

A. REPORTING PARTY

Contracting Party	GREECE
NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
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Date of submission	7/4 /2008

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

This report was elaborated by the Nature Management Section of the Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works. Drafting of this report was based in information made available by the relevant authorities and reflects the experience and the professional judgment of the people who participated in the process.

However, it has not been possible for various stakeholders and relevant authorities to comment upon this draft.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Greece is the southern extension of the Balkans peninsula, and its total surface, including the islands, is 132.000Km², situated from 34° 45' N to 41° 45' N latitude, and from 19° 30' E to 29° 45' E longitude. The differences in landscape, the several islands and islets and the mountainous nature counter in conditions of isolation and endemism.

The flora of Greece, in proportion to its area is one of the richest in Europe, consisting of approximately 6.000 phanerogamous plants of which significant proportion of species and subspecies are endemic (15%). It should also be noted that out of the 6.000 plants taxa, 263 taxa are considered as rare and threatened according to the Red Data Book of rare and endemic plant species (Phitos et al., 1995), while according to the data base "Chloris" of the University of Athens, the rare and endangered species reaches the number of 894 (Delipetrou and Georgiou, unpublished data).

The vegetation of Greece is developed in five vegetation zones each with a distinct ecology, physiognomy, flora and history. The five vegetation zones are

- Coastal, hill and sub-mountain zone with Mediterranean vegetation (*Quercetalia ilicis*)
- Sub - Mediterranean – Para – Mediterranean vegetation zone. Hill, sub – mountain, mountain (*Quercetalia pubescentis-petraeae (dalechampii)*)
- Zone of beech, beech-fit and mountain para – Mediterranean conifer forests (*Fagetalia*). Mountain –sub Alpine
- Zone of boreal conifers (*Vacinio – Picetalia*) Mountain, sub – Alpine
- Highland zone above the treeline, mountain Mediterranean, sub-Alpine and Alpine (*Astragalo – Acantolimonetalia, Daphno – Festucetalia*)

As long as the fauna of Greece is concerned, the geographical position of Greece which is located between Europe, Asia and Africa, and the climate and the variety of biotopes contribute to the special character and the large number of its animal species. Although invertebrates are the most poorly studied group of animals, there may also be vertebrates that have not yet been recorded. The total number of vertebrates encountered in Greece is around 670 species and subspecies, whereas invertebrates are estimated to reach 20.000 to 30.000 although an invertebrate check-list for Greece has not yet been produced. (Dafis et al., 1996).

Greece has ratified several conventions and agreements for biodiversity protection (Convention on Biological Diversity, Bonn, Bern, CITES, Ramsar, Barcelona).

Great challenges for the forthcoming years are a) the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directives, including the operation of the Natura 2000 network that currently covers around 19% of terrestrial territory and b) the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive (National Law 3199/2003), aiming, among others, at a good ecological water quality for surface waters.

Overall, efforts will be required in order to achieve the target to halt biodiversity loss in Greece.

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation		X	
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species		X	
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions			X
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation		X	
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology			X
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		X	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism			X
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		

u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity		X	

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)

3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	2	2	2	2	N/A	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	2	1	1	1	N/A	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	N/A	2	N/A	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	N/A	1	1
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	N/A	3	N/A	3	3	1	1	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	N/A	1	2	2	1	2	2	N/A
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	N/A	1	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	3	N/A	N/A	3	3	1	1	2	N/A	
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	N/A	2	N/A	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	
t) Lack of	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	

appropriate policies and laws																		
u) Poverty	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
v) Population pressure	N/A	2	N/A	2	1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	1	2	N/A	2	1	1	N/A	2	1	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	N/A	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Greece contributes to the formation of the Natura 2000 network, which includes conservation areas designated under the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). The selection of sites is based on list of species and habitats types, which considered being important at the European Level. The target of creation of Natura 2000 Network is not quantitatively estimated, however Greek Natura 2000 sites are estimated to cover more than 19% of national territory.</p> <p>In the National Strategy for the Sustainable Development (2002) an overall target was set in relation to biodiversity, and this was to reverse the current trends of biodiversity loss and to protect and restore effectively the natural habitats. Moreover, in the Strategy for Wetland Resources (1999) targets related to wetlands are also set.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
Coverage of marine territory of protected areas is expected to increase as there are still some gaps in designation of the Natura 2000 sites.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
The indicator of sufficiency of the Natura 2000 proposed sites for the species and habitats of the Habitats Directive has been designed by the European Environmental Agency.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Greece is a European Community Country and has endorsed the Directives 79/409 and 92/43 for the creation of the Natura 2000 network. The target of these Directives is to achieve a favorable conservation status for habitats and species of community importance.			
According to the Law 1650/1986 "for the protection of the environment", areas of particular importance to biodiversity could be designated as protected areas. The designation categories are 1) Strict Nature Reserves, 2) Nature Reserves, 3) National Parks, 4) Protected Natural Formations – Protected Landscapes, 5) Ecodevelopment Areas. In general, in Strict Nature Reserves all activities are prohibited, except research and works for nature conservation. In Nature Reserves only research and some traditional activities are allowed. In the remaining categories of protected areas activities are regulated according to national legislation, including the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure.			
The designation of protected areas is an on going procedure and new designations took place in recent years aiming to the protection of areas of particular importance to biodiversity.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			

d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Environmental Impact Assessment procedure has been introduced at a strategic level (projects and programmes) through the enforcement of the European Community Directive 2001/42/EC.</p> <p>The protection of areas of particular importance to biodiversity has been incorporated into various sectoral policies. For example, according to the Joint Ministerial Decision 50910/2727/2003 "measures and conditions for the sewage management. National and Regional Planning" article 4, a) ... "the sewage management is implemented so as not to produce risks for the water, the air, the soil, the fauna and flora and generally for the sustainable development".</p> <p>Moreover, in the same Joint Ministerial Decision it is mentioned (article 4, c) that ... " the sewage management is implemented so as not to alter the landscape, and the sites that present a special ecological, cultural or esthetical interest (such as archeological sites, landscapes of upstanding natural beauty, fragile ecosystems etc.)</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Greece has completed to a great extent the designation of Natura 2000 sites. 17% of total Natura 2000 area are designated as protected areas whereas another 15% of the area has legislative text at the stage of final signatures, while another 25% of Natura 2000 area have Specific Environmental Studies under preparation or evaluation (first stage of designation of protected areas).</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>For the adequate establishment of Sites of Community Importance under Directive 92/43, European Topic Center for Biodiversity conducted assessment at European Biogeographic level. For the establishment of Special Protected Areas under the Directive 79/409, the lists of Important Birds Areas prepared by Birdlife International were used.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Major challenge is the adequate management of the designated areas.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The main target of the Joint Ministerial Decision that transposes the Habitats Directive into the Greek legal order (No 33318/3028/1998) is, among others, to maintain or restore to a favourable conservation status species of wild fauna and flora.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
For example, through agri-environment measures and cross compliance the conservation of species is attained in parallel to agricultural activities according to EC legislation 1782/2003 (Official Government Journal No 1395/B/10-10-2005 and No 1921/B/24-12-2004)			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Species are protected according to the provisions of existing legislative texts for interalia related to hunting and fishing regulations. In addition to that, protection of specific species is taking place also with the designation of protected areas (e.g National Marine Park of Alonissos for Monachus monachus, National marine Park of Zakynthos for Caretta caretta etc). Further on, actions for the management of species are undertaken in the framework of various projects. Major projects have been funded by the European Commission Financial Instrument Life-Nature. National funds (ETERPS Fund from the Ministry of the Environment) have also been allocated. Major beneficiaries of these projects are Research institutes, Development Companies and NGOs. Nature Management Section is giving its opinion for the selection of Life-Nature projects and			

supervises the projects funded by ETERPS Fund. A number of Life-Nature projects were also co-funded by YPEHODE.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The populations and distributions estimations of NGOs and the scientific community are used as indicators in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Major challenge is the increase of knowledge and the formulation of Management Plans for protected areas.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI.

Target 2.2		Status of threatened species improved	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		X	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
There is a more generalized approach to the target as described in Box V (Target 2.1).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			

See Box V (Target 2.1)
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. See Box V (Target 2.1)
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. See Box V (Target 2.1)
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. See Box V (Target 2.1)
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>According to the Second Country Report concerning the state on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, the major targets for the coming decade about the Plant Genetic Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of a strong and functional national committee on Plant Genetic Resources • The encouragement of the activated role of the Gene Bank of the National Agricultural Research Foundation (N.AG.RE.F.) as a coordination body on national level and extension of its activities on regional level. • The founding of national research projects on Plant Genetic Resources. • The updating and enforcement of the legal framework taking into account the on going conditions on national and international level. • The collaboration of Plant Genetic Resources bodies of regional and international status in order to develop agreements on the share benefit of the Plant Genetic Resources transfer and utilization (Ministry of Rural Development and Food, February 2006). 			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		(See the answer above)
b) Inland water			

c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Greece implements the Council Regulation (EC) N° 870/2004 which foresees the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture. This regulation promotes the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in agriculture and the exchange of information and close coordination in the Member States. It applies to plant, microbial and animal genetic resources in agriculture, within the territory of the Community It also facilitates co-ordination in the field of international undertakings on genetic resources.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
Greece has ratified the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, in 1992 (CITES convention). CITES works by subjecting international trade in specimens of selected species to certain controls. All import, export, re-export and introduction from the sea of species covered by the Convention has to be authorized through a licensing system. Each Party to the Convention must designate one or more Management Authorities in charge of administering that licensing system, which in case of Greece is the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Greece as a member of EU, implement the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1497/2003 of 18 August 2003 amending Council Regulation (EC) 338/97 "on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein".			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Greek National Action Plan (NAP) for combating desertification includes the planning and the implementation of general guidelines for the land use, which are considered as the most effective measure to prevent and mitigate desertification. Moreover, in NAP, general measures are described for the restoration of desertified areas which are separated into two categories the reversible and the non-reversible.</p> <p>What's more, the decrease of loss and degradation of natural habitats is served from the creation of protected sites.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The measures taken to protect farmland against desertification are technical (such as the development of irrigation nets, soils desalinization, improvement of underground water quality and erosion control works), institutional (the application of set aside systems in regions threatened by erosion, regulatory provisions limiting the over-pumping of underground water and drilling and the protection of surface water) and advisory (Ministry of Rural Development and Food).
b) Inland water	X		Plans and measures for inland water together with underground water have been included in the specific programmes of work for agriculture described above. Furthermore, in NAP – Desertification there are measures concerning the water resources sector
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	X		<p>General targets concerning the forest land protection are according to NAP:</p> <p>The rapid possible recovery of plant vegetation of the disturbed ecosystems</p> <p>Imitation of soil erosion and rehabilitation of plant productivity</p> <p>Re establishment of the normal hydrologic conditions</p> <p>Overall protection development and maintenance of land productivity.</p>

f) Mountain		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X
Please provide details below.		
<p>The National Action Plan for Combating Desertification promoting sustainable management of forest, agriculture and pasture lands, targets indirectly in preserving and promoting biodiversity</p> <p>In the Operational Programme "Environment" the recreation of a former Lake Karla is being financed with 116.000.000 €. It should be mentioned that the before mentioned action has not only an environmental dimension, but contributes to hydraulics and agricultural engineering along with measures that prevent floods.</p>		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
The implementation of the NAP – Desertification along with the National Strategy for wetland resources have not reached yet a satisfactory status.		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
Lack of sufficient financial, human and technical resources are responsible for the inadequate implementation of NAP – Desertification and its sectoral programs and targets (agriculture, forests, etc) along with the administration weakness to coordinate and cooperate between different levels of administration (vertical coordination) and the lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders.		
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.		

