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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 Federal Government of Germany with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety taking lead responsibility.

On the scientific side, substantial contributions have been made by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and the Federal Environmental Agency.

The Federal *Länder* and non-governmental organizations were also involved in the preparation.

Further general information can be obtained from the web-sites:

-www.bmu.de;

-www.bfn.de;

-www.uba.de.

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

In order to understand the answers one has to bear in mind that 'country' is referred to as the federal level. Main competence concerning nature conservation, however, is with the German *Länder*. Moreover, regulations and directives of the European Union have considerable influence on national activities.

The completion of the questionnaire and the including of relevant stakeholders was made more difficult by the Secretariat adding further questions to the list while the report was already being in course of preparation.

Some of the questions are not clearly formulated. Moreover, the range of possible answers is sometimes too narrow and requires interpretation (e.g. no, yes - limited extent, yes - significant extent).

Consequently, any evaluation needs careful consideration.

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	X
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. 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	

Agricultural biological diversity

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

6. 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	

Forest biological diversity

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

The departmental research of the Federal Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture has recently organized a symposium on 'Biological Diversity with Agriculture and Forestry?' investigating the contribution of agriculture and forestry to biological diversity. The departmental research is thereby making an important contribution to the implementation of the work programme.

Answer to question 10

Dry and sub-humid lands are not significant for Germany itself. These issues, however, play an important role in many development co-operation projects concerned with combating desertification.

Article 5 Co-operation

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							
<p>Germany attaches great importance to the co-operation with other Contracting Parties to the Convention and with the competent international organizations on the international implementation and further development of the Convention at bilateral, regional and international level.</p> <p>Altogether, within its bilateral co-operation with developing countries, Germany provides about DM 60 million annually for projects designed to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. In addition, an amount of about DM 45 million annually is made available through the Global Environment Facility (GEF).</p>							

13. Is your country actively co-operating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral co-operation (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 biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use

14. Has your country developed effective co-operation 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)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	X
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	
c)	to a significant extent	X

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.	Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize 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**Answer to question 13**

Cf. answers to question 12 and comments on question 75. In addition, Germany is co-operating with the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES).

Answer to question 14c

- Germany, as a Contracting Party to the Helsinki Convention, is taking an active part, within the framework of the Expert Working Group on Nature Conservation and Biological Diversity (EC-NATURE), in the further development of marine and coastal protection in the Baltic Sea area;
- Germany is a Contracting Party to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North East Atlantic (OSPAR);
- Since 1978, Germany has been co-operating with the Netherlands and Denmark on protecting valuable ecosystems in the Wadden Sea under the Trilateral Wadden Sea Co-operation;
- Within the Commission for the Protection of the Rhine, Elbe and Danube, Germany is co-operating with the riverain States.

Of further relevance is the co-operation within the framework of the Bonn Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

- In the field of management practices, Germany is co-operating actively with the following institutions: ICES, EU, the International Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC), the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), and the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas (ASCOBANS), the Conference on the Integration of Fisheries and Environmental Issues (IMM), the Oslo-Paris Commission (OSPAR), the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Answer to question 15

Examples of transboundary co-operation in the framework of management practices in protected areas include:

- The Palatinate Forest / Northern Vosges (France) trans-boundary biosphere reserve in the frame of the UNESCO 'Man and the Biosphere' (MAB) programme;
- The Trilateral Wadden Sea Co-operation (see answer to question 14);
- The 'Lower Oder Valley' National Park cooperation with Poland ;
- The Bavarian Forest National Park and the Bohemian Forest National Park (Czech Republic);
- The Alpine Convention.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

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

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ¹	
e) completed and adopted ²	
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ²	
e) completed and adopted ²	
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	X
c) all articles	

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	

¹/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

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	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international co-operation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
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 co-operating 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

It is planned to present to the sixth Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity a strategy report on the implementation of article 6.

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	X	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Responsibility for this area lies with the <i>Länder</i> .							

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	
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	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
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	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
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	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	X
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	X

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

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

42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	X
c) yes, to a limited extent	
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	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country co-operating 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	X
b) yes	
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	X
c) providing direct support	X
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Answer to question 32

FLORKAT: Database on Vascular Plants

In a central database Germany makes available on a countrywide basis information on the diversity of vascular plants, their distribution, populations and population development. Data are being collected from the Federal *Länder* and from private scientific projects.

LEPIDAT: Database on Endangered Butterflies

This database on large butterflies native to Germany determines their habitat requirement profiles as well as their conservation status.

The purpose of the data *inter alia* is

- Risk analysis and updating of the red lists of Germany;
- To contribute to the preparation of the European red lists - characterisation of species for the annexes to the EU-FFH-Directive;
- The environmental reporting of the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety ('Data on the Environment'; Nature Data').

Answer to question 33

The selection of large-scale areas and sites of outstanding national significance with regard to species and biotope conservation in Germany is made by using ecosystem-related criteria. A documentation has been established under this Federal Government Programme to promote the 'establishment and safeguarding of valuable parts of nature and landscapes that are of representative significance for the nation as a whole'.

Site reporting pursuant to Habitat Directive 93/43/EEC concerning the building up of a European network of conservation areas (NATURA 2000), taking into account the EU Birds Directive (79/409/EEC), is being documented and evaluated.

Answer to question 35

There are no inventory programmes at national level, though there are various programmes run by the *Länder*. A count of waterfowl populations is carried out countrywide (*Länder*, ornithological stations and associations).

Answer to question 36

Ecosystem-based programmes exist in a number of UNESCO biosphere reserves, e.g. Wadden sea monitoring in the biosphere reserves of the Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony Wadden Seas, ecosystem monitoring in the Rhön biosphere reserve.

Answer to question 38

The 'Red Lists' characterise endangered plants (1996), animals (1998) and biotopes (1994) in Germany, their endangerment status and the causes of their endangerment.

