

Second National Swiss Report to the CBD

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

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Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material which was used as a basis for the report

This report was prepared by the Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape (SAEFL) in cooperation with the other Government Departments concerned at federal level and with representatives of the scientific community

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

A basic understanding of the principles of federalism in the implementation of legislation on environment is necessary to understand the answers to the questions of this report

In Switzerland there are activities promoting the conservation of biological and landscape diversity at all levels of the federal state:

The Confederation sets the framework of principles by means of Federal laws and ordinances.

The Cantons (federal states) organise the implementation of protection and enact legislation applicable to their territory.

The municipalities implement provisions on the ground, for example by promulgating regulations on protection or by creating nature reserves.

They are also various partners from nongovernmental organisations, private sector and the scientific community - involved in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity - which interact with the three levels of the federal state.

Obviously, there is a challenge when one asks to answer to the questions taking into account the various governmental and nongovernmental views from a comprehensive national perspective. However, the input and activities of the government and other interested stakeholders have been incorporated as much as possible.

This consideration is notably relevant where we reported on the different questions asking whether the resources to implement the Convention in various domains are limited to some extent or not. In this particular case, responses were sometimes weighted toward a federal perspective and the various views expressed - mainly at federal level - were reported in our comments on the implementation of art. 20 of the Convention concerning the financial resources

The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.

Inland water ecosystems

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Marine and coastal biological diversity

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	X
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	----
b) Adequate	----
c) Limiting	----
d) Severely limiting	----

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	

6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	X
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	X
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

1 and 2

The 1966 Federal Law on the Protection of Nature and Cultural Heritage (revised in 1987) provides the basis for inventories with corresponding decrees specifying conservation objectives for listed sites. Landscape inventories are primarily binding on the Confederation itself, while biotope inventories are binding on all parties concerned. Disturbance of a landscape in connection with the fulfilment of federal tasks is only permitted if the project serves "opposing interests, also of national importance, [that] carry equal or greater weight." The Federal Council designates the biotopes of national importance, defines their location and lays down protection objectives. The site must be maintained and undiminished, and other interests must take second place to the aim of protection. Special cases are the mires and the mire landscapes of national importance, which are covered by the article in the Constitution concerning protection of mires which was accepted in a referendum in 1987.

The following inventories are in force:

- Reserves for Waterbirds and Migrants of International and National Importance (1991); these include 11 sites with a total area of 12,230 ha, or 0.3% of the area of Switzerland. Currently being revised, to add more sites of international and national importance.
- Federal Inventory of Raised and Transitional Bogs of National Importance (1991). Includes 514 bogs with a total area of 1,471 ha, or 0.035% of the area of Switzerland.
- Federal Inventory of Fenlands of National Importance (1994). Includes 1,163 fen sites with a total area of 19,186 ha, or 0.46% of the area of Switzerland.
- Federal Inventory of Alluvial Zones of National Importance (1992). Includes 169 alluvial zones with a total area of 11,022 ha, or 0.26% of the area of Switzerland.

In addition, the Inventory of Glacier Forelands and Alpine Alluvial Plains (IGLES) is currently being compiled. IGLES completes the existing Federal Inventory of Alluvial Zones of National Importance by adding the alpine alluvial zones. The draft inventory comprises 55 glacier forelands and 15 alpine alluvial plains which emerged from the evaluation process and which are to be designated alluvial zones of national importance.

Finally, the Federal Inventory of Amphibian Spawning Areas, listing 891 sites with a total area of 6,880 ha, or 0.17% of the area of Switzerland, is currently in preparation.

A National Ecological Network on a voluntary basis is being commenced in 2001, with watercourses as a first step.

9 and 10

Inventory of Dry Grasslands:

Established on the basis of phytosociology. Fauna not directly included. Shall be completed by 2004.

Early data indicate a decrease in the total area over the past 10 to 20 years.

Density and total area must be increased in order to guarantee the survival of typical fauna and flora.

Management and best-practice guidelines locally established.

Evaluation: plans are being developed.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

13. Did your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
b) international programmes (please give details below)	X
c) international agreements (please give details below)	X

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	X
d) not applicable	

Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

17. Has your country highlight and emphasise biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
*) Although legislative instruments and measures have been developed, financial resources for the full implementation of this article will need still to increase, particularly at the local level. (see also answers for art 10 under further comments)							

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) completed ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) completed and adopted ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) reports on implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) completed ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) completed and adopted ₂	<input type="checkbox"/>
f) reports on implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) most articles	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) all articles	<input type="checkbox"/>

2/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	X
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	X
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	

Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

20

The Swiss landscape concept (SLC) is a coordinated strategy and an action plan for the conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity. The SLC has been the subject of a broad consultation with the offices of the Federal Government, the Cantons, the various associations and non-governmental organisations, as well as circles within the economy and political parties. It was approved by the Federal Council in December 1997 (see first national report page 18).

The main goal of the SLC is to achieve that project authorities and stakeholders with conservationists work together in various sectors - such as for instance for projects and programmes in construction, in agriculture, in traffic, in forestry, etc - to stipulate binding objectives that are to be pursued by government departments in any of their activities which have implications for biodiversity and landscape.

20 f) 21, 23

The SLC is a plan in the line of the Federal Law on Land Use Planning. It is an instrument which permits the Confederation to coordinate activities which have an effect on the biodiversity and Landscape in the countryside. The SLC aims to coordinate all the sectorial policies which have a bearing on conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity and the landscape, for example the management of waterways, agriculture, traffic, etc. Based on the principle of partnership, this process relies on collaboration between all interested parties: users, protectors, authorities, and the population.

