainers and fellow participants.

In the case that the training is organised online, this moment should also be used to make participants familiar with the platform tools, such as raising hands, video and audio settings, breakout rooms, and poll tool.

Methodology

While participants are in plenary; everyone is invited to introduce themselves. The programme of the workshop will be presented by the training manager of the workshop.

After welcoming participants and trainers to the workshop, they will be given the opportunity to introduce themselves and express their expectations regarding the workshop. This will improve

the atmosphere of the workshop from the very beginning, which is a key element for its success. Participants are more likely to be active during the event if they know their colleagues' backgrounds. An 'ice-breaking' exercise may also be proposed by the manager of the workshop.

Duration

The time allocated to the opening session depends on the number of participants attending the workshop. Considering that the workshop should ideally have 20 to 30 participants, the opening session should last approximately 30 minutes, to ensure sufficient time for all trainers and participants to present themselves, and for the provision of all necessary information on the event.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	Final version of the workshop programme
02	List of trainers
03	Trainers' CVs
04	List of participants

The training manager shall demonstrate the entire user's pack in this unit, including the electronic documentation, to inform participants of all the different features of the pack.

Trainer's profile

The opening session will be held in plenary and coordinated by the training manager, the person responsible for ensuring the coherent management of the workshop, or the judicial training advisor. There could be an added value in assigning the role of the 'workshop manager' to the person responsible for the organisation of the workshop. He or she would be most suitable to present the programme's structure and main objectives, having made all related decisions and given priority to specific features of the training over others.

Unit 1: Scientific and technical introduction to the Protection of Habitats and Species

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit serves as a general introduction to scientific facts behind nature protection that will be useful for participants to follow the rest of the workshop. This Unit is designed to respond to the need of judges and prosecutors for technical knowledge on the matters they handle in their daily work. It is intended to convey information on the role of the ecosystem in order to provide participants with a better understanding of the intricacies and the effect of nature protection.

Specific learning points

- Role of the ecosystem
- Mitigating and adapting to climate change

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a lecture-style presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion.

Necessary material (clickable links to be included on the digital folder):

PowerPoint Presentation: 'Protection of Habitats and Species a scientific and technical introduction'

Unit 2: Presentation of the main features in the international law framework

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims at explaining the key components of the international legal framework for nature protection, with emphasis on the agreements to which the EU and its Member States are signatories. Participants will be introduced to key international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services), and the UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change).

Specific learning points

- Convention on Biological Diversity and the IPBES
- Nature conservation and related environmental treaties, such as CMS, CITES, UNFCCC, and UNCLOS

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a lecture-style presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 30 minutes for the presentation, with additional 10 minutes for questions and discussion.

Documentation

Necessary material (clickable links to be included in the digital folder):

PowerPoint Presentation: “Main features in the international law framework”

Additional material (clickable links to be included in the electronic documentation):

1.	Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CMS in effect after its 14th meeting, 17 February 2024
2.	Paris Agreement, 12 December 2015
3.	Sendai Declaration, 14-18 March 2015
4.	Nagoya Protocol, 2010
5.	The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 29 January 2000
6.	The Aarhus Convention, 25 June 1998

7.	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 10 December 1997
8.	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provision of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 4 August 1995
9.	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), 22 September 1992
10.	Rio Declaration, 12 August 1992
11.	Agenda 21, 3-14 June 1992
12.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992
13.	Convention in Biological Diversity, 22 May 1992
14.	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, 17 March 1992
15.	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 10 February 1982
16.	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 23 June 1979
17.	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention), 22 March 1974
18.	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), 1973
19.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 3 March 1973

20.	UN Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 13 November 1972
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Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is someone with knowledge of the practical application of the legal texts in question, whether from the judicial or academic world. Even better if the speaker has deep knowledge and experience both with the international and European legal frameworks on the matter.

Unit 3: Presentation on Protection of Habitats and Species: the EU Biodiversity Strategy

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit is designed to provide an understanding of the basics of the EU Biodiversity Strategy. It is intended to serve as an introductory presentation for participants to better grasp the context of EU policy in the field.

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a face-to-face presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 20 minutes for the presentation, with additional 20 minutes for questions, discussion and quiz.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation on 'Protection of Habitats and Species: the EU Biodiversity Strategy'
Biodiversity Strategy for 2030

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is a professional or academic with expertise in Biodiversity and ideally a good pre-existing knowledge of the EU Biodiversity Strategy in itself.

EU legislation, policy, and case law on nature protection

Unit 4: Site Conservation

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims at outlining the Site Conservation framework of the EU to provide participants with detailed information on the provisions that govern the field. It consists of a presentation of the Habitats and Birds Directives' aspects related to Site Conservation followed by a presentation of the main CJEU judgements on the matter. There is a special focus on the Natura 2000 Network.