Answer to question 39

There are monitoring programmes for particular impact factors outside the field of nature conservation. Substance pollution, land use development, transport development and other factors are monitored by the *Länder*. Aggregated monitoring and/or indicator systems at national level are being developed and have been completed in some cases. We would mention here the 'Indicators for Sustainable Land Development Programme' of the Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, the 'Environmental Economic Accounts' of the Federal Statistics Office and the Federal Ministry's concept on 'Environmental Monitoring at Federal and *Länder* Level'.

Answer to question 40

With regard to inventoring, see answers to questions 38 and 39.

Answer to question 44

Germany was the test country for the development of sustainability indicators by the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).

Answer to question 46

There are a number of programmes designed to improve and facilitate access to taxonomic information:

- Combined project: Development of the Federal Information System for Genetic Resources: sub-project on nature conservation
- Guidelines for the collection, evaluation of, and access to ex situ collections of botanical gardens relevant to conservation and cultivation.
- Model for the taxonomical classification of species.

Closely associated with this is the Database on Biological Research Collections in Germany (ZEFOD, German Information Network of Research into Biological Diversity) sponsored under the Biological Diversity Research Programme of the Federal Ministry for Research and Education.

Answer to question 49

Capacity building in the field of environmental monitoring (including the development of indicators) is an integral part of many of the technical co-operation projects supported by Germany.

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	
c) advanced stages of assessment	X
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	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
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	
c) significant investment	X
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	
d) being implemented by all major collections	X

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	
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	X
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	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	
d) yes for all major institutions	X
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	
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	X
b) some	
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	
b)	yes	X
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	X
b)	yes	
67.	Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a)	no	X
b)	yes	
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
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -		
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

Answer to question 51

Since education and research are de-centrally organised within Germany's federal system and for the most part fall within the responsibility of the *Länder*, there is no national action plan in the field of taxonomy. However, taxonomic works are performed by universities and other scientific institutions.

Answer to question 53

Co-operation in the field of taxonomic research may receive support under programmes to promote further training and scientific exchange among researchers at home and abroad, for example, the programmes operated by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). But there are no special programmes for this field alone.

Answer to question 58

The answer relates to the last part of the question. The German Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) is a key instrument in making information housed in collections available. It is through the CHM that access is gained to the databases of the Information Centre for Genetic Resources (IGR). In addition, under a project of the Federal Ministry for Research and Education in collaboration with the Alexander Koenig Museum in Bonn, the Botanical Garden of the University of Bonn and the Agricultural Documentation Centre (ZADI), a database on biological research collections in Germany (ZEFOD) is currently being set up. The aim is to create a (meta-)database through which information related to collections can be accessed.

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	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
71. 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><u>In situ</u> conservation is one of the most important instruments of nature conservation in Germany. The designation of conservation areas is the responsibility of the <i>Länder</i>; the Federal Government has put in place the legislative framework, the Federal Nature Conservation Act (<i>Bundesnaturschutzgesetz</i>) which is further elaborated and implemented by the <i>Länder</i>.</p>							

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	X
b) no, under development	
c) yes	X*
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	
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	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X
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	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	X

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	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
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	
c) advanced stages of development	X
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 co-operate 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	X
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	

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

Answer to question 72

There are a number of different categories of protected areas with different protection status. Nature Conservation Areas and National Parks (strictly protected type of area) today cover about 4% of Germany's total area (2.4% land area and 1.6% Wadden sea area). There are several categories of protected area within the meaning of international agreements or conventions, e.g. UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites.

Answer to question 73

There are no nationally adopted guidelines for protected areas as a whole, since this is the responsibility of the *Länder* (cf. answers to question 74). However, for the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves there are 'Criteria for Designation and Review' which are applied countrywide by the National Committee to the UNESCO's 'Man and the Biosphere' programme. This question therefore was answered with both:

'yes' and 'no'.

Answer to question 74

In protected areas various types of use are regulated and, where appropriate, prohibited by protected area ordinances of the *Länder*. Outside the protected areas, the conservation and use of biological resources are also regulated by statute at the Federal and *Länder* level (Federal Forest Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act, Fertilisers Act, fisheries regulations etc.); in addition, there are a number of programmes designed to promote sustainable use on a voluntary basis.

Answer to question 75

There are statutory regulations governing the protection of species and biotopes at the Federal and *Länder* level.

Germany has committed itself under various international conventions to undertake measures to protect endangered species (e.g. regional agreements of the Bonn Convention: Agreement on the Conservation of Seals in the Wadden Sea, Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic and North Seas, Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe, Agreement on the Conservation of Afro-Eurasian Migratory Waterfowl); the *Länder* have their own programmes for the conservation of species, and many of the activities of nature conservation societies are concerned with the protection of endangered species (e.g. reintroduction programmes for peregrines and eagle owls in Germany).

Answer to question 76

Through the zoning of large-scale protected areas, particularly sensitive areas can be surrounded by areas subject to graduated restrictions (e.g. UNESCO Biosphere Reserves); and areas of high protection status may be surrounded by areas of a less stringent protection category (e.g. Nature Conservation Area surrounded by Landscape Reserve). Outside conservation areas, various measures may be implemented for purposes of 'buffer zone management' under the agricultural and environmental programmes of the

Länder or in the framework of the Federal Government's large-scale nature conservation projects (e.g. contractual nature conservation). Furthermore, pursuant to the EU Habitat Directive, there is an obligation to carry out environment impact assessment for plans and projects which could substantially damage bird protection areas and FFH areas, possibly leading to the modification or rejection of the plans and projects.

Answer to question 77

The Federal Government and the *Länder* are implementing comprehensive programmes to restore degraded ecosystems, especially in the new *Länder*, for example a total of DM 24 million is being provided for 23 large-scale projects to clean up contaminated industrial sites.