The Federal authorities reported on the state of SLC realisation in November 2002:

Presently available only in French and in German, the first part of the report describes the progress on 220 measures taken for the benefit of Nature and Landscape planned to be implemented by 2005. This intermediate evaluation is satisfactory. Out of the 220 measures, 80% are conducted according to the planning. 10% of them required some adaptation and the 10% remaining present some delay.

The second part of the report concerns the realisation of the objective of the SLC in 13 policy areas which have an impact on biodiversity related with land and water use.

Some information in English on the SLC are available on the website: www.landschaftskonzept.ch

22. The SLC strategy and its plan cover many but not all the articles of the CBD, noting that most of the remaining articles are covered by a wide range of other instruments that are already described in the first national report (see under chapter 2.3, p 17-23)

A preliminary study of the SLC was recently conducted by the SAEFL to investigate the needs and gaps to better and fully cover the article of the CBD and improve their implementation. This assesment will be pursue next year to elaborate a new national biodiversity strategy and action plan which will allow to complement the measures taken for the full implementation of the CBD, according to recent developments.

29.The CBD focal point is working in close cooperation with the competent authorities of the above-mentioned Conventions, to avoid duplication and to promote the synergies.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>A Biodiversity monitoring programme (BDM) was initiated in 2001 in Switzerland. Please see in the CHM of Switzerland under www.biodiversitymonitoring.ch for further information on the Swiss Biodiversity Monitoring system.</p>					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	X
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	none
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	

35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	X
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	

37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	none
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	

38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	X
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	

39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	X

42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	

43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	

44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	X

45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	X
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	

48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	X
d) yes - other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

<p>33. Globally threatened and endemic species in monitoring. Major groups are included in the revision of Red Lists (birds, butterflies, Orthoptera, amphibians, reptiles, etc.).</p> <p>40. The "Interdepartmental Office for the Coordination of Environmental Observation" (IKUB) is responsible at national level for coordination.</p> <p>41. The Indicators identified are: Number of domesticated species, number of wild species, number of globally threatened species, net change in endangered status, population trends of selected endangered species, number of widespread species, population trends of widespread species, mean species diversity in defined areas, size of valuable biotopes, quality of valuable biotopes.</p> <p>42. Rapid biodiversity assessment tested with the invertebrates. Infrared aerial photographs used for some data.</p> <p>44. Switzerland is also supporting one international pilot projects, see the answer under no 49 below.</p> <p>45. Detailed report is in preparation and some synthetic information are available under the Swiss CHM.</p> <p>46. National data centres for fauna (Centre Suisse de cartographie de la faune, CSCF) and flora (Centre du réseau Suisse de floristique, CRSF). Swiss Biodiversity Forum is establishing a metadatabase concerning data collections.</p> <p>47. Cooperation on identification and Monitoring biodiversity is mainly taking place through sharing and Information exchange (see under no 49 below)</p> <p>48. Information on Monitoring of biodiversity are available under the Swiss-CHM.</p> <p>49. Involvement of Switzerland in cooperation and capacity building for programmes to develop indicators and monitoring systems:</p> <p>(i) Switzerland is generally sharing and exchanging information on</p>

identification and monitoring biodiversity at global and regional level, and participate to the discussion on indicators and monitoring in relevant fora, notably within the framework of the paneuropean Strategy on biological and landscape diversity.

It participated actively in the OECD Joint Working Parties on Agri-Environment Indicators which include indicators on biodiversity and wildlife in agroecosystems.

(ii) Switzerland supports also a GEF-medium size pilot project with a co-financing. Initiated in 2002, this project is entitled "Biodiversity indicators for National Use". It is executed by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Center in four countries (Ecuador, Kenya, Philippines, Ukraine). Its purpose is to test and evaluate a core set of biodiversity indicators and their relevance for decision making. A part a financial support, Switzerland will cooperate to some limited extend to this project by exchanging information and giving some advices upon request.

Decisions on Taxonomy

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA
[part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	X
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	X
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	

54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	X
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
d) yes - significant extent	

61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further advance of the Suggestions for Action

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

54.	Apart the support to some particular data centres, they are few activity for national taxonomic collections due to the comparative allocation of Financial and human resources comparatively limited for such programmes.
55.	Partnership with developing countries involve the sharing of information and some technical and scientific cooperation through various data centers in Switzerland such as the botanical Garden of Geneva or the botanical garden of Bern.
63.	The Information requirements in the area of taxonomy are essentially identified but the Estimate of the necessary national capacity are not yet clearly established.
64.	Consolidated taxonomic reference centers could be established through the existing data centres, but more capacity are needed to this aim .

Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?			
a) High		b) Medium	X
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?			
a) Good		b) Adequate	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources			

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	X
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	X
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	X
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a significant extent	
If a developed country Party -	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

81. Legislation is essentially adequate and various measures are in place in Switzerland for in-situ conservation and for the protection of nature and Landscape (for details see the first Swiss national report under chapter 4.1) Despite that there is still much to be done to strenghten the willingness of many stakeholders and decision makers and to increase the necessary financial and human resources which are relatively limited to fully implement and monitor the legislation in place

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>General remarks :The impact of alien species on biodiversity in Switzerland is gaining recently more recognition, however it is not yet established as a first problem and priority. Therefore, due to insufficient funding the possibilities to limit or eradicate alien invasive species in wildlife are comparatively limited.</p> <p>Despite that, Switzerland has undertaken some efforts to control Alien species through some information measures. Other possible measures are now under consideration</p>							

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	X
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	X

c) most alien species have been assessed	
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	X
b) discussion on potential projects under way	
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	
b) in preparation	
c) yes	X
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	X
d) multilateral co-operation	X
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	X
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	X
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

88. Identification of Alien species :

A black list which include notably various Alien plant species that can threat ecosystems, habitats or species is available since mai 2002. The federal legislation on hunting identified and address the control of particular animal Alien species.

90. The Quarantine Programs with the legislation and measures taken for animal and plant protection in agriculture and the legislation which regulate the hunting activities to address the control of particular Alien species are relatively adequate. Other measures to control Alien species in wildlife habitats are under consideration.

97. International cooperation:

c) Regional level:

Within the Council of Europe, through the Bern Convention on Wildlife, Switzerland is cooperating to elaborate a strategy and measures for future recommendation to control Alien species that will be transmitted to the CBD.

d) Multilateral cooperation :

Switzerland is notably an active member of the following relevant treaties and programmes which are dealing with alien species , among others :

- The International Plant Protection Convention
- The Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.14 on Invasive Species and Wetland)
- The Bonn Convention on Migratory species

100. Country-wide and local measures and initiatives in preparation.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low			
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Some traditional knowledge and practices which are mainly used by rural local communities, mainly in agriculture, can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. However, there are no local communities in Switzerland which are identified or identified themselves as indigenous and local community within the meaning of the Convention of Biological diversity.</p> <p>However substantial efforts to preserve and maintain Traditional knowledge and innovations are made abroad through out various programmes supported by the Swiss development cooperation</p> <p>At the multilateral level, Switzerland is participating in the Intergovernmental Committee on genetic resources, Traditional knowledge and Folklore of the World Property Intellectual Organization (WIPO). This Committee aims notably to assess the benefits and limits of existing intellectual property laws for the traditional knowledge.</p>							

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place (limited through out the supports to Cooperation activities abroad)	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	
c) all	X
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes to a significant extent (but limited in the frame of supports to cooperation activities and initiatives abroad)	X
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	

121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	X
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	X
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly (but limited in the frame of cooperation activities abroad)	X
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

As far as national implementation in Switzerland is concerned, this subject is of no significance.

It is however important for Switzerland:

- ◆ in the context of the activities and programmes abroad of the Swiss development Cooperations,
- ◆ and within the frame of the international instruments discussed and measures taken at international level to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge, innovations and practices

The questions above have been answered against this background

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	X	b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
				d) Severely limiting	

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes limited extent (when possible)	X
c) yes - significant extent	
132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes (when possible)	X

133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <u>ex situ</u> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <u>in situ</u> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for ex situ conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of ex situ conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

127), 128, 129)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ex-situ conservation for Wild species takes place essentially in botanical gardens, arboreta and zoological gardens. These insitutions are organised in associations, they have their ownbreeding programmes which are coordinated among themselves Thes gardens and their associations which organized internationally cooperate with the countries of origine. - Ex-situ conservation for domesticated species and Plant varietyis conducted for an important part , by Swiss Federal Research stations For some particular species that have become rare, special programmes and initiatives have been initiated which need with more long term financing.
133 Noting that the highest priority is given to conserve the species already present in in-situ conditions, various programmes have however been initiated for the reintroduction of particular species. Those include the following examples, such as the Lynx, the bearded vulture, the white stork and various plant species.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Since Switzerland has a high population density, with a comparative high industrial sector, the sustainable land and water use is of great importance for the conservation of biodiversity. This applies in particular to the sectors of agriculture, forestry and energy and to the development of settlements and transports. Ressources allocated in those sectors are still limiting to fully implement the sustainable use of biodiversity.					

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
141. 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 (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. 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 (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (through various programmes and activities of the Swiss Development Cooperation Agency)	X

148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	X
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Futher information and comments related to the question 139 (integrated consideration of the sustainable use into national decision making) and 146(Sustainable use as a cross cutting issue):

The measures concerning the sustainable use of biodiversity in Switzerland is addressed by the cross sectorial strategy and the instruments and action plan which are described under the comments given in this report on the implementation of article 6 and in our first national report in the chapters 2(Swiss policy on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity) and 4 (Strategy, measures and activity). The chapter 4 describes in detail the measures and activities taken to implement the sustainable use in the principal areas of sector based policy.

143. Cooperation between government authorities and the private sector is encourage significantly in agriculture and forestry. Notably in agriculture, through a voluntary scheme of direct eco-conditional payements to the farmers in return of various ecological services which aim to promote the conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
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157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

Develop incentives and legislation that support the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is one of the important goal of the environment policy for biodiversity in Switzerland.

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	X

159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	X
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	X
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	X
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	X
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	X in agriculture
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	X in agriculture
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	X
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In Switzerland they are a number of economic incentives which promote directly measures to conserve biodiversity - notably in agriculture and in forestry - or indirect measures for the environment which contribute to improve the status of biodiversity. Those are various and include tax incentives, levies and subsidies.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Research funding by the Swiss National Science Foundation is only granted to the most highly rated research proposals.					

