5

Nature - Biodiversity

Biodiversity conservation in Greece

Greece is a Mediterranean country of exceptional biological wealth. It is a mountainous country (66%) with a pronounced island character (9,800 islands, 18,400 km shoreline). The geographical position of the country, its complex topography, its geological and soil diversity, its landscape heterogeneity, and the impressive co-existence of several micro-climatic conditions explain the high biodiversity value of the country and its high degree of endemism, in the context of its geological and evolutionary history.

Greece still includes ecosystems of high naturalness as well as cultural landscapes that in combination host an outstanding biological diversity. For instance, Greek flora consists of 5,752 species (6,600 taxa) with 22% of them being endemic (1,278 species), whilst 503 algae and 750 bryophyte taxa have been recorded. Greek fauna is estimated to include 50,000 species, including over 24,731 invertebrate species and 1,273 vertebrate species (630 fish, 22 amphibian, 64 reptile, 442 bird and 115 mammal species).

Acknowledging the value of Greek nature and the need for its effective conservation, the Greek State has gradually built a strong institutional frame for environmental protection and nature conservation, adopting several International Conventions (since 1974) and European Directives (since 1983), and enriching them with a series of national environmental protection laws (since 1950). The current legal frame covers a great range of environmental issues, from genetic resources conservation to climate change, but a great part of it concerns the establishment and legal protection of protected areas in the country. The two most important recent legislative acts are the law on biodiversity conservation (2011), and the national biodiversity strategy 2014-2019 and the relevant action plan (2014).

We present here the progress of the country in the field of nature and biodiversity conservation, in terms of a set of 12 indicators. These indicators evaluate the national progress towards achieving 4 out of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of Agenda 2030 of the United Nations (SDGs), 8 out of the 20 Aichi targets, 4 out of the 6 targets of the European Biodiversity Strategy (EU), and 6 out of the 13 goals of the National Biodiversity Strategy (covering 16 specific targets). The indicators are presented according to the DPSIR system: Drivers, Pressures (3 indicators), State (4 indicators), Impac., Response (3 indicators). This briefing refers to the national report of the National Center of Environment and Sustainable Development on the state of nature and biodiversity.

Indicators

Policy	Target
SDG	2, 15
Aichi	5, 7
EU	1, 2, 3, 6
GR	2.1, 2.2
SEBI	01

1. Abundance and distribution of selected species – SEBI 01

Indicator: The indicator presents the population status of common, farmland, and forest bird species (farmland and forest birds included in common birds) in Greece.

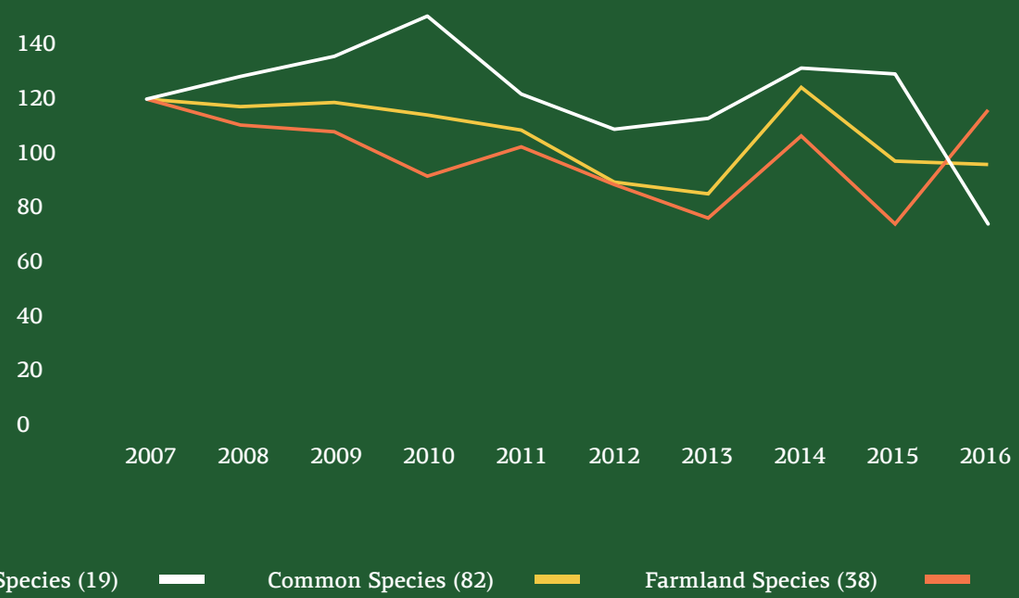
Period: 2007-2016

Source: Since 2007 the three indicators are delivered annually by the Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS) and are communicated to the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS).

Evaluation: The common bird indicator in Greece has decreased (19.81% for the period 2007-2016), as also observed in the rest of Europe (14,23% for the period 1980-2015). Specifically, when applying the indicators, farmland bird populations show a slight decrease (2,6%), whereas those of forest birds show a steep decline (38.15% - Graph 5.1.). Although the national indicators should not be considered as reliable as the European indicators, due to the shorter reference period, the pattern observed in Greece generally contradicts the one observed in the rest of Europe, where the farmland bird indicator shows a steep decline and the forest bird indicator appears to be stable over the last years.

Policy output: Conservation measures should be adopted to improve the status of forest habitats in Greece, for the benefit of forest birds. The Hellenic Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (HCBM) should be supported by the Greek government on permanent basis, in order to conclude to safer evaluations of the long-term trend of the indicator.

Graph 5.1.
Common, Farmland and Forest Bird Indicators in Greece for the period 2007-2016 (Source: HOS 2017)



2. Species of European interest – SEBI 03

Indicator: The indicator presents the changes and trends in the species of European interest that occur in Greece.
It consists of two sub-indicators: a) the conservation status and trends of species listed in Annexes II, IV and V of the Habitats Directive (MED and MMED) and b) the population trend (and range for breeding species) of wild birds, as listed in the Birds Directive.

Period: 2007-2014

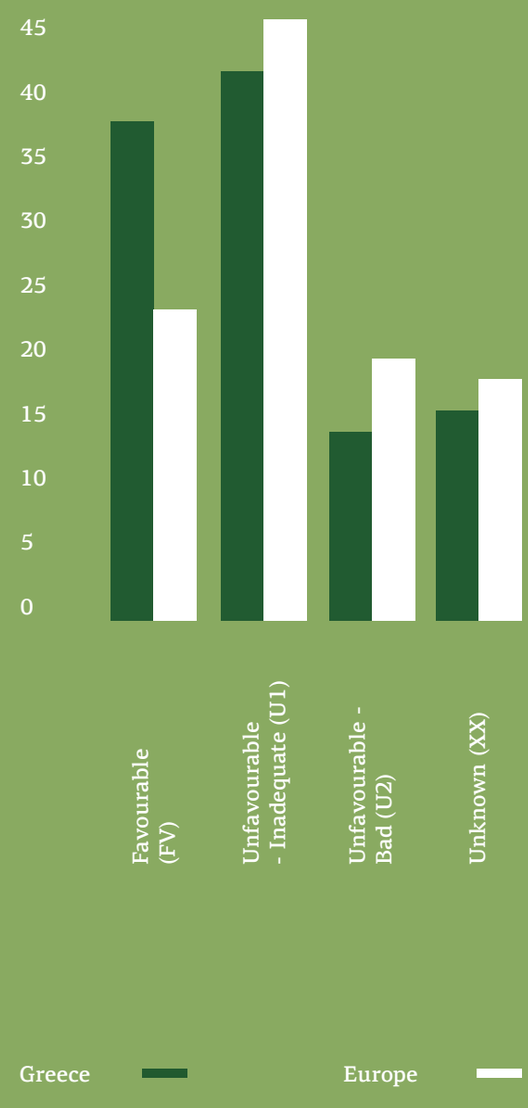
Source: The indicator is based on data collected under the reporting obligations for the implementation of the two Nature Directives (Article 17 of the Habitats Directive and Article 12 of the Birds Directive).

Evaluation: Greece plays an important role in the conservation of Europe's nature, as it hosts 301 species of European interest. In the Mediterranean biogeographical region (MED), 33% of the species are assessed to be in a Favourable conservation status (FV) and only 11% in Unfavourable-Bad (U2). The situation in the Marine Mediterranean biogeographical region (MMED) is not encouraging, as none of the 20 species with Marine distribution is assessed to be in a Favourable conservation status (FV). Overall, species in Greece appear to be in a better conservation status than species in Europe, as 33% of the species in the country are in Favourable conservation status (FV), compared to 23% of species in Europe (Graph 5.2.). For the period 2007-2014, a remarkable improvement of knowledge is observed, as the percentage of species of European interest in an Unknown conservation status (XX) has decreased significantly, and mainly in the Mediterranean biogeographical region (MED). As far as bird species are concerned, 292 species of European interest are distributed in Greece (253 of which breed in our country). Short-term population trends (2001-2012) are recorded as stable (=) for 66% of birds breeding and/or wintering in our country, while long-term population trends (1980-2012) are recorded almost equally as stable (=) (36%) and unknown (x) (33%).

Policy output: Strengthening research in order to further improve the knowledge base on species of European interest and establishment of a permanent monitoring system/program for the assessment of species' conservation status and the fulfillment of the national obligations regarding EU Habitats and Birds Directives, should be priority tasks for the Greek competent authorities.