One hundred and twenty thousand hectares of land used for mining lignite in the central German and Lausitz coalfields are being restored, of which about 19,000 hectares have been earmarked for near-natural use. The former uranium mining areas of Thuringia and Saxony are being cleaned up at an estimated cost of around DM 13 million. Areas formerly used for military purposes are being given over to environmentally sound use, e.g. nature conservation, under an extensive countrywide programme.

Answer to question 79

Comprehensive legal framework in accordance with EU regulations.

Answer to question 80

Where forestry is concerned, at Federal and *Länder* level, there are a number of management guidelines (ecological silviculture). In January 2000, the Federal Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (BMVEL) published a strategy paper entitled *Die biologische Vielfalt des Waldes: Ihre Erhaltung und nachhaltige Nutzung* ('The Biological Diversity of Forests: Conservation and Sustainable Use'). Where the private sector is concerned, the BMVEL with the National Forestry Programme has launched a social dialogue to promote sustainable forest management. A similar programme is to be set up for cultivated and ornamental plants. Eco-farming promotion programmes, the agricultural and environmental programmes of the *Länder* based on EEC 2078/92 and EC 1257/99 and measures in the framework of the collective task 'Improvement of the Agricultural Structure and Coastal Protection' also aim to promote sustainable use in the field of agriculture.

Answer to question 81

Endangered native animal and plant species, as well as many European ones, are subject to the statutory provisions of special species protection in Germany. The removal of these species from the wild is subject to stringent restrictions. The possession of and trade in these species is also restricted under the law. The provisions of the Washington Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species in this regard have been implemented in all the member States of the European Union by virtue of Regulation (EC) No 338/96.

Answer to question 82

In agriculture: Plant Protection Act, Fertiliser Act; also, instruments of landscape planning and the intervention provision of the Federal Nature Conservation Act and Nature Conservation Acts of the *Länder*.

Answer to question 83

Germany is assisting many developing countries with in situ protection under its programme of financial and technical co-operation. At the present time, there are about 120 projects in implementation in which in situ protection is the objective, or at least a component, of the project.

There are also research and development projects on a modest scale (e.g. the protection plan for east European white stork populations).

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	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>In Germany regulatory and technical activities on alien species have not been considered to be of high priority. The issue will be followed more closely in the future. Information is provided, for example, in co-operation of the Federal Environmental Agency (UBA), the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the Federal Agency for Agriculture and Forestry (BBA).</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	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	X
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
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	X
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	X
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	X
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	X
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

About 12 % (256 species) of the flora of the Federal Republic of Germany (2147 species) have been classified as alien plant species which occur regularly. Only a small fraction (1 to 2 %) of the total number of introduced species (about 12,000) has succeeded, however, in establishing itself permanently in autochthonous ecosystems. The precise number of alien animal species in Germany still remains to be determined; it is presently estimated at about 2.9 % (1322 species) of the fauna, of which about 262 species have become established in autochthonous ecosystems. For marine ecosystems the number of alien species introduced with ballast water, tank sediments and on the hull of ships is estimated at 7.4 mill. organisms daily, or about 86 individuals per second.

The large numbers of alien organisms introduced into Germany do not generally endanger biodiversity on a large scale. Anthropogenic dispersal of native species to inappropriate sites causes just as many ecological problems. While alien species create important small-scale ecosystem changes at some locations, there is no possibility of an "ecological disaster".

In the context of national law, § 20 d paragraph 2 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act foresees framework regulations for the release of alien animals and plants into the wild.

In addition, the Federal Plant Protection Act (PflSchG) provides at Federal level for the protection of plants, mainly cultivated plants including forests, against plant pests including alien species. Measures against the introduction and spread of plant pests, including eradication, are based on § 3, 4 and 5 PflSchG. These measures are specified in a Federal order and are fully harmonised within the EU by directive 2000/29/EC. They are based on the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and are in line with the International Standards laid down in that framework. There are also other regulations regarding alien organisms in the fields of agriculture, forestry, aquaculture, seed licensing, animal protection, marine law etc. This sectoral approach needs to be harmonised.

Licensing procedures according to the Federal Nature Conservation Act require that the possibility of “contamination” be prevented. A guideline with appropriate criteria is in the process of being developed to help the Federal *Länder* conduct the necessary risk assessments and to standardise the licensing procedures throughout Germany.

However, comparatively few applications for licences to release alien plants and animals are received. Most applications are made with the aim of reintroducing formerly native species of game, or for research purposes. Licenses for the import or release of regulated plant pests and their host plants are issued by the responsible plant protection services in accordance with detailed provisions of a Federal order. Risk assessments for plant pests are performed at the Federal level. Licenses for import or release of biocontrol agents have not been required up to now, but the respective regulation is under preparation.

Action is needed on monitoring procedures (at the *Länder*, Federal and European level), and on the elimination of identified threats of alien organisms to habitats.

The relevant EC provisions prescribe certain obligations to report and consult. These must be taken into account. The Federal Nature Conservation Act does not make such provisions. Consultation would above all be necessary and meaningful when release might have cross-border consequences.

Answer to question 93

Without specific reference to the interim guiding principles and article 8h.

Answer to question 97

Box b: Within the sector of plant protection.

Box c: Within the sector of plant protection. Matters are discussed and scientifically treated under HELCOM and OSPARCOM as well. Some regulations are in place within the EC for regional implementation of the CITES Convention. The matter is also addressed in EEC Directive 92/43/EE (1992) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and Wild Fauna and Flora and in the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention). Germany is also a member of the Agreement on the Conservation of Afro-Eurasian Migratory Waterfowl (AEWA) which deals, among other things, with the avoidance of the introduction of non-native migratory waterfowl species.