Specific learning points

- Articles 4 and 6 of the Habitats Directive.
- Natura 2000 Network

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation on 'Site Conservation'
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

1.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 29 July 2024
2.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 166/2006, 2 May 2024

3.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, 30 April 2024
4.	Directive (EU) 2024/1203 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directives 2008/99/EC and 2009/123/EC, 30 April 2024
5.	Directive (EU) 2024/1785 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Text with EEA relevance), 24 April 2024
6.	Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 15 March 2024
7.	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards, 22 December 2023
8.	Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030, 12 April 2022
9.	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), 8 July 2021
10.	Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013, 17 May 2021
11.	Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse, 5 June 2020

12.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final, 11 December 2019
13.	Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, 12 June 2019
14.	Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC, Text with EEA relevance, 17 December 2016
15.	Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment Text with EEA relevance, 25 April 2014
16.	Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (codification) Text with EEA relevance, 13 December 2011
17.	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law, 6 December 2008
18.	Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, 13 December 2007
19.	Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE), 14 March 2007

20.	Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC, 15 February 2006
21.	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, 30 April 2004
22.	Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EEC - Statement by the Commission, 25 June 2003
23.	Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC, 14 February 2003
24.	Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, 21 July 2001
25.	Declaration of the Council of the European Communities and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council of 22 November 1973 on the programme of action of the European Communities on the environment, 20 December 1973

Trainer's profile

An ideal speaker for this Unit would be a policy or legal expert from the EU institutions who has worked on the development or the implementation of related policy instruments and the Birds and Habitats Directives.

Unit 5: Case study on assessment of an infrastructure project

Short description of content and general objectives

The objective of this presentation is to put participants in a real-life scenario where they are called to implement the knowledge they just acquired during the previous unit.

Methodology

The trainer will present the case by raising the main factual features. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 people. The groups will discuss the case based on EU law and national (procedural) law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion, trainer will comment on their findings, and the group has an opportunity for further discussions.

Experience shows that the gamification of this case study keeps participants engaged and highlights different aspects of the issues at hand. If the trainer is willing and skilled to carry out a game-type case study the option is to be considered. The different groups can be assigned a site that is protected. Then the groups should be given cards with the arguments of citizens, Environmental NGOs, the project developers, and the responsible authorities on whether or not the project must be carried out. Ultimately, they will be asked to present their decision on whether or not the project must be carried out. In doing so, they will be called to respond to these arguments.

Duration

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will split into groups. The discussion on the case will take around 45 minutes, and the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

Case study on assessment of an infrastructure project
In case a gamified approach is chosen, cards to be distributed to participants, they might include pictures of the site, the different arguments of stakeholders, and one card where they can write down their 'judgement'

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is an academic with remarkable didactic skills and experience, expert in the topic and motivated to develop this scenario integrating as many different aspects as possible.

Unit 6: Presentation on Species-based protection

Short description of the contents and general objectives

The objective of this unit is to provide an overview of the EU framework on species protection under the Birds and Habitats Directives. Again, a special focus will be on the Natura 2000 Network as well as related case law by the CJEU.

Specific learning points / questions raised for the case study

- Species protection in the Habitats and Birds Directives; main objectives and key features
- Strict protection regime
- Natura 2000 Network

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion.

Duration

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for questions and discussion.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation on 'Species-based protection'

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

1.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 29 July 2024
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2.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 166/2006, 2 May 2024
3.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, 30 April 2024
4.	Directive (EU) 2024/1203 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directives 2008/99/EC and 2009/123/EC, 30 April 2024
5.	Directive (EU) 2024/1785 of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste (Text with EEA relevance), 24 April 2024
6.	Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 15 March 2024
7.	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards, 22 December 2023
8.	Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030, 12 April 2022
9.	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), 8 July 2021
10.	Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013, 17 May 2021

11.	Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse, 5 June 2020
12.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final, 11 December 2019
13.	Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, 12 June 2019
14.	Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC, Text with EEA relevance, 17 December 2016
15.	Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment Text with EEA relevance, 25 April 2014
16.	Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (codification) Text with EEA relevance, 13 December 2011
17.	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law, 6 December 2008
18.	Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, 13 December 2007
19.	Directive 2007/2/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing an Infrastructure for Spatial Information in the European Community (INSPIRE), 14 March 2007

20.	Directive 2006/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the management of bathing water quality and repealing Directive 76/160/EEC, 15 February 2006
21.	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, 30 April 2004
22.	Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EEC - Statement by the Commission, 25 June 2003
23.	Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC, 14 February 2003
24.	Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, 21 July 2001
25.	Declaration of the Council of the European Communities and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council of 22 November 1973 on the programme of action of the European Communities on the environment, 20 December 1973

Trainer's profile

An ideal speaker for this unit would be a policy or legal expert from the EU institutions who has worked on the development or the implementation of related policy instruments and the Birds and Habitats Directives.

Unit 7: Case study on granting derogation from strict protection (such as hunting)

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims to provide a practical scenario whereby participants are called to implement the knowledge they just acquired on species protection. A classic path that this case can follow is the selection of one species that is protected and the development of a scenario where its specimens can or cannot be exempted from protection.

Methodology

The trainer will present the case by raising the main factual features. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 people. The groups will discuss the case based on EU law and national (procedural) law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion, trainer will comment on their findings, and the group has an opportunity for further discussions.

Duration

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will divide into groups. The discussion on the case will take around 45 minutes, and the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

Case study on derogation from strict protection

Trainer's profile

The ideal speaker is someone with practical knowledge of the functioning of such protection derogations. A national judge with exceptional didactical skills or someone who has hands-on experience on the matter would present in an engaging and efficient manner.

Unit 8: Presentation on the Bern convention

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit provides a concise exploration of the main features of the Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats.

Specific learning points

- Main objectives and key features
- 2030 agenda

Methodology

This unit must take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussion and questions and questions are encouraged.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for the presentation, followed by 15 minutes for discussion.