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>Measures are taken for the control of potential alien species in the entrances of Greece according the National Legislation.</p> <p>As regards marine invasive alien species, a lot of work has been performed by the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR). HCMR has published an update of marine alien species in Hellenic waters. Further on, a network of marine researchers working on marine invasive species has been set up under the name ELNAIS (http://elnais.ath.hcmr.gr/) including nine research Institutes / Universities and more than 34 Greek scientists currently carrying out relevant research</p> <p>As regards terrestrial invasive alien species, research has been carried out by individual researchers. 21 of them are in the expertise registry of the project "Delivering Alien Invasive Species for Europe (DAISIE)" (http://daisie.ckff.si/).</p>	

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Presidential Decree 365/2002 which transposes the EC Council Directive 2000/29/EC, on protective measures against the introduction into the Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, contains binding measures against the introduction of alien plant pests into Greece and against their spread within the whole national territory. The Directorate for the Protection of Plant Production of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food is the competent authority to implement it. Moreover, the European Strategy on Alien Invasive Species of the Council of Europe (2003) provides guidance to help parties (including Greece) promote the development and implementation of coordinated measures and cooperative efforts throughout Europe to prevent or minimise adverse impacts of IAS on Europe's biodiversity</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	X		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>In the agricultural sector, codes of good farm practices contribute to the reduction of pollution and its impacts on biodiversity, along with the implementation of the Nitrate Directive which concern the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. In addition, there is a National Programme for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions according the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol (Ministerial Council Act 5/27.2.2003 Official Journal 58/A/2003).</p> <p>Moreover, there is a complex EU and national legislation for the protection of marine and freshwater environment from pollution with direct impact on biodiversity. Endorsed transposition of EC Directive 2000/60, Greece has endorsed the target of achieving a good ecological status for surface and ground water bodies.</p> <p>Reduction of pollution and its impacts on biodiversity is being addressed as well, through the protocols of the Barcelona Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean sea.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		See the previous answer
b) Inland water	X		See the previous answer
c) Marine and coastal	X		See the previous answer
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
As regard greenhouse gas emissions, the National Program for the reduction of such emissions provides detailed program for every sector and competent Ministry.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI.

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	X		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Certain projects are implemented at local level funded by the European initiative for rural development (Leader+). These projects help protect local knowledge and support local development adapted to specific environmental conditions. Leader has a strong focus on partnership and networks of exchange of experience			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIX.

Target 9.2		Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		X	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Greece has ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety on the Convention on Biological Diversity (National Law No 3222/2004 and Official Journal of the Government A 115/28-6-2004 about putting into force the Cartagena Protocol). Moreover, Greece has ratified the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture in 2003 (National Law 3165/2003, Official Journal 177/A/2003).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		According to National Law No 1564/1985 for the "Organisation of the production and trade of propagating material of plant species" and in Article 14 about the "Conservation and protection of genetic resources" all indigenous genetic resources, their wild relatives and the biotopes where these species are naturally reproduced constitute invaluable elements of the environment and therefore are protected by the state through the responsible services of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXI.

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X		
Please provide details below.			
According to the national and international legislation that is in force.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Although not defined as a target, Hellenic Aid provides financial resources to developing countries to implement several articles of the CBD. However, it is difficult to cite exact numbers.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Although not defined as target, there are several initiatives and projects related to technology transfer. These are funded from national (e.g. Hellenic Aid) or European funds (e.g. Life 3d countries)

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Lot of scientific work has been made by universities departments of biology or environmental studies, academic and research institutes and museums of natural history. Significant steps have been made to certain regions of Greece, where a complete flora database has been established (such as mount Olympos wild flora, flora of Crete etc.)	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
To some extent, the above target is part of certain programs that aim in conservation and protection of nature. Such programs and projects are the establishment of Natura 2000 network, Archi-med, etc.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There are a number of check-lists and databases for Greek flora, which cover to a great extent the flora of Greece (for example Chloris database etc).	
The University of Patras in Greece participates in a European project called Information Resource for Euro-Mediterranean Plant Diversity (Euro+Med). The project is building an on-line database and information system for the vascular plants of Europe and the Mediterranean region, against an up-to-date and critically evaluated consensus taxonomic core of the species concerned. By September 2004, a large database had been prepared of the plant names to be considered	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
As the above target is not in a form of a national target, there has not been established a system of monitoring.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Scientific research of this kind demands the allocation of corresponding funds.	

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
<p>Concerning the national level, the Red Data Book of Greece, compiled by relevant scientists (Phitos D., Strid, A., Snogerup, S., & Greuter, W) and edited by WWF in 1995 ((1996) <i>The Red Data Book of rare and threatened plants in Greece</i>, WWf Hellas, Athens). Review and updating of the Red Data Book is being currently financed by the 3rd Community Support Framework. The project has been undertaken by the Hellenic Botanical Society</p> <p>As long as regional level is concern, significant work has been made especially in islands (where the physical isolation is an advance for phyto-sociological studies) and in certain habitat sites where physical boundaries are present (for example mountains, lakes etc).</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A red data book on the plant species was published in 1995, a project of review and updating of which is undertaken by the Hellenic Botanical Society.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
<p>Although Greece has a total terrestrial area of 132.000 km², it has a high number of plant species present, due to significant differences between habitat types and ecosystems. It is estimated that the total number of plant species is about 6000, with high density (Damanakis kai Tsourlis, 1997) along with a high endemism indicator. The preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plants needs considerable financial and personnel resources.</p>	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
<p>To some extent, the conservation plans that Management Bodies of protected areas are going to integrate (according to National Legislation No 2742/99) should include the integration of <i>in situ</i> conservation, the maintenance of threatened plants within ecosystems, the application of ecosystem approach, the balancing of sustainable use with conservation, and the monitoring conservation and sustainable use activities. The above conservation plans are in different status of development for the 27 Management Bodies that exist in the national territory.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Time - demanding administration activities and lack of sufficient financial support	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There is not a specific target, but according to IUCN Protected Area Categories, a percentage of 2.6% of the terrestrial area of Greece is legally considered in Categories I-VI (Strict nature reserve, wilderness area, national park, natural monument, habitat/species management area, protected landscape/ seascape, managed resources protected area). According to National Legislation the percentage of designated areas of various categories is more than 12% of land territory, while the Natura 2000 Ecological Network covers 19.1% of the Greek land surface and 5.5% of the territorial waters.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
In the National Strategy for the Sustainable Development (2002) an overall target was set in relation to biodiversity, and this was to reverse the current trends of biodiversity loss and to protect and restore effectively the natural habitats. Moreover, in the Strategy for Wetland Resources (1999) targets related to wetlands are also set.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
An important progress has been made concerning the identification of the most important areas for plant diversity according to criteria including endemism, species richness, uniqueness of habitats, and taking into account the provision of ecosystem services, in a country, where the percentage of endemic plants is above 16% with a high range of habitats types. The progress is part of the project of establishment of Natura 2000 European Ecological Network, but the above mentioned target is not in a form of national target.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Although the "hot spots" for plant diversity have not been identified as hot spots, important areas for plant diversity are included in different categories of protected areas such as areas under national legislation provisions etc. Further on, care for plant diversity is taken through the Environmental Impact Assessments of plans and projects.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
The absence of the above target as a national target, with monitoring of measurable indicators along with the lack of sufficient financial support	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There is not a specific target but legislation for balancing the production activities with biodiversity is in use. This legislation concerns <i>inter alia</i> the Codes of good agricultural practices	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Biological cultivation and integrated cultivation	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Progress can be examined in the way of trends that are taking place in the organic farming (agriculture and livestock). In the last two years it was noticed an increase of 25% of the agricultural areas that cultivated with organic farming systems as well as the farmers that participate in the organic livestock.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Not in a form of a national target, but important legislative measures have been made according to international conventions that Greece has signed and according to national legislation about the protection of threatened species. Further on, a great percentage of territory is covered by protected areas.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Designation of protected areas in areas with high endemic indicator and presence of rare and / or endangered plant species. Environmental Impact Assessments procedure.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
From the 433 plant species that are include in Annex II of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EE), 39 are present in Greece (9%), 164 are priority plant species from which 26 are present in Greece (16%). The World Conservation Monitoring Center and IUCN gives the data of the number of globally threatened species that exist in Greece in different threatened categories which corresponds to a percentage of 11.4% of the total flora size in Greece. Most of them are in some kind of protection according to national legislation.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Luck of sufficient financial support along with slow administration procedures.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Regarding the ex-situ conservation of plant genetic resources, the Ministry of Rural Development and Food aims at the developing of the New Gene Bank facilities responsible for the collection, characterization, documentation and long term conservation of 5.000 samples of wild or relatives of the cultivated species throughout Greece. Besides this target, the Greek Gene Bank has under its responsibilities the management and the protection of 8.000 species that conserve in its premises and other Institutions of National Foundation of Agricultural Research.</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Plants have been conserved in botanical gardens and collections especially narrow-endemics and endangered plant species. Botanical gardens exist in several cities in Greece and in Natural History Museums.</p> <p>In the Gene Bank of Biology Department of University of Athens, are included 106 taxa of rare, endemic and / or endangered plant species.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>The Gene Bank of horticulture in Thermi Thessaloniki by the National Agricultural Research Foundation has a complete collection of horticulture.</p> <p>In the framework of the Rural Development Plan – Guarantee Section 2000-2006, Article 40 (3) of Council Regulation 1257/1999 there is a measure entitled "On farm conservation of the land races". The purpose of this measure is to subsidize farmers who will decide to cultivate (maintain or reproduce) local, traditional varieties (annual, perennial, arboriculture) that trend to extinct. The specific varieties that can be subsidized through the above mentioned measure should be cultivated in the regions of their origination.</p> <p>(See also Target 8 - Box XXXI).</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
The above target is included in the Target 4.3 of the 2010 Targets which concern that "No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade". As mentioned in Box X, Greece has ratified the CITES convention about international trade of wild flora and fauna.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
This target is consistent with the main aim of the CITES Strategic Plan (to 2005): 'No species of wild flora subject to unsustainable exploitation because of international trade'. Greece is a party to CITES and implements its provisions	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
There is not such a specific target, however, plant production is controlled through Codes of Good Agricultural Practices.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Through the Leader initiative in Greece is supported the local and indigenous knowledge. Moreover, target is incorporated in Integrated Programs for Rural Development (Third Community Support Framework)	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
There are 40 Local Activities Plans that implement the Leader+ Initiative during the third Programming Period.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Projects from "Dimitra" education and training center for farmers (Ministry of Rural Development and Food). There are also Educational Training Centre (KEK) with programs in environmental education, and Universities' graduate and post graduate programs in biology and plant diversity thematic areas	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Several CEPA activities are carried out in protected areas and generally, by NGOs, local and prefectural authorities, institutes etc	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
A university department and an NGO are partner institutes to plantaeuropa (www.plantaeuropa.org). Planta Europa forms a regional network for plant conservation by bringing together governmental and non-governmental organisations to facilitate the development of the European Strategy for Plant Conservation and to support the coordination of activities to implement its targets	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Ecosystem Approach

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

Several projects have been implemented in the framework of the Bilateral Program of Development Assistance and Cooperation in the field of Environmental and Sustainable Development of Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works.