Policy	Target
SDG	14, 15
Aichi	5, 6, 7, 11, 12
EU	1, 3, 6
GR	2.1, 2.2
SEBI	03

Graph 5.2.
Percentage (%) of species in different conservation status classes, in Greece and the rest of Europe, for the period 2007-2012 (2007-2014 for Greece) (Source: EEA 2015)



3. Habitats of European interest – SEBI 05

Indicator: The indicator presents the changes and trends in the conservation status of natural habitats of European interest (i.e. habitat types included in Annex I to the Habitats Directive) that occur in Greece.

Period: 2007-2014

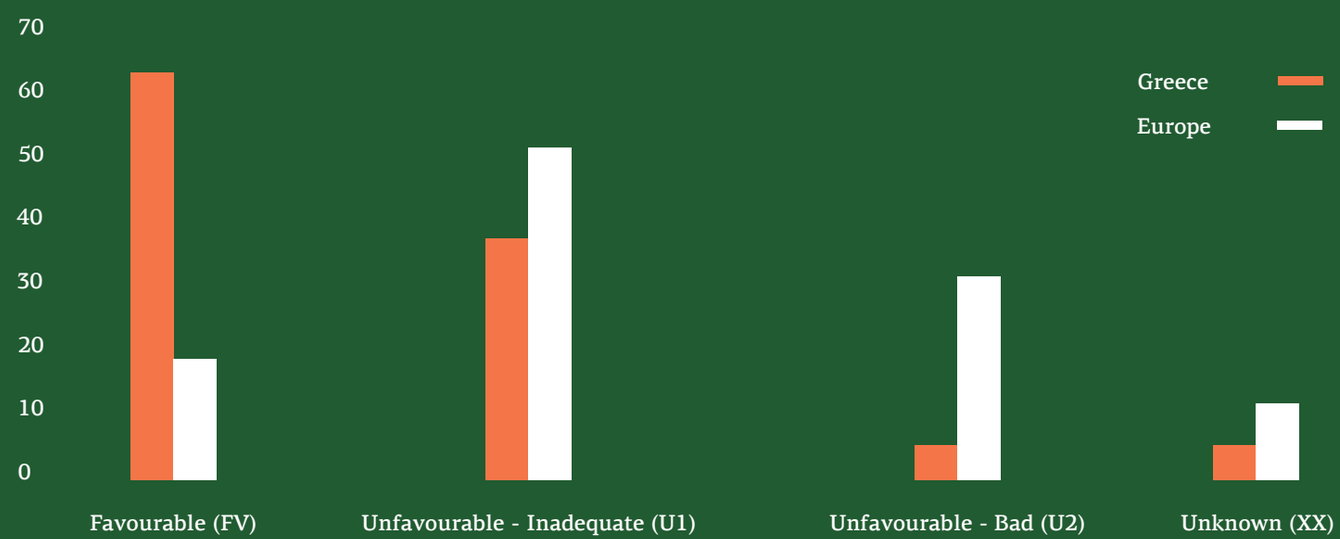
Source: The indicator is based on data collected under the monitoring obligation (Article 11) and submitted to the EC under the reporting obligation (Article 17) for the implementation of the Habitats Directive.

Evaluation: Greece plays an important role in the conservation of Europe's nature, as it hosts 88 habitat types of European interest (80 habitats in the Mediterranean biogeographical region-MED and eight habitats in the marine Mediterranean region-MMED). The situation in the Mediterranean biogeographical region (MED) appears to be much better than in the marine Mediterranean region (MMED), with 66% and 12% of habitat types in Favourable conservation status (FV), respectively. Most habitat types in an Unfavourable conservation status (U1 and U2) show a stable trend (=). Overall, habitat types in Greece (MED and MMED) appear to be in a much better conservation status than the habitat types in Europe, as 61% of the habitats in the country are assessed to be in a Favourable conservation status (FV), compared to 16% of habitats in Europe, and only a small percentage (3% compared to 30% in Europe) are assessed as in an Unfavourable-Bad conservation status (U2) (Graph 5.3.). In what regards the contribution of the Habitats Directive to the improvement of the conservation status of habitats of European interest in Greece, no safe conclusion can be drawn, as the observed changes for the period 2001-2014 are mainly attributed to the improvement of knowledge.

Policy output: Strengthening research in order to further improve the knowledge base on habitats of European interest and establishment of a permanent monitoring system/program for the assessment of the habitats; conservation status and the fulfillment of the national obligations regarding EU Habitats Directive, should be priority tasks for the Greek competent authorities.

Policy	Target
SDG	14, 15
Aichi	5, 6, 7, 11, 15
EU	1, 3, 6
GR	2.1, 2.2
SEBI	05

Graph 5.3.
Percentage (%) of habitat types in different conservation status classes, in Greece and the rest of Europe, for the period 2007-2012 (2007-2014 for Greece) (Source: EEA 2017)



4. Ecosystem coverage – SEBI 04

Indicator: The indicator shows the proportional (%) and absolute (ha) change in extent and turnover of Corine land cover categories aggregated to the main SEBI ecosystem classes.

Period 2006-2012

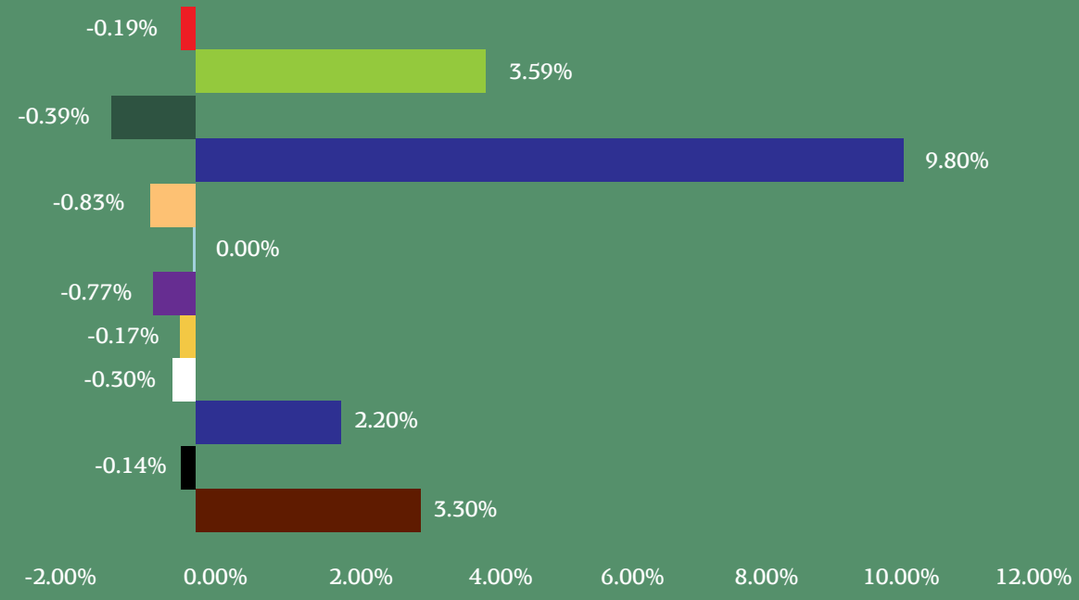
Source: EEA (2017) Corine Land Cover Change (LCC) 2006-2012, V. 18.5. http://land.copernicus.eu/paneuropean/ corine-land-cover/lcc-2006-2012/; EEA (2015) Ecosystem coverage. https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-andmaps/ indicators/ecosystem-coverage-1/assessment-1; ELSTAT (2017) Greece in numbers. April – June 2017. http://www.statistics.gr/documents/20181/1515741/GreeceInFigures_2017Q2_GR.pdf/c48fd272-754a-486d-a463-99c6ab2cb681.

Evaluation:
During the period 2006-2012, 1,08% of the Greek terrestrial area underwent ecosystem cover changes. The most important changes are the decrease in woodland and forest cover, as well as the increase in transitional woodland and sparsely vegetated land (Graph 5.4.). Specifically, woodland and forest was mainly converted to transitional woodland (57.7%) and sparsely vegetated land (33.4%). Cropland also decreased in area, being principally converted to urban areas. Urban areas, rivers and lakes showed a slight increase, while heathland and shrub, agricultural mosaics and grasslands showed a slight decrease.

Policy Output: Natural ecosystems should be safeguarded against habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation.

Policy	Target
SDG	15
Aichi	5, 7, 15
EU	2
GR	2.1
SEBI	04

Graph 5.4.
Ecosystem class changes (ha) recorded in Greece during 2006-2012 and % change in comparison to 2006 (Source: EEA 2015)



5. Pressures and threats to species of European interest – SEBI 03

Indicator: The indicator shows the number of pressures and threats of low, medium and high intensity to species of European interest in the Mediterranean (MED) and Marine Mediterranean biogeographical region (MMED).