Documentation

Necessary material:

01	PowerPoint Presentation on 'Bern Convention'
02	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 10 February 1982

Trainer's profile

The indicated speaker is someone with specific knowledge of the Convention, a specialist on nature protection.

EU legislation on Specific Nature Protection

Unit 9: Presentation on maritime protection

Short description of content and general objectives

This unit aims to dissect the complexities surrounding maritime protection. It covers specific issues of the framework and case law related to maritime protection in general, fisheries, and coastal management.

Specific learning points

- Marine Strategy Framework Directive

- 2002 EU Recommendation on Integrated Coastal Zone Management
- Common Fisheries Policy Regulation and related regulations
- CJEU case law, including cases C-559/19, C-683/16 and C-669/16

Duration

The time allocated to this unit should be approximately 45 minutes for the presentation, followed by 30 minutes for discussion, exchange of experiences and quiz.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation on maritime protection
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

1.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, 1 January 2023
2.	Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, 25 July 2019
3.	Consolidated text: 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, 7 June 2017
4.	Commission Directive (EU) 2017/845 of 17 May 2017 amending Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the indicative lists of elements to be taken into account for the preparation of marine strategies, 18 May 2017
5.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency, 6 October 2016

6.	Directive (EU) 2015/720 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amending Directive 94/62/EC as regards reducing the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags, 6 May 2015
7.	Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning, 28 August 2014
8.	Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, 20 May 2014
9.	Consolidated text: Council Directive of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment, 1 January 2014
10.	Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC, 11 December 2013
11.	Regulation (EU) No 100/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency, 9 February 2013
12.	Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, 22 December 2009
13.	Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties, including criminal penalties, for pollution offences, 16 November 2009
14.	Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, 23 October 2000
15.	Council Directive 79/923/EEC on the quality required of shellfish waters, 30 October 1979

Trainer profile

An ideal speaker to present on this topic is a judge or academic with knowledge and experience on the topic of maritime protection.

Unit 10: Presentation on further EU legislation on nature protection

Short description of the contents and general objectives

This unit offers a deep analysis of specific frameworks for nature protection. It can focus on species or site protection and recent developments in the field. The trainer must be encouraged to bring examples of relevance to participants' background and countries of origin in order to assist them in their daily work.

Specific learning points

- Invasive species regulation, Forest Protection, Nature Restoration Law and related CJEU case law
- Forest protection
- Nature Restoration Law
- CJEU case law

Methodology

This unit should be conducted as a lecture-style presentation in plenary session, either online or in person, encouraging questions and discussion. This unit presents a higher complexity by virtue of the variety of topics included in it. For this reason, the implementation of a quiz session is encouraged.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 30 minutes for questions and a quiz.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation: "EU legislation on nature protection"
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Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

1.	European Parliament legislative resolution of 10 April 2024 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law) (COM(2023)0416 – C9-0234/2023 – 2023/0232(COD))
2.	Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, 9 June 2023
3.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU, 11 May 2023
4.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (Text with EEA relevance), 1 January 2020
5.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, 14 December 2019
6.	Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on compliance measures for users from the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in the Union, 20 May 2014
7.	Consolidated text: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, 1 July 2013

Trainer profile

The ideal speaker is someone with a precise knowledge of the different aspects of this unit. An academic or court staff with overall knowledge of EU environmental law, and more precisely nature protection, would be the optimal choice.

Enforcement at the national level

Unit 11: Presentation on Combating environmental crimes and related infringements

Short description of content and general objectives

This presentation focuses on crimes based on circumvention of environmental legislation or crimes against the environment. It must provide participants with an overview of the Environmental Crime Directive and its implementation in the Member States.

Specific learning points

- Highlights of the Environmental Crime Directive
- European Commission Guidance document on combating environmental crimes and related infringements

Methodology

The trainer will present the case by raising the main factual features. After the introductory presentation, participants will be divided into groups of 6-8 people. The groups will discuss the case based on EU law and (if applicable) national law. After the group discussion, participants will return to the plenary. Each group will have a rapporteur to explain the results of their discussion, trainer will comment on their findings, and the group has an opportunity for further discussions.

Duration

The introduction of the case study should take 15 minutes; afterwards participants will divide into groups. The discussion on the case will take around 45 minutes, and the following discussion in plenary including the debriefing will take another 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation on 'Combating environmental crimes and related infringements'

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

1.	Directive (EU) 2024/1203 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directives 2008/99/EC and 2009/123/EC
2.	Combating environmental crimes and related infringements
3.	European Commission • The European Green Deal • DG Environment • DG Climate Action • DG Justice and Consumers • DG Taxation and Customs Union • DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries • Combating environmental crime • Wildlife Trade
4.	Europol • Environmental Crime • Illicit trafficking in endangered plant species and varieties • Illicit trafficking in endangered animal species • Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA)

Trainer's profile

Continuous training of judges and prosecutors on the subject can be more successful when done by a colleague who has the same professional background ("speaking the same language"). An

ideal speaker could therefore be a judge/prosecutor experienced in environmental crime or an experienced professor of environmental law.