175. 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 (12a)?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	

176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
178. 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 (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

If a developed country Party -

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?

a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

176. Switzerland is a major sponsor of BIONET. Several multilateral and bilateral measures in place (Swiss Development Cooperation/SDC).

177. The emphasis is on basic research; only limited funding is available for applied research.

178. E.g. in the framework of the biodiversity monitoring scheme and ecological compensation in agriculture.

Additional information on existing initiatives and scientific institutions in Switzerland to promote scientific knowledge on biodiversity :

1) The Swiss Biodiversity Forum

The Swiss Biodiversity Forum is a project of the Swiss Academy of Sciences (SANW) and exists since 1999. The Swiss Biodiversity Forum is creating a nationwide network of biodiversity experts.

It's main aims are to promote scientific knowledge about biological diversity and its maintenance, to evaluate existing knowledge gaps, to strengthen contacts within the Swiss biodiversity research community, to stimulate interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary research projects, to facilitate the integration of Swiss biodiversity researchers into international programmes, to provide scientific support for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and to intensify communication between researchers, land-users, nature and landscape conservation agencies, administrative authorities and the public.

www.biodiversity.ch/

Visions and strategies for biodiversity research

In December 2002 the Swiss Biodiversity Forum edited a document entitled "Visions in biodiversity research". It describes the main areas of biodiversity research, identifies some of the major gaps and deficiencies in our knowledge, develops strategies for strengthening biodiversity research and provides the baseline information needed for future discussions about funding priorities.

This document is available online as a PDF-file,

www.biodiversity.unibe.ch/forum/publications.html

or in printed form

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2. Institutes and Research Stations

University of Bern, Zoological Institute, Division of Conservation Biology

www.zoology.unibe.ch/index_e.htm

Research areas:

Conservation biology

Population ecology

Agrarian ecosystems

Alpine ecosystems

University of Bern, Zoological Institute, Division of Community Ecology

www.zoology.unibe.ch/ecol/index_e.htm

Research areas:

Community ecology

Agrarian ecology

Man-made landscapes

Interactions between predator and prey

Interactions between plants and herbivores.

Ecological compensation areas

Insects

Biological weed and pest control

Habitat deterioration

GMOs

University of Bern, Zoological Institute, Division of Population Genetics

<http://cmpg.unibe.ch/>

Research areas:

Migration

Molecular markers

Habitat fragmentation

Population genetics

See <http://cmpg.unibe.ch/research.htm>

University of Bern, Institute of Plant Sciences, Paleoecology

www.botany.unibe.ch/

Research areas:

Forest dynamics

Changing climates

Sedimentary records
Pâturages Boisés
Fire history
Early human impact
Rapid warming

University of Bern, Institute of Plant Sciences, Vegetation Ecology

www.botany.unibe.ch/

Research areas:

Forest ecology
Tree ecophysiology
Grassland ecology

University of Basel, Institute of environmental sciences, Conservation Biology

www.unibas.ch/dib/nlu/index.e.html

Research areas:

Human-environment interactions
Interactions among animals and plants
Biology of rare species
Behavioural ecology
Urban ecology
Landscape and nature conservation in agricultural land
Aquatic ecology and conservation
Resource preservation in tropical areas and sustainable development
Zoogeography and systematics

University of Basel, Botanical Institute, Section plant ecology

www.unibas.ch/botschoen/

Research areas:

Systematics
Forest-biodiversity
Plant ecophysiology and system ecology
Population ecology and reproductive biology
Tropical ecology

University of Basel, Institut für Geschichte und Epistemologie der Medizin

www.unibas.ch/ifgem/ and www.unibas.ch/ifgem/Rehmann-Sutter.html

Research areas:

Development of methods in bioethics: Ethical questions related to release of genetically modified organisms (GMOs)

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich (ETHZ), Department of Environmental Sciences, Geobotanical Institute

www.geobot.umnw.ethz.ch/

Research areas:

Ecosystem ecology
Conservation biology
Vegetation ecology
Evolutionary ecology
Systematics and evolution
Mycology
Archaeobotany

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zürich (ETHZ), Department of Forest Sciences, Mountain Forest Ecology

www.fowi.ethz.ch/pgw/research_main.htm

Research areas:

Long-term forest dynamics

Mountain ecosystems
Vegetation patterns in mountain regions

University of Zürich, Institute of Systematic Botany

www.systbot.unizh.ch/

Research areas:

Plant systematics
Plant ecology

University of Zürich, Institute of Environmental Sciences

www.unizh.ch/uwinst/

Research areas:

Preservation of genetic resources in crop-plants
Evolutionary ecology of invasive plants
Behavioural ecology of insects
Biological baseline information for protection of rare plants
Population ecology and migration of rare birds
Biodiversity and ecosystems
Effects of agricultural land use on diversity of meadow and pasture land in the Alps
Microbial diversity in the soil
Perception of species diversity in school children
Biodiversity and economy
See www.unizh.ch/uwinst/forschung/projekte.html

University of Zürich, Institute of Zoology, Ecology

www.zool.unizh.ch/e/research/index_oekologie.html

Research areas:

Population biology
Genetic structure of populations.
Genetic variation and disease resistance
Metapopulations

University of Fribourg, Department of biology, Ecology and evolution

www.unifr.ch/biol/ecology/

Research areas:

Plant population biology
Plant ecology & evolution
Community and conservation ecology
Evolutionary ecology
Evolutionary biology