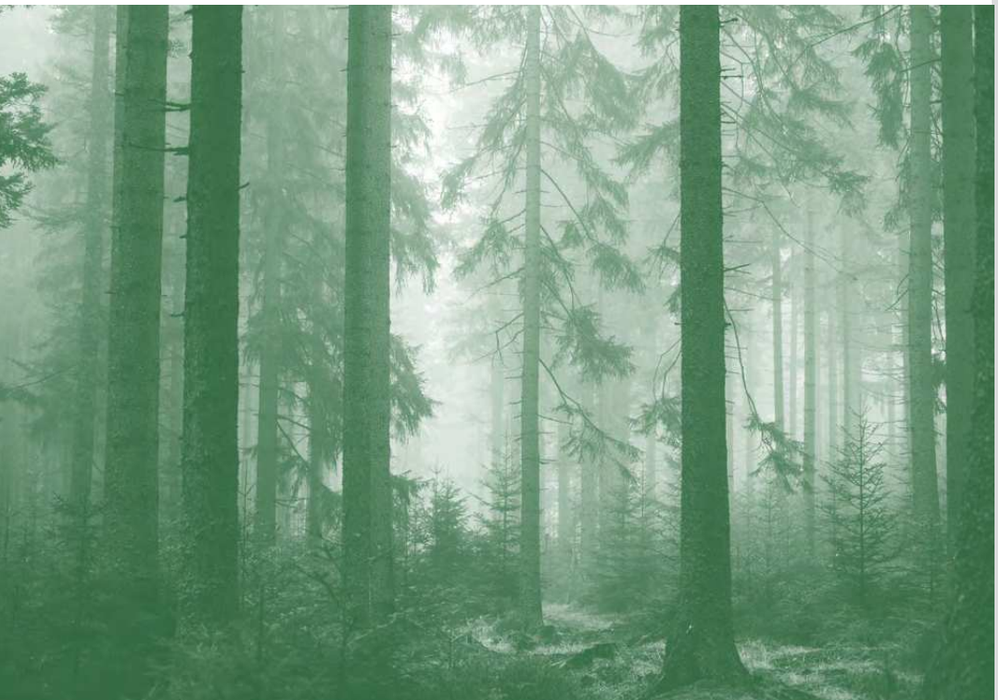
Period: 2007-2014

Source: EEA (2015) National submission of Article 17 of Habitats Directive (92/43/EU) reporting for the period 2007–2012 (actual period is 2007-2014). Eionet - Central Data Repository. http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/art17.

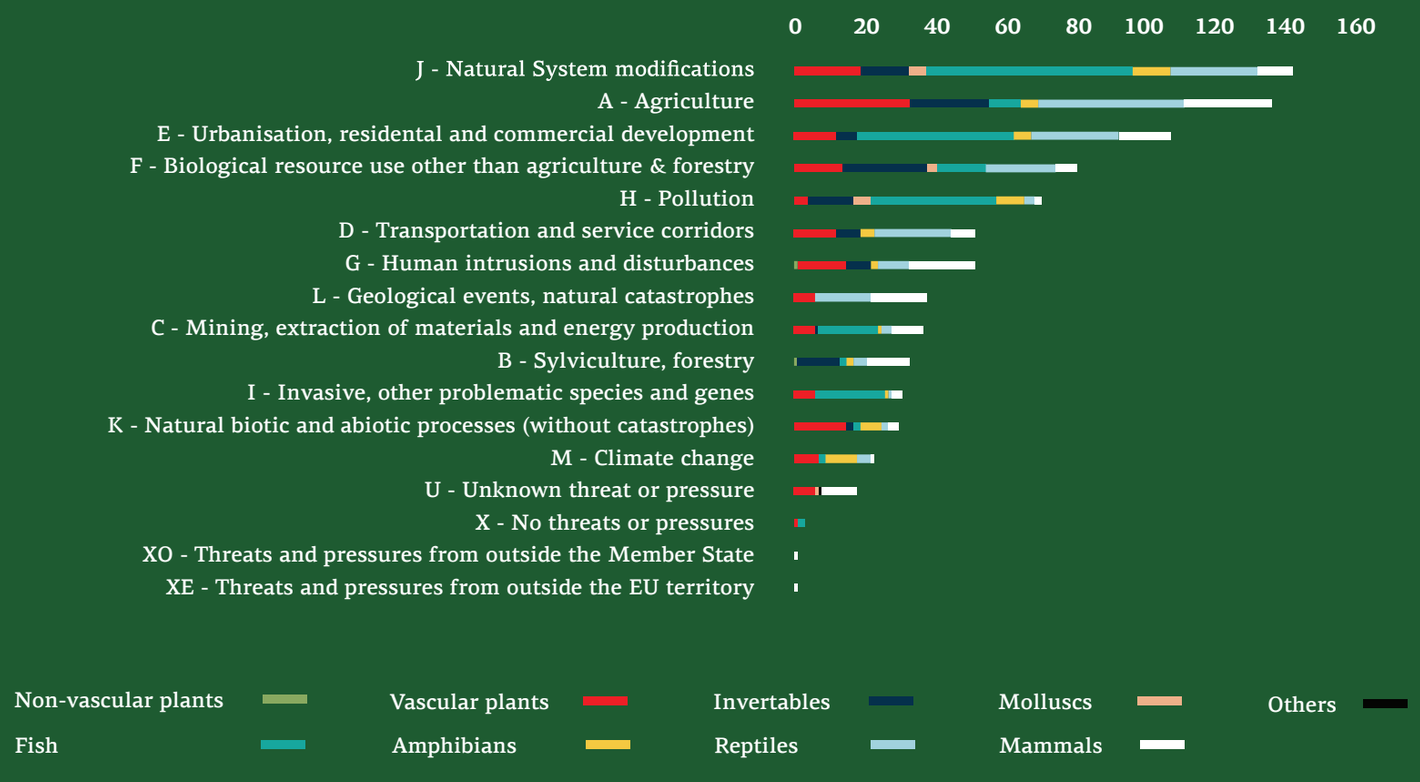
Evaluation: Overall, 193 different types of pressures and threats to species of European interest were recorded in Greece. Most threats recorded both in the Mediterranean (MED) and the Marine Mediterranean (MMED) biogeographical regions were of low intensity. Greece should focus on the conservation of freshwater icthyofauna (MED) and marine mammals (MMED), as these groups face the highest number of threats (Graph 5.5.). Specifically, the country should undertake coordinated actions against natural system modifications, agriculture, as well as against urbanisation, residential and commercial development, which were, in descending order, the most common threats to the species of Community interest in terrestrial areas. Management actions in the MMED region should also focus on the reduction in biological resource use. In addition, a large number of pressures was recorded for bird species (128), most of which were of medium intensity. Natural system modifications were the most severe pressure of high intensity for birds, followed by agriculture.

Policy Output: Conservation measures should be adopted to reduce threats to species of European interest, especially freshwater icthyofauna, marine mammals and birds.

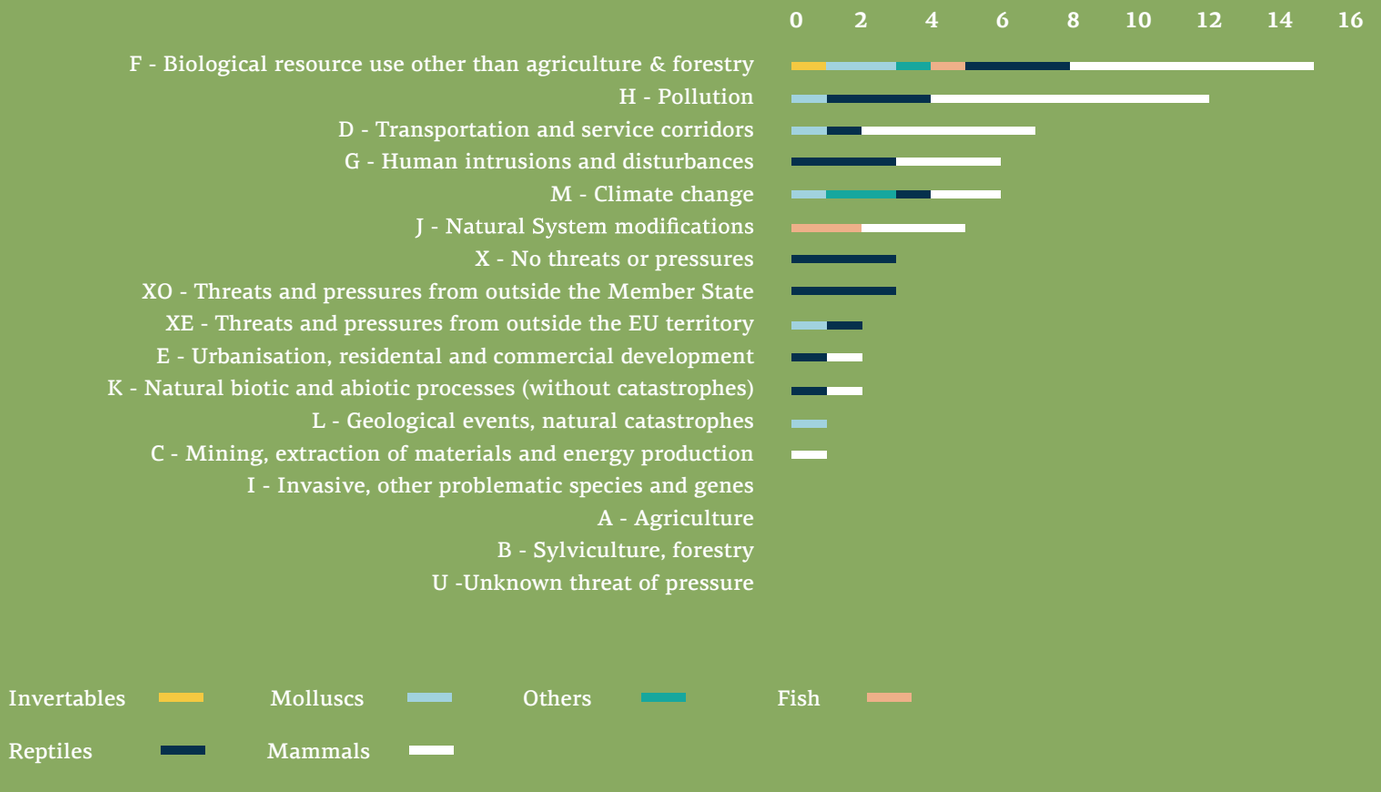
Policy	Target
SDG	14, 15
Aichi	5, 6, 7
EU	1
GR	2.1
SEBI	03