Regional cooperation has been promoted in the establishment of the first trans-boundary park in the area of Mikri and Megali Prespa (Greece, Albania, and FYROM).

Cooperation activities are being implemented in the context of the INTERREG Programme as well.

7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)

a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.


The programs that are being implemented mainly refer to several scientific programs and post graduate study programs in Research Institutes and University Departments. Further on, the bilateral program of Development Assistance and Cooperation facilitates the above targets.

Activities are being implemented in the context of INTERREG Program and Hellenic Aid

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
<p>The progresses in establishment of Management Bodies for Protected Areas, as well as in the issuing legislative regulations have been significant. The above measures have effects in several different areas for the implementation of the ecosystem approach such as the involvement of several stakeholders in the management of the area and the decentralization of duties to the lowest appropriate level (first and second grade of local authority organizations (OTA), Management Bodies, etc).</p> <p>Moreover, the application of water management at a catchments level as provided by law 3199/2003, transposing the EU Water Framework Directive is according to the ecosystem approach.</p>	

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9.  Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	x
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>With regard to the b) and on the basis of Hellenic Aid (Development Assistance OECD) the Hellenic Ministry of Foreign Affairs funds several projects of bilateral cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (e.g. with Albania, FYROM, Turkey). Moreover, in the context of the INTERREG Programme, interregional cooperation in the field of biodiversity is being carried out with eligible neighboring countries.</p> <p>With regard to the c) there are several multilateral activities such as the continuous effort to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of the transboundary Prespa lakes park shared between Greece, Albania and FYROM, international projects under the INTERREG funding initiative etc. Moreover, there is a continuous cooperation with the other Member states of the European Union, in the context of the implementation of the related Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p>Cooperation is also established under conventions and agencies working on the biodiversity related issues at regional level such as the Council of Europe (Bern Convention, the Pan – European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy), the Barcelona Convention and the Mediterranean Action Plan, Cites and Bonn Conventions, UNEP programs in particular the Regional Seas Conventions etc</p>	

Finally, with regard to the regional component (d) Greece hosts and funds the operation of the Secretariat of the MedWet Initiative under the aegis of the Ramsar Convention. Also, by invitation of the Greek Government, the UNEP/ Mediterranean Action Plan Office has been hosted in Athens, Greece since 1977

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

In the context of the structure and functions of the European Union, Greece cooperates with Member States and the European Commission on several aspects related to the implementation of the CBD.

Greece also participates in the network of the Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS), which is an instrument for the regional implementation of the CBD.

Moreover, there is active participation in the Ramsar Convention and especially in the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet), a Ramsar regional cooperation initiative.

Greece is part to the Barcelona Convention and the Protocols drawn up in line with the Convention which aim to reduce pollution in the Mediterranean Sea and protect and improve the marine environment.

Regional cooperation has been promoted in the establishment of the first trans-boundary park in the area of Mikri and Megali Prespa (Greece, Albania – accession in CBD, and FYROM – non Party of the CBD Convention).

Regional cooperation and agreements are in place for rivers Evros and Nestos with Bulgaria (which have ratified the CBD Convention)

Two Memoranda of Understanding with Albania and Bulgaria are in place

A Memorandum of Understanding for environmental cooperation between Greece and FYROM is in place

The Greek Biotope/ Wetland Center promotes cooperation between Bulgarian and Greek bodies for the sustainable management of the transboundary area of Eastern Rhodope mountain range.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

According to the National Strategy on Sustainable Development (2002), policy targets and actions resulting from various MEAs have been put forward in a coherent way.

Steps are being taken in specific areas. In particular and according to decision VI/20:

- a) Cooperation with the United Nations Convention of Climate Change and the Convention to Combat Desertification has produced the National Action Plan for Climate Change and the National Action Plan for Combating Desertification.
- b) Cooperation with the Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar): following a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ramsar Bureau, the Greek Government hosted and financially supported the MedWet Coordination Unit based in Athens
- c) Cooperation with the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
- d) Cooperation with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

As long as the cooperation with the following organizations are concerned, steps are under consideration

- e) Cooperation with the World Trade Organization
- f) Cooperation with the International Plant Protection Convention
- g) Cooperation with the World Intellectual Property Organization

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development aims at a balanced approach of all parameters which define social prosperity in harmony with natural environment:

- The economic parameter is focused on the support of entrepreneurship and


competitiveness and the rational use of natural and man made resources

- The social parameter is focused on poverty alleviation and the support of social cohesion and solidarity
- The environmental parameter is focused on the natural resources of Greece and on the confrontation of pressures from human activities.

What's more, Greece, being a Member State of EU, has into force the main pieces of legislation for biodiversity which is the Bird Directive (1979) and the Habitat Directive (1992), while the 2002 Sixth Environmental Action Plan Programme aims, *inter alia*, at "protecting, conserving, restoring and developing the functioning of natural ecosystems, natural habitats, wild fauna and flora, with the aim of halting the loss of biodiversity including diversity of genetic resources both in the European Union and at the global scale", and in particular sets the objective of "halting biodiversity decline with the aim to reach this objectives by 2010".

Plans and programmes are also included in the National Action Plan for Combating Desertification which aims in promoting sustainability of the ecosystems.

Lastly, through the 3rd Community Support Framework the objectives of article 6 are met to some extent as well as through projects financed by national funding mechanisms.

13.  Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

The main targets according to the National Strategy for Sustainable Development are the following:

- Confrontation of climate change
- Reduction of air pollutants
- Reduction and rational management of solid waste
- Rational water resources management
- Confrontation of desertification
- Protection of biodiversity and ecosystems

The National Strategy for Sustainable Development does not include measurable targets in order to achieve the main targets described above, but measurable targets are in a state of development.

National Biodiversity Strategy for Greece, is in a stage of development.

Moreover, in the Strategy for Wetland Resources (1999) targets related to wetlands are also set.

Moreover, with regard to the Natura 2000 network, that includes areas under the Habitats and the Birds Directives (Directives 92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC), there are specific targets related to their conservation.

Finally, a target with regard to good ecological water quality of Greek waters has been set to for 2015 in the legislation transposing the European Water framework directive. It is envisaged that several wetland ecosystems will be positively affected

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	X
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

The main targets, as described in the question 13 above, are further analyzed in basic sectors of action in the NSSD and it is considered important to prioritize the selected measures based on the economic efficiency and taking into account all other possible constrains, a procedure which has not been completed yet.

As regards the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, are underway.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The dimension of sustainable development has been included in sectoral policies such as:

- Policy for regional development and strategic physical planning
- Policy for urban development and land policy
- Administration reform
- Multi – centered urban structure and metropolitan centers
- Land use planning and urban development
- Urban centers' governance
- Citizens' society
- Energy / Transport / Industrial / Tourism / Employment sector
- Agriculture, according to the 2003 EU Common Agricultural Policy reform, which places increased importance on environmental integration.
- Fisheries according to the EC Common Fisheries Policy, where environmental protection requirements are defining with a view to promoting sustainable development.
- The EC Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC, National Law No 3199/2003) embodies the principles of sustainable development, promoted through the concept of river basin management planning.

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	
(e) Transboundary movement	
II) If NO , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	According to Directive 79/409 a network of Special Protected Areas (SPA) has been established with regard to migratory bird species. Greece has also ratified the Bonn Convention (1979) for the conservation of migratory species of wild fauna with the National Law No 2719/1999.
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>In the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, one of the sectors of action and measures for the reduction of environmental pressures is the climate change abatement with the basic sectors of action in reform and diversification of energy offer, rational use and conservation of energy, measures for the reduction of other greenhouse gases and institutional measures. It should be noted that many of the above measures are already integrated in the respective sectoral policies such as energy, transport etc.</p> <p>Policy and measures taken for greenhouse gas emission deduction in several sectors according to "National Allocation Plan for the Period 2005-2007" are in line with commitments made under the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change and the Greek National Plan for Combating Desertification. There are also some research projects that are underway by Greek institutes. For example, EUROLIMPACS, a multilateral research project funded by the FP6, addresses the impact of climate change in wetlands.</p>	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

The UN Framework Convention of Climate Change was ratified by Greece in 1994 (Leg. No 2205/1994) while the Kyoto Protocol was ratified in May 2002 (Leg. No 3017/2002), and according to the joint fulfillment of commitments for EU, Greece has committed to limit the increase of its greenhouse gas emissions for the period 2008-2012 to 25% compared to the base year emissions (1990 for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and 1995 for PFCs, HFCs, SF₆). Policy and measures taken for emission deduction in several sectors according to "National Allocation Plan for the Period 2005-2007" are in line with commitments made under the UN Framework Convention of Climate Change and the Greek National Plan for Combating Desertification.


Box XLII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19.  On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	

Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Most programmes of biological diversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level are conducted by separate laboratories or research institutions or administrative Services, in the frame of on going research projects. No national database of all components is available and each research group holds its own data. Examples of databases which contain information on certain flora and fauna species and are maintained by Universities, scientific societies and NGOs are:


- GRFAUNA, Hellenic Zoological Society, on the fauna species of Greece

- Database on the fauna of South Crete, Natural History Museum of the University of Crete
- Database on birds, Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS)
- CORINE database, National Technical University of Athens
- The database Flora Hellenica
- The "Chloris" database on endemic, rare and threatened plants of Greek flora, Section of Botany of the University of Athens
- The database on mountain floral diversity, Section of Plant Ecology of the University of Patras

As long as habitats and species are concern, the Natura 2000 Network consists of sites hosting natural habitat types listed in Annex I of the Habitat Directive, as well as plant and animal species listed in Annex II and areas protected under the Birds Directive. Components of the biodiversity of these areas are kept in the Natura 2000 database.