Box d: Within the sector of plant protection. Further more Germany is a member of the following international treaties, organisations and programmes dealing with alien species, among others:

- International Plant Protection Convention,
- Ramsar Convention (Resolution VII.14 on Invasive Species and Wetlands),
- United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Art. 196),
- International Health Regulations,
- International Maritime Organization (IMO),
- Antarctic Treaties,
- Bonn Convention on Migratory Species.

Answer to question 98

Germany does not have geographically and evolutionary isolated ecosystems.

Answer to question 101

Case studies on alien species are made available via the CHM. Lists of alien species in Germany and ecological information on those species are currently under development. After completion of the project the information will be made available via the CHM.

Answer to question 102

German scientists have only recently become involved in the GISP. Possible support measures are under consideration.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

.03. 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			
.04. 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							
As far as national implementation is concerned, this subject is of no significance; it is important, however, in international development co-operation. The questions have been answered in that context.							

.05. 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	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
.06. 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	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	X

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

.07. 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	

.08. 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)	
.09. 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	
.10. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	
c) all	X
.11. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

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

.12. 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)	
.13. 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	
.14. 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	

.15. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for 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	
.16. 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	
b) yes	
.17. 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	
.18. 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)	
.19. 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	
b) not relevant	X
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
.20. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	

21. 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	
b) not relevant	X
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
22. 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	
23. 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	
24. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	X
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

A number of different projects are being supported under development co-operation which set out specifically to promote traditional knowledge, especially in Latin America (Ecuador, Amazon countries etc.). Germany is taking an active part in the international negotiating process on article 8j and has prepared a number of documents on that subject.

Answers to questions 107, 113 and 114

The questions are not relevant to Germany.

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

25. 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			
26. 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><u>Ex situ</u> conservation is considered in Germany to be of high priority.</p> <p>The Federal Agency for Nature Conservation is currently running the following research and development project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibilities and limitations of <u>ex situ</u> conservation of species and genetic diversity: a global perspective. <p>Current projects of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation in co-operation with the Association Botanical Gardens (Kew, UK):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution of German botanical gardens to the conservation of biological diversity and genetic resources - assessment and future development. - International network of botanical gardens and access to genetic resources. - Especially valuable <u>ex situ</u> stocks in German botanical gardens - examples of compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity. Includes an international symposium in the Republic of Georgia and a review on the subject of "Botanical Gardens and Biological Diversity". 							

27. Has your country adopted measures for the <u>ex situ</u> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
28. Has your country adopted measures for the <u>ex situ</u> conservation of components of biological diversity originating outside your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
29. 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

30. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <u>ex situ</u> 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	
c) yes - significant extent	X
31. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <u>ex situ</u> 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	X
c) yes - significant extent	
32. 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
33. 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	
34. 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	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
35. Has your country co-operated 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>	
36. Has your country received financial and other support for <u>ex situ</u> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <u>ex situ</u> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Answer to question 127

Ex situ conservation of native species takes place mainly in botanical gardens and arboreta (tree gardens) as well as in special conservation crop cultivation (e.g. of plants from the Brocken); in addition, agricultural and village museums, as well as seed orchards to conserve endangered tree species (see concept for the conservation of forest genetic resources). As far as the conservation of native animal species is concerned, zoos are of relatively minor importance (example: contribution to the international lammergeyer (bearded vulture) breeding programme in association with a programme for returning the birds to the wild).

Answer to question 128

Ex situ conservation of non-native species takes place mainly in botanical gardens and arboreta; here zoos do play an important role through their contributions to international programmes for breeding various non-native species. Projects are often associated with protection and reintroduction programmes in the countries of origin.

Germany is also helping a number of developing countries to set up and/or maintain gene and seed banks.

Answer to question 129

Zoological and botanical gardens are organised in international associations and coordinate their breeding programmes among themselves. There are co-operations with the countries of origin on protection and reintroduction programmes.

Answers to question No. 130

- Concepts for the conservation of forest genetic resources in Germany (gene banks, seed plantations);
- German collection of micro-organisms and cell cultures;
- Gene banks (e.g. at the Institute for Plant Breeding and Cultivated Plant Research in Gatersleben (BAZ));
- Sperm and embryo banks for livestock;
- Information Centre for Genetic Resources (IGR) at the German Centre for Documentation and Information on Agriculture (ZADI);
- Collaboration in international processes (e.g. FAO Global Action Plan for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, FAO Global Strategy for the Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources);

Note: The ex situ conservation of genetic resources in gene banks etc. refers almost exclusively to livestock, crop plants and micro-organisms; wild species are rarely included.

Answer to question 131

Wild forms of crop plants from other countries are also kept in gene and seed banks.

Answer to question 132

For example: current project 'Especially valuable ex situ stocks in German botanical gardens - examples of compliance with the Convention on Biological Diversity'. Here, practical options for the protection of populations are being tested in situ using the ex situ stocks available in Germany (Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) in co-operation with the Association of Botanical Gardens of Bolivia).

Answer to question 133

In some cases conservation programmes in zoos and botanical gardens and other initiatives with reintroduction and repopulation projects are complementary. Examples in the zoological sphere: international lammergeyer breeding programme in zoos combined with a reintroduction project in the Alps; various projects for the breeding and reintroduction of peregrines and eagle owls; breeding programmes to maintain populations of the European pond turtle in Brandenburg; several programmes to maintain populations of and reintroduce endangered species of snake).

Answer to question 134

Statutory regulations governing the collection of protected wild animals and plants; obligation to obtain official approval. There are as yet practically no organisational or administrative regulations.