Graph 5.5a.
Number of species per threat category recorded in the Mediterranean biogeographical region (MED) in Greece (2007-2014) (Source: EEA 2015)



Graph 5.5b.
Number of species per threat category recorded in the Marine Mediterranean biogeographical region (MMED) in Greece (2007-2014) (Source: EEA 2015)



6. Pressures and threats to habitats of European interest – SEBI 05

Indicator: The indicator provides an assessment of pressures and threats of low, medium and high intensity to habitats of European interest in the Mediterranean (MED) and Marine Mediterranean biogeographical region (MMED)

Period: 2007-2014

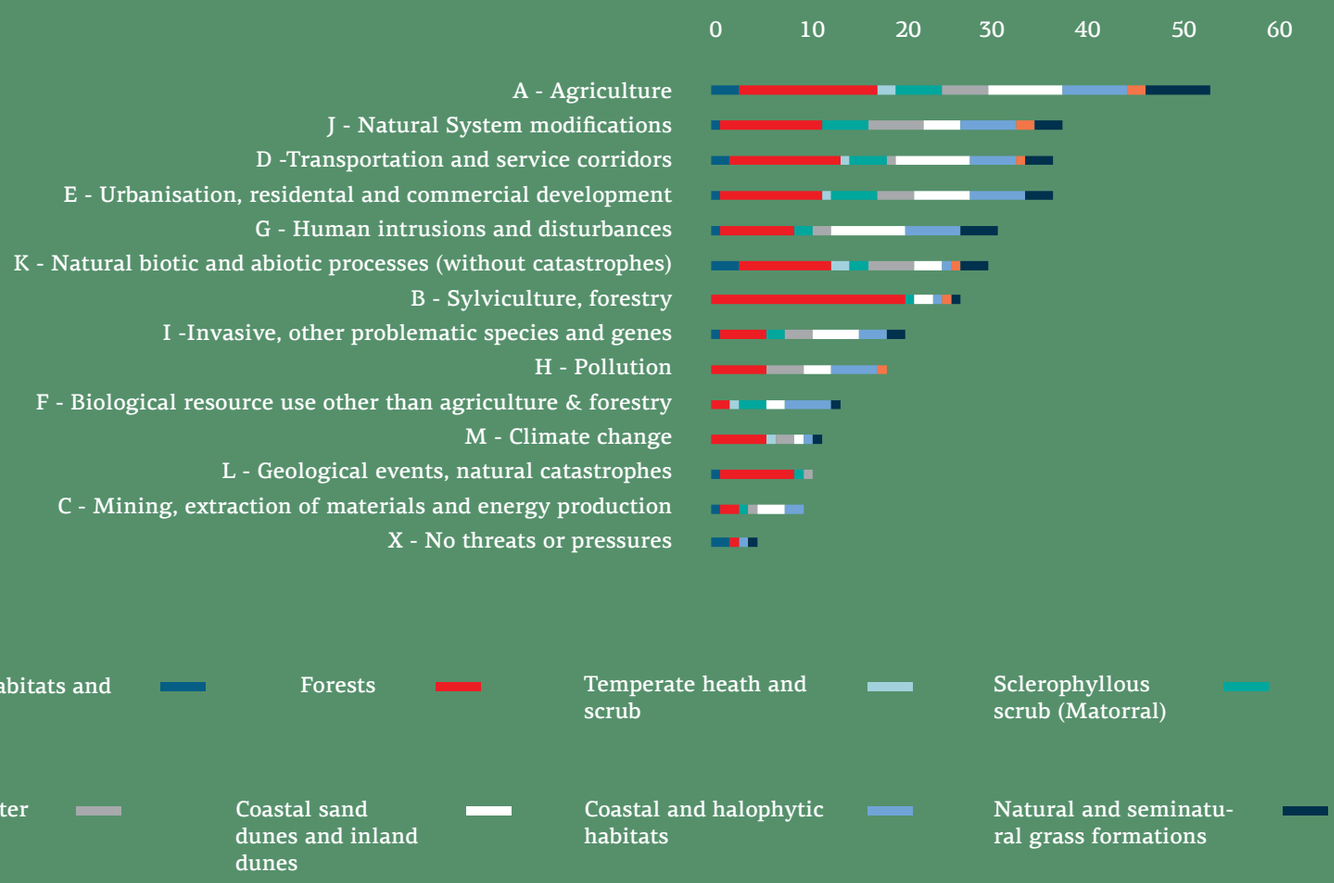
Source: EEA (2015) National submission of Article 17 of Habitats Directive (92/43/EU) reporting for the period 2007 – 2012 (actual period is 2007-2014). Eionet - Central Data Repository. http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/gr/eu/art17.

Evaluation: 83 types of pressures and threats were recorded to the habitats of European interest in Greece. Most pressures and threats to the terrestrial habitats were of low intensity, whereas those to the marine habitats were of medium intensity, which explains the better conservation status of the former in relation to the latter. Most threats to the terrestrial habitats are induced by agriculture, whereas marine habitats are mostly affected by biological resource use and pollution (Graph 5.6.).

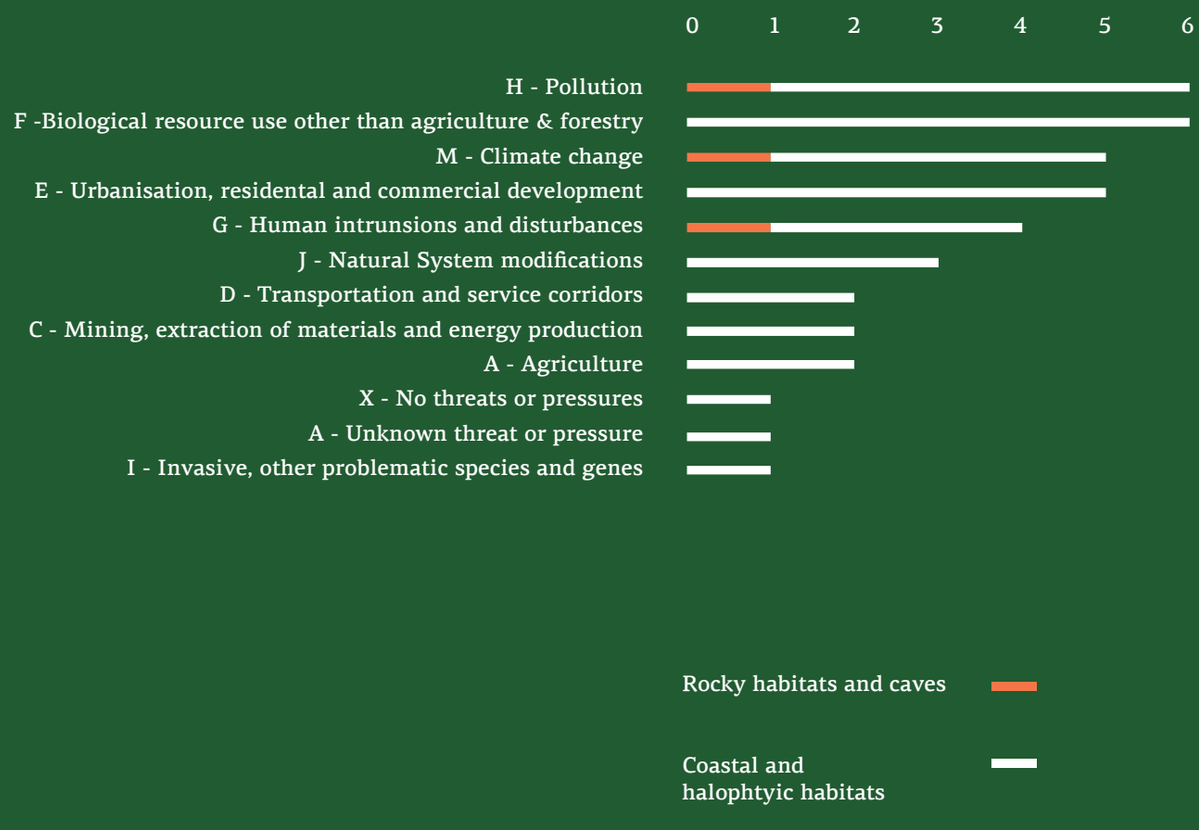
Policy output: As a result, Greece should primarily focus on the elimination of pressures and threats of high intensity, i.e. in the reduction of natural system modifications and climate change, which appear more often compared to the European average. Furthermore, Greece should target at the elimination of pressures and threats recorded in the forest ecosystems, which suffer the highest number of pressures and threats.