With regard to the species level, there are also monitoring programmes being implemented on mammals (e.g. the brown bear, the chamois, the monk seal, the loggerhead turtle), mostly by NGO's. Management Bodies of protected areas that have been recently established in Greece under new national law (law 3044/2002) are in the process to implement or are already implementing monitoring programmes for species or habitat types in their areas of jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Hellenic Ornithological Society conducts monitoring programmes for birds (e.g. winter census).

With regard to genetic resources, there is a new Community programme on the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture covers the period 2004-2006, Council Regulation (EC) N° 870/2004. It will promote the exchange of information and close co-ordination between Member States and between the Member States and the Commission, with regard to the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in agriculture, in line with the requirements and needs of the Common Agricultural Policy

20.  On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?

a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	X
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	X
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	X

Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.

Ongoing systematic monitoring programmes are in place for ecosystem, species and genetic level by separate laboratories, research institutions in the frame of their ongoing research projects.


The major inventory programmes at ecosystem level were:

- Inventory, Identification, Evaluation and Mapping of the Habitats Types and Flora and Fauna species of Greece. (Directive 92/43/EEC)
- Greek Wetland Inventory Project
- Identification and description of habitat types in areas of interest for nature conservation
- Inventory of forest conservation
- Mapping of wetlands habitats.

Monitoring programmes at species level concerns mainly species included in annex II of the EU directive 92/43/EEC. Main projects targeted at threatened species were about *Monachus monachus*, *Lutra lutra*, *Canis lupus*, *Ursus arctos*, *Gypaetus barbatus*, *Phoenix theophrastii*, *Caretta caretta*, *Pelecanus crispus* etc. Additionally, NGO's conduct monitoring programmes on certain fauna taxa including *inter alia* birds, marine turtles, monk seals, brown bears etc.

Monitoring of the endemic, rare, threatened and protected plant species of Greece is implemented by the Section of Botany, Faculty of Biology, University of Athens.

Monitoring of the freshwater fishes of Greece has been implemented since 1990, by the Institute of Inland Waters of the Athens National Marine Research Centre.

21.  On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?


a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	x
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

b) As regards marine invasive alien species, a lot of work has been performed by the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR). HCMR has published an update database of marine alien species in Hellenic waters. Further on, a network of marine researchers working on marine invasive alien species has been set under the name ELNAIS including nine research Institutes / Universities and more than 34 Greek scientists currently carrying out relevant research.

c) and d) According to the National Allocation Plan for the period of 2005-2007 about the greenhouse gas emission allowance and the Greek National Action Plan for Combating Desertification, some monitoring programmes are under development or in place for climate change, pollution and land degradation respectively. Furthermore, the establishment of the Specific Environmental Studies (SES) in which activities within or near a protected site and their impacts on biodiversity are identified, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which is a prerequisite for all proposed development projects aiming at assessing their possible impacts on biodiversity have contributed to the progress of monitoring programmes. As regards pollution / eutrophication there are monitoring stations along main waterways that measure major physicochemical variables. These are being reported to the European Topic Centre on water.

e) The EEA's Corine Land Cover 2000 database enables comparisons to be made and trends to be calculate on changes in land cover and hence in the extent of certain ecosystems over the period from around 1990 to 2000. The Corine Land Cover database allows detailed analyses to be carried out and mapped on changes between each of the 44 land cover categories. The data can also be merged with other spatial data to provide the basis for detailed analysis of the state of Greece's environment.

22.  On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	x
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

A national Network on Environmental Information (www.edpp.gr) is storing all available environmental data and information at local, regional and national level. The network will be linked with the European Information and Observation Network (EIONET).

Coordination of information collection and management of biodiversity will be organized after the collection and elaboration of data for the Second Report for the Directive 92/43/EEC.

23. Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	x
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

In the areas of the 27 Management Bodies of Protected Areas that have been established, and according to National Legislation (Law Number 2742/1999), the Management Bodies are responsible for monitoring programs for the protected items (flora and / or fauna) and for the ecosystem's function and productivity. For this monitoring as well as for all habitats types and species of European Community interest, indicators identified by the EC in collaboration with member states for revealing their conservation status will be used (Streamline Environmental Biodiversity Indicators - SEBI 2010 program).

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
Although a plan has not been developed, some actions are being taken for some of the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	

25. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
The most important infrastructure for taxonomic collections is found in private and public natural history museums, in universities and botanical gardens. The most important taxonomic collections are found in the Zoological Museum of the University of Athens, the Goulandris Natural History Museum and the Natural History Museum of Crete of the University of Crete. About half of the country's natural history museums (which are estimated to be 40) are governmental while the others are private or belong to environmental organizations or to municipalities.	

26. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
Research funds are allocated from the General Secretariat of Research and Technology, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and local authorities. Some funding opportunities to encourage training and employment on taxonomy are offered by the General Secretariat of Research and Technology and to research workers of universities and other institutes.	

27. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.* ² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Collaborative projects between the Balkan countries are being considered. The Zoological Museum of the University of Athens has been collaborating with other European institutions for the coordination of a European taxonomic needs assessment	

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
Assessment is under way by an initiative of collaborating Universities and the Hellenic Zoological Society.	
Basic assessment has been made of taxonomic needs at the national level and consists of endemic, threatened, endangered and vulnerable species according to scientific data and international and national legislation that is in force. Assessment of the capacities at the national level include the difficulties in organization and financial support of the actions needed for the implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
Taxonomy is not considered as a priority issue by administration and therefore, there is limited capacity building promoted. Promotion of capacity building, which is more or less internally organized by individual institutions, is concentrated mainly in the universities, research institutes and certain NGOs that carry out taxonomic research employ taxonomists and house collections. Universities and research institutions are regularly subsidised from the national budget. Occasionally, some government funding is also provided to non governmental bodies.	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	X
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	X
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

- b) At national level, limited studies have been carried out in forest areas that are part of the European protected areas network Natura 2000. In these areas, an assessment of the status of species included in the Habitats and Birds Directives as well as a mapping of habitat types has been undertaken. Relevant research has been carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture and is summarized in the report on Criteria and Indicators for the sustainable forest management in Greece (Ministry of Agriculture – 2000). The flora of forest areas has also been studied in more detail by individual universities and research institutes (mainly the National Agricultural Research Foundation).
- c) Several projects have been undertaken for the study of marine and coastal biodiversity, especially in areas with high diversity such as Posidonia sea grass meadows and hard substrate marine ecosystems. Issues of identification of ballast water species are undertaken by the Hellenic Center for Marine Research. This institute is in collaboration with the Ministry of Merchant Marine for the implementation of Ballast Water EC Directive and has submitted a relevant project proposal.
- d) Several projects have been undertaken for the study of the diversity of Mediterranean-type ecosystems, the dominant type of terrestrial ecosystem in Greece. However, the identification of indicator species has not been promoted to a great deal. Particularly for lichens studies for identification of indicator taxa on dry and sub-humid lands have not been conducted.
- e) Several projects have been undertaken for the study of inland water ecosystems, mainly on plant and algal biodiversity and on freshwater fish. Within the framework of the Water Frame Directive, a project is planned for monitoring of biological components of inland water bodies (invertebrates, fish, phytoplankton, makrophytes). For freshwater fish there exists a check list of species and their distribution: "Economidis P.S., 1991. Check list of the freshwater fishes of Greece (recent status of threats and protection). Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature. Special publication. 48 p.» Moreover, general guides for the identification of existing species (not necessarily Greek editions) are sold in specialized bookstores. For invertebrates, "Illies (1978). Limnofauna Europa.» covers satisfactorily the existent taxa.
- f) A few projects have been undertaken for the study of mountain biodiversity, concentrating especially on the flora and the invertebrate fauna and on components that are endemic to mountainous areas in Greece. A database on mountain floral diversity is kept in the University of Patras.
- g) A number of studies have been carried out in areas that will be part of the European protected areas network Natura 2000. These have so far concentrated mainly on floral and phytosociological studies (mapping of habitat types). Plans are under way to launch a coordinated study for the fauna of these sites. Several floral and faunal surveys have been carried out in the National Parks and the Ramsar sites that exist in Greece by individual universities, research institutes and NGOs.
- h) A limited number of activities have been carried out on agricultural biodiversity. One in particular (University of the Aegean) is related to the International Pollinator Initiative. A few more are concentrated on soil biodiversity in agroecosystems (University of Thessaloniki, University of Athens).

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

b) Some studies have been undertaken to survey and record the genetic diversity of cultivated plants and animal races in order to assist towards the development of a national strategy on access and benefit sharing mainly by Universities and research institutes.

e) The major initiative to identify the species diversity in Greek territory was directly linked to the implementation of two EU Directives: 92/43/EEC "on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora" and 79/409/EEC "on the conservation of birds" (1994-1995). The major recent national inventory programmes at ecosystem level were:

- "Inventory, Identification, Evaluation and Mapping of the Habitat types and Flora and Fauna Species in Greece (Directive 92/43/EEC)".
- Greek Wetland Inventory project.
- "Identification and description of habitat types in areas of interest for nature conservation (Directive 92/43/EEC)". (1999 –2001).
- Inventory of forest ecosystems.

Several data bases which contain information on certain flora and fauna species are being maintained by Universities, scientific societies or NGOs. These are updated more or less on a regular basis. The most noteworthy are the following:

- GRFAUNA, Hellenic Zoological Society, on the fauna species of Greece.
- Database on the fauna of South Crete, Natural History Museum of the University of Crete.
- Database on birds, Hellenic Ornithological Society (HOS).
- CORINE database, National Technical University of Athens.
- The database Flora Hellenica,
- The "Chloris" database on endemic, rare and threatened plants of Greek flora, Section of Botany of the University of Athens.
- The database on mountain floral diversity, Section of Plant Ecology of the University of Patras

Ongoing, as well as, recently finished monitoring programmes at species level concern mainly species included in Annex II of the EU Directive 92/43/EEC.

Monitoring of the endemic, rare, threatened and protected plant species of Greece is implemented by the Section of Botany, Faculty of Biology, University of Athens. Monitoring of the freshwater fishes of Greece has been implemented, since 1990, by the Institute of Inland Waters of the Athens National Marine Research Centre. Additionally, NGO's conduct monitoring programmes on certain fauna taxa like birds, marine turtles, monk seals, brown bears.

Some projects related to monitoring and the use of indicators are under way by various Universities, research institutes and other bodies. They involve monitoring and indicators of water quality, of

protected and threatened species and of the effects of some activities such as fishing.

f) Work on the alien flora and fauna of Greece has been limited mainly to references in floristic studies or studies of particular species. An early review was carried out by Yannitsaros (1982-1991) and a recent by Economidis et al (2000).