Answer to question 135

Cf. answer to question 128. Germany supports gene banks in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Nairobi (Kenya), for example.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

.37. 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			
.38. 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>Since Germany is a densely populated, highly industrialised country, sustainable land use is of outstanding importance for the conservation of biological diversity. This applies in particular to agriculture and forestry (about 83% of the total area) as well as to the development of transport and settlement.</p>							

.39. 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	
.40. 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	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
.41. 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	

.42. 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	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
.43. Does your country actively encourage co-operation 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	X
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

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

.44. 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	
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
.45. 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

.46. 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)	

.47. 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	X
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
.48. 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	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
.49. 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

.50. 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	
.51. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
.52. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
.53. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
.54. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
.55. 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	
c)	to a significant extent (please describe)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Answer to question 138

Aspects of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources are contained in existing laws pertaining to agriculture and forestry (e.g. Federal Forestry Act, Plant Protection Act, Fertilisers Act, Land Consolidation Act) and the Federal Act on Nature Conservation. Such aspects are also dealt with in the 'Sustainability Strategy for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' and in the framework of the National Forestry Programme (a national programme for plant-genetic resources of agricultural and horticultural crop plants, based on the plan on genetic resources for food, agriculture and forestry, is under development). Further, in association with nature conservation societies, a strategy has been drawn up for the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the forestry sector.

Answer to question 139

Legal provisions aimed at minimising the adverse impacts of utilising biological diversity include: the Federal Nature Conservation Act, Federal Ordinance on the Conservation of Species, Plant Protection Act, Fertiliser Act, Federal Hunting Act, Federal Game Protection Ordinance, Federal Water Act, Federal Soil Conservation Act.

In the frame of CITES resp. EC regulation 338/97 the European Management Authorities can decide an import ban on species of wild flora and fauna of Appendix II of the convention if the scientific authorities of the EU are convinced that the species under concern are not used sustainably in the country of origin.

Answer to question 140

- Agricultural and Environmental Programmes of the *Länder* in the framework of Council Regulation (EEC) No 2078/92 (on agricultural production methods compatible with the requirements of the protection of the environment and the maintenance of the countryside) and Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/94 (on support for rural development from the European Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF));
- Extension of the collective task 'Improving the agricultural structure and coastal protection';
- Various contractual nature conservation programmes of the *Länder*;
- Large-scale nature conservation projects at Federal level;
- Management guidelines for national forests (ecological silviculture);
- Programmes to promote organic farming.

Answer to question 142

- Especially *Länder* contractual nature conservation and promotion programmes (employment potential: 'Environment Alliance for Agriculture and Forestry in Saxony'); for other programmes, see

also answer to question 104);

- A dialogue between government authorities and the private sector on the subject of the sustainable use of biological resources began with the formulation of the National Forestry Programme and is currently being developed for cultivated and ornamental plant growing, too.

Answer to question 152

Preparation and financing of a CBD workshop scheduled to take place in June 2001 to draw up guidelines on sustainable tourism.

Answer to question 155

Introduction of a uniform national logo for sustainable tourism.

Article 11 Incentive measures

.56. 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			
.57. 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							
In Germany there are a number of economically sound incentives (tax incentives, levies, subsidies) for the protection and sustainable use of the biosphere.							

.58. 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	X
e) review of implementation available	
.59. 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	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

.60. 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

.61. 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	X
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	X
.62. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	X
.63. 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
.64. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X

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

.65. 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	
.66. 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	
c) thoroughly reviewed	X
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	

.67. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
.68. 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
e) review of implementation available	
.69. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	X
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
.70. 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

.71. 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
.72. 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	
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In Germany, measures of environmental protection are generally financed on the basis of the polluter-pays principle in which the costs of environmental impacts must be carried by the originator. Accordingly, standards are defined in law (e.g. to avoid emissions, to compensate for interference with nature and the countryside) in order to enforce the limitation of impacts on the environment at the expense of the polluter, this being supported in some cases by levies on residual impacts as a measure to internalise external costs. Under several *Länder* Nature Conservation Acts, a levy is imposed on non-compensatably interventions, which is then used for financing nature conservation measures. This means that, in accordance with the polluter-pays principle, Government funds are not required for considerable areas of environmental policy.

However, there is a need for funding, in particular in respect of procuring and conserving nature conservation areas, as this means that areas cease to be used for their previous purpose, that they are re-naturalised and that use restrictions and management conditions are placed upon them. Since these are improvement measures, they must be financed, not on the polluter-pays principle, but by the community at large, primarily through public funds. Germany has a number of different financing schemes for this purpose (e.g. Large-scale Federal Government nature conservation projects, various *Länder* programmes, EU support for nature conservation under the LIFE programme).

In addition, Germany provides substantial funding for international measures related to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Article 12 Research and training

.73. 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			
.74. 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							

.75. 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	
.76. 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
.77. 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	
c) yes - significant extent	X
.78. Does your country promote and co-operate 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	

<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
.79. 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

See comment on article 20.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

80. 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			
81. 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>In Germany, conservation of biological diversity is acquiring more and more importance as a subject of public concern.</p> <p>Raising consciousness generally plays an important role; a publicity campaign to be conducted by private and public sponsors in 2002 will focus, among other things, on the importance of biological diversity.</p>							

82. 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	
c) yes - significant extent	X
83. 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	
c) yes - significant extent	X
84. Does your country co-operate 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]

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

.86. 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	
c) adequate resources	X
.87. 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	
b) yes	X
.88. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	X
.89. 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	
.90. 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) not relevant	X
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	
.91. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
.92. 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

.93. 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	
c) yes (please give details)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Germany has a sophisticated and efficient education system. With varying emphasis and focus, the protection of our planet's life-support systems has become a feature of the educational mission of schools in all Federal *Länder*. *Länder* with environmental protection having constitutional status have incorporated the subject into their education acts.

Substantial efforts are also being made in environmental education outside schools. The Federal Government and the *Länder* have supported for many years educational projects aiming at the protection of the environment and of the conservation of nature that are run by societies and associations. After these projects are specifically designed to further the aims of the CBD central functions in extra-scholar education are taken over by non-governmental organizations dedicated for nature conservation. For example, there are educational facilities in the National Parks, and particularly in the UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and botanical and zoological gardens.