Unit 12: Presentation on the role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on nature protection – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice

Short description of content and general objectives

In this unit, the general objective is to understand the key aspects related to the role of the national judge in the implementation of European Environmental Law, as well as to explain the importance of preliminary reference as tool for such a purpose. To this end, emphasis should be placed on analysing how the national judges and prosecutors will properly interpret and implement the main provisions of EU nature protection legislation. A significant part of this unit is devoted to the preliminary reference procedure which has an essential place in the national judges' EU legal toolbox. The presentation is meant to initiate an exchange of thoughts and experiences about EU nature protection legislation.

Specific learning points

- Role of the National Judge
- Role of National Prosecutor
- Judicial Control
- Preliminary Reference

Methodology

This unit will take the form of a presentation in plenary session, either online or in person. Discussions and questions should be stimulated at the maximum.

Time frame

The time allocated to this unit should be around 45 minutes for the presentation, with additional 15 minutes for discussion and experience exchange with the participants.

Documentation

Necessary material:

PowerPoint Presentation: “The role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU legislation on nature protection – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice”

Additional material (to be included in the electronic documentation):

	EU legislation and documents
01	Recommendations to national courts and tribunals in relation to the initiation of preliminary ruling proceedings, Official Journal of the European Union, C 380, 8 November 2019
02	Regulation (EC) No 1367/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on the application of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters to Community institutions and bodies, OJ L 264, 25 September 2006
03	Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, OJ L 61, 3 March 1997
	International Law
01	Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention), 25 June 1998
02	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 19 September 1979
03	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 3 March 1973
	Case law
01	C-204/21 - Commission v Poland (Indépendance et vie privée des juges), 24 April 2023

02	C-683/19 - Viesgo Infraestructuras Energéticas, 14 October 2021
03	C-561/19 - Consorzio Italian Management e Catania Multiservizi and Catania Multiservizi, 6 October 2021
04	C-112/19 - Kreis Heinsberg, 28 October 2020
05	C-210/06 - Cartesio, 16 December 2008
06	C-337/95 - Parfums Christian Dior v Evora, 4 November 1997
07	C-314/85 - Foto-Frost v Hauptzollamt Lübeck-Ost, 22 October 1987
08	C-283/81 - CILFIT v Ministero della Sanità, 6 October 1982

Trainer's profile

An ideal speaker is an experienced judge with expertise on environmental cases and, preferably, also on preliminary reference.

Unit 13: Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise

Short description of content

In this last training unit, a case study will be used to wrap up the workshop and encourage participants to implement what they learned. In this context, again participants must split into groups of 6-8 people and work together to solve a case. Energy projects in the RED III framework have been chosen. This regime lends itself for a case study as it is highly relevant, due to the recent legislation adopted in the field. Additionally, the renewable acceleration area regime presents certain particularities with which participants will be familiarised.

Methodology

In this context, again participants must split into groups, but this time only 3 groups of around 8 people each (or the number of roles needed for the exercise), and work together to solve a case. For this case study the approach of a role-play scenario is encouraged. Instead of ‘solving’ a case

by examining the facts, participants will simulate a court-like scenario presenting the arguments of the different stakeholders, citizens, developers, ENGOs and the authorities. For example, one group can be the 'judges' chairing the session and delivering a judgement based on the pleadings by the parties and interveners, the other the public prosecutors, and the other representatives from different stakeholders.

Duration

This session must be on the longer side. The facts should be presented within 15-20 minutes and then participants must be given around 45 minutes to discuss and construct their arguments. The plenary session in a court-like setting necessitates at least 30 minutes including a few minutes during which the judges make their decision in a closed-door session.

Documentation

Case study on two wind energy projects and 'renewable acceleration area' RED III – role playing exercise

Trainer's profile

The trainer for this Unit must be someone who has the didactic skills to design such a scenario, ideally a judge or judicial trainer with pedagogical skills and experience on the subject.

Unit 14 – Closing of the workshop and evaluation

General objectives

Participants will provide feedback on the whole event, the preliminary information, the workshop documentation, the e-learning module and the usefulness of the workshop for their daily work.

Specific objectives

- Summing up the event
- Obtaining feedback
- Use the feedback and the evaluations to improve the training module (for organisers)

Methodology

Participants will be in plenary, either online or in person. Before the final discussion and evaluation of the event is opened, each participant should have already filled in the anonymous evaluation

form. If possible, all participants, i.e., including the speakers and the training manager and/or judicial training advisor of the workshop, shall participate in this final evaluation session. The training manager of the workshop should encourage the participants to speak openly about their impressions of the workshop.

Time frame

The closing session should take between 15 and 30 minutes.

Documentation

Necessary material (to be made available in hardcopy during the sub-session):

Evaluation form

The closing session will be chaired by the training manager and/or the judicial training advisor of the workshop.