University of Neuchâtel, Institute of Zoology, Animal Ecology and Entomology

www.unine.ch/zool/

Research areas:

Ecology and evolution of interactions between insects and plants.
Entomological ecology and biodiversity research in Belize, Central America
Participation to NCCR Plant Survival, see National Competence Centers

University of Neuchâtel, Institute of Botany, Department of Plant Ecology

www.unine.ch/bota/levp/rechE.html

Research areas:

Cattle activity and dynamics of grasslands

Floodplains of the Alpine Arc between Security and Biodiversity (Part of NRP-48, see National Research Programmes)

Silvopastoral ecosystems

Phytosociology

Participation to NCCR Plant Survival, see National Competence Centers

University of Neuchâtel, Institute of Botany, Department of Evolutionary Botany

www.unine.ch/bota/ebolab/

Research areas:

Cytogeography

Biosystematics and taxonomy

University of Genève, Graduate Institute of Développement Studies (IUED)

www.unige.ch/iued/new/

NCCR - IP8: see National Competence Centers

IP8 "internal project 8" is part of the programme NCCR North-South,

Research areas:

Governance, citizenship and environmental hazards in an urban/peri urban context

Governance and environmental risks: the case of Cusco

Models of Biodiversity Governance in a highland - lowland context.

NGO's Role in the Andean Biodiversity Regime.

Fiscal incentives for Community Forestry: procedural citizenship in two Biodiversity

Hotspots

Conflictos y procesos de transformacion entre los actores locales y las politicas publicas en la gestion y conservacion de la naturaleza y la biodiversidad del parque nacional Tunari

See www.unige.ch/iued/new/enseignement/nccr-ip8/fr/

University of Genève, Laboratoire d'Ecologie et de Biologie Aquatique (LEBA)

<http://leba.unige.ch/english.htm>

Research areas:

Biodiversity of ponds, small lakes and alpine streams

Species traits and strategy

Contribution of GIS to the study of submerged macrophytes ecology in lakes

Ecological characterization of small water bodies watersheds through a GIS application

Study of amphibian migrations and pond connectivity within a GIS framework

GRASP: Generalized regression analysis and spatial prediction

AQUAREL: GIS database on the diversity of freshwater ecosystems in Switzerland

University of Genève, Département de Zoologie et de Biologie Animale

www.unige.ch/sciences/biologie/biani/msg/

Research areas:

Development and application of molecular techniques in systematics and phylogeny

University of Genève, Department of Plant Biology

www.unige.ch/sciences/biologie/plantsciences/

Research areas:

Biogeography and ecology

Systematic botany and floristic biology

University of Lausanne, Institute of Ecology, Section Botany

www.unil.ch/ie/ and www.unil.ch/ibsg/welcome.html

Research areas:

Systematic Botany

Geobotany

Mycology

See www.unil.ch/ibsg/researches.html

University of Lausanne, Institute of Ecology, Section Zoology

www.unil.ch/ie/ and www.unil.ch/izea/

Research areas:

Evolution and ecology of social insects

Ecology and evolution of dispersal

Ecophysiology of small mammals

Population genetics

Chromosome evolution in *Sorex araneus*

Phylogeography of *Myotis myotis*

Ecological and forensic Entomology

Mating systems and population structure

University of Lausanne, Institute of Ecology, Laboratory for Conservation Biology (LCB)

www.unil.ch/lbc/ENGLISH/presentation.html

Research areas:

Genetics of the swiss wolf population

Phylogeography of the water chestnut (*Trapa natans*) in Eurasia

Population genetics of brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) from Swiss lakes

Genetic variation and conservation of the endangered marble trout (*Salmo t. marmoratus*) from Slovenia

Forestry, conservation and population genetics of capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*) populations

Genetic structure, mating system and inbreeding depression in disjunct populations of the adder *Vipera berus*

Management of red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) colonization of the Swiss Jura mountains

Metapopulation dynamic and conservation of the European tree frog (*Hyla arborea*)

Wildlife forensic and natural population conservation

See www.unil.ch/lbc/ENGLISH/research.html

Swiss Federal Institute for Environmental Science and Technology (EAWAG)

www.eawag.ch/e_welcome.html

Research areas:

Fish ecology

River restoration

Network Declining Fish Yields Switzerland ("Fischnetz")

This project examines the causes of the dramatic decline in fish catch in Switzerland's water systems over the past 10 years. Research institutions are jointly investigating with the public and private sector not only the causes and consequences for this

decline, but are also developing measures for improvement.

See www.fischnetz.ch/index_e.htm

Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research (WSL)

www.wsl.ch/welcome-en.ehtml

Research in general

Forest use and forest economy

Moving from landscape protection to landscape management

Global change and ecological risk analysis

Forest functions

Forest protection

State and dynamics of landscapes

See www.wsl.ch/research/focus-en.ehtml

Biodiversity research and wildlife problems

Genetic diversity

Fungi and mycorrhiza

Vegetation dynamics

Wildlife ecology

Fauna

Lichenes

See www.wsl.ch/land/biodiversity/welcome-E.html

Schweizerische Vogelwarte Sempach

www.vogelwarte.ch/

Research areas:

Population monitoring of birds

Ecology of endangered bird species and habitats

Evaluation of landscape management

Swiss federal research station for agroecology and agriculture (FAL)

www.sar.admin.ch/scripts/get.pl?fal+index_e.html+0+90010

Research areas:

Natural resources / Environmental protection in agriculture

Nature and Landscape

Ecological farming systems

Ecological Controlling

See www.sar.admin.ch/scripts/get.pl?fal+forsch/falschwe.html+0+40

Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL)

www.fibl.ch/english/index.php

Research areas:

The DOK-long term trial unique in its conception compares the consequences of bio-organic, bio-dynamic and conventional farming systems on species diversity (among other factors).