Policy	Target
SDG	15
Aichi	5, 6, 7, 15
EU	1, 2
GR	2
SEBI	05

Graph 5.6a.
Number of terrestrial habitats of European interest
per threat category recorded in Greece (2007-2014) (Source: EEA 2015)



Graph 5.6b.
Number of marine habitats of European interest
per threat category recorded in Greece (2007-2014) (Source: EEA 2015)



7. Loss of natural and semi-natural ecosystems – SEBI 04

Indicator: The indicator presents the area of natural and semi-natural areas that has been converted to artificial land. It serves the European aim of no net land take by 2050 according to the Resource Efficiency Roadmap.

Period: 2006-2012

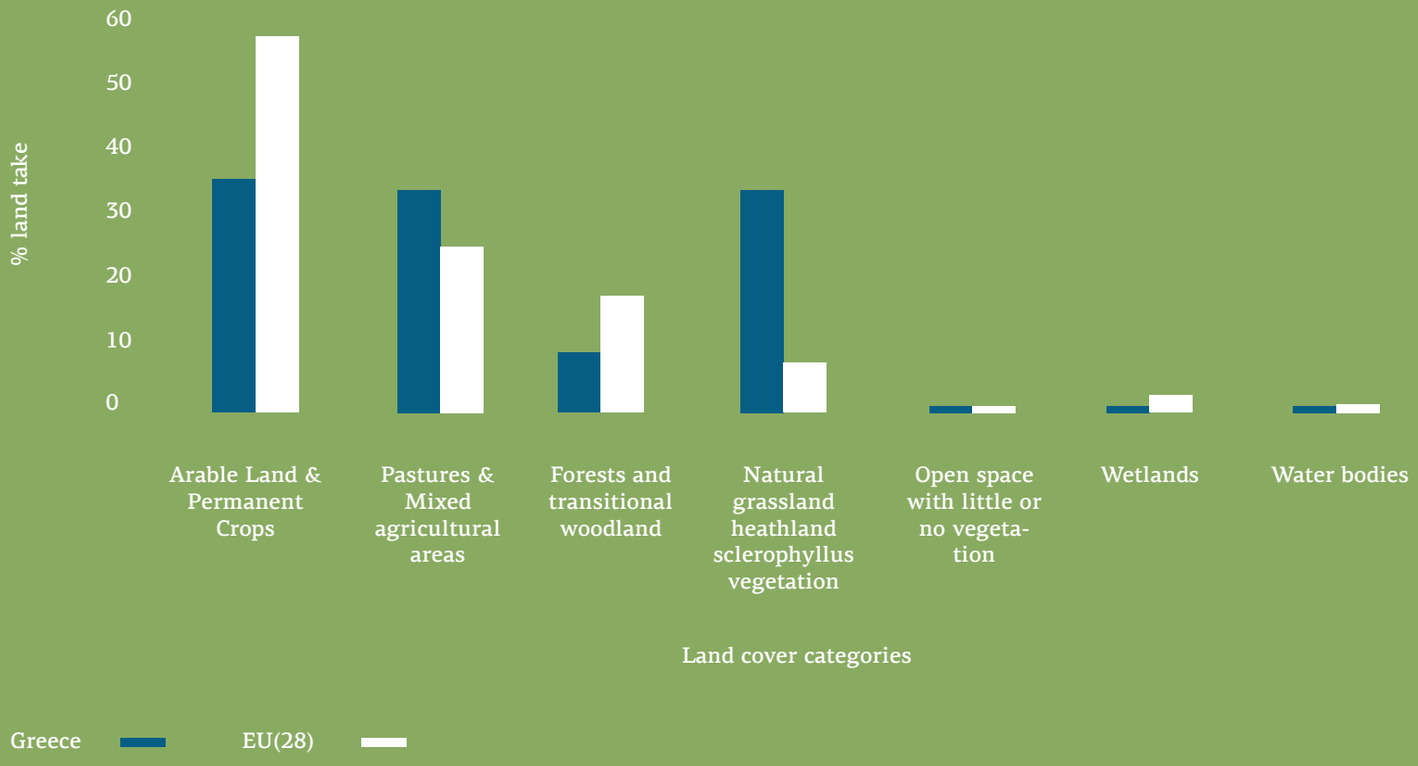
Source: EEA (2017) Land take indicator (CSI 014/LSI 001). http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and maps/indicators/land-take-2/assessment-1.

Evaluation: Natural and semi-natural ecosystem cover in Greece is higher than the European average. However, the mean annual land take by artificial surfaces is among the highest in Europe (0.701%), with Greece being in the fourth position in the European Union. The new artificial surfaces in Greece were primarily created by the modification of arable land and cropland, mixed agricultural ecosystems, grasslands, heathlands and areas with sclerophylous vegetation (Graph 5.7.). Land take was caused by the expansion of construction sites, mines, quarries, dump sites, industrial, commercial and urban areas, as well as transport networks. According to the European Statistical Service (EUROSTAT), Greece also showed the highest rate of land take in Europe during the period 2012-2015.

Policy output: There is an urgent need for suitable urban planning in the country, aiming at reducing the artificial surface cover and land take rate at national level.

Policy	Target
SDG	15
Aichi	5
EU	2
GR	2,1
SEBI	04

Graph 5.7.
Conversion (%) of natural and semi-natural areas to artificial land in Greece and Europe (28) for the period 2006-2012 (Source: EEA 2017)



8. Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas – SEBI 13

Indicator: The number and surface of roadless areas is a new, clear and measurable indicator for the evaluation of landscape fragmentation. Roadless areas are defined as those areas being at least 1 km away from the nearest road.

Περίοδος: 2013

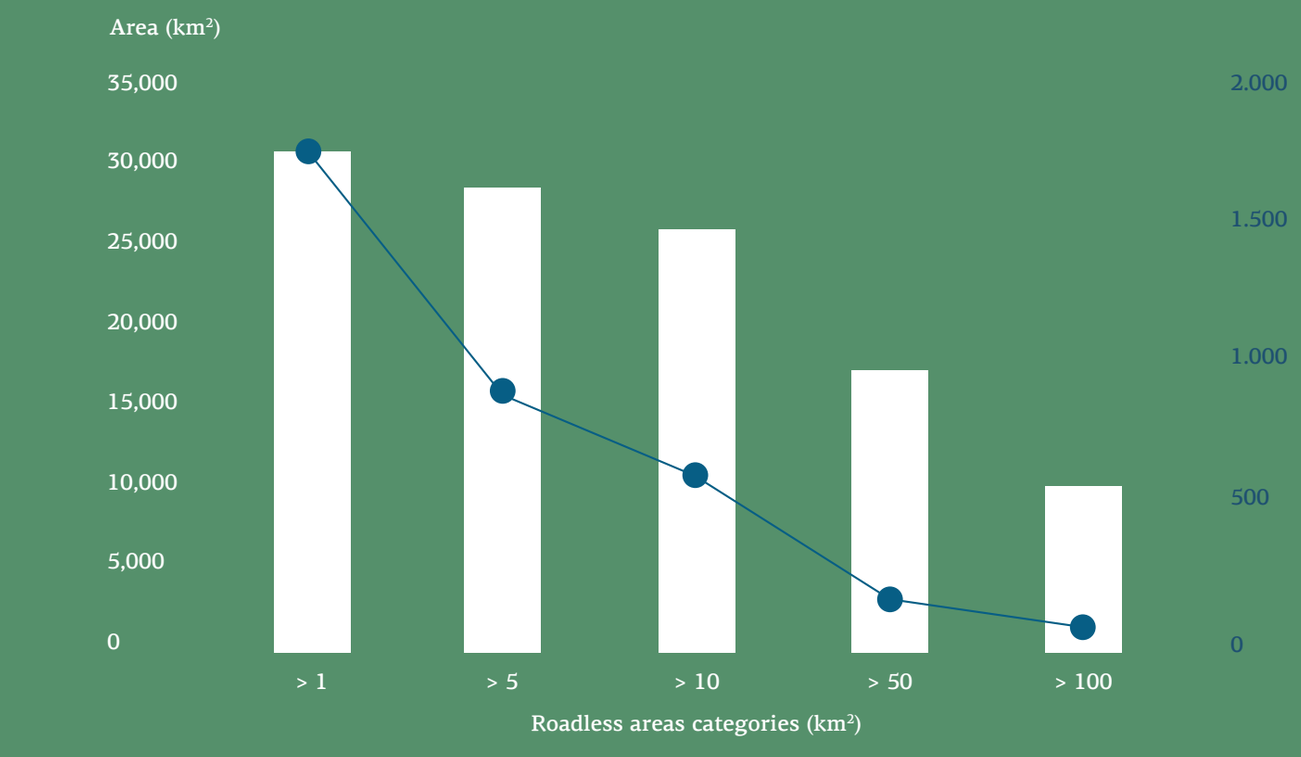
Source: Ibisch P.L. et al. (2016) A global map of roadless areas and their conservation status. Science 354: 1423-1427. http://www.roadless.online/data/

Evaluation: The road network in Greece is quite extensive, leading to severe problems of landscape fragmentation. Only 24% of the Greek terrestrial surface was found to be at a distance higher than 1 km from the closest road, which was much lower than the European and global average proportion recorded in 2013 (42% and 80% respectively). Moreover, most roadless areas in Greece (44%) cover only up to 1 km^2, few areas (142) are larger than 50 km^2 and even fewer (58) are larger than 100 km^2 (Graph 5.8.).