V. Annex I: Template indicative programme



EU LEGISLATION ON NATURE PROTECTION

Workshop for judges and prosecutors

Stockholm, 29-31 October 2024



EXCELLENCE IN
EUROPEAN LAW

Speakers & training managers

Maria Alexandra Aragao, Professor at the Faculty of Law of the University of Coimbra

Anders Bengtsson, Former Senior Judge, Växjö Land and Environment Court

Anne Brosnan, Deputy Director (Chief Prosecutor), Legal and Audit Services, Environment Agency, Bristol

Luisa Cortat, Course Director, European Public Law, ERA, Associate Researcher at UNU-Flores, Trier

Christina Olsen Lundh, Judge at Division 2 of the Land and Environment Court, Vänersborg

Diarmaid O'Cuanachain, DG Environment, European Commission, Brussels

Andrej Sovinc, International consultant for protected areas and sustainable use of natural resources, former Vice-Chair for Europe at the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, Piran

Key topics

- Habitats Directive
- Birds Directive
- Bern Convention
- Marine protection
- Forest protection
- Combating environmental crimes and infringements
- CJEU case law
- Preliminary reference procedure
- Access to justice
- Various case studies

Language

English

Event number

424DV133

Organiser

ERA (Dr Luisa Cortat) on behalf of the European Commission



EU LEGISLATION ON NATURE PROTECTION

29 October 2024, Tuesday

08:45 Arrival and registration of participants

09:00 **Welcome and introduction**
Luisa Cortat

I. SETTING THE SCENE

Chair: Christina Olsen Lundh

09:15 **Protection of Habitats and Species: a scientific and technical introduction**

- Role of the ecosystem
- Mitigating and adapting to climate change

09:50 Discussion
Andrej Sovinc

10:00 **Main features in the international law framework**

- Convention on Biological Diversity and the IPBES
- Nature conservation and related environmental treaties, such as CMS, CITES, UNFCCC, and UNCLOS

10:30 Discussion
Luisa Cortat

10:40 **Protection of Habitats and Species: the EU Biodiversity Strategy**

11:00 Discussion
Andrej Sovinc

11:15 Coffee break

II. EU LEGISLATION, POLICY, AND CASE LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION

Chair: Luisa Cortat

11:45 **Site conservation**

- Site conservation in the Habitats and Birds Directives; main objectives and key features
- Special focus on Articles 4 and 6 of the Habitats Directive
- Natura 2000 Network
- CJEU case law, including cases C-293 & 294/17, C-444/21, C-721/21, C-463/19, C849/19, C-674/17, C-461/17, C-323/17, C-164/17 and C-444/21.

12:30 Quiz and Discussion
Diarmaid O’Cuanachain

13:00 Lunch break

14:00 **Case study on assessment of an infrastructure project**

- Introduction to the case study
- Working groups
- Plenary discussion of the results

Maria Alexandra Aragao

15:30 Coffee break

16:00 **Species-based protection**

- Species protection in the Habitats and Birds Directives; main objectives and key features
- Strict protection regime
- Natura 2000 Network
- CJEU case law, including cases C-432/21, C-473 & 474/19, C-900/19, C-441/17, C-97/17 and C-557/15.

16:45 Discussion
Diarmaid O’Cuanachain

17:00 End of the first workshop day

19:00 Joint conference dinner

30 October 2024, Wednesday

III. EU LEGISLATION, POLICY AND CASE LAW ON NATURE PROTECTION (Cont.)

Chair: Christina Olsen Lundh

09:30 **Case study on granting derogation from strict protection (such as hunting)**

- Introduction to the case study
- Working groups
- Plenary discussion of the results

Anders Bengtsson

11:00 Coffee break

Objective

The aim of this 2.5-day workshop is to provide participants with a comprehensive overview of the different legal instruments applicable to nature protection, which have increasingly appeared in complaints and case-law as biodiversity continues to be threatened in the EU. Emphasis will be given to EU legislation and case law related to the protection of habitats, birds, maritime ecosystems and forests, as well as the issues related with invasive species, and an overview of the highlights of protecting the environment through criminal law. This workshop will also shed light on the most significant case-law, together with case studies on some of the most common procedures judges and prosecutors may find in day-to-day practice. Addressing these issues will facilitate the handling of future national court proceedings in this field.

Who should attend?

Judges and prosecutors interested in environmental law.

Venue

Judicial Training Academy
Torsgatan 11, Stockholm
Sweden

Your contact persons



Dr Luisa Cortat
Course Director
European Public Law
E-Mail: lcortat@era.int



Uta Ellerhorst
Assistant
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- 11:30 **Bern Convention**
- Main objectives and key features
 - 2030 agenda
- 12:00 Discussion
Maria Alexandra Aragao

IV. EU LEGISLATION FOR SPECIFIC NATURE PROTECTION

Chair: *Luisa Cortat*

- 12:15 **Maritime protection**
- Marine Strategy Framework Directive
 - 2002 EU Recommendation on Integrated Coastal Zone Management
 - Common Fisheries Policy Regulation and related regulations
 - CJEU case law, including cases C-559/19, C-683/16 and C-669/16.
- 13:00 Discussion
Christina Olsen Lundh
- 13:15 Lunch break
- 14:15 **An overview of further EU legislation on nature protection**
- Invasive species regulation, Forest Protection, Nature Restoration Law and related CJEU case law
 - Forest protection
 - Nature Restoration Law
 - CJEU case law.
- 15:00 Discussion and quiz
Maria Alexandra Aragao
- 15:30 Coffee break

V. ENFORCEMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 16:00 **Combating environmental crimes and related infringements**
- Highlights of the Environmental Crime Directive
 - European Commission Guidance document on combating environmental crimes and related infringements.
- 16:45 Discussion
Anne Brosnan
- 17:00 End of the second workshop day

31 October 2024, Thursday

V. ENFORCEMENT AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL (Cont.)

Chair: *Luisa Cortat*

- 09:30 **The role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU nature protection law – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice**
- 10:15 Discussion
Anders Bengtsson
- 10:30 Coffee break
- 11:00 **Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) – role-playing exercise**
Introduction, Working Groups, Discussion of the Results
Christina Olsen Lundh
- 12:30 **Evaluation of the workshop**
Luisa Cortat
- 13:00 End of the workshop