See www.fibl.ch/english/research/annual-crops/dok/index.php

3. Museums

Many nature museums in Switzerland do research in systematics and taxonomy. For a list of museums please check <http://130.92.225.132/biodiversity/medacollect/museums.html>

Schatzinsel Alp Flix

www.schatzinselalpflix.ch/

“Schatzinsel Alp Flix” is a long-term project of the Nature Museum Chur and several other partners with the purpose of recording the whole biodiversity at the community of Sur (GR).

The biodiversity of the following taxa is actually being recorded: Insects in general / Wasps / Beetles / Aquatic insects / Molluscs / Mammals / Birds / Mosses / Parasitic Fungi.

4. National Centres of Competence in Research (NCCR)

http://www.snf.ch/en/rep/nat/nat_ccr.asp

Plant Survival in Natural and Agricultural Ecosystems

www.unine.ch/nccr/

This NCCR devotes to basic physiological mechanisms of plant survival, as well as the plants' ecological interactions with other plants, microbes, animals, and abiotic factors.

North-South: Research Partnerships for Mitigating Syndromes of Global Change

www.nccr-north-south.unibe.ch/

This NCCR devotes to an improved understanding of the status of different syndromes of global change, the pressures these syndromes and their causes exert on different human, natural, and economic resources, and the responses of different social groups and society as a whole.

5. National Research Programmes (NRPs) of the Swiss National Science Foundation

www.snf.ch/en/rep/nat/nat_nrp.asp

NRP 48 - Landscapes and Habitats of the Alps

www.nrp48.ch/

The NRP-48 aims to acquire the knowledge on goals and actions needed for a socially desired, economically acceptable and politically feasible landscape development.

NRP 50 - Endocrine Disruptors: Relevance to Humans, Animals and Ecosystems

www.nrp50.ch/

The NRP-50 aims to develop scientific strategies to assess the risks and hazards that arise when endocrine disruptors are processed through ecosystems to cause human and animal exposure.

15. January 2003 / sz/dp Swiss Biodiversity Forum

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
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181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

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182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?

a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	
b) significant but not adequate resources	X
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) no	X
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	X	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Environmental impact assessment was introduced into Swiss environmental legislation in 1985. It seeks to ensure that planned projects are in line with, <i>inter alia</i> , legislation concerning the protection of species and their habitats. Biological diversity is not listed as a separate topic but is implicitly incorporated in the other environmental areas.					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X Espoo Convention
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	X
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) information provided to the Secretariat	X
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	
c) in all circumstances	X
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	X
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In the mid-1980s, Switzerland institutionalized Environmental Impact Assessment at the project level.

As of now, Switzerland has no formal Strategic Environmental Assessment instrument. However, many features of SEA are already included in existing procedures relating to the approval of plans, programmes and policies.

Biological diversity can thus be taken into account at various levels of decision making.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
				d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
221. Has your country taken 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 (15(6))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	X
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	X
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	X
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	X
c) yes	
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	X
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	X
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	X
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

From the very beginning of the CBD, Switzerland has been actively involved in discussions on access to genetic resources and the sharing of the benefits arising from their use. In 1997/98, a survey was conducted among partners from the private sector and the research community in Switzerland to gather information and to better understand the issues arising at a practical level. This survey showed that one possible way of addressing these issues is to elaborate a set of voluntary guidelines. The results of the survey were presented during the fourth Conference of the Parties (COP 4) to the CBD in Bratislava in 1998 (see Document UNEP/CBD/COP/4/INF/16).

Following COP 4, the Draft Guidelines on "Access and Benefit Sharing regarding the use of Genetic Resources" were drawn up by the Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs; the Swiss Federal Institute of Intellectual Property; and the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape. The partners from the private sector and the research community that had been involved in the above-mentioned survey were given the opportunity to collaborate actively in this process. A first outline of the Draft Guidelines was presented at the CBD's first Expert Panel on Access and Benefit Sharing held in San José, Costa Rica, in October 1999. The positive response of the Expert Panel to the first outline encouraged the federal agencies involved to continue their work and to adapt the Draft Guidelines to the results achieved during the Expert Panel meeting. An international workshop was organised in Bern in April 2000 to continue consultation with different stakeholders, and a revised version of the Draft Guidelines was presented during COP 5 (Document UNEP/CBD/COP/5/Inf/21) and at the CBD's second Expert Panel on Access and Benefit Sharing held in Montreal in March 2001.

Switzerland was then very strongly involved in the finalization and adoption of the Bonn guidelines to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their utilization

Future Development

System of Certification of Genetic Resource Transactions

At COP6 Switzerland has presented the results of a feasibility study on certification system for bioprospecting activities. Indeed the conclusions of this study were very positive. On the other hand the Bonn guidelines refer to voluntary certification scheme under possible measures to be taken by Parties with user of genetic resources as well as a possible mean for verification of compliance. Therefore Switzerland is planning to launch a program to develop a certification pilot system for bioprospecting activities and assess its practicability through a set of case studies involving different stakeholders. The outcome of this program could serve as a tool to support capacity-building measures in areas like assessment and monitoring of implementation of obligations under the CBD. Switzerland will keep inform the other Parties through the CHM on progress and experience gained in this program.