Policy output: The mapping and conservation of large roadless areas (> 50 km^2) should be a national priority, as they are important for the connectivity of natural ecosystems and for maintaining ecosystem services. An updated map of roadless areas on a national level is urgently needed, as a guideline for the adoption and implementation of national spatial policies.

Policy	Target
SDG	15
Aichi	3, 5, 11, 14, 15
EU	2
GR	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
SEBI	13

Graph 5.8.
Area (km^2) and number of roadless areas (areas at least 1 km away from the nearest road) in Greece in 2013 across their different size categories (Source: Ibisch et al. 2016)



9.Ecological footprint of Greece – SEBI 23

Indicator: Ecological Footprint measures the ecological assets that the Greek population requires to produce the natural resources it consumes, and to absorb its waste (including carbon emissions). Biocapacity represents the productivity of the national ecological assets (cropland, grazing land, forest land, fishing grounds and built-up land), which can also absorb much of the waste generated. Both concepts are expressed in global hectares, as a globally standardized unit, comparable with world average productivity.

Period: 1961-2013

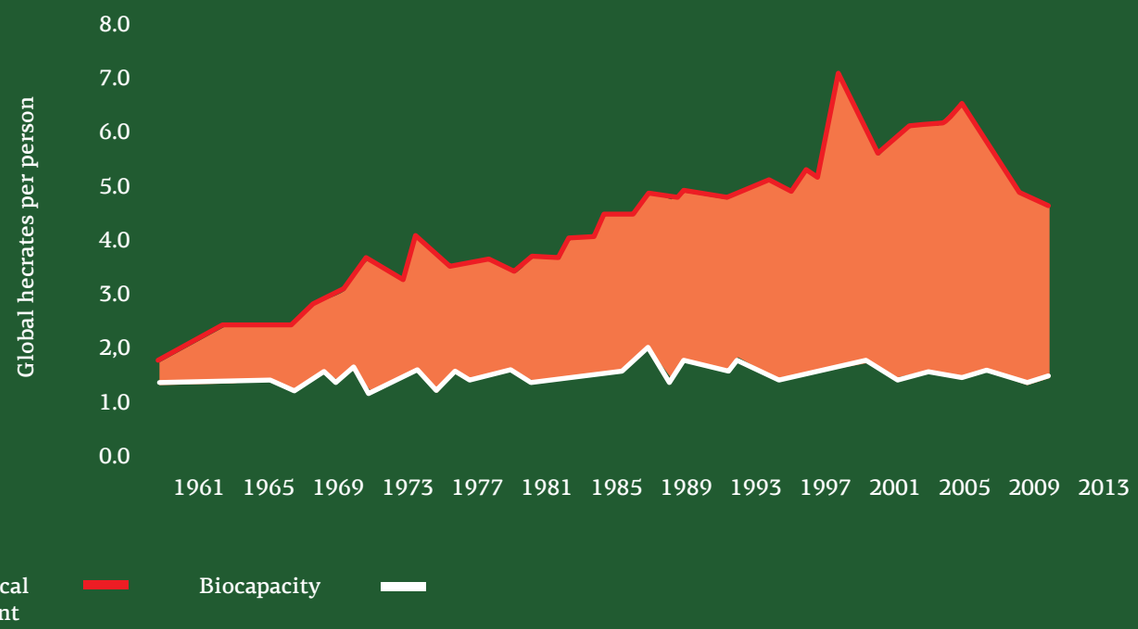
Source: Global Footprint Network (2017) National Footprint Accounts. Available at: http://data.footprintnetwork.org.

Evaluation: Consumption of environmental resources in Greece exceeds the national production to such an extent that an area equal to 2.47 times the surface of the earth would be needed in order to satisfy consumer needs. In 2013, the ecological debt of Greece was - 2.71 Gha per person, which was more than double the global average, with carbon use accounting for 91% of the total debt. The country has been showing a constant ecological debt in the last 52 years, with a long-term increasing trend (Graph 5.9.). Nevertheless, it was among the lowest in Europe (21st position) in 2013, since the situation has been recently improved (starting in 2007), mainly due to the reduction in fossil fuel use and general consumption, deriving from the economic crisis. A great reduction in the ecological footprint (35%) and a respective decreasing trend in the footprint of carbon, agriculture, livestock farming, forestry and fisheries, were recorded.

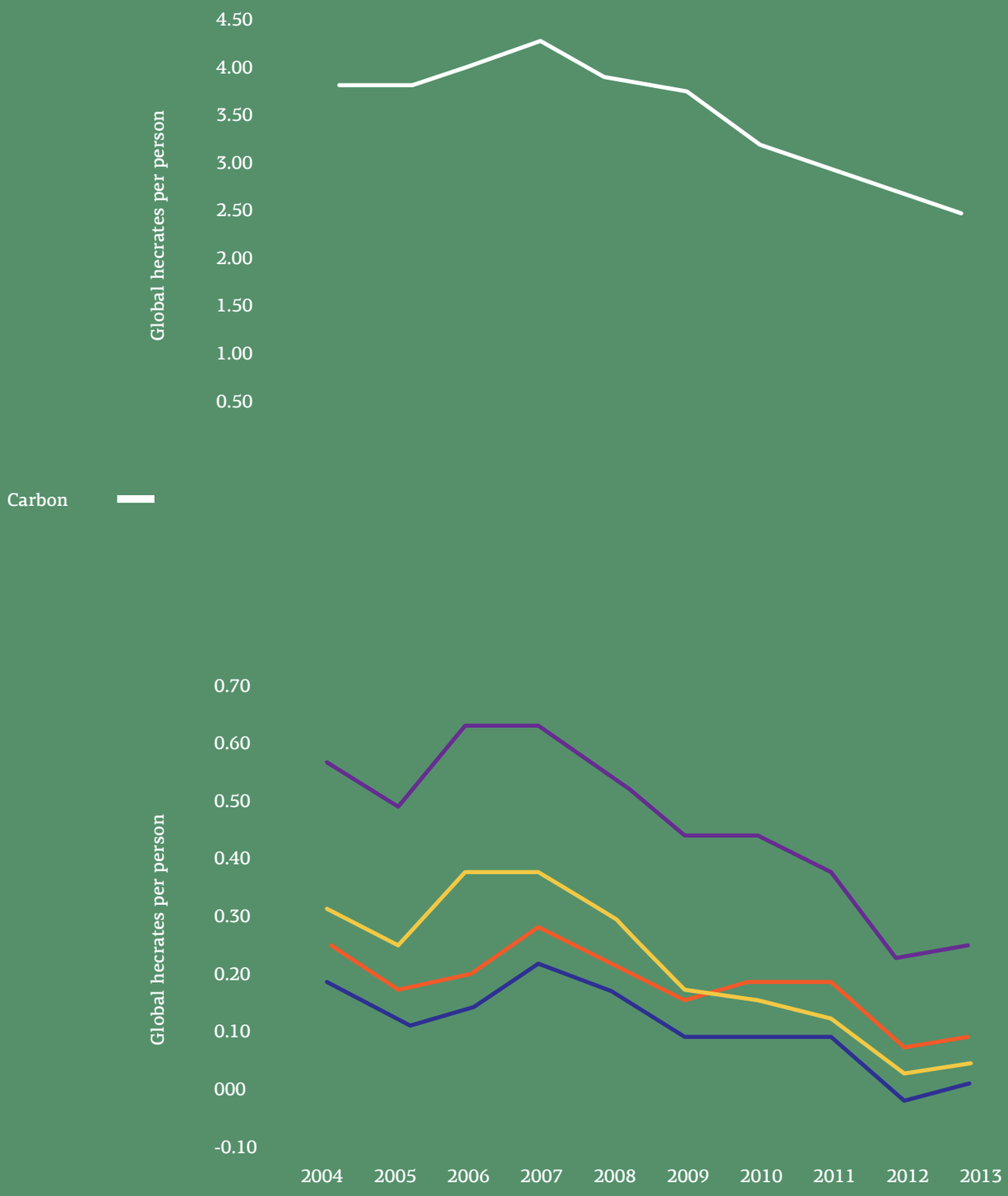
Policy Output: Political initiatives in Greece should aim at the reduction of the ecological footprint of carbon, as well as of the ecological debt, without degrading the quality of life.