Apply online for

EU LEGISLATION ON NATURE PROTECTION

Workshop for judges and prosecutors

Stockholm, 29-31 October 2024 / Event Number: 424DV133



Financed by the “Cooperation with National Judges in the field of Environmental Law”
programme of the European Union

Terms and conditions of participation

Selection

1. Participation is only open to judges and prosecutors from all EU Member States.
2. The number of places available is limited. Participation will be subject to a selection procedure. Selection will be dependent on:
 - i. the relevance of the seminars to the professional life of the applicant;
 - ii. geographical and linguistic balance among the participants will be sought;
 - iii. In case of exceeding applications, only one person per institution may be accepted.
 - iv.
3. Online applications can be made until **06 September 2024**
4. A response will be given to every applicant of this workshop shortly after this deadline. We advise you not to book any travel or hotel before you receive our confirmation.

Registration Fee

5. There is no registration fee.

Travel expenses

6. **The travel expenses will be reimbursed to a maximum of 400 euros** subject to the submission of the originals of travel receipts (like flight ticket, boarding pass, train ticket, taxi costs can only be reimbursed in exceptional cases and has to be justified in written, etc.). Participants are advised of the obligation to use the most cost-efficient mode of transport available.

Accommodation

7. **Maximum 3 hotel nights** will be covered directly by ERA, only for the hotel booked by ERA.

Other services

8. Lunches, beverages consumed during the event and the workshop documents are offered by ERA.

Participation

9. Participation to the whole workshop is required and your presence will be monitored.
10. A list of participants including each participant's address will be made available to all participants unless the ERA receives written objection from the participant no later than one week prior to the beginning of the event.
11. The participant's address and other relevant information will be stored in ERA's database in order to provide information about future ERA events, publications and/or other developments in the participant's area of interest unless the participant indicates that he or she does not wish ERA to do so.

Online application:

www.era.int/?133074&en

Language

English

Contact Person

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VI. Annex II: Background material to be included in the user's pack



EU Legislation on Nature Protection

Workshop for judges and prosecutors

Stockholm, 29-31 October 2024

I. Speakers

Luisa Cortat	
	• CV • Protection of Habitats and Species: A scientific and technical introduction • Main features in the international law framework
Diarmaid O’Cuanachain	
	• CV • Habitats Directive • Birds Directive
Maria Alexandra Aragao	
	• CV • Case study on assessment of an infrastructure project • Bern Convention • An overview of further EU legislation on nature protection
Anders Brengtsson	
	• CV • Case study on granting derogation from strict protection (such as hunting) • The role of national judges and prosecutors in enforcing EU nature protection law – focus on preliminary reference and requirements for access to justice
Christina Olsen Lundh	

	• CV • Maritime protection • Case study on two wind energy projects and “renewable acceleration area” (RED III) - role-playing exercise
Anne Brosnan	
	• CV • Combating environmental crimes and related infringements

II. Background documentation (*hyperlinks*)

A. International Legislation

1.	Decisions of the Conference of the Parties to CMS in effect after its 14th meeting, 17 February 2024
2.	Paris Agreement, 12 December 2015
3.	Sendai Declaration, 14-18 March 2015
4.	Nagoya Protocol, 2010
5.	The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, 29 January 2000
6.	The Aarhus Convention, 25 June 1998
7.	Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 10 December 1997
8.	Agreement for the Implementation of the Provision of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, 4 August 1995
9.	Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR), 22 September 1992
10.	Rio Declaration, 12 August 1992
11.	Agenda 21, 3-14 June 1992
12.	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1992
13.	Convention in Biological Diversity, 22 May 1992
14.	Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, 17 March 1992
15.	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention), 10 February 1982
16.	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, 23 June 1979

17.	Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area (Helsinki Convention), 22 March 1974
18.	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), 1973
19.	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 3 March 1973
20.	UN Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter, 13 November 1972

B. EU Legislation

i. EU legislation on nature protection

21.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2024 on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 29 July 2024
22.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal and repealing Regulation (EC) No 166/2006, 2 May 2024
23.	Regulation (EU) 2024/1157 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on shipments of waste, amending Regulations (EU) No 1257/2013 and (EU) 2020/1056 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006, 30 April 2024
24.	Directive (EU) 2024/1203 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on the protection of the environment through criminal law and replacing Directives 2008/99/EC and 2009/123/EC, 30 April 2024
25.	Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council on nature restoration and amending Regulation (EU) 2022/869, 15 March 2024
26.	Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 supplementing Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards sustainability reporting standards, 22 December 2023
27.	Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030, 12 April 2022
28.	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'), 8 July 2021

29.	Regulation (EU) 2021/783 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE), and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1293/2013, 17 May 2021
30.	Regulation (EU) 2020/741 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 2020 on minimum requirements for water reuse, 5 June 2020
31.	Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions The European Green Deal, COM(2019) 640 final, 11 December 2019
32.	Directive (EU) 2019/904 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, 12 June 2019
33.	Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2016 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, amending Directive 2003/35/EC and repealing Directive 2001/81/EC, Text with EEA relevance, 17 December 2016
34.	Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment Text with EEA relevance, 25 April 2014
35.	Directive 2008/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 November 2008 on the protection of the environment through criminal law, 6 December 2008
36.	Consolidated version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, 13 December 2007
37.	Directive 2004/35/CE of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 April 2004 on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, 30 April 2004
38.	Directive 2003/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 May 2003 providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programmes relating to the environment and amending with regard to public participation and access to justice Council Directives 85/337/EEC and 96/61/EEC - Statement by the Commission, 25 June 2003
39.	Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing Council Directive 90/313/EEC, 14 February 2003
40.	Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, 21 July 2001