Overview of the Legal Situation in Switzerland

According to its Constitution, Switzerland forms a federal republic, with a federal, a cantonal and a communal level. Each of these levels has specific competencies regarding access and benefit sharing. At the cantonal level alone, there are 26 cantons with different bodies of law. In some cases, even historical public entities such as alpine cooperatives are relevant competent right holders. A study has been commissioned by the Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape to produce an overview of the legal state of affairs at each of these different levels. The results of this study will be made available in 2003.

Implementation of the Bonn guidelines at national level

Swiss authorities are currently exploring possible measures to encourage national stake holders to support and implement on a voluntary basis the Bonn guidelines. A national workshop on this issue has been organised in November 2002 to allow representatives from government and major stakeholders including farmers, scientists, industry and non governmental organisation to become more familiar with existing international instruments addressing ABS such as the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources and the Bonn guidelines. Another objective was to define more precisely the stake and implication related to the access and sharing of benefits for the different partners at the national and international level.

National Strategy

The outcome of the study on the overview of the legal situation in Switzerland as well as the results of the national workshop will serve as basis to develop a national strategy on ABS

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting 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 (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes (please give brief details below)	X
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

243. 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 (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Resources available: 60% position (10% official position, 50% external commission) Minimum resources available should be a full-time official position.					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	X
d) potential measures under review	X
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If a developed country Party -	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Resources available: 60% position (10% official position, 50% external commission) Minimum resources available should be a full-time official position.					

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
256. 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 (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
258. 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 (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X

Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	X
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	X
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	X
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	X
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	X

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

- 18(1) To encourage technical and scientific cooperation: national forum on biodiversity implemented (Swiss Biodiversity Forum) to promote research on biodiversity in Switzerland.
- 18(5) To encourage the establishment of joint research programmes: (a) the Priority Program on the Environment of the Swiss National Science Foundation, ended in 2000, included a "Biodiversity" module; from 1992 to 1999, a joint programme in this field was undertaken; (b) the blueprint on Environment research defines "the maintenance and the sustainable exploitation of biological and landscape biodiversity" as one of the four research priorities in Switzerland. (c) the Swiss Biodiversity Forum plans to launch joint projects in the field of biodiversity.
- Decision II/3, III/4 and IV/2: Clearing-House
Implementation of the Swiss Clearing-House Mechanism for Biodiversity: pilot stage 1997-1998, operation from 1999; designation of a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism in the Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (1999), website launched www.ch-chm.ch (2000), publication of a CHM leaflet (2000), establishment of a management committee (2001) representing administration, teaching, research, business, NGOs and press circles, launching of the new version of the website www.ch-chm.ch (2002)
Participation in the development of the European Community regional clearing-house mechanism; support for the development of national CHM (Central and Eastern Europe)
Outlook: (a) implementation of the strategic plan (1999-2004) and of the long-term work programme 2004-2007 defined by the Secretariat (elements

relevant from the Swiss point of view); (b) continuous amendment and updating of the CH CHM; (c) collaboration with the Swiss BCH (to promote exchange and dissemination of as much information as possible in Switzerland, relevant to implementation of the Convention) (e) promotion of networking of partners active in the implementation of the Convention, in particular the producers and owners of information.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

270. 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 (19(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan
of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on
Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Implementation of the provisions of articles 19.2 and 19.3 is addressed together with implementation of art. 15 (see comments on art. 15).

Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol does not require any modification of the Swiss legislative framework. The advance Informed Agreement procedure in case of export of LMOs for environmental use has already been applied on a voluntary basis since 1995 according to the guidelines of the Swiss Committee on Biosafety. The relevant regulation (Ordinance on the release of organisms into the environment, 1999) requires advance notification in case of export. Imported LMOs are treated in the same way as domestically produced LMOs. In both cases, release into the environment requires a permit issued by the competent federal authorities on the basis of a risk assessment performed in accordance with the requirements of the Protocol.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Our 1998 National Report to the Convention (see CHM) contains full details of our past efforts. Presently Switzerland is encountering some budgetary constraints to channel more financial resources into the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>Concerning the implementation of the Convention at national level (Art.20(1)), the assessment of the Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape for the environment (SAEFL) in consultation with some NGOs and stakeholders involved, is of the view that resources are limiting. However - considering the budget constraints and without judging if the financial resources are sufficient for biodiversity in particular - the Swiss Federal Office of Finance is of the view that the budget allocated for the environment to the Swiss Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscape for the environment (SAEFL) should allow some leeway to set the priorities for biodiversity to implement the Convention at the federal level.</p>							

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - incentives only	
c) yes - financial support only	
d) yes - financial support and incentives	X
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
276. 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 fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	X
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	X
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

276.and Regarding Decision V/11

Switzerland played an active part in setting up the financial mechanism of the Convention, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF). According to the articles 20 and 21 of the Convention, the Additional financial resources are provided through the swiss contribution to GEF which devoted over the years 30 to 40% Of its resources to biodiversity. These contributions from Switzerland amounted to CHF 57 millions in the pilot phase (for years 1991-93), CHF 65 millions for the 1st phase (GEF-1, 1994-97), CHF 65 millions for the 2nd pase (GEF-2, 1998-01), and CHF 99,07 millions for the third phase (GEF3, 2002-2006).