Policy	Target
SDG	12
Aichi	4
EU	6
GR	5.3, 5.7, 7.4
SEBI	23

Graph 5.9a.
Ecological footprint and biocapacity in Greece from 1961 to 2013
(Source: Global Footprint Network 2017)



Graph 5.9b.
Carbon footprint and ecological deficit (ecological footprint – minus biocapacity)
of the different sectors for the period 2004-2013 in Greece (Source: Global Footprint Network 2017)



10. Nationally designated protected areas - SEBI 07

Indicator: The indicator presents the change over time in the total coverage of nationally designated protected areas (areas protected by national law, as a tool to conserve biodiversity) in Greece.

Period: 1938-2016

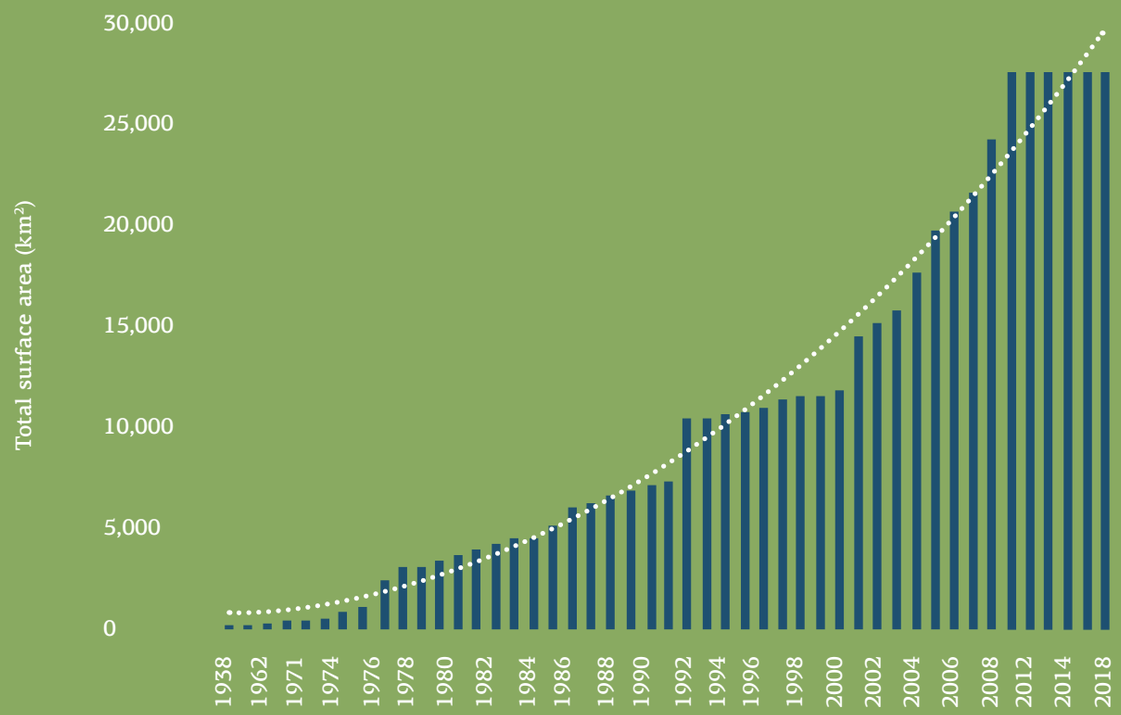
Source: National submission of March 2017 (Common Database on Designated Areas – CDDA), in the Central Data Repository (CDR), European Environment Agency (EEA).

Evaluation: The total surface area of the nationally protected areas in Greece has increased exponentially over time, from year 1938 to date. In 2016, the total surface area (terrestrial and marine) of the nationally designated protected areas amounted to 26158 km^2 (Graph 5.10.). The total area of these protected areas currently covers about 17.7% of the country's terrestrial territory, compared to 21% in Europe. The contribution of Greece to the European system of national protected areas corresponds to about 1.8% of the total surface area (terrestrial and marine) of the nationally designated protected areas at the European level (2016). The Law 3937/2011 for the conservation of biodiversity has organized more efficiently the national system of protected areas, including also the Natura 2000 network, in line with the Community framework.

Policy output: Political and administrative initiatives in Greece should aim to complete the designation of protected areas and to set land use regulations according to Law 3937/2011.

Policy	Target
SDG	14, 15
Aichi	5, 7, 11
EU	2, 6
GR	3.1-3.2
SEBI	07

Graph 5.10
Trends in the coverage of the nationally designated protected areas (km^2) in Greece, for the period 1938-2016 (refers to the total surface area, terrestrial and marine, excluding overlapping) (Source: EEA 2017)



11. Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives – SEBI 08

Indicator: The indicator shows the trends over time in spatial coverage of sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives (Natura 2000 network), in Greece.

Period: 1995-2016

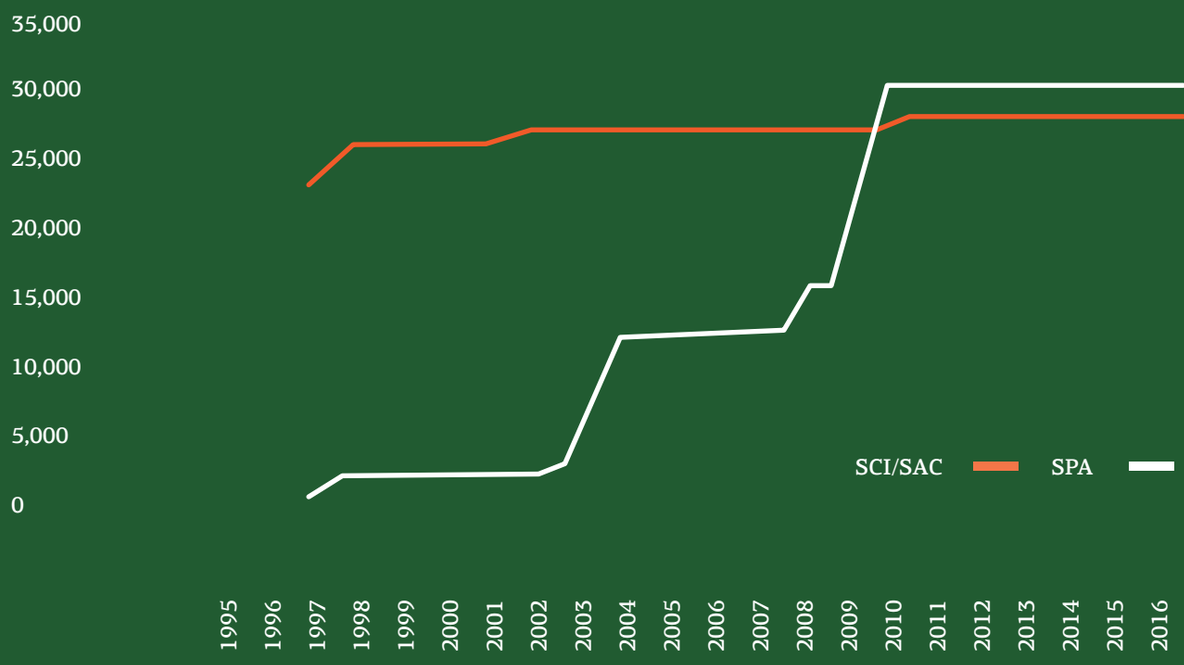
Source: National submission of July 2015 on the implementation of Art. 17 of the Habitats Directive, in the Central Data Repository (CDR), European Environment Agency (EEA).

Evaluation: The Natura 2000 network in Greece comprises 419 terrestrial and marine areas, with a total area of 42946 km^2. Specifically, the network includes 241 Sites of Community Importance (SCIs), 239 of which have been designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), under the Habitats Directive and 202 Special Protection Areas (SPAs) under the Birds Directive (Graph 5.11a.). The Natura 2000 network covers 27.1% of the country's surface area, compared to 18.1% in Europe (Graph 5.11b.). This fact renders Greece's contribution to the network significant and our country is placed 7th among the 28 member states, while the Natura 2000 network in Greece accounts for 3.7% of the total European Natura 2000 network.

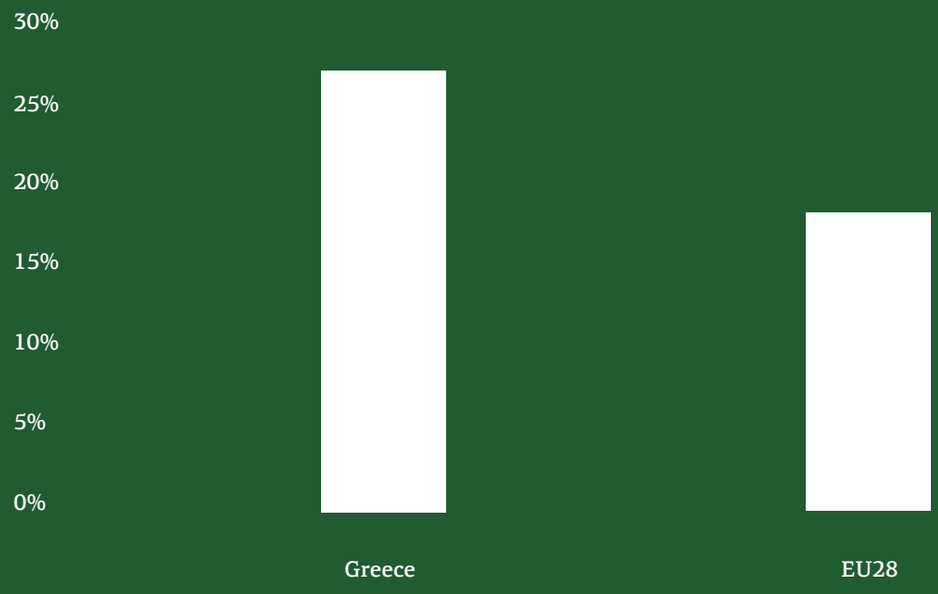
Policy output: Conservation objectives and measures should be adopted and implemented in order to improve the status of habitat types and species of European interest, distributed within the Natura 2000 network in Greece, to fulfill the obligations of the Habitats and Birds Directive.