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

Measures have been undertaken through the National Action Plan for Combating Desertification, concerning the land use planning, the forest sector, the agricultural sector, fauna and livestock sector, the water resources sector and the socio-economic sector. (NSSD). As long as agriculture and fisheries are concerned, agri-environment measures are supported along with mechanisms for sustainable use of fish stocks.

Compatibility between present uses and conservation of biological diversity is achieved through the environmental impact assessment procedure. Through recent legislation the implementation of this procedure has been enhanced and has incorporated more concern for the conservation of biodiversity.

Further on, in the legislation texts for designation of protected areas, the rotation and the general axes of regulation of plans and projects are being described.

34. On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Greece has ratified international conventions for the protection of threatened species and populations such as Bonn Convention, Bern Convention, while, according to the EU Directives 79/409/EEC "On the conservation of birds" and 92/43/EEC "On the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora" a network for protected areas have been established, whereas threatened species of fauna and flora are protected. The National Law 2742/1999 about "Physical Planning and Sustainable Development" provides the obligation for management plans of protected species. The National Law 3044/2002 established 25 Management Bodies of Protected Areas, while according to national legislation an Environmental Impact Assessment is a prerequisite for all proposed development plans and projects.

Protection of threatened species is also achieved through the Joint Ministerial Decision for the National Action Plan for Desertification.

35. ♦ On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Framework in Greece, set by Law 1650/1986, has recently been amended by Law 3010/2002 in order to fully harmonise national legislation with EU Directives 96/61/EC and 97/11/EC. In accordance with this Law, the Joint Ministerial Decisions (JMD) No 15393/2332/2002, 11014/703/104, and 37111/2021/2003, introduces new provisions for categorization of projects, environmental permitting and public participation and awareness.

Further on, the EC Directive 92/43 compensation procedures for plans and projects with adverse effects on habitat types and species of Community Importance are proscribed.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

For the establishment of Natura 2000 Network and the sufficient representation of habitats types and species of community importance, an assessment of the European Topic Centre on Nature and Biodiversity and the Scientific Community of the country was conducted. For the sufficient designation of SPAs, the data from Birdlife International and Hellenic Ornithological Society are taken into consideration.

A general indicator is the increase of designated areas. At local level, time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators are going to be determined by the Management Bodies which are responsible for each protected area, according to their five-year Management Plan as national legislation demands.

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

Generally, key objectives of the Council Directives 92/43/ EEC on Habitats and 79 /409/EEC on the Conservation of Birds, is the establishment of Natura 2000 as a common community – wide network of protected areas, which consists of sites hosting natural habitat types and species listed in Annexes to the Habitats and Birds Directives. Greece has designated 239 pSCI and 151 SPA covering 3.151.000 ha or approximately 19% of land territory. According to Directive 92/43/ EEC, 89 habitat types present in Greece, from which 19 are priority habitats according to Annex I, 70 animal species exist in Greece, from which 11 are priority and 40 plant species, from which 26 are priority species according to Annex II, present in Greece.

A number of these areas are relatively unfragmented natural areas. An example of protected area securing a species under threat is Zakynthos. Marine National Park of Zakynthos established mainly for the protection of *Caretta caretta*. Relatively unfragmented natural area is Pindos National Park.

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.

The physical landscape in Greece, the high number of islands and islets (estimated at 3000), along with the length of seaside (estimated at 16.000 Km) leads to a high diverse marine ecosystem habitats, most of them are included in existing system of protected areas with both terrestrial and aquatic type ecosystems

Natura 2000 network occupies 19.1% of land and 5.5% of marine territory. Lakes and big rivers of Natura 2000 network occupies 0.5% of national land territory, 57300 ha of *Posidonia oceanica* meadows are protected under the regime and 20649 ha of habitat types inland water bodies.

At national level there exist two National Marine Parks protecting the marine ecosystems of the Park's territory. All Wetlands of International importance according to the Ramsar Convention are managed by Management Bodies.

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.

According to national legislation (Law 1650/1986), protected areas are divided into zones where management provisions are defined. Usually a core area of protection is surrounded by buffer zones.

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.

The Joint Ministerial Decision No 69269/1990 issued under the Law 1650/1986 "For the Environmental Protection" establishes the Environmental Impact Assessments of every project or plan likely to affect a protection area. This JMD was modified by Law 3010/1999 transposing EU Directives. In JMD 15393/2002 activities (projects and plans) are categorized according to the significance of their impacts in biodiversity and environmental structure and productivity. EIA guidelines have been produced for application of the above procedure as regards avifauna. As regards habitat types is a co ordination of people involved in assessment procedure which is based in the dissemination of distribution maps.

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

The most important legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas have been identified by the component services. A more detailed examination of legislative gaps is foreseen through a project entitlement. Most important gaps are the time demanding procedures, the lack of experience in the new Management Bodies of Protected Areas, and the lack of long term financial resources for the effective functioning of the Management Bodies of protected areas. The Management Bodies are not financed by the core national budget but by the funds provided by the 3d Community Support Framework.

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
The implementation of the Habitats Directive in Greece includes thorough use of the existing Community co-financing instruments, including agri-environment measures under the Greek rural development programmes, as well as the Operational Programme "Environment" which is included in the Third Community Support Framework 2000-2006.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	X
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	
Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.	
Law 2742/1999 provides for such an assessment by the National Committee "NATURA 2000". However, this assessment has not been conducted yet.	
Moreover, Greece every six years, reports to the European Commission on the implementation of the Habitats Directive, as Art. 17(1) requires monitoring, reporting and assessment, with reference to:	
(i) conservation measures specified in Art. 6(1), including management plans, management activities, administrative and statutory measures, as well as awareness raising.	
(ii) the impact of those measures on the conservation status of the habitats types and species specified in Annexes I and II	
(iii) surveillance specified in Art. 11	

Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:


- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	x
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46.  Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

Assessment concerns mainly aquaculture species and is made by a national Committee that has been established for the control of all requests for introducing such species for aquaculture.

As regards marine invasive alien species, a lot of work has been performed by the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR) which has published an update of marine invasive alien species in Hellenic waters. Further on, a network of marine researchers working on marine invasive alien species has been set up under the name ELNAIS including 34 Greek scientists and 9 research institutes / Universities. ELNAIS include a database of invasive alien marine species which are found in Hellenic waters.

Work on the alien flora and fauna of Greece has been limited mainly to references in floristic studies or studies of particular species. An early review was carried out by Yannitsaros (1982-1991) and a recent by Ekonomidis et al. (2000). Congresses and scientific meetings on the issue of alien species and the risks faced as a result of their introduction have taken place in the past. The conclusions, from the pertinent workshop and from the literature are that the introductions of alien species often result in serious disturbance of natural ecosystems, and that a complete documentation is required before a permit is issued to introduce an alien species.

47. ♦ Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

Some regulations and measures are in place regarding alien species in several fields such as agriculture, forestry, animal production and protection, aquaculture, marine and inland water ecosystems. National Legislation measures are in place for border control in Greece (Customs House) for the regulation of the intended or unintended entry of alien species. As concern plant health control and plant diseases the Presidential Decree 365/2002 which transposes the Council Directive 2000/29/EC on protective measures against the introduction into the European Community of organisms harmful to plants or plant products and against their spread within the Community, provides measures against the introduction and spread of plant pests or pathogens. The Directorate for the Protection of Plant Production of the Ministry of Rural Development and Food is the competent authority to implement it.

The above mentioned measures need to be harmonized and supported by effective control mechanisms and the development of database(s) on information on alien species.

What's more, a National Committee has been established for the permission procedure of requests for aquaculture of alien species.

48. ♦ In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	X

49. ♦ Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

The work on invasive alien species in Greece is in the primal stages of establishment, but the ecosystem approach and the precautionary and bio-geographical approaches are going to be used in it.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	X
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	
<p>According to the draft of "National Action Plan for the conservation and the sustainable use of the components of biological diversity in Greece" (Legakis, <i>et.al.</i>, 2001) the national needs and priorities include research on and monitoring of invasive alien species, the development of a national database for those alien species that have already been established along with those that do have the authorization for introduction. Environmental impact analysis and risk analysis are essential as part of the evaluation process for the invasive alien species and their impact in national biodiversity. Among the national needs and priorities are the development of policies legislation and administration regulations that are important for the control of, research on and monitoring of invasive alien species.</p>	

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	
<p></p>	

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
<p>Greece has no specific legislation on invasive alien species, but several EU regulations and directives that have been transposed into national legislation include provisions about invasive alien species. For example, article 11 of the Directive 79/409/EEC and article 22 of Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC have provisions about invasive alien bird species and invasive alien species respectively, and articles</p>	

4(6)(d) and 9(6) of the wildlife trade regulation, 338/97/EC.

Four IAS species are subject to an import ban under Commission Regulation (EC) N° 1497/2003 of 18 August 2003 amending Council Regulation 338/97/EC: Red-eared slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*; *Chrysemys picta*; American Bullfrog *Rana catesbeiana*; and the Ruddy duck *Oxyura jamaicensis*.

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.

To some extent, there are coordination mechanisms in a number of sectors, including agriculture, fisheries, plant and animal health. Effective methods for better implementation are under consideration.

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	

Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.

Multi-lateral collaboration is established in control of plants and animal pests by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food.

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	X
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
Some resources are available for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species as side projects to sectoral programs, such as Life – Environment projects that deal with alien species, agricultural projects that has programs about the coexistence of native and alien species, along with the control of plants and animals pests and pathogens.	

Box XLVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.	
There are no indigenous and local communities in Greece within the meaning of CBD.	

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

There are specific programmes for supporting the participation of women to local schemes, particularly as regards the keeping and dissemination of local household practices.

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No	X
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	


Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There are no Greek communities which consider themselves indigenous, traditional or local within the definition implied under implementation of the CBD.

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67.  On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.


Components of cultivated plant diversity are being *ex-situ* conserved in the Genetic Material Bank created by the National Agricultural Research Foundation (NAGREF). This institute is authorised to perform conservation activities itself, to motivate such activities by others and to represent the government in pertinent international activities, conferences etc. NAGREF is a partner institution to the EU funded project European Crop Wild Relative Diversity Assessment and Conservation Forum (website: <http://www.pgrforum.org/>) which is building an online information system to provide access to crop wild relative data to a broad user community including plant breeders, protected area managers, policy-makers, conservationists, taxonomists and the wider public.

Moreover, Greece, through the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and two university departments, participates in the European Forest Genetic Resources Programme (EUFORGEN). EUFORGEN is a collaborative mechanism among European countries to promote conservation and sustainable use of forest genetic resources. The Programme was established in October 1994 to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2 (Conservation of forest genetic resources) of the first Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE), held in France in 1990. Phase III (2005-2009)

of EUFORGEN focuses on promoting appropriate use of forest genetic resources as an integral part of sustainable forest management.