1998 saw the creation of the first non-academic profession in the field of nature conservation at federal level, the 'state-registered steward of nature and the countryside'. Farmers and foresters and related professions can qualify by taking courses and further training in practical nature conservation in conservation and care of the countryside, in management of protected areas, and in visitor information.

At the international level Germany is also supporting actions to implement article 13, for example by organising the international workshop on 'Internet-based Nature / Biodiversity observation projects', which took place on 11 and 12 December 2000 in Bonn. The idea was influenced fundamentally by the German Internet-based nature observation project *Naturdetektive im Internet* (Nature Detective on the Internet) (<http://www.naturdetektive.de>). '*Naturdetektive*' is a practical contribution to the implementation of article 13. It was developed by the German CBD Clearing-House Mechanism National Focal Point (CHM-NFP) (<http://www.biodiv-chm.de>) under the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU).

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

.94. 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			
.95. 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							

.96. 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	
.97. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
.98. 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	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	

.99. 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	
c) yes - significant extent	X
.100. 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	
.101. 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
e) no need identified	
.102. 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	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	X
e) no need identified	
.103. 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
.104. Has your country encouraged international co-operation 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]

!05. 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	
!06. 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	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

!07. 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	
!08. 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	
!09. 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	X
c) in all circumstances	
!10. 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	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	

11. 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	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
12. 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	
b) yes (please provide further details)	X
13. 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	
14. 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	X
c) to a significant extent	
15. 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

One of the most important instruments for the protection of biological diversity is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on the basis of the EC Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (85/337/EEC), in its amended version (97/11/EC), and the Act on the Assessment of Environmental Impacts (UVPG).

The purpose of EIA is to ascertain, describe and evaluate at an early stage and in a comprehensive manner the effects of projects on man, animals and plants, soil, water, air, climate and landscape, including any interaction, as well as on cultural resources and other property. It is therefore an instrument of environmental precautionary action. It is characterised by a comprehensive cross-media approach. Based on the UVPG, EIA in Germany is a constituent part of the formal licensing procedure under the Federal Immissions Control Act.

EIA thus ensures that comprehensive information is provided to planners and decision-makers on the effects of a project on the environment. The results must be reflected in the decision on the admissibility of the project. Public involvement represents a main aspect of EIA. Transparency and participation are two important elements of EIA. In Germany, EIA is conducted for all public and private projects which may have significant effects on the environment.

The assessment of the environmental impact of policies, programmes and plans is ensured in Germany by rules of procedure of the Federal Government and the *Länder* Governments which prescribe the mutual involvement for all ministries, i.e. the environment ministries must be involved in aspects of relevance to the environment. This enables environmental interests to be taken into account at an early stage. Furthermore, development plans and, in some cases, also project-related planning (e.g. the routing of Federal highways) are subject to EIA. Also, an assessment of environmental risks similar to EIA takes place for the projects in the frame of the Federal Transport Infrastructure Plan.

Provision is made for further assessment in the EC Habitat Directive (Flora, Fauna, Habitat Directive, FFH Directive). This directive obliges the EU member states to examine projects and plans which could affect the areas under the Directive, in terms of their compatibility with the conservation objectives defined for the particular area concerned.

Answer to questions 201 to 204

Regulations on plant health at EU level contain mechanisms for the protection of biological diversity from organisms harmful to plants. If such organisms are found to be present on imported goods or if new organisms are detected, the other EU member States are notified under a formal, official notification procedure. European states and states bordering the Mediterranean sea are notified of such occurrences at regular intervals. Emergency measures against the introduction and spread of harmful organisms also help to protect biological diversity; see also Council Directive 2000/29/EC and Commission decision 2000/58/EC.

Answer to questions 212 and 215

Further information can be obtained on the web site of the German Federal Environmental Agency
<http://www.umweltbundesamt.de>.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

16. 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			
17. 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							

18. 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	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
19. 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	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
20. 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	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) processes in place	
21. 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	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	X
d) comprehensive measures in place	

122. 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	
b) some measures in place	X
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	X

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

123. 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	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	X
124. 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	
c) many programmes covering some needs	X
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
125. 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	X
c) analysis completed	
126. 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

27. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
28. 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

29. 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	X
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
30. 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	*
b) to a limited extent	*
c) to a significant extent	*
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
31. 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	
b) other arrangements made	X
c) yes	
32. 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	X
b) yes (please provide details)	

133. 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	
c) yes	X
134. 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
135. 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	
b) some information provided	X
c) substantial information provided	
136. 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
137. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of <u>ex situ</u> collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	
c) yes to a significant extent	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

EU member states are currently in discussion.

Discussions within international forums show quite clear that there is a need to formulate the very general, fundamental provisions of article 15 in more concrete terms. Germany therefore welcomes the new momentum which was given to the process with the decision by COP 5 to establish the ad hoc open-ended working group, that will have its first meeting in Bonn in October 2001. Any guidelines or other approaches which may be developed by the working group should be governed by the following principles:

- establishment of clear and certain rules;
- transparency of procedures and minimum administrative burden;
- flexibility with regards to different needs and capabilities.

Taking into account the holistic approach of the Convention, it is most important to ensure that rules for access and benefit-sharing arrangements will contribute to conservation and sustainable-use objectives.

Answer to question 223

Germany and the European Commission were joint sponsors of the international workshop on 'Best practices for access to genetic resources' held in Cordoba in 1998.

Answer to question 230

The question is not clearly formulated and therefore cannot be answered.