Policy	Target
SDG	14, 15
Aichi	5, 6, 7, 11
EU	2, 6
GR	3.1-3.3
SEBI	08

Graph 5.11a.
Trends in spatial coverage of the Natura 2000 network in Greece (total surface area, terrestrial and marine, excluding overlapping, in km2), for the period 1995-2016 (Source: EEA 2012)



Graph 5.11b.
Percentage (%) of the Natura 2000 network's spatial coverage (terrestrial), in Greece and Europe (EU28) (Source: EC 2016)



12. Geodiversity conservation

Indicator: The indicator presents the total area (ha) of the country designated as UNESCO Global Geoparks, the main aim of which is to promote geodiversity conservation. Geoparks include a number of geosites, i.e. sites with high geological, geomorphological, ecological and cultural value.

Period: 2000-2016

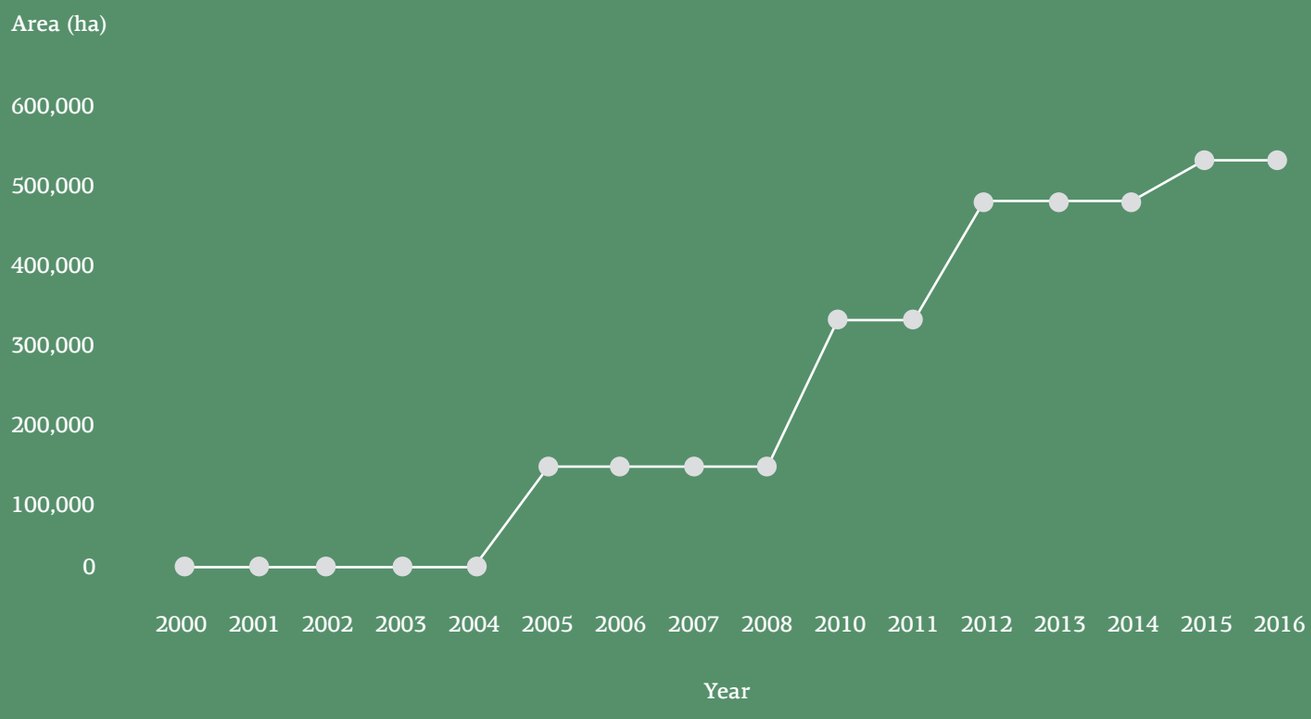
Source: Hellenic Geopark Forum (2017). http://www.hellenicgeoparks.gr/.

Evaluation: To date, five Greek geoparks have been designated as UNESCO Global Geoparks, covering an area of 529435 ha in total (Graph 5.12.). Overall, they contain 330 geosites, i.e. sites with particular geomorphological, geological, tectonic and palaeontological formations, geocultural heritage and remarkable natural beauty. A notable proportion of the Greek Geoparks (44.43%) includes areas that have also been designated as Natura 2000 sites, highlighting the composite geological, ecological and cultural value of these areas.

Policy output: The enactment of legislation for the formal protection of geosites in Greece is needed to ensure geodiversity conservation.

Policy	Target
SDG	15
Aichi	7
EU	3
GR	6.3
SEBI	-

Graph 5.12.
The total area of the UNESCO Global Geoparks in Greece has increased during 2000-2016



Overview

In conclusion, the state of nature and biodiversity in Greece generally appears to be sufficient compared to the rest of Europe, as the indicators used in this report have shown. The country has made notable progress in biodiversity and geodiversity conservation through the establishment of a network of protected areas. However, the Greek State should prioritize the implementation of joint actions and policies in the following sectors: (a) In the construction and development sector, natural and semi-natural land take should be diminished; (b) In transport, road network expansion should be minimized in order to halt landscape and natural ecosystem fragmentation; (c) For woodland and forests, special conservation actions should be applied aiming to maintain their area, to restrict pressures and threats within their boundaries and to establish woodland bird monitoring and conservation schemes. Further actions and policy measures should target at improving the conservation status of species and habitats of community interest, primarily through the restriction of pressures and threats on vulnerable biological groups, emphasizing marine ecosystems. Moreover, it is very important to bring into effect effective policies for minimizing the ecological debt and, in particular, fossil fuel use in the country. Finally, joint initiatives are needed in order to enact formal legal protection of geodiversity. Table 5.1 shows a synopsis of the general state of the natural environment in Greece.

Table 5.1.
Synopsis of the state of nature and biodiversity in Greece in terms of 12 indicators, national trends, and comparison with the state in the European Union (EU)

Type	N	Indicator	Description	Period	Trend	EU
State	1	Abundance and distribution of selected species – SEBI 01	Population trend of common birds	2007-2016	↓	😐
			Population trend of farmland birds		↓	🙂
			Population trend of forest birds		↓	☹
State	2	Species of European interest – SEBI 03	Species of Directive 92/43/EEC with Favourable status	2001-2006 & 2007-2014	↑ ●	🙂
			Species of Directive 92/43/EEC with Unfavourable - Inadequate status		↓ ●	😐
			Species of Directive 92/43/EEC with Unfavourable - Bad status		↓ ●	🙂
			Knowledge improvement: species with Unknown status		↑	🙂
			Short-term population trend of birds of Directive 2009/147/EC	2001-2004	→ ●	?
State	3	Habitats of European interest – SEBI 05	Habitats of Directive 92/43/EEC with Favourable status	2001-2006 & 2007-2014	↑ ●	🙂
			Habitats of Directive 92/43/EEC with Unfavourable - Inadequate status		→ ●	🙂
			Habitats of Directive 92/43/EEC with Unfavourable - Bad status		↓ ●	🙂
			Knowledge improvement: Habitats with Unknown status		→	🙂
State	4	Ecosystem cover – SEBI 04	Annual rate of land use change	2000-2006 & 2006-2012	↓	?

Type	N	Indicator	Description	Period	Trend	EU
Pressures	5	Pressures and threats on species of European interest – SEBI 03	-	2007-2014	X	?
Pressures	6	Pressures and threats on habitats of European interest – SEBI 05	-	2007-2014	X	?
Pressures	7	Natural and semi-natural land take – SEBI 04	Expansion rate of artificial surfaces	2006-2012 & 2015	↑	☹
Pressures	8	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural ecosystems and areas – SEBI 13	Percentage of roadless areas	2013	X	☹
Pressures	9	Ecological footprint of Greece – SEBI 23	Trend of ecological debt	1961-2013	↑	☺
				2007-2013	↓	☺
Δράσεις	10	Nationally designated protected areas – SEBI 07	Terrestrial areas (%) designated as national protected areas	1938-2016	↑	
Δράσεις	11	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives – SEBI 08	Average cover of terrestrial area	1995-2016	↑	☺
Δράσεις	12	Geodiversity conservation	Number and area of UNESCO Global Geoparks	2000-2016	↑	☺

Trends: ↓ Decreasing ↑ Increasing → Stable X Unknown state or trend ● questionable trend

State in Greece in relation to the European Union: ☺ Good ☹ Bad 😐 Similar ? Comparison not possible