With regard to farm animals, such form of conservation is applied in the farm animal research institutes of the National Agricultural Research Foundation. Some rare and threatened genotypes, mostly of autochthonous species (e.g. Skyros ponies), were maintained at the Aristotle University Farm. It is noteworthy that the private sector has started to collect rare races of sheep, cattle, pigs and chicken and breed them on privately owned lands. The Genetic Material Bank has developed various forms of collaboration with similar institutes of other member states of the European Union and with pertinent international organization (e.g. FAO).

Botanical gardens, universities and research institutes that have collections of native fauna and flora and / or organize re-introduction and restoration research programmes contribute in ex-situ conservation (see Box XXXI).


68.  On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

The Birds Directive (**79/409/EEC**) and the Habitats Directive (**92/43/EEC**) allow derogations to be made to the general prohibition of capture of threatened species for the purposes of reintroduction of such species into their natural habitats. Furthermore, some successful examples exist, such as the re-introduction of water buffaloes, which was successfully tested in the area of Lake Mikri Prespa (a Ramsar site) as a non-engineering solution to the management of reedbeds and as a means to enhance biodiversity and landscape diversity.

The Presidential Decree 98/2004 on the establishment and operation of zoos, which transposes Directive **1999/22** relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos states that zoos shall participate in research from which conservation benefits accrue to the species and, where appropriate, engage in captive breeding, repopulation or reintroduction of species into the wild.

69.  On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

The Birds and Habitats Directives prohibit the capture or uprooting of species of Community interest. Derogations from these provisions for collection of species can be given from the Ministry of Rural Development and Food. Derogations are communicated to the European Commission through specific software.

Greece is also implementing the CITES Convention on the Protection of Species of Wild Fauna and Flora by Regulating Trade Therein.

Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70. ◊ On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

One of the main axes of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development is the integration of biodiversity into sectors of decision-making. In addition, the Environmental Impact Assessment procedure for projects, plans and programs takes into consideration nature protection concerns, when examining the impacts of those on the environment. Some sectors have been engaged in including biodiversity concerns into their planning. For example, the national policy for tourism, published by the Ministry of Development in 2000, includes the aim of protection of natural environment through the promotion of ecotourism. The sustainability principle is integrated in the tourism policy through "the development of alternative tourism activities (ecotourism, cultural tourism, sport tourism)". Moreover, the regional land use and sustainable development plans that have been issued in 2003 and 2004 (through Ministerial Decisions) integrate nature protection concern, into land use and sustainable development decision - making process. Moreover, through application of a number of policies (eg. Common Agriculture Policy), financed from EC Support Framework that include axes for the sustainable use of biological resources. Another sector is though the National Action Plan for compacting Desertification.

71. ◊ On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Use of biological resources goes through the procedure of EIA that ensures the minimization of adverse impacts on biological diversity. Agricultural measures also includes the EU Council Regulation 1782/2003 which introduces a single farm payment (SFP) which will be granted subject to compliance with environmental and other standards and good agriculture and environmental conditions. Lastly, another sector is though the National Action Plan for compacting Desertification.

72. On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Several projects are available especially under the agri-environment measures of Council Regulations 1257/1999 as amended by Regulation 1783/2003 in support for Rural Development, provides financial support to farmers for costs associated with e.g. upkeep of the landscape, maintenance of indigenous breeds of farm animals, reduced intensity farming with environmental benefits.

73. On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Restoration actions with national and/or EU funding have been undertaken to restore the functions and values of certain ecosystems with reduced biodiversity. One example is lake Karla, where extensive restoration action is under way.

74. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	X
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) carries out a project about "streamlining European 2010 biodiversity indicators" to develop appropriate indicators which the member states will implement in their projects.

75. Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Several projects have been implemented after 2000 in the framework of the Bilateral and / or Multilateral Programme of Development, Assistance and Cooperation in the field of Environment and Sustainable Development, in Balkans, Black Sea countries and South East Mediterranean countries, with a total budget of 5.000.000 euro approximately.

76. Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	

Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.

Management Bodies of protected areas have started in some places to cooperate with private sector, especially dealing with the tourist activities for integrated the functioning of profitable companies with environmental protection.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
<p>A draft for "Special Framework of Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development for the tourism" is under consultation. One of the parameters taken into consideration in this study is the existence of protected areas and species.</p> <p>Assessments of the impacts of tourism in biodiversity are made through the environmental impact assessment procedure of plans and projects. Monitoring of the impact will be made after the completion of the Second National Report for the EC 92/43 Directive.</p>	

80. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	X
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
<p>Some programmes are in place especially concerning agri – tourism projects under the Rural Development Regulation 1257/1999 and the Leader+ Initiative projects.</p> <p>Management Agencies in some protected areas are also in close cooperation with tourism operators.</p>	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.

There are no indigenous and local communities in Greece within the meaning of CBD

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)

a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	X
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ♦ Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Measures covers a large field of instruments including both monetary incentives (agri – environment incentives for farmers, tax incentives etc) and non monetary incentives (research, public awareness, education etc).</p> <p>Direct Incentives (in-cash), include incentives to adopt organic crop and animal farming methods (Advanced stage of development), incentives for preservation of extensively grown crops that are threatened by genetic pollution, 'new ', incentives to control pollution caused by nitrogen.</p> <p>Direct Incentives (in-kind), include provision of electric fences to beekeepers, provision of guarding dogs to animal farmers for the protection of the brown bear (<i>Ursus arctus</i>) (in place).</p> <p>Indirect Incentives include measures for the conversion of coppice forests to high forests (in place), incentives to promote agrotourism activities (in place), incentives to promote ecotourism activities.</p>	

84. ♦ Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.	

85. ♦ Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	X
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

When designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, several proposals of annex 1 of decision VI/15 are taking into consideration such as the local and regional knowledge and geography, the scale of the problem, the ecosystem approach along with sectoral approach, the carrying capacity of different ecosystems, the precautionary approach, the physical and human capacity, the administrative and legal capacity etc.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

Progress has been made in the recent reform of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and the Common Fishery Policy (CFP) at the EU level.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 12 - Research and training

88. On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

a) No

b) No, but programmes are under development

c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Academic and Research Institutions have increased programmes concerning conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. What's more extensive research and respective publications on Desertification, indirectly relates to biodiversity. In addition, programmes for employment and professional training (technical education) in environmental issues, including biodiversity and protected areas have been initiated through the Operational Programmes of Education and initial Professional Training and Occupation and professional Training, with a total budget of 195.2 ME.

The Hellenic Centre for Marine Research has produced a number of on line educational programmes for marine sciences in different languages.

89. On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The General Secretariat for Research and Technology (www.gsrt.gr) funds several projects in the field of environment, including biodiversity. Moreover, institutes and universities participate in related research projects funded by the FP6. Financial support is also given from the operational programme education and initial professional training to Universities, Technological Institutes and Research Institutes. Every institutional organization and individual researcher has usually its own research priorities.

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Through Life – Nature projects, scientific advances have been used in praxis mainly at local level. Specific projects, like the restoration project of former lake Karla and mapping of habitat types are complete.

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	x
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.

The priorities identified and funded measures for public awareness of the "Operational Programme: Environment (part of the Community Support Framework 2000-2006) consists in general the axes of a draft national strategy.

In addition, Greece is one of the 36 European Governments that signed the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the Aarhus Convention), which has been ratified through national Law 3422, Official Journal of the Government 303 A/13-12-2005, and CEPA strategy is under development according to Aarhus Convention as well. Lastly, the implementation and full operation of the Clearing House Mechanism will improve communication and public awareness, and public participation in support of the Convention and in environmental issues in general.

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.

Through the Operational Programme Education and initial training, 106.7 ME were foreseen for educational project with regard to the environment. Further on, in secondary schools there are

voluntary programmes for environmental education in place which are conducted with great participation and success. Activities include mainly the production of public awareness and educational material and related events by central and local services. Through the Operational Programme Environment invitations for environmental awareness projects amounting 3.9 ME have been published.

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

Yes, biodiversity is being promoted through the press, including the bimonthly newsletter AMPHIVION of the Greek Biotope / Wetland Centre. Moreover, public relations and media oriented activities are carried out during significant anniversaries, such as the International Biodiversity Day, the 2nd of February, the 5th of June etc

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

The establishment of 18 Environmental Education Centers in various regions of Greece supports this initiative, promoting advice and help to teachers on environmental education and development of relevant projects. Ten new Environmental Educational Centers which will be supporting of the function of the old ones are foreseen through the operational programme for education and initial professional training.

The environmental education programmes of secondary school level usually are dealing with local biodiversity issues.

The Greek Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works supported the Management Bodies of protected areas to produce educative material. Moreover, projects with final public awareness beneficiary NGOs have been supported.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)


a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.	
In the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works there is a specific branch dealing with planning and implementation of information – public awareness initiatives. Staff of the units managing the operational programme mentioned above, are also dealing with the implementation of relevant projects. NGOs and local bodies (e.g. Management Bodies) have also allocated staff and resources for such activities.	

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.	
Education exchange programmes are being promoted mainly by the Universities. At school level there are also some environmental educational secondary programmes that include exchange of students. Some programmes are also promoted through Hellenic Aid.	

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Thematic programmes that have been mostly dealt with, are mainly inland water biodiversity and dryland and sub humid land biodiversity.	

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
Support has been given to Life – Nature beneficiaries, local bodies (e.g. Management Bodies) and to NGOs for specific biodiversity elements which also produce educational packages in the frame of their activities.	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

Box LII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Framework in Greece, set by Law 1650/1986, has recently been amended by Law 3010/2002 in order to fully harmonize national legislation with EU Directives 96/61/EC and 97/11/EC. In accordance with this Law, the Joint Ministerial Decisions (JMD) No 15393/2332/2002, 11014/703/104 and 37111/2021/2003, introduces new provisions for categorization of projects, environmental permitting and public participation and awareness of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

National Programmes go through the EIA procedures so that protection of biodiversity is ensured. The Strategic Environmental Assessment is foreseen in Joint Ministerial Decision 107017/2006 (Official Journal 1225/B/5.9.2006) that transposes the relevant EU Directive 2001/42/EC which contribute to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity.

103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

At the international level, Greece has ratified the Convention on Transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment and the Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution. At the EU level, the

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive notes that where the implementation of a plan or programme prepared in one Member State is likely to have a significant effect on the environment of other Member State, provision should be made for the Member State concerned to enter into consultations and for the relevant authorities and the public to be informed and enable to express their opinion.

104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	X

105. On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

In general, a civil protection programme is in place.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	X
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

The Joint Ministerial Decision 107017/2006 (Official Journal 1225/B/5.9.2006) on Strategic Environmental Assessment specifically mentions biodiversity as one issue that has to be reported on. However, not all elements of the guidelines have been incorporated into legislation.