Answer to question 236

The EU member states have decided to prepare a common contribution on IPR and ABS. Germany participated in the drafting of the information paper which was sent to the Secretariat by the EU Presidency and the EU Commission on 2 February 2001.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

138. 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			
139. 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>Technology transfer is one of the main tasks of technical co-operation (cf. article 5).</p> <p>Access to, and transfer of, technology are a feature of research programmes with developing countries.</p>							

140. 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	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
141. 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)	
142. 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	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	X
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

143. 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	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	X
144. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
145. 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

146. 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	
b) some	X
c) many	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In Germany there are a number of institutes that support technology transfer. In Leipzig there is the Association for the Promotion of the International Transfer of Environmental Technology (ITUT) and ITUT GmbH (International Transfer Centre for Environmental Technology). The Federal Ministry of Economics also supports the 'Environment Area Manager System' at 15 locations outside Germany. An environment area manager is a member of the chamber of foreign trade specialising in the environment. His task is to inform German suppliers about the environmental situation in a given country and arrange contacts between German suppliers of environment technologies and foreign companies.

Development of concepts on fair and transparent benefit-sharing is eligible for support under the *Biosphärenforschung integrative und anwendungsorientierte Modellprojekte* (Biosphere research through integrative and application-oriented model projects (BioTEAM)).

Answer to question 241

No answer, as not relevant to Germany.

Answer to question 242

Germany is assisting several countries with the regulation of access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, e.g. the Philippines and Bolivia.

Article 17 Exchange of information

147. 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			
148. 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							
See comments on Decision II/3, III/4 and IV/2 Clearing-House Mechanism.							

149. 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	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	X
If a developed country Party -	
150. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
151. 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 co-operation

!52. 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			
!53. 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>Germany sets great store by the exchange of information and technology: it is actively supporting the setting up of a clearing-house mechanism as well as assisting developing countries (Cameroon, Colombia) to set up national focal points for the CHM.</p> <p>Scientific co-operation is supported on a broad scale, e.g. with Colombia.</p>							

!54. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific co-operation 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
!55. Do the measures taken to promote co-operation 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	X
c) yes - significant extent	
!56. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of co-operation 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	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

157. Does such co-operation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
158. 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

159. Is your country co-operating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
160. 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
161. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
162. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	X
163. 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	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	X

164. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	X
165. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	X
166. 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)

167. 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

Information exchange and access to information is mainly facilitated through the German CHM (<http://www.biodiv-chm.de>). The German CHM's main website is divided into three sections, which are regarded as the main pillars: Information, Convention and Co-operation. This mainly presents, for the time being, intuitive access to biodiversity-related sources of information, databases on genetic resources, projects and publications, and contacts in Germany with the various stakeholders. The Federal Government will continue to reflect in the information section of the German CHM and related to article 17 of the Convention, the future needs of the Parties to the Convention and its users.

The Information Centre for Genetic Resources (IGR) in the German Centre for Documentation and Information on Agriculture (ZADI) is responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of information on national and international measures for the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for food and agriculture. The GENRES information system provides information on plant, forest and animal genetic resources and micro-organisms at <http://www.genres.de>.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

168. 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"/>
169. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

170. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input 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 type="checkbox"/>
171. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input 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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Concepts and strategies for equitable and transparent benefit-sharing are to be developed under programmes sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Education and Research (BMBF).

Germany is supporting implementation of the Cartagena Protocol, for example through a capacity-building initiative designed to facilitate implementation in developing countries, in particular through basic and advanced training.

Article 20 Financial resources

!73. 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"/>
!74. 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							
Please see comments on article 11.							

!75. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - incentives only	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - financial support only	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes - financial support and incentives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If a developed country Party -	
!76. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
!77. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
If a developed country Party -	
!78. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
!79. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

180. 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
181. Is your country co-operating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes (please attach information)	X

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

182. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	X
183. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	
c) yes (please provide details)	X
184. 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	
d) yes (please provide details)	X
Developed country Parties -	
185. 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 -	
186. 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	

187. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
188. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The objectives of the Convention are being taken increasingly into account by promotion programmes of the Federal Ministry for Education and Research. The choice of 'biodiversity research' as a focus, which started in publicly promoted research institutions, is being supported (e.g. BIOLOG, BIOTEAM).

Regarding Decision V/11

Germany played an active part in setting up the financing mechanism of the Convention and is involved to a significant extent in the funding of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility (GEF): contributions amounted to US\$ 240 million in the pilot phase, US\$ 240 million for GEF-1 and DM 389.2 million (plus an additional voluntary contribution of DM 28.1 million) for GEF-2.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

189. 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			
190. 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							

191. 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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Answer to question 292 e)

The CHM plays a key role here. Cf. comments on articles 17 and 18.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

193. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	13
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	38
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	20
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	28
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	27

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

194. 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

195. 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
If a developed country Party -	
196. 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

197. 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	
c) no but subsequently paid	X
d) not yet paid	

198. 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	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	X
d) no	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Answers to questions 295 and 296

Germany regularly prepares for meetings in the framework of the EU coordination meetings.

Germany has organised preparatory meetings for the SBSTTA at European level three times: in 1999 for SBSTTA 4, in 2000 for SBSTTA 5, and in 2001 for SBSTTA 6. Germany made significant financial, organisational and substantive contributions to the Pan-European Preparatory Conference for COP 5 "Biological Diversity in Europe" from 20 to 23 March 2000 in Riga.

Article 24 Secretariat

199. 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

Germany supports the work of the CBD not least through voluntary contributions.

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

100. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	5
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	6
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	10
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	12
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	12

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Article 26 Reports

101. 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)?	X
Later (please specify date)	

Decision IV/14 National reports

102. 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
103. 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
c) making the report available on request?	
d) posting the report on the Internet?	X

Decision V/19. National reporting

104. 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

*Decision V/6.***Ecosystem approach**

105. 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	X
d) substantially implemented	
106. 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	X
d) substantially implemented	
107. 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	
b) case-studies identified	X
c) pilot projects underway	X
d) workshops planned/held	X
e) information available through CHM	X
108. 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	
b) yes within the country	X
c) yes including support to other Parties	X
109. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	X

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

110. 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	
111. 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
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
112. 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	
113. 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 biological diversity of inland water ecosystems (implementation of decision IV/4)

114. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
115. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
116. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X
117. 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	
18. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

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

19. 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

Answer to question 309

See comments on question 14.