285 Switzerland is financing a project called "European Biodiversity Resource Initiative", which is currently being implemented. It seeks to identify concrete strategies and instruments to increase funding and mobilizing investments for the conservation and sustainable of biodiversity, mainly in Eastern and Central Europe. Results will be presented next year.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?

a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
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290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?

a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
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Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources

The level of Resources available to the financial mechanism are a reflection of the collective political will of donor countries. Switzerland regards the resources currently available to the financial mechanism as inadequate in view of the magnitude of global environmental problems in general, and biodiversity conservation needs in particular. As adequate burden-sharing must be ensured, it will take a collective effort to increase the funds available to the financial mechanism and large donors have a special responsibility to provide leadership.

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	X
b) no, although there are activities	
c) yes, within the previous national report	
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	9
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	10
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	11
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	10
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	11

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	X regional pan-European meeting (Riga Conference)
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	X

Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	X
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	X
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	X
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 24 Secretariat

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	3
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	3
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	4
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	3
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	3

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	
b) publishing the report?	X for the first one
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes - forest ecosystems	X
c) yes - alien species	X
d) yes - benefit sharing	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	X
306. 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, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	X
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	X
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) yes	
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	

***Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems
(implementation of decision IV/4)***

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	X
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

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Marine and coastal biological diversity

Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
321. 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	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	X
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Agricultural biological diversity

Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	X
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	
c) yes	X
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	
c) yes - soil biota	X
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	X
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	X
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	X
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	X
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	X
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	X
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	X
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	X
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	X
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) some assessments	X
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes - through the CHM	See comments
c) yes - other means	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	See comments
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

352 and 354:

Both the Swiss Expert Committee for Biosafety (www.efbs.ch) and the Swiss Ethics Committee on Non-Human Gene Technology (www.ekah.ch) have carried out preliminary assessments of "Terminator" technology: the results of these assessments are given in two reports:

- Statement of the Swiss Expert Committee for Biosafety on "Impact of genetic use restriction technology (gurts) on the environment"
- Ethical Evaluation of "Terminator" Technology. Report of the Swiss Ethics Committee for Non-Human Gene Technology

These two reports are available on the respective websites and through the Swiss Clearing House Mechanism.

These reports will serve as a basis for the development of a national strategy.

356:

Current knowledge does not suggest that dealing with GMOs containing gurts causes an inherent biosafety hazard that cannot be addressed by existing Swiss legislation.

Over the past ten years, there has been a radical change in Swiss agricultural policy. The role of farmers has been redefined by society: be efficient, protect the environment and conserve and promote biological and landscape diversity. With this new agricultural policy, Switzerland is also fulfilling its international commitments vis-à-vis the CBD.

Switzerland has developed a progressive agricultural policy to preserve its biodiversity. One main goal of the new agricultural policy is to give environmentally sound production methods a market value. Farmers have the option of labelling agricultural products produced under strict criteria. Such labels guarantee the high quality of these products (food quality, environmentally sound farming methods). In addition, direct payments are made to compensate the agricultural sector for providing the benefits of the multifunctional approach Swiss society is demanding e.g. maintenance and sustainable use of biological diversity, including agrobiodiversity and genetic resources for food and agriculture and the sustainable use of natural resources.

Since 1999 every Swiss farm that wishes to receive direct payments of any kind has to prove that it satisfies certain basic ecological management requirements. Furthermore, a federal edict on regional promotion of the quality and on the networking of compensation areas in agriculture has been implemented. The Confederation can now financially support regional projects for the promotion of species and landscape.

Special research programmes are assessing gaps in implementation of the various decisions. On the level of evaluation/monitoring, studies are under way in three different regions to assess the results of the implementation of the compensation areas from the point of view of ecological and landscape quality. As a result of this quality-control, the effects of the new agricultural policy on biodiversity can be observed. In case of undesirable development, appropriate measures can be taken. In addition, new, environmentally friendly production systems are under development at the Swiss agricultural research centres.

Since 1993, ecological compensation areas have augmented all over Switzerland, which allows preserving and creating seminatural elements. With this new agricultural policy, the essential steps toward implementation of the CBD's decisions III/11, IV/6 and V/5 are being taken.

In ongoing international negotiations, Switzerland promotes the multifunctional agriculture approach.

Forest biological diversity

Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	X
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	

Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	X
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	X
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) measures taken	

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work

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Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X

377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?

a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:

Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:

The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions

If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:

Date of completion:	<i>31.12.2006 (Swiss landscape concept)</i>
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	<i>Swiss Federal Council</i>
On what date?	<i>December 19, 1997</i>
If the NBSAP has been published please give	
Title:	<i>Swiss Landscape Concept</i>
Name and address of publisher:	<i>Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape Swiss Landscape Concept CH- 3003 Berne</i>
ISBN:	
Price (if applicable):	<i>Free of charge</i>
Other information on ordering:	<i>EDMZ, CH-3003 Berne Order no. 310.137 eng</i>
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website	
Please give full URL:	http://www.buwal-natur.ch http://www.swisslandscapeconcept.ch
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	
Please indicate which agency:	
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?	
Yes	No

Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

A report of the Swiss Landscape Concept, including an evaluation of implementation measures, will be available by the end of 2001. A copy in French will be forwarded to the CBD Secretariat.

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country