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Greece have not put in place national legislative administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity but the Directive 2004/35/EC introduces for the first time in Europe liability for biodiversity damage. Implementation has to be ensured by May 2007.

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

Most measures are incorporated in the policy for the creation of protected areas, through the management of which the protection of biological diversity is ensured EIA is another major for preventing damage to biological diversity. Specific articles of Directive 92/43 and 79/409 provide for specific measures for prevention of damage which are to a great extent applied.

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	X
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Greece has a lot of experience in the application of environmental impact assessment provisions at project level, and a lot of effort has been put to minimize adverse effects, particularly in relation to the Natura 2000 sites. However, there is little experience for strategic environmental assessment, but it is considered as a great challenge

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110. Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Greece ratified the FAO International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Law 3165/2003). The objectives of the Treaty are the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of their use, in harmony with the Convention on Biological Diversity, for sustainable agriculture and food security. Within the Treaty, provisions to facilitate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture are foreseen

111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	


Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation.

113.  In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Greece as a member state of EU has to implement the Council Regulations (EC) No 870/2004 of 24 April 2004 and No 1590/2004 of 26 April 2004 establishing a Community programme on the conservation, characterisation, collection and utilisation of genetic resources in agriculture and takes into account the obligations set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No

b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)

c) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

Greece as an EU member state has to implement the Directive 98/44/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 1998 on "the legal protection of biotechnological inventions" which takes into account the CBD's provisions on access and benefit sharing.

As long as agrobiodiversity is concerned, information can be obtained from the site <http://www.agrobiodiversity.net/greece/index.htm> which is provided by the [SAVE-Foundation](#) (Safeguard for Agricultural Varieties in Europe) and managed by the [Monitoring Institute](#) for Rare Breeds and Seeds in Europe.

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No

b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)

c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)

d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)

e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)

X

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)

b) No

X


Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117.  On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Academia through projects has contributed to this aim. Various institutions have also helped neighboring countries or regions (e.g. Mediterranean) to build their capacity mainly as regards inland water biodiversity conservation and management and marine issues.

118. On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

Projects have been implemented through DAC- OECD programme for Development Assistance and Cooperation and from Institutions like MedWet and NCBW (National Centre for Biotopes – Wetlands) for wetland resources.

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	X

Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

The majority of relevant programmes applied by Universities, research institutions and thematic institutions are based on technical and scientific cooperation

General Secretariat for Research supports projects from the Third Community Support Framework for scientific cooperation and on biodiversity.

129. On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	X
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130. On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Research and studies on Desertification and biodiversity.

Creation of sub-region networks of experts and administrators for sharing of knowledge on wetlands from MedWet initiative.

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	X
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	X
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
The CHM is under development in Greece, following the European Clearing House Mechanism for promoting and facilitating scientific and technological cooperation with other countries.	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	

Box LVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Greece has ratified the Cartagena Protocol (Law 2334/2004). A Joint Ministerial Decision (No 38639/2017/2005) further defines measures and conditions to intentionally release GMOs in the environment.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	Budgetary allocations are very difficult to be established on an annual base.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	Regional channels include EU co funding and mainly LIFE, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, the European Regional Development and Cohesion Funds, the European Fund for Fisheries, the European Development Cooperation funding instruments, and the 6 th Framework Programme on Research and Technological Development.
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	These include the European Economic Area and funds provided by them to biodiversity conservation
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	The petrol tax that is generated by charges to petrol is collected by the Ministry of Environment and used for activities, among others, dedicated to biodiversity

Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

Within the Operational Program for the Environment, measure 8.1. is dedicated to ensuring the establishment and operation of Management Bodies for protected areas in Greece. It is considered as a significant tool to promote the objectives of CBD

137. On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Financial support has been provided through the channels described in Box LX. Incentives have been used to a small extent.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	X

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

Several programmes and projects have been implemented in the framework of the Bilateral Programme of Development Assistance and Cooperation in the field of Environment and Sustainable Development by the Ministry of Environment Physical Planning and Public Works. Each project had six or twelve month's duration, aimed in the Mediterranean region, the Balkan countries and the Black Sea.

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes	

140. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

141. Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
Physical planning for tourism, renewable energy sources, industry, they will integrated the Developmental law and biodiversity issues.	

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes	
See question 143 above. Also through EIA and SEA this is under transposition.	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	X
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	X
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	X
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	X

m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	X
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	X
p) Others (please specify)	X
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	
Financial support was provided mainly through the Bilateral Programme of Developmental Assistance and Cooperation.	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans			
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)			
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)			
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)			
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)			

l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

Box LXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).						
3 = High Challenge			1 = Low Challenge			
2 = Medium Challenge			0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome			
N/A = Not applicable						
Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	2	1	2	1	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	2	2	2	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	3	2	2	3	2
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	1	1	1	2	2
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	2	1	1	2	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	1	1	1	1	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	2	1	1	1	1
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	2	2	2	2	2
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	1	1	1	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	1	2	2	3	3

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	3	2	2	2	2	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	2	2	3	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	2	3	3	2	2
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	2	2	2	2	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	1	2	2	2
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	2	2	2	2
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	3	2	2	3	2
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	1	1	1	1
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	2	2	2	2	2
(u) Poverty	2	2	1	1	2	2
(v) Population pressure	3	1	2	1	3	2
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	3	1	2	2	2	3
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	2	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	1	1	1	1	1
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	3	3	2	3	3	2
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	1	1	1	1	1
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		X		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
Greece has started quite recently the implementation of Law 3199/2003 that transposes the EC Water Framework Directive. This directive addresses all significant pressures on the aquatic systems and links them to their impacts. Water management plans have been developed for major river districts; these however need to be updated and enriched according to the spirit of the WFD. The newly created regional water authorities will contribute to this				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	X
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
Priority activities have been developed and concern mainly the implementation areas of EC Directive 2000/60 at inland water ecosystems. The EC Water Framework Directive contains a number of general qualitative and quantitative targets such as the requirement that all surface water need to have good ecological status by 2015. Priority activities include provisions on river basin management, intercalibration, monitoring and reporting	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X in certain protected areas (SES)		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?			X next national report on 92/43, SPA designation
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?			X in certain protected areas

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

With regard to the b) above, research has been carried out in the frame of FP5, including socioeconomic variables. Indicatively, within the project Integrated Management and Evaluation of Wetlands (IMAEW), in Kerkini lake the tourism and fisheries component were studied.

With regard to the c) above, the Ministry of Development has commissioned certain projects, nationwide, that covered this aspect as well. Following that, a specific publication on this topic for ecosystems of Northern Greece is in press.

With regard to e) above, an assessment of pressures and impacts of Greek watercourses will be implemented in the forthcoming months, as an obligation arising from the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. It will be reported to the CIRCA

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

Box LXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>The introduction of the Water Framework Directive is gradually changing the way water is monitored, assessed and managed in Greece</p>

Marine and coastal biological diversity
General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X

h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	X
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>Greece participated in the Strategic Action Plan for Biodiversity, drafted by the RAC/SPA, where relevant proposals were made. In addition, in the Master Plan for the Natural Environment 2000 - 2006, and its implementation through the Operational Program for the Environment (measure 8.1), coastal and marine areas included in those whose protection and management is foreseen. Within various operational programs such as the Operational Program for the Environment, the Regional Operational Programs targets, indicators and measures to improve sewage and other waste treatment plants are contained. Moreover, management at a catchments level to maintain or improve the water quality of transitional and coastal waters is foreseen in the Water Framework Directive that is implemented in Greece (Law 3199/2003). Finally, the Operational Program for Fisheries foresees measures for sustainable fishing activities</p>	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<p>Administrative and legislative mechanisms are in place through a) the establishment of a protected areas network that include coastal and marine areas and the establishment and operation of management authorities for these areas b) the establishment of regional water services to deal with inland, coastal and marine waters, aiming at the maintenance and/or improvement of their ecological quality. The Ministry of Environment coordinates the above actions, including the implementation of the ICZM Strategy</p> <p>Institutional – legislative arrangements for the development of Areas of Organized Development of Aquaculture (Law 2742/1999, Min. Decision 17239/2002) are complete.</p> <p>Several studies for the establishment of A.O.D.A. in specific areas are in progress, some are complete.</p> <p>Management of marine and coastal protected areas through legislative texts which describe management axes and which are further developed in Management Plans.</p>	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?

a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.

Permits to aquaculture farms are given only if certain technical measures for the protection of the ecosystem are taken (effluent treatment where applicable, farm capacity determined according to the environmental conditions of the area (depth, currents, etc)). Species that are allowed to be cultured are determined taking into consideration the native species present in the area. Creation of marine – coastal protected areas is based on ecosystem – based management.

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	X
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

The Hellenic Center for Marine Research (www.hcmr.gr) undertakes scientific activities related to the functioning of marine and coastal ecosystems. More recently, the Hellenic Network of Coastal Research (HENCORE) was created, as part of the European Platform for Sharing Knowledge and Experience in Coastal Science, Policy and Practice (ENCORA). HENCORE (www.hencore.gr) will be financed by EC (under the 6th Framework Programme for Research) for the years 2006-2009. A considerable number of scientists from almost all Greek Universities and Research Centres (including the National Centre for Marine Research, with a long and sound experience in the field) are involved in HENCORE, which foresees also cooperation with competent authorities and NGOs (e.g., the Greek Biotope / Wetland Centre).

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	X
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	X
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<p>Four coastal and marine areas have been designated as national parks, i.e. the national parks of Zakynthos, Sporades, Schinia-Marathona, and of Messolongi lagoons. Several others, mainly for coastal wetlands are in the process of declaration. These areas form part of the national system of the Natura 2000 network that has been established taking into account the presence of species and habitats of European interest. A number of these are coastal and marine (e.g. the loggerhead turtle, the monk seal, posidonia beds).</p> <p>Moreover, in the context of Barcelona Convention there are nine areas declared as Special Areas of Mediterranean Importance</p>	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.	
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	X
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	X
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	X
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	X

f)	If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	X
g)	Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	X
h)	Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	X
i)	Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	X
j)	Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	X
k)	Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l)	Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	X
m)	Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.		
EIA procedures apply for mariculture developments. In these procedures the existence of protected areas is taken into account. According to the report on coastal zone management (http://www.minenv.gr/4/42/00/094%20GR%20Report%20CZM-full%20version-4-final.pdf) the future actions in the sector of aquaculture will be oriented towards: a) the identification of aquaculture zones in order to minimise any problems due to incompatibility with other uses and activities, b) the promotion of appropriate environmental monitoring techniques, so that the aquatic resources will be protected, maintained, managed and developed in the most effective way and with full respect of the ecosystems.		