Answer to question 316

In Germany research results are generally published.

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

20. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
21. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	X
22. 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	
23. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
24. 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	
25. 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)

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

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

Answer to question 320

See comments on question 14(c).

Answer to questions 326, 327 and 328

Germany's ecosystems are not affected. Research promotion measures are planned for this area.

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

129. 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	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
130. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) in progress	
c) yes	
131. 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	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
132. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	X
133. 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	
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	X
134. 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	

135. 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	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
136. 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	X
c) yes - significant extent	
137. 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	X
c) yes - significant extent	
138. 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	
139. 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
140. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

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

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

142. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
143. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) limited additional funds	
c) significant additional funds	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
144. 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 co-operation programme(s)	X
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
145. 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	
c) yes, to a significant extent	X
146. 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
147. 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	X
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
148. 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

49. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
50. 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)	
51. 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	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
52. 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	
53. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
54. 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	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
55. 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	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

156. 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	X
b) yes - regulation needed	
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
157. 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	
158. 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

Answer to question 329

Although activities are taking place in these three areas, there is no compilation or assessment at the national level, and therefore none of the four possible answers apply.

The answer refers to items 1 and 4 of Decision III/11:

- to promote the positive effects and mitigate the negative impacts of agricultural practices on biological diversity in agro-ecosystems and their interface with other ecosystems;
- to promote the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of actual or potential value for food and agriculture:

Statutory regulations: e.g. legislation on animal breeding

Measures for the conservation of genetic resources for cultivated plants and domestic animals: implementation of EC directive 1467/94 (conservation, characterisation, collection and use of genetic resources of agriculture), European Co-operative Programme for Genetic Resources (ECP/GR).

Various activities of research establishments, zoos, botanical gardens and societies with a view to protecting ancient cultivars and animal breeds.

Provision of information: e.g. Information Centre for Genetic Resources (IGR) in the German Centre for Documentation and Information on Agriculture (ZADI).

- to promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources:

R&D projects of the Federal Agency for Nature conservation : political science analysis (case study) of co-operation strategies for and factors determining the success of nature protection in the 'access to genetic resources' process; legal analysis of the results of the fourth Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity with special reference to intellectual property issues; other research projects of the Federal Environmental Agency on this subject.

Answer to question 331

- 'Ecological random sampling of land" (in planning); under the 'environmental economic accounts' of the Federal Statistics Office work on the so-called 'Environment Barometer';
- Germany is a test country for the OECD agri-environmental indicators (incl. agricultural biological diversity);
- Monitoring programmes in UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (BR) may also include agricultural biological diversity (e.g. monitoring concept of the Schorfheide-Chorin BR).

Answer to question 332

Provision of information through the German CHM.

Answer to question 333/ 349

The studies on the effects of plant protection agents on honey bees and selected soil organisms (e.g. the earthworm) can also contribute to the protection of biological diversity.

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

159. 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	
160. 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	X
c) yes	
161. 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	
c) yes - significant extent	X
162. 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 -	
163. 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

164. 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*)
165. 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

*) Only partially applicable (cf. answer 305 on decision V/6 on the ecosystem approach).

166. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
167. 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)	
168. 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	X
c) yes - significant extent	
169. 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	
170. 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	X
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
171. 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

172. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	X
173. 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	
174. Is your country fostering co-operation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

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

Germany supports the decision by integration into bilateral and multilateral development co-operation projects (technical and financial co-operation).

*Decision V/20.***Operations of the Convention**

175. 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
176. 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
177. 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	
c) yes	X

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:

Germany was among the first countries to sign and ratify the CBD. Since then, Germany has been working increasingly, nationally and internationally, under nature conservation policy and other relevant policy sectors, for the protection and sustainable development of biological diversity as defined in the Convention.

The organizational conditions were created with the setting up of a special division for cross-cutting issues related to international co-operation on nature conservation in the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, as well as special capacities within the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

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

As part of the CBD process, Germany has organised numerous workshops and conferences and thus contributed to the further development of the Convention (including capacity building). The results are available internationally in publications.

Germany is making a particular contribution in the field of technology transfer through the clearing-house mechanism. Germany is undertaking joint initiatives within the EU, the Council of Europe and as part of bilateral co-operation with other Contracting States.

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

See comments on article 6.

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

As already mentioned in the introduction, some questions are difficult to understand and not clearly formulated, which makes it more difficult to give a clearly focused reply (e.g. questions 105, 230, 232).

The range of possible answers is sometimes too narrow (e.g. question 364). The self-appraisal in reply to the questions is problematically.

In particular the fact that the Secretariat kept adding to the questionnaire during the process seriously hampered national coordination in the preparation of the report. On account of the distribution of competences between the Federal and *Länder* Governments in Germany, question 73 was answered with both 'yes' and 'no'.

There is no opportunity to comment on decision II9, IV7 and V4 of Forest Biological Diversity.

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

Date of completion:	April 2002		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	Federal Government		
On what date?			
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:			
Name and address of publisher:			
ISBN:			
Price (if applicable):			
Other information on ordering:			
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:			
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

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

In 1999 the German Advisory Council on Global Change(WBGU)took a close look at the issues surrounding biological diversity, presented a comprehensive report and drew up recommendations for the implementation of the Convention.

Currently, a sustainability strategy is being prepared in Germany in which 'environment and energy' and 'environment and transport' have been identified initially as priority themes. The conservation of biological diversity will play an important role here as well as for subsequent focal themes.

For the purpose of elaborating the sustainability strategy, the Federal Government has set up an inter-departmental committee at state-secretary level.

In addition, a 'Sustainability Council', made up of prominent individuals from society, has been appointed to advise the Federal Government.