41.	The Treaty of Amsterdam, 2 October 1997
42.	The Treaty of Maastricht, 7 February 1992
43.	The Single European Act, 1987
44.	Declaration of the Council of the European Communities and of the representatives of the Governments of the Member States meeting in the Council of 22 November 1973 on the programme of action of the European Communities on the environment, 20 December 1973

ii. EU Legislation on Maritime Protection

45.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, 1 January 2023
46.	Regulation (EU) 2019/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on the conservation of fisheries resources and the protection of marine ecosystems through technical measures, 25 July 2019
47.	Consolidated text: 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, 7 June 2017
48.	Commission Directive (EU) 2017/845 of 17 May 2017 amending Directive 2008/56/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the indicative lists of elements to be taken into account for the preparation of marine strategies, 18 May 2017
49.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency, 6 Octobre 2016
50.	Directive (EU) 2015/720 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2015 amending Directive 94/62/EC as regards reducing the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags, 6 May 2015
51.	Directive 2014/89/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 establishing a framework for maritime spatial planning, 28 August 2014
52.	Regulation (EU) No 508/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund, 20 May 2014
53.	Consolidated text: Council Directive of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment, 1 January 2014
54.	Regulation (EU) No 100/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 amending Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency, 9 February 2013

55.	Council Regulation (EC) No 1224/2009 of 20 November 2009 establishing a Community control system for ensuring compliance with the rules of the common fisheries policy, 22 December 2009
56.	Directive 2005/35/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on ship-source pollution and on the introduction of penalties, including criminal penalties, for pollution offences, 16 November 2009

iii. EU Legislation on Forest Protection and Biodiversity

57.	European Parliament legislative resolution of 10 April 2024 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on Soil Monitoring and Resilience (Soil Monitoring Law) (COM(2023)0416 – C9-0234/2023 – 2023/0232(COD))
58.	Regulation (EU) 2023/1115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on the making available on the Union market and the export from the Union of certain commodities and products associated with deforestation and forest degradation and repealing Regulation (EU) No 995/2010, 9 June 2023
59.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) 2018/841 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions and removals from land use, land use change and forestry in the 2030 climate and energy framework, and amending Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 and Decision No 529/2013/EU, 11 May 2023
60.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) No 995/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 October 2010 laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market (Text with EEA relevance), 1 January 2020
61.	Consolidated text: Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, 14 December 2019
62.	Regulation (EU) No 511/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on compliance measures for users from the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization in the Union, 20 May 2014
63.	Consolidated text: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, 1 July 2013

iv. EU Legislation on Species Protection

64.	Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/2770 of 12 December 2023 prohibiting the introduction into the Union of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, 13 December 2023
65.	Consolidated text: Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 of 9 December 1996 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, 20 May 2023
66.	Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/966 of 15 May 2023 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97 to reflect the amendments adopted at the 19th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, 17 May 2023
67.	Council Decision (EU) 2019/1719 of 8 July 2019 on the position to be taken on behalf of the European Union at the 18th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES CoP 18) 17-28 August 2019, 15 October 2019
68.	Consolidated text: Directive 2010/63/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 September 2010 on the protection of animals used for scientific purposes, 26 June 2019
69.	Consolidated text: Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (Codified version), 26 June 2019
70.	Consolidated text: Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora, 1 July 2013

C. CJEU Case law on nature protection

71.	C-116/22, Judgment of the Court (Second Chamber), European Commission v Federal Republic of Germany, of 21 September 2023
72.	C-444/21, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Ireland, 29 June 2023
73.	C-721/21, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Eco Advocacy CLG v. An Bord Pleanála, 15 June 2023
74.	C-432/21, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Poland, 2 March 2023
75.	C-559/19, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Commission v. Spain, 24 June 2021
76.	C-565/19 P, Judgement of the Court (Sixth Chamber), Carvalho and Others v. Parliament and Council, 25 March 2021