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.		
a)	No	
b)	Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c)	Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d)	Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
e)	Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f)	Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.		
Alien species in sea may expand through the ship ballast waters. The new IMO International		

[Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, \(2004\)](#) aims to prevent the potentially devastating effects of the spread of harmful aquatic organisms carried by ships' ballast water. Greece has started the procedures to ratify the IMO Convention on ballast waters

Culture of alien species is permitted only in bio-safe farms (closed systems). Brood stock/ eggs/ larvae import to initiate the culture is only allowed if they are pathogen free.

Box LXIV.


Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) No introduction of alien species to the marine / coastal environment because of aquaculture is known / recorded.

No adverse effects on the native species because of aquaculture are reported, except in the areas underneath the cages and the immediate vicinity of the cages (20-50 m) for fish farms with floating cages.

Agricultural biological diversity

161.  Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

The new Common Agricultural Policy foresees environmental protection, through cross-compliance among others.

The Ministry of Rural Development and Food and its Directorates is the body responsible for agricultural biodiversity. The Ministry plays the key role in producing legislation and implementing actions which shape the management of plant / animal stock and natural resources.

Indicative actions:

Presidential Decree 80/90 (No of Official Government Journal 40/A/22-3-1990) concerning "The protection of the country's phytogenetic material".

Presidential Decree 434/95 (No of Official Government Journal 248/A/30-11-1995) concerning "Measures for conservation and protection on the indigenous breeds of farm animals".

162. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>Greece implements the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). CAP has increasingly been adapted to better integrate the high and increasing environmental and biodiversity (nature conservation) concerns of European society, with measures that encompass, on the one hand, environmental requirements integrated into the market policy and, on the other hand, targeted environmental measures that form part of the rural development policy.</p> <p>The 2003 CAP reform (Council Regulation N° 1782/2003 and Commission Regulation N° 796/2004) introduced a number of measures that have a strong environmental connection and</p>	

have the potential to address the target of halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010. These include decoupling of most direct payments from production (already in force). A single payment scheme will be established based on historical reference amounts. The recently reformed CAP also puts greater emphasis on cross-compliance, which becomes compulsory from 2005. Farmers receiving direct payments must respect statutory standards in the fields of environment, food safety, and animal health and welfare at farm level, including standards stemming from the national implementation of the EU Birds and Habitats Directives. The beneficiaries of direct payments will also be obliged to maintain their agricultural land in good agricultural and environmental condition, in order to avoid land abandonment and deterioration of habitats. They will also have to maintain the share of land under permanent pasture. This may be expected to have a positive environmental and biodiversity impact.

In the framework of the rural development policy (Council Regulation (EC) N° 1257/1999, as last amended), a menu of measures is offered to promote the protection of the farmed environment and its biodiversity. There are, among others, possibilities of support for less favoured areas and agri-environmental measures, which entail, respectively, applying or going beyond the usual Good Farming Practices (GFP). The definition of GFP is the responsibility of Member States, but it entails at least compliance with existing statutory environmental requirements.

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for *In-situ* conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?

a) No

b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)

Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No

b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified

c) No, but mechanisms are under development

d) Yes, mechanisms are in place

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No

b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified

c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development

d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)

x

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Agri-environment measures are implemented. These are specifically aimed at achieving positive environmental management, by supporting farmers for a range of environmentally favourable measures, including biodiversity related measures and the conservation of high nature value farmland.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

In Greece there is an active network of farmers that collect, use and exchange old crop varieties called "Peliti".

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The agri-environment measures are the core instrument to deliver the integration approach. To achieve this, legislative and administrative measures have been taken by the Ministry of Rural Development and Food, including, inter alia, the issue of the following Ministerial Decisions: no 567/125316/09-01-2004, no 129166/21-06-04, no 567/125316/19-1-2004, no 125916/11-12-2004

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	x
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>The national biodiversity strategy and action plan are under preparation and will take into consideration the parts of the work programme that are relevant to the conservation of forest biological diversity.</p> <p>The Operational Program for the Environment 2000-2006 includes measures for the establishment of management bodies and the carrying out of conservation actions in 27 protected areas among which several are forest areas.</p> <p>The Operational Program for Rural Development 2000-2006 provides for a) the preparation of management plans for the sustainable development of forest areas, b) the rehabilitation/restoration of forest ecosystems, especially of those included in the Natura 2000 network, through their sustainable management and c) raising consensus among local people for the protection and sustainable management of forest ecosystems.</p> <p>The General Framework of Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development and the Special Framework of Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development for Alternative Sources of Energy, Tourism and the Industry, which are under development, will contribute to the protection of forest ecosystems by setting priorities and establishing requirements related to the sustainable use of natural resources.</p>	

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.
There are no indigenous and local communities within the meaning of CBD in Greece.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Capacity building in human resources is a key dimension in all Operational Programmes of Greece

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

Collaboration exists with FYROM, Bulgaria and Albania for the protection and sustainable management of cross-border forest areas. Greece collaborates with the governments of the other EU member states on the implementation of EU Regulations and strategies

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on		

forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Main problems with maintaining forest diversity come from forest fires, desertification, overgrazing, abandonment of agricultural activity, climate change and the lack of a national forest cadastre etc. These are addressed through the various strategies and programmes mentioned before. These strategies and programmes are in line with EU policy and measures for the conservation of forest biological diversity, which relate to the objectives of the work programme as follows:

Objective 1: Member State enforcement of the EU Plant Health Directive (2000/29/EC) ensures the prevention of invasive alien species into EC countries. Greece has incorporated in its legal order the EU Plant Health Directive (2000/29/EC) and regulations are directly applicable in all EU member states.

Objective 2: In 1986 the EC adopted Regulation 3528/86/EEC on the protection of forests against air pollution. This was superseded in 2003 by Council Regulation 2003/2152/EC, (Forest Focus), on the monitoring of forests and environmental interactions in the Community. Within the FOREST FOCUS program, in Greece (Ministerial Decision 85324/422/2006) several factors that may threaten forest biological diversity are monitored and measures for the prevention of forest fires are adopted.

Objective 4: a common scheme to monitor forest fires and protect EU forests from fire was established by Council Regulation (EEC) No 2158/92.

Objective 6: A number of actions are being undertaken to prevent and mitigate losses of forest biodiversity due to fragmentation. For example, there are provisions in the Rural Development Regulation to encourage linear features such as hedges or riverine corridors in order to increase connectivity of forest areas for wildlife. The LIFE Programme and the Leader+ Rural Development programmes also provide funding for activities to reduce the effects of fragmentation through ecological corridors or 'stepping stones'.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Greece is in line with the EU policy and measures, which relate to the objectives of the work programme as follows:

Objective 1: Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/1999 (the Rural Development Regulation) has proved an important vehicle for restoring biological diversity within certain types of forest.

Objective 2: The implications of forest management practices for the conservation of some of Europe's most threatened endemic mammal species are especially crucial.

Objective 3: The Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) takes into account the conservation of forest biodiversity. In Greece, forests and forested areas that are included in the Natura 2000 ecological network exceed 1,6 million ha. Twenty nine (29) sites of 0,1 million ha total area are protected under national law

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1: In Greece, the promotion of the sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity is well established. Resolution 4 of the MCPFE meeting in Vienna 2003 reaffirmed that the conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in all types of forests is an essential element for their sustainable management.

Objective 2: Unsustainable harvesting has not been a significant problem in Greece.

Objective 4: At the general level, The Birds and Habitats Directives, and the Natura 2000 network are the main instruments for the implementation of strategies for the *in situ* conservation of forest genetic diversity

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Within the FOREST FOCUS (Ministerial Decision 85324/422/2006), relevant activities are foreseen		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Greece has approved (Ministerial Decision 85324/422/2006) and implements a National Program FOREST FOCUS in line with the EU Regulation 2152/2003. Within the program, factors that affect the status of forest are assessed, biodiversity is inventoried

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

A coordinated mechanism to collect and manage environmental information is located at the Ministry of Environment (www.edpp.gr). Moreover, related activities are foreseen in the approval of the FOREST FOCUS Ministerial Decision 85324/422/2006

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

Extensive research effort has been undertaken in the field of desertification

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

Indirectly implemented in the NAP – Desertification

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)

X

c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)

Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.

Cooperation among relevant ministries' agencies. Mostly among the Ministries of Agriculture and Environment.

Programme Part A: Assessment

190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)

a) No

X

b) No, but assessment is ongoing

c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)

Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

Through the implementation of NAP – Desertification in the sustainable management of agriculture, forestry and pasture lands

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Greece participates in the EEA-coordinated DISMED network project (Desertification Information System for the Mediterranean) [website: <http://dismed.eionet.eu.int/index.html>]. This network aims to improve the capacity of national administrations of Mediterranean countries to programme measures and policies to combat desertification and the effects of drought. This aim is pursued by reinforcing communication amongst them, facilitating the exchange of information, and establishing a common information system to monitor the physical and socio-economic conditions of areas at risk, assessing the extent, severity and the trend of land degradation

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The NAP – Desertification implementation has not yet reached a satisfactory level.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
A number of mountain areas have been protected in Greece as national forests/parks. Apart from those, such activities are underway in Natura 2000 sites	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
Sustainable use of mountain biological resources is mainly promoted by the following:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry measures • Support for Less Favoured Areas (LFA) • Agri-environmental measures 	
The Implementation of the Leader+ programme.	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing	
197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

The mapping of habitat types in areas significant for nature conservation, including among others, several others, was a breakthrough identification activity carried out at national level by the Ministry of Environment Physical Planning and Public Works and funded by the Operational Program for the Environment. Several monitoring and assessment activities are being carried out by NGOs, universities and research institutes etc. Useful information is also collected by the Forest Directorates.

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Greece has co-funded some large inventory projects, such as those leading to the development of the scientific list of Natura 2000 sites and to the mapping of habitat types that led to an improvement of the capacity building

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

Several activities are implemented on mountain areas with regard to their conservation and co funded by national funds and EU funds (e.g. INTERREG, LIFE projects).

Box LXXIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

During the EC Presidency by Greece, we have prepared and conducted EC Coordination at SBSTTA Greece has participated in the Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy and in the related Council Working Party on International Environmental Issues. Within the latter, a coordinated position in advance of CBD meetings is prepared

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

Regional and subregional cooperation has been promoted through programmes most important of which are INTERREG and the Bilateral Programme of Development Assistance and Cooperation (DAC-OECD).

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	
Greece is party to all the major pan-European coordination mechanisms and networks associated with the conservation of biological diversity, e.g.:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) b) the Environment for Europe Ministerial Conferences c) The Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative d) The Barcelona Convention. 	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

Box LXXIV.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

The present reporting format was very extensive, which to our opinion made its elaboration very difficult and time consuming. We would suggest it to be more comprehensive and more specific. Further on, the completion of the tables with policy priorities and scales of challenges reflect to a great extent the subjectiveness of the persons completing them.

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