77.	C-900/19, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), One Voice, Ligue pour la protection des oiseaux v. Ministre de la Transition écologique et solidaire, 17 March 2021
78.	C-849/19, Judgement of the Court (Sixth Chamber), Commission v. Hellenic Republic, 17 December 2020 (Only in French and Greek)
79.	C-463/19, Judgement of the Court (First Chamber), Syndicat CFTC du personnel de la Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie de la Moselle v. Caisse primaire d'assurance maladie de la Moselle, 18 November 2020
80.	C-411/19, Judgment of the Court (Sixth Chamber), WWF Italia Onlus and Others v Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri and Azienda Nazionale Autonoma Strade SpA (ANAS) 16 July 2020.
81.	C-477/19, Judgement of the Court (Seventh Chamber), IE v. Magistrat der Stadt Wien, 2 July 2020
82.	C-88/19, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Alianța pentru combaterea abuzurilor v. TM, UN, Direcția pentru Monitorizarea și Protecția Animalelor, 11 June 2020
83.	C-674/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Luonnonsuojeluyhdistys Tapiola, 10 October 2019
84.	C-293/17 and C-294/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Coöperatie Mobilisation for the Environment UA, Vereniging Leefmilieu v. College van gedeputeerde staten van Limburg, College van gedeputeerde staten van Gelderland, 7 November 2018
85.	C-461/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Brian Holohan and Others v. An Bord Pleanála, 7 November 2018
86.	C-669/16, Judgement of the Court (Sixth Chamber), Commission v. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 18 October 2018
87.	Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber), Inter-Environnement Wallonie ASBL and Bond Beter Leefmilieu Vlaanderen ASBL v Conseil des ministers, of 29 July 2019
88.	C-164/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Edel Grace, Peter Sweetman v. An Bord Pleanála, 25 July 2018
89.	C-557/15, Judgement of the Court (Third Chamber), Commission v. Malta, 21 June 2018
90.	C-683/16, Judgement of the Court (Third Chamber), Deutscher Naturschutzring v. Deutschland, 13 June 2018
91.	C-98/17, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Bulgaria, 26 April 2018
92.	C-441/17, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Commission v. Poland, 17 April 2018

93.	C-323/17, Judgement of the Court (Seventh Chamber), People Over Wind, Peter Sweetman v. Coillte Teoranta, 12 April 2018
94.	C-504/14, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Commission v. Greece, 10 November 2016
95.	C-243/15, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Lesoochránárske zoskupenie VLK v. Obvodný úrad Trenčín, 8 November 2016
96.	C-141/14, Judgment of the Court (Third Chamber), European Commission v Republic of Bulgaria, 14 January 2016
97.	C-43/10, Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber), Nomarchiaki Aftodioikisi Aitolokarnanias and Others v Ipourgos Perivallontos, Chorotaxias kai Dimosion ergon and Others, 11 September 2012
98.	C-383/09, Judgement of the Court (Fourth Chamber), Commission v. France, 9 June 2011
99.	C-240/09, Judgement of the Court (Grand Chamber), Lesoochránárske zoskupenie VLK v. Ministerstvo životného prostredia Slovenskej republiky, 8 March 2011
100.	C-342/05, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Finland, 14 June 2007
101.	C-183/05, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Ireland, 11 January 2007
102.	C-221/04, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Spain, 18 May 2006
103.	C-98/03, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber), Commission v. Germany, 10 January 2006
104.	C-209/02, Judgement of the Court (Second Chamber) Commission v Austria, 29 January 2004
105.	C-321/95 P, Judgement of the Court, Greenpeace and Others v. Commission, 2 April 1998

D. EU Policy documents, Guidelines and other relevant documents

106.	CURIA
107.	European Parliament: Nature restoration: Parliament adopts law to restore 20% of EU's land and sea, 27 February 2024
108.	Factsheet – Forest Monitoring Law, 22 November 2023
109.	Report on Forest Fires in Europe, Middle East and North Africa 2022, 22 November 2023
110.	European Commission, Guidelines on Biodiversity-Friendly Afforestation, Reforestation and Tree Planting, 17 March 2023
111.	European Commission - Guidelines for Defining, Mapping, Monitoring and Strictly Protecting EU Primary and Old-Growth Forests, 20 March 2023

112.	Factsheet: Nature Restoration Law, 22 June 2022
113.	European Green Deal: Commission proposes new strategy to protect and restore EU forests, 16 July 2021
114.	Factsheet: Nature and Forest Strategy, 14 July 2021
115.	Official Journal of the European Union, Managing Natura 2000 sites - The provisions of Article 6 of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC (2019/C 33/01)
116.	Maritime safety: new proposals to support clean and modern shipping
117.	Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
118.	Natura 2000 - The largest network of protected areas in the world
119.	Factsheet: The Zero Pollution Action Plan – Targets by 2030
120.	Precautionary Principle, Glossary of Summaries, EUR-lex, last visited 13 September 2024
121.	EEA Report: Executive Summary – European Climate Risk Assessment, January 2024
122.	Farm to Fork Strategy, European Commission, last visited 13 September 2024
123.	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
124.	'Tackling marine litter in the Atlantic Area' (CleanAtlantic) project, 25 August 2023
125.	The 8 th Environment Action Programme (EAP), 2 May 2022
126.	European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2021 on More fish in the seas? Measures to promote stock recovery above the maximum sustainable yield (MSY), including fish recovery areas and marine protected areas (2019/2162(INI))
127.	European Parliament resolution of 25 March 2021 on the impact on fisheries of marine litter (2019/2160(INI))
128.	European Commission: A Sustainable Europe by 2030, 30 January 2019
129.	Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe

E. EU Institutions, Agencies

130.	European Commission • The European Green Deal • DG Environment • DG Climate Action • DG Justice and Consumers • DG Taxation and Customs Union • DG Maritime Affairs and Fisheries
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	• Combating environmental crime • Wildlife Trade
131.	European Council and Council of the European Union
132.	European Parliament
133.	European Environment Agency (EEA)
134.	European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)
135.	Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU)
136.	European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)
137.	Europol • Environmental Crime • Illicit trafficking in endangered plant species and varieties • Illicit trafficking in endangered animal species • Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA)
138.	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
139.	Eurojust • Environmental crime
140.	European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL)