

Third Country Report to CBD, Denmark, August 2005

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A. REPORTING PARTY

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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

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

The report was prepared by a team of desk officers for biodiversity at the Danish Forest and Nature Agency under the Ministry of Environment. The preparation included two phases of stakeholder involvement: 1. Contributions were solicited to specific parts of the questionnaire from inside the Agency and the Ministry as well as from other ministries and organizations. 2. The draft report was commented upon by the initial providers as well as by a broader group of stakeholders. The draft report was posted on the Danish Clearing House portal (<http://www.dk-chm.dk>), but only very few comments were received. No meetings were held.

The final report is also posted on the Danish Clearing House portal.

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

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

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of three parts: Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands with extensive autonomy, also on matters of environment and thus on biodiversity. Therefore three individual reports have been prepared to CBD.

The Kingdom has a common foreign policy, which encompasses several environment and biodiversity matters. Implementation falls separately in the three parts, but close collaboration exists on many issues. Several institutions concern matters from all three parts.

This report concerns Denmark.

Denmark is a member of the European Union. For biodiversity this means that all EU directives and regulations, the Biodiversity strategy and its four action plans (Nature Protection and natural resources, Agriculture, Fisheries, Development) are integrated in various ways into the national policies and programmes, including in sectors such as nature protection, forestry, fisheries, hunting and agriculture. For some areas such as protection of sites and areas there are two layers of protection: the wide national site protections and general nature type protection, on top of which is built the EU Habitats and Birds Directive protection. Similarly for species and habitat types.

Biodiversity is increasingly integrated into the general goals of new or renewed national acts and guidelines. However, problems exist in implementation and distribution and passing-on of knowledge and skills as well as with insecure stability in financing and subsidies.

Denmark participates in the European Community biodiversity workprogrammes in several fora (Malahide process, European Commission groups (Biodiversity Expert Group BEG, WPIEI, European Clearing House Mechanism as development leader) as well as in the forestry, agricultural and fishery groups. At the pan-European level Denmark participates via the Bern and Aarhus Conventions, the MCPFE process (Ministerial Process for Protection of Forest in Europe) and the EEA anchored SEBI2010 process on streamlining biodiversity indicators and the similar MCPFE indicator process. Denmark is a member of the European Environment Agency (EEA).

Denmark has ratified both the Bonn, CITES and Ramsar Conventions as well as several conventions and agreements for the seas and oceans and their biodiversity.

Danish Development Aid programmes have covered a wide variety of issues, including to a limited extent also biodiversity, though mostly indirectly.

From 2007 the Danish public administration will undergo a radical change. The administrative middle layer of 14 counties will be closed down, their tasks divided between the municipalities and the State. The State will set up 5 new regions. The former 275 municipalities will be merged into 98 larger units with broader responsibilities. Biodiversity issues will fall both at local municipality and State level (managed via the regions). Most international responsibilities lie at State level.

Danish NGOs are well organised and active.

Education on biodiversity has no separate high priority in Danish schools. However, the public interest in nature through nature interpreters is very high. The scientific education at universities is generally high. The term biodiversity as used by the Convention is not well understood, and the public understanding of the basic importance of biodiversity from a holistic socio-economic and protection perspective is still limited.

Evaluation and updating of the Danish National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009 will begin early 2006, stressing the positive or negative distance to the 2010 CBD biodiversity targets and subtargets.

Priority Setting

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

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

r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity			X
u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity		X	
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity	N/A		
y) Mountain biodiversity	N/A		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

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

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

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

institutional weakness																		
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	3

stakeholders																		
r) Lack of effective partnerships	0	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	3
u) Poverty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v) Population pressure	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	0	0	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

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

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Though not expressed as the global 2010 target, in reality more than 10 % of all the Danish terrestrial ecosystems (terrestrial such as natural and semi-natural), inland and marine areas (both shallow and deep waters) are protected under a variety of instruments			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	See comments below to 1.1 I
b) Inland water		X	See comments below to 1.1 I
c) Marine and coastal		X	See comments below to 1.1 I
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		10 % of forests to be maintained for biological diversity by 2040
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National Forest Programme			

National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection adopted 2004

(<http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958>) , under implementation, up for evaluation 2006-2007

EU-Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans – process

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

In Denmark, ecosystems are protected in a combination of general protection of the types and individual site protection. The total area of protection is not known precisely because of many overlaps and existence of many old protections

9 % generally protected (nature and semi-natural terrestrial and inland water areas outside forests, so-called § 3 areas)

11 % generally protected as forests, including protection of specific types

5 % nationally protected by individual site designation orders

100 nature- and game reserves by individual site order (major part marine)

Note:

Under European Community Birds and Habitats directives 8 % land (terrestrial and inland water) and 12 % marine areas designated, most of these falling under one of the above mentioned protection types (Natura 2000 areas)

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

Nationally protected areas

General protection of ecosystems (§ 3 areas under Danish Nature Conservation Act)

Natura 2000 areas

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

Denmark is a country with large arable areas and thus relatively few natural and semi-natural areas. Both natural and agricultural areas are under pressure from demands on space from urbanisation, roads and other infrastructure and area requirements. In a long-term perspective there has been a drastic decline in natural areas in Denmark. The area size of natural and semi-natural areas is now stable and the areas of planted forest is growing. Only few natural areas have been allowed to evolve naturally and continuously over a long period of time. Many natural and seminatural areas are relatively small and scattered around the landscape causing barriers for the dispersal of species. At sea fishing, dumping of material and mineral exploitation has altered the condition for plants and animals. Past land reclamation and drainage projects together with groundwater pumping has reduced wetlands and water flow in streams. Eutrophication caused by nitrogen and phosphorous is a substantial problem in almost all natural areas on land, in lakes, fiords and at sea. As a consequence of changes in agricultural practices many semi-natural areas are no longer used for grazing and hay harvesting and they become overgrown losing valuable habitats. Production in agriculture and fisheries has gradually become more intensive enforcing pressure on biodiversity. Forest areas have been increased from 4 % to 12 % over the past 200 years, the majority is cultivated and non-native species are widely used. At sea several species of fish are at risk due to excessive fishing pressure or by-catches. Around 30 % of the well-documented species are at the Danish Red List.

Pollution which was an evident problem 30-50 years ago has been much reduced and is generally regulated for well-known substances. Huge efforts through legislation, EIA-processes, targeted action plans, nature restoration etc. to improve conditions for the environment has led to significant improvements, but there are still problems to solve.

There is a need for developing clear targets towards the 2010 biodiversity targets in general and for more specific for the sectors. Important steps in developing these targets are taken within the EU. The protection of biodiversity is recognised by the main primary producing sectors, but the implementation in specific policies and actions are still lacking behind. Regarding funding for nature management, nature restoration and incentives for maintenance of biodiversity further financial resources are required to meet the demand. Pressure from local interest for development and

intensified land use practices are another important challenge. The awareness of the necessary biodiversity considerations and the ecosystem services at the political an public level needs improvement especially outside the nature conservation sector. Research in the field of biodiversity and nature management needs to be strenghtened and funding is insufficient. Registration, mapping and monitoring is not comprehensive and sufficient especially in the marine areas though largely improved. A target specific nature management practice is under development, but at present mainly targeted at the EU Natura 2000 areas leaving out other important national and regional valuable nature areas at land and at sea.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
See comments to 1.1 I: more than 10 % of all the Danish terrestrial ecosystems (terrestrial such as natural and semi-natural), inland and marine areas (both shallow and deep waters) are protected under a variety of instruments			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	See comments to 1.2 I
b) Inland water		X	See comments to 1.2 I
c) Marine and coastal		X	See comments to 1.2 I
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		10 % of forests to be maintained for biological diversity by 2040
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
National Forest Programme			

Natura 2000
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
Se 1.1 I
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Forest protected areas
Nationally protected areas
Land cover, se 1.1 IV
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Se 1.1 II
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Though not expressed as a global 2010 target, in reality a large proportion of all threatened Danish wild living species (terrestrial, inland and marine) are protected under a variety of instruments:			
Bern-Convention fully implemented			
National species protection (Nature Protection Act)			
EU target species (European Community Birds and Habitats directives) all birds and mammals protected			
Game and fish stock protection: only specifically mentioned species may be hunted or fished			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	

f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Military areas (Ministry of Defence): management plans for all areas, nature protection to be implemented when military use is given up			
Fisheries: fishing restriction areas, fishing quota, stock restoration			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nationally Red Listed species			
Birds in Farmland			
Game statistics (hunting data)			
Butterflies			
Fisheries statistics (catches, by-catches)			
Selected species			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Comments as in 1.1 VI			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VI .

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
National species protection (Nature Protection Act)			
EU target species (European Community Birds and Habitats directives)			
Game and fish stock protection: only specifically mentioned species may be hunted or fished			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	

b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>Management plans, mostly restoration and protection plans for</p> <p>Mammals: <i>Salmo salar</i>, <i>Coregonus oxyrinchos</i>, <i>Castor fiber</i>, <i>Lutra lutra</i>, <i>Muscardinus avellanarius</i></p> <p>Birds: <i>Crex crex</i>, <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i> (management), Meadow birds</p> <p>Butterflies: <i>Euphydras aurinia</i></p> <p>Plants: <i>Saxifraga hirculus</i></p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Links to information sites on management plans and status:</p> <p>Management plans (restoration mostly):</p> <p>http://www.skovognatur.dk/Emne/Naturbeskyttelse/Arter/Handlingsplaner/</p> <p>Status on species:</p> <p>http://www.dmu.dk/Dyr+og+planter/</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Nationally Red Listed species			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Comments as in 1.1 VI			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
Strategy for Protection of Genetic Resources for Domesticated Animals			
Strategy for Protection of Plant Genetic Resources			
Tree and Bush Strategy			
State forest guidelines			
Target : Regional Nordic Genetic Resource Strategy			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Domesticated animals: protection of all threatened landraces. Strategy for Protection of Genetic Resources for Domesticated Animals Crops : Strategy for Protection of Plant Genetic Resources Preferred use of indigenous trees and bushes for subvention plantings (hedgerows, game, landscape). Tree and Bush Strategy
b) Inland water	X		Protection of indigenous, local races: Salmo salar and Coregonus oxyrhynchus restoration projects (anadromous fish)
c) Marine and coastal		X	As above: Protection of indigenous, local races: Salmo salar and Coregonus oxyrhynchus restoration projects (anadromous fish)
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		Extended use of indigenous trees for state forest planting. State forest guidelines
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	

Please provide details below.
See above in 3.2 II
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Genetic resources for domesticated animals
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Limitations of funds
Limited awareness
Clashes with veterinary regulations for domesticated animals (national, European Community)
Lack of targeted regulations for plants
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
Sustainable development target expressed in:	
Danish National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU), http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/tvaer/07000000.htm http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/	
Green target for public purchase, http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/produkt/07000000.htm	
Agriculture laws	
Fisheries laws, including participation in EU strategy for protection of Phocaena phocaena (Harbor porpoise, reduction of bycatches)	
Certification of all State Forests (both systems)	

<http://www.skovognatur.dk/Emne/Skov/Miljoe/Certificering/>

Danish Strategy for Biological Diversity and Protection of Nature

<http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958>

Above relates to: similar EU strategies

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Agriculture laws (sustainability target), National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU)
b) Inland water	X		Fisheries laws (sustainability target, national regulation of fisheries), National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU)
c) Marine and coastal	X		Fisheries laws (sustainability target, national and EU regulation of fisheries, including strategy for avoiding by-catches), National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU)
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		National forest strategy (for state forests), National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU), Strategy for Biological Diversity and Protection of Nature,
f) Mountain		N/A	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Sustainable development target expressed in:

Danish National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU),

<http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/tvaer/07000000.htm>

<http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

Green target for public purchase,

<http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/produkt/07000000.htm>

Agriculture laws

Fisheries laws, including participation in EU strategy for protection of *Phocaena phocaena* (Harbor

porpoise, reduction of bycatches)

Certification of all State Forests (both systems)

<http://www.skovognatur.dk/Emne/Skov/Miljoe/Certificering/>

Danish Strategy for Biological Diversity and Protection of Nature

<http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958>

Above relates to: similar EU strategies

Ecological and sustainable products are marketed in the foodstuffs sector

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

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

National Sustainability Indicators (NSBU) <http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

Nature & Environment Indicators (N&M) <http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

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

Sector integration

Awareness

Comments as in 1.1 VI

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
No detailed overview exists on actual reduction. Targets are expressed under 4.1			
Bycatches for <i>Phocaena phocaena</i> reported reduced. See 4.1			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		As in 4.1
b) Inland water	X		As in 4.1

c) Marine and coastal	X		As in 4.1
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		As in 4.1
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
No full overview exists			
Bycatches for Phocaena phocaena reported reduced. See 4.1			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
National Sustainability Indicators (NSBU) http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/			
Nature & Environment Indicators (N&M) http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Comments as in 1.1 VI			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box X.

Target 4.3	No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Denmark has no species of interest to international trade, no indigenous species endangered by international trade.			
No known illegal trade on orchids			
Targets set in Nature Conservation laws and following the EU regulation concerning CITES			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details

a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Danish Strategy for Biological Diversity and Protection of Nature http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
CITES: Regulations and organizations in place (customs, police), information material distributed to taxidermist, shops and the public and traders http://www.sns.dk/cites/			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
CITES trade indicator annual and bi-annual reports on legal and illegal trade available			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Illegal trading still occurs Comments as in 1.1 VI			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	

As mentioned in 1.1 IV, more than 10 % of all the Danish terrestrial ecosystems (terrestrial such as natural and semi-natural), inland and marine areas (both shallow and deep waters) are protected under a variety of instruments. The general target: no change to the worse, maintenance and restoration when possible. Maintenance including proper management mandatory for state and other publicly owned land or land managed via direct contracts with private owners. Private owners cannot be held responsible for not maintaining management on their land, only for causing direct changes.

The targets are expressed in various ways in the laws on Nature Protection, on Forest and on Watercourses and Lakes.

For water courses and lakes, the targets will relate to the upcoming EU Water Framework Directive. For selected ecosystems vulnerable in EU, targets are set in relation to the existing EU Habitats Directive. For marine ecosystems the targets are expected to follow the upcoming EU Marine Strategy

For invasive alien species see 6.2

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		General protection of selected types of natural and semi-natural ecosystems such as grasslands, bogs, heathlands (Nature Protection Act §3 areas)
b) Inland water	X		General protection of selected types of water courses and lakes (Nature Protection Act §3 areas) Targets of condition for watercourses and lakes (ca 40 % have a target)
c) Marine and coastal	X		According to upcoming EU Marine Strategy General protection of all dunes General protection of saltmarshes (Nature Protection Act §3 areas)
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		General protection of selected old forest types
f) Mountain		N/A	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

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

General implementation of laws and organisation:

Nature Protection Act on general protection of selected ecosystem types: fully implemented

Watercourses and lakes: fully implemented

Forest programme: in implementation

EU Habitats: in implementation

Regulation of selected invasive species see Goal 6, in implementation

Status:

A small amount of area (generally protected ecosystem types or protected areas) is every year lost to development or to change of use (by permission granted under different laws, or illegally). At the same time, nature restoration and management combine to secure or restore other areas. The exact amount of area lost or regained is not known precisely.

The largest degradations are general, caused alone or by a combination of nitrogen deposition and lack of management. The main ecosystems to suffer are nutrient-poor grasslands and dunes, bogs, lakes and small watercourses.

For watercourses and lakes some target levels have been lowered over the past 5 years.

For forests see Target 1.2

For invasive alien species see Goal 6.

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

National Sustainability Indicators (NSBU), link MST <http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

Nature & Environment Indicators (N&M), link MST <http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

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

Comments as in 1.1 VI

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

Goal 6		Control threats from invasive alien species.	
Target 6.1		Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Nature Protection Act § 31, on animals: no introduction into nature without permission			
IMO Ballast water convention: reduce ballast water carried organisms			
Plant protection rules for import of crops and horticulture species			
GMO introduction: in accordance with EU regulations			
Veterinary rules on import and trade in domesticated animals			
No rules against wild plant introduction			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		See 6.1 I

b) Inland water	X		See 6.1 I
c) Marine and coastal	X		See 6.1 I
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		See 6.1 I
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
See 6.1 I			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No indicators yet			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Comments as in 1.1 VI			
Challenges:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open borders • Sector integration • Trade • Tourism • Transport • Awareness, lack of 			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Statutory order on management of Giant Hogweed (<i>Heracleum Mantegazzianum</i>)			
All animals from fur farms (american mink, musk rat etc.) may be hunted all year round			
Some bird species (Nile geese, [amr. skarvand] etc.) may be hunted all year round			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Partly incorporated			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Introduced species, part of N&M indicator set			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Comments as in 1.1 VI			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.		
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Integrated part of the general national nature protection policy			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Targets on organic farming, use of pesticides, cleaner water, use sustainable farming
b) Inland water	X		Regional targets on water quality
c) Marine and coastal	X		Regional targets on coastal water quality and bathing water
d) Dry and subhumid land	N/A		
e) Forest	X		10 % of state owned forest will be biodiversity forest before 2040. Doubling of the forest area
f) Mountain	N/A		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
Denmark's National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2002): http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/indikator/ind1_1_1.html , http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/			
National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009 adopted 2004 (http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958) and www.skovognatur.dk			
Indicator Report – 2002: http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/indikator/ind1_1_1.html			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Status is improving slowly			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Indicator Report – 2002 http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/indikator/ind1_1_1.html
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Comments as in 1.1 VI Mainly political and financial
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
A Danish Strategy for adaptation to climate change will be developed over the summer 2005, including measures on the biodiversity management

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Environmental Protection Act			
Act on Environmental Objectives			
National Strategy for Sustainable Development			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	N/A		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	N/A		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. Report and database on National Sustainability Indicators
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. Comments as in 1.1 VI
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Basic foundation for agriculture, fisheries and forestry			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			

Partly incorporated for all
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. Several indicators from NSBU and N&M set on agriculture, fisheries and forests
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. Comments as in 1.1 VI
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
N/A because of Danish socio-economic development			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

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

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Not considered applicable			
Greenland and the Faeroe Islands submit own national reports			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Article 8 (j) is not applicable within Denmark since no communities could be described as indigenous or			

embodying traditional lifestyles distinct from the population in general. However, Denmark attaches importance to the implementation of article 8 (j) internationally.

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

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

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

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Not considered applicable			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			

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

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
In accordance with: Cartagena Protocol and Bonn Guidelines			
National Strategy for Biodiversity and Nature Protection			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Follows 10.1 I
b) Inland water	X		Follows 10.1 I
c) Marine and coastal	X		Follows 10.1 I
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest	X		Follows 10.1 I
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			X

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
All wild genetic resources are basically freely available Collection of wild specimens and parts only with owner's approval	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
State Forest tree Improvement Station	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No indicators	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Awareness Intellectual property rights	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
For some crops and tree proliferation material some farmers and foresters may encounter problems	

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
In general accordance with: Cartagena Protocol and Bonn Guidelines National Strategy for Biodiversity and Nature Protection			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		N/A	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		N/A	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
No indicators	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XXII.

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

strategies?	
a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
Forest projects have high priority	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) please provide any other relevant information.	

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Ministry for Foreign Affairs			
Transfer not directly coupled with CBD targets			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		
e) Forest	X		
f) Mountain	x		
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and			

strategies?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
None yet	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

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

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See Box XXIV VII.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
None yet
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
See Box XXIV VII.
VII) Any other relevant information
The Atlas Flora Danica project under The Danish Botanical Association (NGO, http://www.botaniskforening.dk/) is mapping all Danish plant species (with significant public funds) (http://www.botaniskforening.dk/indhold5.html), collaboration with Flora Nordica project (Nordic Council of Ministers funds) (http://www.floranordica.org/)

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No target to cover all known plant species. National target not set to fulfil global target, but to plants in national red lists and plans and EU Habitats directive legal instruments (threatened or protected). Main group covered orchids.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Assessment performed continuously by The National Environment Research institute (NERI/DMU), a.o used for updating information on red lists. Monitoring carried out for selected species. Limited to threatened or legally protected species. Animals and Plants: http://www.dmu.dk/Dyr+og+planter/ Danish Red List: http://www2.dmu.dk/1_Om_DMU/2_Tvaer-funk/3_fdc_bio/projekter/redlist/redlist.asp Overview of plants protected under EU Habitats directive protection (plant species and sites designated for specific plant species – Natura 2000 sites), National Forest and Nature Agency (SNS): http://www.skovognatur.dk/DyrOgPlanter/	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
Part of indicator for threatened and protected species in N&M indicator set
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Inadequate funds
VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See 1.1 IV	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
See 1.1 IV	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
In nature protection and in sector planning	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No indicators related tot his target, but some limited indicators for status of ecosystems in N&M and NSBU indicator sets	
http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See 1.1. VI	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Protection work not specifically addressing the 50 % global target, but the most important plant diversity areas are protected under other targets such as EU Habitats directive and national nature protection laws	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Copy of comment from 1.1 :	
In Denmark, ecosystems are protected in a combination of general protection of the types and individual site protection. The total area of protection is not known precisely because of many overlaps and existence of many old protections	
9 % generally protected (nature and semi-natural terrestrial and inland water areas outside forests, so-called § 3 areas)	
11% generally protected as forests, including protection of specific types	
5 % nationally protected by individual site designation orders	
ca 1 % game and nature reserves by individual site order	
Note:	
Under European Community Birds and Habitats directives 8 % land (terrestrial and inland water) and 12 % marine areas designated, most of these falling under one of the above mentioned protection types (Natura 2000 areas)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nature Protection Act, regional plans and plans for forests, military areas and game reserves	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No direct indicator	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of total species mapping of all important areas and species. Registration and monitoring by NERI and species mapping under the Atlas Flora Danica project combined give a broad, but not comprehensive and not coordinated basis	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The national target is not set to the global target. However, see below	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
100 % coverage set as general target for most threatened national plant species and for EU Habitats directive species.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Majority fully implemented	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Nature Protection Act, management plans and restoration projects	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No direct indicator. Indicator for threatened and red listed species in N&M indicator set http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See 1.1 VI	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Denmark so far only considers about 25 plant species as major AIS	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
For CITES species only	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No direct 30 % target. However the targets for sustainable development, for certification for State Forests and for Organic farming all contribute towards this target, but does not reach it	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
N/A	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
N/A	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVII .

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
To limited extent. Especially NGOs take major interest The State Forest Programme with the 2040 target sets biodiversity as high priority for all State forests	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
For forests	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XXXVIII.

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

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The Danish botanical gardens (such as in Copenhagen: http://www.botaniskmuseum.dk/bot/) link to the Botanic Gardens Conservation International - the Worldwide Gardens Network http://www.bgci.org.uk/botanic_gardens/networks.html</p> <p>The Atlas Flora Danica project under The Danish Botanical Association (NGO, http://www.botansikforening.dk/) is mapping all Danish plant species (with significant public funds) (http://www.botaniskforening.dk/indhold5.html), collaboration with Flora Nordica project (Nordic Council of Ministers funds) (http://www.floranordica.org/)</p> <p>Nordic Gene Bank (under Nordic Council of Ministers): http://www.ngb.se/</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
No indicator	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Lack of scientific and economic resources	
VII) Any other relevant information	

Box XL.

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

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

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Ecosystem Approach

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

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

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

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

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

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

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

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

National interests as well as international obligations are transposed into county planning, counties being recognised as national regions

International informal cooperation concerning national region planning in relation to the Espoo Convention

The ecosystem issues of PEBLDS, Bonn, Bern, EU are also transposed into national laws

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

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

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

CHM (see #6)

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)

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

Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem

approach.

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below) | |

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Primarily via Danish Development Aid projects (DANIDA government) , see 144

Denmark has since 1982 been involved in a formal trilateral cooperation with Germany and the Netherlands on the protection and management of the Wadden Sea.

The Danish government is also involved in the Strategy for Sustainable Development in the Nordic countries and neighboring areas.

The Government is taking active part in the formulation of the Environmental Program of the European Union with biodiversity as one of the themes.

Denmark is one of the main donors of IUCN.

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

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

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

European Community (EU)

Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS)

Council of Europe (Bern convention)

Several Nordic and Baltic networks

Helsinki Convention network

IUFRO (international union of forest research organisations)

IPPC forest

MCPFE (Ministerial Conference for Protection of Forests, Europe)

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

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

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

Yes, as part of collaboration with parties mentioned in 11.

EU policies and programmes on Nordic and Baltic collaboration

Box XLI.

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

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

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

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

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

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

Main strategy:

National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009 adopted 2004

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

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

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

In progress

The EU Biodiversity Strategy and its Action Plans are umbrella documents

National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009 adopted 2004

(<http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958>) and www.skovognatur.dk

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

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

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

From 2006 the national targets will be evaluated in relations to national targets and the global CBD 2010 targets for biodiversity

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

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

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

No direct incorporation of benefit sharing

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	X
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	X
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	X
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	X
(e) Transboundary movement	X
II) If NO, please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	X
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
Nordic Nature in Changing Climates (Norclim, identifying problems to nature conservation under climate change)	
Several scientific and breeding projects for hardier plants (trees, crops, horticulture)	
A national strategy for adapting to climate change is under preparation in 2005	

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

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

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

See comments mentioned in 17

Box XLII .

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

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

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

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

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

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

Not yet for wild genetic resources of animals and plants

Molecular markers are beginning to be used for some very limited species conservation purposes:

http://www.dmu.dk/Udgivelser/Faglige+rapporter/Nr.+500-549/Abstracts/fr539_DK.htm

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

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

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

Ecosystems: forest (low detail), inland waters and marine, terrestrial habitats according to EU Habitats directive (in NOVANA monitoring programme of NERI/DMU), NOVANA:

<http://www.dmu.dk/Overvågning/NOVANA/>

Species: selected species in NOVANA (selected threatened species or EU Birds and Habitats directives), NGO monitoring (several birds projects, Atlas Flora Danica atlas, butterflies) , NOVANA:

<http://www.dmu.dk/Overvågning/NOVANA/>

Genetic resources: none. Use of molecular markers for conservation purposes:

http://www.dmu.dk/Udgivelser/Faglige+rapporter/Nr.+500-549/Abstracts/fr539_DK.htm

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

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

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

For b): several counties have public registration systems for 1-3 species. Pests are monitored by several institutions, depending on species group

For c): Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI), NERI /DMU (RISØ Research center)

For d):

NERI/DMU for inland and marine waters, ground water, Nitrogen and other depositions.

Forest and landscape institute for forest health (CLTRAP convention). Terrestrial habitats not considered, except forests.

For e):

NERI/DMU CORINE Land Cover (collaboration on EU project with EEA - European Environment Agency) total coverage of land cover registration from satellite images, latest year 2000 images.

Small landscape features by RUC (University of Roskilde), two series, latest 2000 images

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

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

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

No single system exists, but several large systems:

NOVANA national monitoring by NERI/DMU <http://www.dmu.dk/Overvågning/NOVANA/>

NGO projects coordinate nationally by organism groups (birds, plants, butterflies)

DanBIF set up a Danish node for GBIF, now providing access to large species collections from museums and science <http://www.danbif.dk>

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

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

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

Danish biodiversity related indicators are being coordinated and developed as part of :

indicator sets for the N&M (Nature & Environment) and NSBU (National Sustainability Indicators) (<http://www.mst.dk/> search: 'indikatorer' or ' bæredygtig udvikling')

National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009 adopted 2004

(<http://www.dk-chm.dk/cooperation/F1084973763/1118385958>) and www.skovognatur.dk, indicator set for strategy evaluation, in development

European SEBI2010 set (Streamlining European Biodiversity Indicators for 2010) as they emerge (<http://biodiversity-chm.eea.eu.int/information/indicator/F1090245995>)

CBD indicator sets as they emerge

Box XLIII.

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

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

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Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

GTI node:

Professor H.Enghoff, Museum of Natural History, DK henghoff@snm.ku.dk

25. ? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

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

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

Lack of interest by students in taxonomy primary obstacle, funds also limited

DanBIF set up and functioning as Danish node for GBIF for biodiversity informatics including digitalisation of taxonomic collections

26. ? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

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

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

At university level.

For constraints see question 25

Several universities offer courses in taxonomy. The natural History Museum of Denmark (which is part of the University of Copenhagen) in particular M.Sc.s and Ph.Ds in taxonomy, but the number of students is low.

27.? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)

a) No	X
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	X
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	

Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.

29.* Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	

Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.

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

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.

Via

DanBIF and GBIF and bilateral scientific university projects

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

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

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

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

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation

[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

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

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

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

Several policies and programmes are in place, various reports on implementation available.

For livestock, crops and bees: see comments in box XLIV.

For trees and bushes:

The State forest policy on conservation and use of trees and bushes is part of a long-term effort towards conservation of genetic material. Efforts have been made to ensure the suitability and broadness of the genetic material used for plantings and seeding for the first generation as well as ensuring against inbreeding of future self-generation from this material. This is basic to reaching the close-to-nature forest management targets of the National Forest Programme:

<http://www2.skovognatur.dk/udgivelser/2002/87-7279-452-6/sammendrag.htm> (in Danish).

The State enhances similar efforts for privately owned forests through conditioning subsidies for planting via the Forest act and the Wind-fall act to the use of genetically suitable material.

Under the national strategy for Conservation of Genetic Resources of Trees and Bushes (Strategien for Genressource Bevaring, 1994) the State Forest Tree Improvement Station (Statskovenes Planteavlsstation) is responsible for conservation of genetic material of trees and bushes, including forest and landscape usage. In State forests a net of approved in-situ genetic resource areas is being set up, to cover ca 2700 ha and around 89 localities.

A net of approved in situ seed-resource population areas (frøkilder) also exists, owned by private or other public owners. Use of seeds from such seed-resource areas is mandatory for subsidies.

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

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

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

For livestock, crops and bees: see comments in box XLIII.

All bird and mammal species are protected, unless they have a hunting season.

All amphibians, all invertebrates in the Bern Convention and the EU Habitats Directive and selected plant species (e.g. all orchids) are protected according to the Danish Nature Protection Act. EIA's include threatened species.

For forest:

Information regarding forests is also provided in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. In the text below reference in () is made to questions of that report.

(Main content from answer to Question 13 in Forest Programme report):

The status of threatened species are being monitored and listed in the Danish Red List (NERI/DMU).

Conversion to near-to-nature forest management is expected to lead to richer biodiversity and provide for better protection of threatened species in forest.

A range of measures, including incentives for private forest owners and specific initiatives/guidelines in the state forests, are in place in order to protect forest areas of particular high value or vulnerability in terms of biodiversity or other nature values.

A Strategy for Natural Forests was drafted in 1992, and this has been followed-up by protection of a number of particularly valuable forest areas in both private and public forests.

In 1994 a "Strategy for Conservation of Genetic Resources of Species of Trees and Bushes in Denmark" was drafted, and subsequently implemented mainly through *in situ* conservation, but also to a certain extent through *ex situ* conservation.

Afforestation is primarily taking place using native species supported through Government policies, including financial incentives, and recent statistics indicate that native species are gaining ground ahead of exotic species. This will also benefit threatened and endemic species.

In a few instances, very valuable forests have been protected through legal procedures enacted in the Danish Nature Protection Act.

(Main content from answer to Question 18 in Forest Programme report):

Research takes place to identify genetic variability for important tree species. Most of this work is coordinated on EU-level or within EUFORGEN, European Forest Genetic Resources Programme. For more information see: http://www.ipgri.cgiar.org/networks/euforgen/euf_home.asp

The Strategy for the Conservation of Genetic Resources of Trees and Shrubs in Denmark was adopted in 1994. The Strategy is closely linked to the Strategy for Natural Forests and Other Forest Types of High Conservation Value in Denmark (adopted in 1992).

The strategy for genetic resources covers 75 different trees and shrubs, indigenous as well as exotic species. The strategy is based on a combination of *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, with defined objectives for each species. The *ex situ* conservation is under implementation as part of the breeding programmes. The *in situ* conservation is under implementation in the Danish State forests.

Danida Forest Seed Centre (DFSC) has in close collaboration with international partners such as FAO, IPGRI, ICRAF, developed guidelines for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation of forest genetic resources and provided assistance to a number of countries through tree seed programmes. Assistance has also been provided for the development of regional status and action plans for the use and conservation of forest genetic resources. Furthermore technical and financial support to specific programmes on *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation has been provided e.g. case studies on *in situ* conservation of *Acacia senegal* in Burkina Faso, *Tectona grandis* and *Pinus merkusii* in Thailand and *Baobab plurijuga* in Zambia as well as a number of *ex situ* conservation stands established within the framework of an FAO/UNEP project in the 1980s, with a view to develop methodologies for *ex situ* conservation, and to conserve and manage germplasm of a number of valuable provenances of tree species used in forest plantation establishment.

More information can be found on: <http://www.dfsc.dk/index.htm>

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

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

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

Indirectly by:

For forest:

Information regarding forests is also provided in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. In the text below reference in () is made to questions of that report.

(Main content from answer to Question 7 in Forest Programme report):

Research is taking place to increase the understanding of the impact of pollution on forest health. Denmark has participated in the previous European forest health monitoring system and will also participate in the new, Forest Focus, as well as conducting a national forest inventory (NFI) which include forest health monitoring with systematic surveillance in a 2 x 2 km net covering the country. Both systems address forest health questions related to pollution as well as climate change. The NFI is furthermore in accordance with the Pan-European criteria for sustainable forest management.

General environmental policies are in place to reduce/prevent pollution from sources such as industry, energy production, vehicles, agriculture etc.

Current policies are aiming at a conversion of forest management practices towards sustainable forest management based on near-to-nature principles. This will entail more diverse forests of different species at different ages. In general, this type of forest will be less sensitive to stress factors caused by pollution, climate change, diseases etc.

Similar measures have been applied when forests were re-established after a major wind-fall disaster in December 1999.

Additionally, it shall be mentioned that Denmark under the EU Forest Focus monitoring programme in 2005 will engage in a new project called "Bio-Soil". The BioSoil initiative aims: (i) to demonstrate the efficacy of the European Level 1 network, as a European forest monitoring system, for the assessment of components of forest biodiversity (and as a complementary system within the context of European forest biodiversity); (ii) to present a forest type classification and a first attempt of a habitat classification of the forests of Europe; and finally (iii) to test selected basic indicators of forest biodiversity on a large scale survey thereby to develop a practical methodology as a manual.

Box XLIV.

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

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

Genetic resources – farm animal genetic resources:

Denmark has a national program for conservation of endangered original breeds of livestock. Live-stock species are not protected by national legislation.

However various measures have been taken such as:

- Registration of breeders and individual animals of indigenous breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, goat and pigs
- Premiums to encourage pure breeding of endangered livestock breeds
- Support to breed organizations

Genetic variation among livestock species is threatened by international trade of animals and semen, and the absolute dominance of rather few highly productive breeds, developed mainly for industrialized animal husbandry. Farmers are encouraged to keep livestock of original endangered breeds. Breeding companies are warned against the risks of narrowing the genetic base for animal production that takes place.

Genetic resources – plants:

Under the agri-environmental measures programme Denmark is planning subsidies to farmers for growing certain sorts of crop. The subsidies are expected to be implemented from the beginning of 2006.

Special genetic resources – bees:

Since 1993 *the black bee* has been preserved (in situ) through Danish legislation. The black bee is found on the Danish island "Læsø".

Subsidies for conservation etc. Of genetic resources may be offered via the EU Community Programme on the Conservation, Characterisation, Collection and Utilisation of Genetic Resources in Agriculture (under EU Directive on support to genetic resources 870/2004).

http://europa.eu.int/comm/agriculture/envir/index_en.htm#genres

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

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

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

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

Targets are established for protected areas and for State forests through general policies as well as through specific management plans.

The main legislation for protected areas in Denmark is The Danish Nature Protection Act, which includes objectives for nature protection and protects a range of habitat and landscape types. See Danish National report for protected areas for further details.

The Natura 2000 (which is the implementation of the EC Bird Protection Directive of 1979, the Ramsar Convention and the EC Habitats Directive of 1994) protects areas of specific habitat types and specific species habitats. The objective is to secure or obtain favourable conservation status for all protected habitat types and species. By 2009 areas protected as Natura 2000 must have a plan and a programme

for the management of the area in order to obtain the objective of favourable conservation status.

THE EC Water Framework Directive includes the target that by 2015 all surface water areas and ground water occurrences must have good ecological status.

Indicators for the different categories of protected areas have been developed.

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

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

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

Nature restoration conducted by the State is often targeted towards relatively large areas or threatened species.

Large or relatively unfragmented natural areas in a Danish scale has been protected by Conservation orders for designated areas; by general protection of nature types covering e.g. lakes, watercourses, heathland, bogs, moors, coastal meadows and salt marshes; by specific dune conservation areas along the Danish west coast, by Natura 2000 areas (see no. 30. above). Pilot projects about the establishment of national parks is carried out in 6 areas with the long term objective to increase the size of natural and seminatural areas, to restore nature areas, to create links and coherence between the natural habitat types, to safeguard continuity and succession and allow for ecological processes to run as undisturbed as possible.

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

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

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

Marine and inland water natural habitats has been designated under Natura 2000 or by conservation orders. The pilot projects for national parks includes marine and inland water ecosystems. Approximately 100 areas covering coastal waters, fjords and land have been designated Nature and Game reserves in order to protect wildlife with different sets of restrictions on public access, hunting etc.

Selected types of rivers (watercourses) and of lakes are generally protected under §3 of the Nature Protection Act (covers most of rivers and natural lakes)

Nature restoration conducted by the State is often targeted towards inland water ecosystems and adjacent grasslands

Restoration of wetlands in State forests is an important aspect of the action plan for close-to-nature forestry in the State forests, being implemented from 2005.

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

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

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

The general protection of nature types covering lakes, water courses, heathland, bogs, moors, coastal meadows and salt marshes, meadows and commons above a certain size no matter where in the country they occur is an important tool to integrate protected areas and nature elements into the wider landscape.

The pilot projects on national parks includes landscape corridors and zones around the core areas to secure integration into the wider landscape and seascape.

Ecological networks have been planned for by the regional county councils leading to a interconnected mosaic of nature areas. The development and implementation of this network is still developing.

Management plans for nature areas and State forests take into consideration the integration of protected areas into the landscape

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

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

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

The Danish regulations related to environmental impact assessments ensure that development projects, plans and programmes that are likely to affect the environment significantly must undergo comprehensive assessment of their environmental impact and the public must be consulted before they can be initiated. The EEA assessments are particularly strict to protect areas designated under Natura 2000.

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

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

d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
Barriers can be identified at different levels. DK is a small country with a large agricultural sector and a fast development of human settlement and infrastructure, this situation creates a competition for areas and their utilization that leads to a fragmented nature. Insufficient sector integration, lack of funding and incentives for nature management and lack of awareness are other important barriers.	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
There are capacity needs in the agricultural and fisheries sectors concerning sustainable use and ecosystem management. Lack of funding of research in biodiversity at all levels eg. applicable nature management.	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	X
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
For the management of Natura 2000 sites financing plans and tools are being developed.	

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

General policies for management of nature areas and State forest have been formulated. Emphasis is on protection of biodiversity and nature values

A national nature monitoring programme has been developed and data are collected which will be reported every 6.th year. An Act on Environmental Objectives etc. for waterbodies and international nature protection areas covering the EC Water Framework Directive and the Natura 2000 areas has recently entered into force.

A system of Nature Quality Planning is being developed as a tool for assigning priorities to specific nature-management efforts. The system will eventually make it possible to set targets for all Danish nature areas and link these to the monitoring programme NOVANA. The system is in force for the Natura 2000 areas.

Box XLV.

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

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

Article 8(h) - Alien species

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

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

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

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

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

Information on introduction of alien species (plants and animals) into natural and semi-natural areas is

available for more than 2000 species occurring in Denmark. Among these species of concern have been identified

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

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

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

For species of special concern measures are taken e.g:

Legislation on hunting

Statutory order to facilitate control and eradication of one species (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*)

booklets and information, a.o in national television and foremost the Forest and Nature Agency (SNS) web site

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

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

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

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

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

For a number of animals, known to be invasive outside Danish borders, permission is granted to hunt all individuals when seen in Denmark

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	X
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

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51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

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

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

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52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

a) No	
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

Cooperation ongoing with neighbouring countries around the Baltic Sea and North Atlantic on early-warning and experiences on management and eradication

Some legislation in place

Possible other ways to regulate are being considered

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

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

Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.

--

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

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

measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Cooperation ongoing with neighbouring countries around the Baltic Sea and North Atlantic on early-warning and experiences on management and eradication	

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

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

Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.
The Danish Nature Protection Act, § 31 contains provisions to control introduction of animals into nature

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)

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

Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.
See comments to question 52

Box XLVI.

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

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

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Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

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

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken) | |

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review) | |

Further information on the review.

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

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

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

N/A

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

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

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

N/A

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

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

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

Not considered applicable

Support to implementation

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

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

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

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

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

N/A

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

a) No	X
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further information on the support provided.

N/A

Box XLVII.

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

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

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

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

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

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

For forest:

See comments to question 33 and 34.

Comprehensive measures have been in place for more than a decade. For some species indigenous to Denmark there may be several primary genetic sources. Most of these are of Danish origin, while some others may originate outside Denmark. Such areas can be accepted as *ex situ* seed—resource areas. Seed-resource areas based on seeds originating in Denmark may be *in situ* or established *ex situ*. In the State forest areas, management and regeneration has to be accepted by the State Forest Seed Improvement Station for all of such areas.

For crops and animals:

General remark to the question:

The formulation 'native to your country and originating outside you country' is not clear. The comments given are therefore on *ex-situ* conservation in general. The information given concerns existing *ex-situ* facilities.

For plants (cultivated and wild relatives):

Ex situ collections of Nordic cultivated plants and their relatives are found in the Nordic Gene Bank.

Collections of certain crops also exist in several national institutions. According to the Danish National Plan on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (September 2004) it is planned to work out a joint plan for the long term conservation of the Danish *ex situ* material.

For livestock:

Denmark has a cryo-conservation program for conservation of semen and embryos from the old original breeds of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep and goat. The aim is to have a sufficient storage of genetic material of all endangered breeds of livestock by 2010, to be able to reconstitute breeds that eventually might become extinct in the future. The national AI-association for Cattle store at least 20 doses of semen from all progeny-tested AI- bulls (for artificial insemination) of dairy breeds, and the most numerous beef breeds.

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

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

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

The European Beaver (*Castor fiber*) has been reintroduced to Denmark. The Otter (*Lutra lutra*) has been reallocated within Denmark.

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

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

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

For trees and bushes for use in forests and landscape:

Under the Landscape program, ex situ seed-resources are established to ensure seed production as well as enhancement of use of the genetic resources.

Box XLVIII .

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

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

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

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

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

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

Main general instrument is Denmark's National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

One result hereof is that new bills are submitted to environmental impact assessments as part of the political process towards adoption as acts.

Biodiversity is an integrated part of nearly all projects in the countryside.

For forest:

Information regarding forests is also provided in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. In the text below references are made to

questions of that report.

(Main content from answer to Question 11 in the Forest Programme report):

Danish forest legislation provides for a very restrictive forest reserve system. It is difficult to convert forest to other land-uses and it only rarely occurs. In such cases converted forest has to be compensated with establishment of new forest – often with an area far exceeding the forest converted and with the same or better quality in terms of location and suitability for forest management.

An afforestation programme is in place based on public afforestation efforts and provision of financial incentives for private afforestation. Afforestation activities are located in compliance with spatial and regional planning procedures, thus also taking into consideration the coherence and structure of the landscape.

Also incentives are available for establishment of shelter-belts, which could also have a function as ecological corridors in the landscape.

(Main content quotes from answer to Question 12 in the Forest Programme report):

Guidelines are available for the Danish afforestation program holding provisions for choice of species, silvicultural practice, location etc. These guidelines aim i.a. at new forests with a potential for rich biodiversity. Financial incentives are only provided subject to compliance with the guidelines.

Policies – including incentives – are in place to promote forest management regimes, which are beneficial for development and protection of biological diversity.

Additionally, it shall be mentioned that a new forest act came into force in Denmark in 2004. The purpose of this Act is to conserve and protect the Danish forests and to increase the forest area as well as to promote sustainable forest management. This implies that the management of the individual areas designated as forest reserve land and the administration of the Act shall take a holistic approach to (inter alia): “conserve and increase the biological diversity of the forests”. This act holds provisions for protection of forest nature and biodiversity and facilitate conversion to near-to-nature forest management principles, including through implementation of the EU Natura 2000 network in forests.

To promote close to nature forestry in the forest sector as such it has been decided that the total state forest area shall be converted to close to nature forestry. It is estimated that such a conversion can take place over 80-100 years. An action plan for close to nature forestry in the state forests is currently being developed. It will be implemented in the course of 2005 and beyond. In the action plan the use of well adapted, especially native tree species, permanent forest cover, use of natural regeneration, development of diverse forest structures and single tree management have been identified as the key principles for close to nature forestry.

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

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

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

Based on the NSBU indicator set (National Sustainable Development Indicators) national sustainability reports are developed, to follow up the National Strategy for Sustainable Development)

<http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/tvaer/07000000.htm>

<http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

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

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

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

National guidelines for the nationally regional planning (counties) contain descriptions for integration of national interests into the regional plans

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

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

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

National guidelines for the nationally regional planning (counties) contain descriptions for the content of regional plans (Planning act).

Integrated part of the establishment of the 7 pilot projects concerning the establishment of national parks in denmark.

Local populations are not involved as such in remedial actions in degraded areas. They will be so via the local administrations and NGOs, right to commenting on regional and municipality planning and in Agenda21 initiatives.

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

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

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

The NSBU indicator set (National Sustainable Development Indicators) consists of indicators used a.o for national sustainability reports, to follow up the National Strategy for Sustainable Development):

Danish National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSBU),

<http://www.mst.dk/default.asp?Sub=http://www.mst.dk/tvaer/07000000.htm>

<http://www.mst.dk/indikator/BU/>

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

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

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Most regional plans (county plans) have comprehensive policies or guidelines for sustainable use of biological diversity, mostly concentrated on nature protection

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

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

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

There is a large part of public participation in setting priorities. Private citizens (farmers, landowners, NGOs) participate. The regional plans (County) describe the framework. The agenda21 initiatives have enhanced the process.

Close cooperation between a uthorities and not least farmers and forest owners.

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

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

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

78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

Biodiversity and Tourism

79. ? Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

- a) No
- b) No, but mechanisms are under development
- c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)
- d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review

X

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

No general measures

For forest:

Several surveys on the recreational use of forests over time. No direct monitoring

Further information regarding forests is provided in Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

80. ? Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)

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

X

Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.

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

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

X

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

development and management.

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

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

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

Principles of protecting biodiversity is an integrated part of all overall plans for the country side, worked out by counties and municipalities

Box XLIX.

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

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

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

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

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Several national programmes are in place. They are closely related to and to a large degree dependent

on EU programmes and co-funding:

Farming: Support measures to Environment Friendly Farming (MVJ – Miljøvenlige Jordbrugsforanstaltninger). Ministry for Agriculture

Nature Management: Support measures for Nature management. Ministry for Environment

Fisheries: Support measures for Fisheries. Ministry for Agriculture

Forests: Policies – including incentives – are in place to promote forest management regimes, which are beneficial for development and protection of biological diversity. Further information regarding forests is provided in the Danish National Report (to CBD) on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. A system of subsidies exists for private owners of forests. See comments to question 33.

84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

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

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Research project on non-market values carried out in relation to the large nature restoration project on the river Skjern Å in Jutland

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	X
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

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

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

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

Biodiversity considerations are integrated into the considerations concerning EU policies, Support measures for Environment Friendly farming (MVJ), Forest programme (see 163 and 168). It is however, not the core concern

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

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

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

Incentives perverse to biodiversity still occur in relation to EU policies on agriculture and fisheries and in their transposition into national legislation and programmes

Box L.

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

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

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Article 12 - Research and training

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

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

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

Integrated part of normal scientific training at university level

Summary:

Several Danish institutions of higher learning (e.g. University of Copenhagen, University of Aarhus, Roskilde University and others) have important elements of biodiversity identification, conservation and sustainable use included in their academic courses in biology and related subjects

Furthermore, an international PhD-school of biodiversity sciences (ISOBIS, www.isobis.org) has been established in cooperation between 13 Danish institutions to offer research education at the highest level.

Specific replies from Danish universities:

The University of Copenhagen runs several courses in identification of biodiversity, but there is no proper programme for "conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity".

The Technical University of Denmark: No complete programmes focusing solely on biological diversity and its components have been established. However, as a part of the international masters degree in biotechnology, a 10 ECTS points course in Biodiversity and Screening is obligatory. The course covers microbial biodiversity (fungi and prokaryotes). Besides introducing basic biodiversity concepts and terminology, the course deals with identification and classification of microorganisms. Intellectual properties and conventions (Rio convention) for the protection of national biodiversity are discussed, and form an integrated part of the course. Furthermore, at Biocentrum-DTU there is a large collection of strains of filamentous fungi and potential for basic and advanced courses in biodiversity and identification, but at this point in time there is only one official international ph.d. course in chemical diversity of fungi (Microbial Natural Products Chemistry, May 28-June 3, 2005).

The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Denmark:

The University is part of ISOBIS (International School of Biodiversity Sciences) which main aim is to educate ph.d. students (Danish, international and from the developing countries) in biodiversity (including 12 issues).

Institute for Plant Biology: Training of scientific staff in identification and isolation of seed-borne microorganisms on demand. Training and support of projects concerning identification and exploitation of local botanical extracts and local beneficial micro-organisms as seed treatment against plant diseases.

Department of Agricultural Sciences: Runs courses which partly covers the plant part of the Biodiversity Convention. Furthermore, the department runs "Pometet", which is a genebank for fruit trees and fruit bushes.

Forest & Landscape Denmark under KVL has a permanent programme comprising research, development and training in use, improvement and conservation of genetic resources of trees in developing countries in the tropics. The programme is supported by Danida. More information at www.sl.kvl.dk.

Aalborg University: In our master programme in Environmental Management cover topics as identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. These aspects are included as one key component out of other components. For further information see

<http://www.environmentalmanagement.aau.dk/>

Under our programme within Geography Aalborg University we are currently developing one graduate specialisation – Spatial Management, Environment, Locality and Flows. This programme cover biodiversity as one out of other components. Both Master programmes length of 120 ECTS.

A research programme 'Effect on nature of outdoor recreation' and a project on public participation in preparing national parks in Denmark are performed at Department of Environment, Technology and Social Studies. Here also a dozen student projects each of a duration of 1 year are developed every year dealing with issues like national park implementation in Denmark and abroad, community forestry, agro-forestry in third world countries, agriculture and biodiversity here and abroad.

At Department of Geography and International Development studies: Methods for landscape character assessment has been developed as well as methods of landscape monitoring both in national and a European perspective (BIOHAB).

A new two-years master course in landscape ecology for planning integrating many of these issues in education will start next autumn.

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

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

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

No specific broad promotion.

Under agriculture: specific regulations and subsidies for organic farming

Biological diversity is covered by the strategic plan of the Natural Science Research Council and that council has supported several research projects in the field.

The Research Council of the Danish Development Aid organisation, Danida, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has included biodiversity and sustainable management as themes in their strategy.

A research programme 'Effect on nature of outdoor recreation' and a project on public participation in preparing national parks in Denmark are performed at Department of Environment, Technology and Social Studies. Here also a dozen student projects each of a duration of 1 year are developed every year dealing with issues like national park implementation in Denmark and abroad, community forestry, agro forestry in third world countries, agriculture and biodiversity here and abroad.

At Department of Geography and International Development studies: Methods for landscape character assessment has been developed as well as methods of landscape monitoring both in national and a European perspective (BIOHAB).

A new two-years master course in landscape ecology for planning integrating many of these issues in education will start next autumn.

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

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

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

Only via scientific projects

The use of basic and applied research is an integral part of the activities of the Danish National Environmental Research Institute (NERI) which works closely together with state, county and municipal authorities in the execution of Danish laws relating to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Box LI.

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

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

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Article 13 - Public education and awareness

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

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

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

The general Danish public school education does not promote biodiversity directly as such under a common umbrella, and no holistic biodiversity related education material exists. Education elements related to biodiversity occur in many disciplines, however.

The Danish Forest and Nature Agency develops various materials for school children (e.g 'With the fox in nature'). The 300 Danish nature interpreters interpret biodiversity for 900.000 persons per year on the basis of a common Strategic Guide for the 21. Century. A Secretariat is serving the nature interpreters with the aim of implementing the more general parts of the Strategic Guide and ensuring foa for networking among the nature interpreters inter alia through discussion on thematic issues, issuing a newsletter.

Denmark has so far not devoted any collective public efforts to the international biodiversity day. An annual day is dedicated to forests to ensure awareness of variuous forest issues, among these nature and some elements of biodiversity.

User councils are established for State Forest districts to ensure public participation in use of each State Forest district.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The most widely used information sources are now official websites such as the Forest- and Nature Agency (SNS): <http://www.skovognatur.dk>
the National Environmental Research Institute (DMU): <http://www.dmu.dk>
the Danish Ornithological Society (DOF): <http://www.dof.dk>
Denmark's Nature Conservation Association (DN): <http://www.dn.dk>
the Environmental Protection Agency (MST): <http://www.mst.dk>
World Wide Fund for Nature WWF: <http://www.wwf.dk>
Nepenthes, the Danish organisation to promote sustainable use of the world forest: <http://www.nepenthes.dk>
The Danish Outdoor Council <http://friluftstraadet.dk>
The forest district websites (from <http://www.skovognatur.dk>)
The at present 14 county administrations (web search: use term 'amt' and 'natur')

The Forest and Nature Agency is responsible for maintaining the Danish Clearing House Mechanism for Biodiversity: <http://www.dk-chm.dk>, which contains information directly related to the Convention.

Several organisations publish newsletters. Among the most widely spread are:
The Danish Forest and Nature Agency newsletter 'Forest and Nature' and 'Nature and Environment' from Denmark's Nature Conservation Association.

Extensive public tour and information arrangements are organised by the Forest and Nature Agency, especially its forest districts, by the Danish Outdoor Council and the Danish Ramblers Association as well as by counties and communes.

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

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

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

Though the expressed goal is not to serve information about biodiversity, the more than 300 nature interpreters working throughout the country aim to inform at local level about concrete and actual issues with the aim to understanding nature and thus many elements of biodiversity in a cultural and natural context.

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

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

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

The Ministry of Environment supports financially local initiatives to interpret biodiversity, but has also supported various initiatives at Danish region as well as at international level during the last ten years.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

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

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Courses and educational material have been developed for nature interpreters, facilitating the network and the actual work.

The work is based on an Action Plan for the Secretariat as well as on 'the Strategic Guide for Nature Interpreters in the 21. Century'.

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

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

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

Close cooperation between authorities and NGO's at all levels

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X

d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Numerous activities. Most widely used are the nature interpreters of the State Forests districts, the regions or the municipalities.	

99. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

Box LII .

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

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

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

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

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

The Danish Planning Act

The Ministerial Order No. 428 of 2.June 1999 on EIA, with later changes

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

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

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

The Ministerial Order No. 428 of 2.June 1999 on EIA with later changes

Implementation of the EU Habitats Directive

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

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

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

EU Fisheries policy, the International Whaling Commission

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

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

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

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

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

Action Plan for Climate Impacts on the Environment, Floodwarning programme and warning system, Oil spill warning and restoration programme

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

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

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

The Guidelines are not implemented explicitly as such, but most aspects and issues are implemented in other contexts (Nature Conservation Act, Environment Protection Act, Agriculture laws, Fisheries laws, Energy laws)

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

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

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

Environmental and biodiversity damage falls within general Danish laws (for damage to persons and property), while the many possible types of damage on nature and biodiversity fall under separate environmental laws such as for restoration after oilspills. However, many issues are not brought to court or are fined only with limited fines. The EU Liability Directive (on environmental liability) was

adopted in 2004 to be implemented in Denmark by 2007 and will address many of these aspects. On biodiversity it concerns mostly threatened species.

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

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

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

See questions 101-107
 Involved are for instance:
 The Danish Planning Act
 The Ministerial Order on EIA
 Strategic environmental assessments of the Danish national budget
 The Danish Nature Conservation Act
 The Danish Environment Protection Act
 The Danish Agriculture Act
 The Danish Fisheries Act

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

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

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

Major cooperation is taking place within the EU framework, via several Danish Aid projects and Nordic Council of Ministers projects

Box LIII.

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

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

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

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

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

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

See also comments to Article 8 in-situ and article 9 ex-situ.

Genetic resources – plants:

Denmark has ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Denmark has started preparation of incorporation of the material in the Nordic Gene Bank into the multilateral system of the treaty.

Concerning *in situ* material, Denmark has, as mentioned in former national reports, desisted from prior informed consent on access to genetic resources.

Genetic resources – farm animals (livestock):

Cryo-conserved material from farm animal species is public property. Owners of donors of semen, embryos or eggs have agreed to terms that ensure that stored material can be utilised for reconstruction and maintenance of a live population of the endangered population, research purposes, and even utilitarian purposes of public interest.

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

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

Further information on the measures to 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.

See comments to questions 112 and 115

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

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

Further information on the type of measures taken.

Within the framework of EU and the Nordic countries it is considered important to strengthen the implementation of the Bonn-guidelines.

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

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

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

As mentioned in 111, Denmark has ratified the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and thereby has the obligation to act in accordance with it. Denmark has started the preparation of the incorporation of *ex situ* material into the multilateral system of the treaty.

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

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

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

As mentioned in 111, EU and the Nordic countries are considering a number of measures to insure the compliance with the Bonn-guidelines.

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

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

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

In the Danish Patents Act there is a demand for information about the origin of the biological material. On EU-level there are initiatives concerning "disclosure of origin".

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

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

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

Forest Seed programme (now closed)

Box LIV.

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

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

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Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

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

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

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

Several projects in the Baltic States on capacity building on GMOs

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

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

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

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

Further information on the measures taken.

Box LV.

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

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

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Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

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

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

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

Denmark contributes via GEF

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

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

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

--

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

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

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

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

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

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

Several risk assessment analyses e.g on Biosafety

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

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

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

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

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

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

Box LVI.

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

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

Article 17 - Exchange of information

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

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

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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

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

Box LVII .

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

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

Reg. a) Denmark (the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen) hosts the secretariat of the mega-science project GBIF, Global Biodiversity Information Facility (Z). GBIF aims to make all the world's information on biodiversity freely and universally available for query and analysis via the Internet. This will be accomplished through the concerted efforts of the GBIF members, which include countries, economies and organisations. A Danish participant node of GBIF was established in 2001, hosted by the Zoological Museum and co-financed by the University of Copenhagen and the Danish Natural Science Research Council, the latter also pays Denmark's yearly member contribution to GBIF. The overall goals of this node, DanBIF (www.danbif.dk) include: Developing and operating an IT infrastructure as part of the GBIF network — Making Danish biodiversity data available for search through the GBIF portal — Building a Danish research network to facilitate cross-cutting research projects within biodiversity.

Through DanBIF, Denmark participates in the ECs contribution to GBIF, the thematic network ENBI (European Network of Biodiversity Information). In ENBI, DanBIF leads a work package on making non-European biodiversity data in European repositories globally available. The work package has the overall objective to improve electronic sharing of biodiversity data in European collections, giving high priority to end-user requirements, especially in developing countries.

Hence, regarding ticking question 127 c), the aims and objectives of the work of DanBIF itself primarily focuses on sharing of results of technical, scientific research, as well as information on training. Where feasible it includes repatriation of information. The scope of DanBIF currently only to a lesser extent relates directly to sharing of socio-economic research, and to information on surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, indigenous and traditional knowledge as such and in combination with the technologies, referred to in Article 16, paragraph 1.

But, as a participant node of GBIF, aiming to fulfill the GBIF *Memorandum of Understanding* and the GBIF NODES committee *Terms of Reference* and *Requirements & Recommendations* working documents, DanBIF actively contributes to the implementation of the visions of GBIF. These clearly relate to and complement the aims of the CBD, including the abovementioned box-items **b)**, **c)** and **e)**, and a Memorandum of Cooperation between the Secretariats has been signed by the Executive

Secretaries of the two organizations. The visions of GBIF are to contribute relevant scientific research on biodiversity that is useful for policy- and decision-making, ecological sustainability, education, economic growth and social outcomes. It will do so by increasing the utility, availability and completeness of primary scientific biodiversity information available on the Internet, and by building a mega-science facility that will enable scientific research that has never before been possible. GBIF will improve interoperability of biodiversity databases and make possible simultaneous query in databases at multiple levels of biological organisation (molecular, genetic, species, ecological and ecosystem levels) which will allow true data-mining of biological information, and open new avenues of scientific investigation.

Reg. d) The Danish government has issued an action plan for biodiversity and nature protection in Denmark 2004-2009. DanBIF is co-financed by the University of Copenhagen and the Danish Natural Science Research Council. The latter belongs under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MVTU), but MVTU is not included or mentioned in the action plan.

Reg. f) Natural history collections constitute a very important resource for research in biodiversity, conservation and management (see BioScience, June 2004 / Vol. 54 No. 6 p485-486), and seamless unified electronic access to these resources, as the GBIF initiative implies, is imperative. Unfortunately, in Denmark, it has proven very difficult to obtain funds for databasing and digitization of collections. This is possibly partly due to lack of political focus on this issue, and partly due to the fact that initiatives like GBIF can be said to “fall between the chairs” of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Science (MVTU). This issue exists not only in Denmark, but also in several other countries having a similar university anchored and governmentally financed GBIF participant node.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

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

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

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

Nordic Gene Bank

Numerous University research projects in or with partners from abroad. In particular, EU funded projects are based on collaboration between partners from different countries

DANIDA (Danish International Development Assistance), no specific biodiversity projects, nature or sustainability included in various projects:

<http://www.um.dk/en/menu/DevelopmentPolicy/DanishDevelopmentPolicy/DanishDevelopmentPolicy>

DANIDA's Research Council RUF has supported capacity building projects under the ENRECA programme, of which some have been directed towards biodiversity and sustainable development

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

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

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

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

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

See 128 on DANIDA and GBIF

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

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

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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

a) No	
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	X
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

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

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

The most true answer is in between b and c

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

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	X

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

Set up of the Danish Biodiversity Clearing House Mechanism (<http://www.dk-chm.dk>) in very close collaboration with the European Clearing House (<http://biodiversity-chm.eea.eu.int>)

the Danish ABS portal: (<http://www.sns.dk/biosafety/>)

Box LVIII.

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

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

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

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

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

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

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

Box LIX.

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

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

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

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

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	Please see figures on budgetary allocations below. Re. a) Financial resources given in the attachment covers years 1994 to 2003, as Denmark became a Contracting Party as from 21 December 1993. Figures are not available for 2004.
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	Resources used are classified according to the Common European system: CEPA (Classification of Environment Protection Activities) The classification 'Biodiversity and landscape' covers: Protection of species, habitats and protected areas. Nature management and nature restoration. Environment friendly agriculture and forestry incl efforts to reduce the utilisation of pesticides and loss of nutrients from agricultural land. Restoration of the aquatic environment. Coastal erosion prevention.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	From the European Union, Denmark has under the LIFE- Nature support mechanism received DKK 64,5 mill (2000-2004) for Nature Restoration purposes targeted at Natura 2000 sites.
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	N.A.
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	N.A.
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	N.A.
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	No statistics available
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	From the yearly revenue from the hunting license of approx DKK 85 mill each year some 58 mill DKK is allocated for information activities,, nature restoration, nature management, research and development. From the yearly revenue from the angling licence and the leisure netting license of approx. DKK 30 mill some DKK 27,5 mill is used for restocking of fish and restoration of water courses.

Box LXI.

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

Budgetary allocations to CBD 1994-2003

The yearly allocations are as follows (all figures in DKK mill):

	Total	Government	Regional (county)	Local (municipalities)
1994	1886	958	633	295
1995	2077	1131	644	302
1996	2010	1026	680	304
1997	1980	980	701	299
1998	2028	1006	737	285
1999	2319	1243	771	304
2000	2503	1394	810	298
2001 *	2707	1539	867	301
2002 *	2714	1431	949	334
2003	2547	1176	1006	365

Data source:

Danish Statistical Office in:

Statistiske Efterretninger, Miljø og Energi, 2004:8, 4 June 2004

Since 1989 the Danish Parliament has through the yearly Fiscal Act provided financial resources for a fund for Nature Management operated by the Danish Forest and Nature Agency of the Ministry of Environment. The fund is used in support of projects to:

- Restore nature areas and improve habitats of wild fauna and flora, including protected areas such as Natura 2000 sites
- To increase the area of state owned forest by afforestation in order to contribute to the objective of doubling the forest area of Denmark within 80-100 years
- Improve public access to nature areas and the possibilities for non-consumptive use
- To conserve and manage the aesthetic and cultural values of open landscapes

The yearly allocations to the national Nature Management Fund are as follows (all figures in DKK mill):

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
140,1	124,5	177,6	159	138,5	134,3	85,7	150,7	77,3	93,4	171,7

In addition DKK 46 mill is allocated each year to the counties for use at regional level for the same purposes excl. afforestation.

From 2007 the Danish public administration will undergo a radical change. The administrative middle layer of 14 counties will be closed down, their tasks divided between the municipalities and the State. The State will set up 5 new regions. The former municipalities will be merged into 98 larger units with broader responsibilities. Biodiversity issues will fall both at local municipality and State level (managed via the regions). Most international responsibilities lie at State level.

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

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

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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

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

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

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

139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	N.A.
b) Yes	N.A.

140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	

141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	

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

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

In EU regulations and Nordic programmes

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

Overview of the role and function of the different Danish ministries in the area of biodiversity:

The Danish Ministry of the Environment (<http://www.mim.dk>)

The Danish Ministry of the Environment serves as coordinator of the implementation of the Action Plan for Biodiversity and is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Strategic Plan for the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Ministry of the Environment is the national contact authority to the Convention on Biological Diversity and is responsible for national coordination and international negotiations within this area.

Both as administrative and land-use authority, the Ministry of the Environment is responsible for the development and realisation of a number of initiatives. These comprise e.g. initiatives intended to reinforce the conservation and restoration of endangered natural habitats and species, as well as the genetic variation within wild species. In this context, a special aim is to achieve or maintain favourable conservation status for designated areas covered by the EU habitat and bird protection areas.

Furthermore, the Ministry of the Environment is responsible for cross-ministerial initiatives within the Ministry's area, such as development or improvement of various measures, including improved use of economic instruments and securing public joint-responsibility and involvement in the realisation of the Action Plan. There is a need for nature and environmental monitoring supported by suitable indicators, and a number of new subjects, such as e.g. national parks and near-nature forestry, will undergo special assessments.

At international level, the Ministry of the Environment will contribute to guaranteeing that the Convention on Biological Diversity plays a guiding role when biodiversity issues are negotiated between countries. The Convention is also to encourage cooperation between relevant international conventions and other processes in the field of nature. One such example would be work to protect areas that will be

dealt with at the Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention in March 2004. Moreover, the Ministry will work towards creating more binding international cooperation on forests and sustainable forestry through international agreements and conventions.

At national level, the Ministry of the Environment manages several of Denmark's most valuable natural areas through the Forest and Nature Agency and through the state forest districts. A central objective of the management of these areas, which cover a total of 188,000 ha of land, is to contribute to preserving and restoring biodiversity in accordance with the 2010 target. The dissemination of information about nature and nature interpretation, in combination with efforts to improve the public's opportunities for experiencing nature, are also central to the Agency's land-use activities.

The Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries (<http://www.fvm.dk/>)

The Danish Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Ministry of the Environment have primary responsibility for nature management in Denmark. The scope and nature of the Ministry's responsibility are defined in agriculture and fisheries legislation – areas which in many regards have relevance for the state of biodiversity on Danish arable land and at sea. The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries also administers a number of important EU co-financed subsidy schemes targeted towards different forms of environmentfriendly farming, totalling around 260,000 ha, cf. Chapt. 6.

Furthermore, via the National Land Funds, the Ministry has an agricultural land pool (currently 9,000 ha), and in some instances manages areas with special natural assets such as Margrethe Kog in South Jutland. The Directorate for Food, Fisheries and Agri Business administers several land consolidation cases in relation to nature restoration projects (now mainly under the Action Plan for the Aquatic Environment II), and in relation to afforestation projects. The use of the services under the Directorate has been an essential factor in restoring and establishing new natural areas over the past 10-15 years, while at the same time enabling many farmers to solve structural problems pertaining to their property.

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries is moreover responsible for conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources within farming and farm animal genetic resources, *including* coordination of Danish efforts in international cooperation in these areas within FAO and the EU. The Ministry also takes part in Nordic cooperation on genetic resources and in the European collaborative programme on plant genetic resources, ECP/ GR.

Within fisheries, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries administers fisheries in the sea and in fresh waters. The purpose of the EU Fisheries Policy is to ensure a sustainable development within fisheries, and the objective is to create a balance between fishing capacity and fishing stocks. The objective of the Danish Fisheries Act is to make sure there is a sustainable basis for commercial fisheries and associated industries and provision for recreative fishing. This will be done via management that ensures conservation and facilitation of living resources in salt and fresh-waters, and via protecting other animal and plant life.

The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.um.dk/>)

The Ministry channels significant assets to projects in a number of cooperation countries via Danish International Development Assistance. The purpose of these projects is to encourage measures that preserve nature and biodiversity, and to encourage sustainable management of natural resources commensurate with targets laid down in the Convention on Biological Diversity. In 2003, biodiversity conservation projects in e.g. Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Bhutan, Thailand, Malaysia, Nicaragua, and the forest seed centres in Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam received Danish international development assistance. Also Denmark's multilateral assistance favours nature conservation to a significant extent.

In the developing countries, the material needs of most parts of the poor population are covered via use of biological resources, and where this use is not sustainable, the environment and nature are worn down and biological diversity destroyed.

The main priority of Danish development assistance, including environmental assistance, is to combat poverty and contribute, directly, to minimising the loss of biodiversity. Encouraging sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity can serve as a significant tool in combating poverty. In the Convention on Biodiversity, this mutual dependence is expressed in the combined consideration for, on the one hand, nature protection, and on the other hand, economic development.

Therefore the Convention's objectives of preserving biodiversity, utilising it in a sustainable manner,

and securing a fair and appropriate distribution of its resources have great importance within development and environmental assistance. This was emphasised with the decision to reduce substantially the loss of biodiversity before 2010, taken at the World Summit in Johannesburg in 2002.

Danish efforts to secure sustainable use of natural resources in general via development assistance and environmental initiatives include a number of work areas covered by the Convention. These include development of national strategies and policies, the establishment of governance systems, monitoring of biodiversity, and management and operation of natural areas focusing on protection and sustainable use. Efforts should be viewed in context with other initiatives, including implementation of the Ramsar Convention and the Washington Convention (CITES). Similarly, programmes to ensure an integrated management of water resources, which in most cases also means the preservation of ecological quality in e.g. watercourses and aquatic fringe areas, will be implemented.

A report from 2005 to OECD (in Danish) reviews the Danish aid projects in relation to the Rio conventions 2001-2004. The figures for the summary below are derived from the background material to that report (Opgørelse af dansk bistand i relation til Rio-konventionerne 2001-2004. MK 2005/044/2).

The summary builds upon the OECD marking system for activities that can be defined as development assistance to support of the three Rio Conventions (Convention to Combat Desertification, (CCD), Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)). It has been decided that data collection on the policy objectives of aid are based on a marking system with three values:

- Principal (primary) policy objectives (2): fundamental in the design and impact of the activity and an explicit objective of the activity.
- Significant (secondary) policy objectives (1): although important, not one of the principal reasons for undertaking the activity.

The table shows in very crude figures funding by the Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), prioritising the Biodiversity Convention. Non targeted projects are not included. Several projects also support the other two Rio Conventions (Desertification, Climate Change). This is not shown here.

2001

Principal objective: approx. 150 mill DKK
Significant objective: approx. 557 mill DKK

2002

Principal objective: approx. 178 mill DKK
Significant objective: approx. 286 mill DKK

2003

Principal objective: approx. 86 mill DKK
Significant objective: approx. 352 mill DKK

2004

Principal objective: approx. 105 mill DKK
Significant objective: approx. 452 mill DKK

The total support for environmental projects in developing countries is presently less than 0,1 % of the BNP. Support to biodiversity only covers a small of the total amount, but cannot be specified directly.

The future Danish targets are found in the Danish Strategy for Aid to Developing Countries 2004-2008: Danish version :

<http://www.um.dk/NR/rdonlyres/33920E46-5B02-4EB3-8DF6-CA13E1AF625B/0/Miljoestrategiendeligudgave.pdf>

English version:

http://www.um.dk/Publikationer/Danida/English/DanishDevelopmentCooperation/EnvironmentalStrategy/environmental_strategy.pdf

The Danish Ministry of Defence (<http://forsvaret.dk/fmn/>)

The Danish Ministry of Defence owns exercise areas that are home for some of the most important bi-

logical natural assets in Denmark. Since it adopted its first environment strategy in 1993, the Ministry has therefore considered protection and conservation of these natural assets one of its foremost objectives. The Ministry of Defence has ensured this objective via management plans for all its exercise and training areas (totalling about 32,000 ha). Moreover, the Ministry has carried out nature restoration projects at Oxbøl firing range and exercise area and elsewhere.

The Danish Ministry of Transport (<http://www.trm.dk/>)

Via the Road Directorate, the National Rail Authority, the Danish Coast Directorate, and the Civil Aviation Administration, the Danish Ministry of Transport has overall responsibility for road and railroad planning, coast protection, fixed installations in the marine territory, and for the establishment of airports.

In their planning, the Ministry has furthered a number of nature conservation considerations e.g. in connection with road layout, bridge connections across the Great Belt and the Sound, and the establishment of fauna corridors. Furthermore, coast protection initiatives have been made more nature friendly over the years. The Ministry of Transport manages certain natural areas on the west coast of Jutland; about 10,500 ha in all.

As a general rule, the Ministry of Transport will strive to guarantee the necessary mobility while making sure to design the physical infrastructure so that the environmental impact from increased mobility is minimised as far as possible.

The Danish Ministry of Education (<http://www.uvm.dk/>)

The Danish Ministry of Education is making sure that biodiversity and the concept of sustainability are covered by teaching at all levels in the Danish education system. The Convention on Biological Diversity means that there is a direct duty to make sure such subjects are promoted in teaching.

The Danish Ministry for Science (<http://www.videnskabsministeriet.dk/>)

The Danish Ministry for Science is responsible for universities and research. Among these for the higher education and research concerning wide and detailed aspects of biodiversity, including for natural sciences, agriculture, forestry, fisheries and biotechnology. Natural history museums related to the universities are also placed under this ministry.

The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs (<http://www.oem.dk/>)

The Danish Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs is responsible for a number of overall considerations aimed at encouraging environmentally sustainable business development. Furthermore, the Ministry has a special responsibility for guaranteeing development within tourism, which takes account of tourist demands in terms of good opportunities for experiencing nature, and at the same time respects important nature protection interests linked to natural and environmental assets.

The Danish Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs (<http://www.km.dk/>)

The Danish National Church owns a total of approx. 17,000 ha of land containing various natural assets. Churchyards with old stone walls and church towers constitute homes for species that are otherwise rare in Denmark. The churchyard stone walls are listed under the Danish Nature Protection Act, and the use of pesticides in churchyards is prohibited.

There are around 2,000 churches in Denmark. Of these, 1,650 date back to the Middle Ages. Traditionally, Danish churches have had a prominent place in the Danish landscape. They are protected by special construction layouts under the Danish Nature Protection Act. This protection concerns building activities that require special approval. For more than 1,100 churches the surroundings have individual protection orders under the Danish Nature Protection Act. Apart from this, the regional plans often contain guidelines for the safeguarding of landscapes around churches.

The Danish Ministry of Culture (<http://www.kum.dk/default.asp>)

The Danish Ministry of Culture administers legislation on fixed ancient monuments (burial grounds, ruins, earth and stone walls etc.), which are often homes for unique biodiversity. Moreover, the Ministry

administers the Museum Act, the Consolidated Listed Buildings and Preservation of Buildings and Urban Environments Act, and some provisions in the Planning Act. The Cultural Heritage Agency maintains the state's interest in planning activities pertaining to areas of cultural-historic significance. It also provides guidance within the field of cultural and natural heritage. The maintenance of cultural-historic interests and safeguarding natural assets often converge. On this background, the Cultural Heritage Agency has the opportunity through activities related to nature protection to cooperate with other authorities on listing land areas and nature restoration.

The Danish Ministry of Justice (<http://www.jm.dk/>))

The Danish Ministry of Justice is responsible for regulating the approval and supervision of zoo facilities etc. These facilities may function as important breeding centres for endangered species, cf. duties regarding ex-situ conservation of species. The Ministry of Justice is generally responsible for legislation concerning animal welfare in Denmark. In this connection, the Ministry has issued a series of rules of significance to biodiversity, such as rules on private ownership of exotic pets and the sale of such animals by animal dealers.

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

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

diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	X
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	
Denmark has supported activities within most of the areas a-p. See comments in 144. No detailed overview exists to allocate precisely to points a-p.	

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

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

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

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

Box LXII .

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

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

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	1	N/A	N/A
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	3	2	2	N/A	N/A
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A

(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	0	1	1	N/A	N/A
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	N/A
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	1	2	1	N/A	N/A
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	1	2	1	N/A	N/A
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	N/A	N/A
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	1	2	1	N/A	N/A
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	1	2	1	N/A	N/A
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
(u) Poverty	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
(v) Population pressure	0	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	0	2	0	N/A	N/A

(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	1	2	1	N/A	N/A
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	1	1	N/A	N/A
(bb) Others (please specify)						

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans			X	
b) Wetland policies and strategies			X	
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development			X	
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity			X	
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
The question does not permit the situation, which exists in Denmark: relevant activities are fully integrated, and widely, but not fully implemented.				
Several Danish acts are involved:				
Watercourse act, on administration of rivers and lakes, physical conditions				
Nature Protection act, administration of rivers and lakes, biological conditions				
Environment protection act, administration of water quality, including groundwater				
Environmental objective act, implementation of the EU Water Framework directive				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)

a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	X
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	

Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).

The Danish Water action plans I, II and III represent a comprehensive work against loss of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) from industries, sewage and the diffuse loss from agriculture. The target has been improved environment and biodiversity quality.

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

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Measures expressed through regional planning. All Ramsar areas are also part of the EU Birds and Habitats directives Natura 2000 sites.

The Strategy for Environment. The Danish Forest and Nature Agency is national focal point to Ramsar, Bonn and CITES conventions.

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?		X	
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
Due to the Danish national and regional (in counties) monitoring programme Denmark has a long time series of good environmental and biological data for rivers and lakes. The results are available at the NERI/DMU homepage http://www.dmu.dk			

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

Box LXIII.

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

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)

a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	X
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	

Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.

Implementation of EU legislation – Natura 2000, Marine Strategy and national measures

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?

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

Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.

National legislation on planning

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

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

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

EU-Water Framework Directive

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

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

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

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

Management plan for Natura 2000 sites are being developed combined with the management plans according to the EU-Water Framework Directive

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

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X

d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	X
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	

j) Not applicable

Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments | X |
| b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management | |
| c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control | X |
| d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level | X |
| e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature. | (X) |
| f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch | |
| g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture | X |
| h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids. | X |
| i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity | X |
| j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques | |
| k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch | X |
| l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques | |
| m) Not applicable | |

Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.

The area is regulated by EU law

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

Ad d) and e):

Under the Fisheries Act any release of non-endemic species (fish, echinoderms, molluscs, crustaceans) into the wild requires a permit.

Denmark has initiated the first steps of the process towards ratification of the Ballast Water Convention (IMO)

Box LXIV.

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

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

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Agricultural biological diversity

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

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

details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.	
The Act on Agriculture: Biodiversity protection is part of the goal.	
Main concern of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Agriculture (BAP-Agri)	
On genetic resources see comments under article 8 and article 15, where several support	

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

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

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
Groundwater surveillance for pesticides	
Pesticide impacts on biodiversity, assessments (specific individual analyses)	
Nutrients, comprehensive assessments, EU Nitrate directive these targets are met;	
N wash-out reduced with 50 %, target further decrease to 30 %, ammonium reduced with ca 35 %	
EU Biodiversity Action Plan for Agriculture (BAP Agri)	
Phosphorus (WMP III) reduction	
EU Water Framework Directive	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

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

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

6-7 % organic farming of Danish agricultural area
 The benefits of organic farming on biodiversity have been estimated for birds, mammals, groups of insects, herbs, soil biodiversity
 8-10 % of agricultural area under agricultural friendly management (MVJ)

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	X
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?

a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on observations.

Birds in the agricultural areas has been investigated
 Development of countryside area investigated by university and agricultural statistics
 Elements included in National monitoring programme NOVANA

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management

167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.

See 161 + 163 + 164

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

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

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X

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

Some examples are: Incentives under agri-environmental measures, nature planning on holdings, small scale nature management and nature restoration projects and schemes, grazing association schemes.

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

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	X
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

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

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	X
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

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

In the EU common agricultural policies and EU rural development policies sector-intergration is seen as an important tool but biodiversity is not a core issue. In the implementation of the EU Habitats and Birds Directives biodiversity is the key issue, but integration in sectors is not always simple.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

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

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

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

EU Biodiversity Action Plan for agriculture, EU common agricultural policies
 National Action Plan for Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009
 National Strategy for Sustainable Development

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

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

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

Via EU Common agricultural policy

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

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

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

See 161

Incentive measures to protect plant genetic resources

Participation in Nordic Gene Bank

Box LXV.

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

Box LXVI.

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

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

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No

b) Yes, please describe the process used

c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process

d) Yes, please describe lessons learned

X

X

X

e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

Regarding 174 b):

The Danish National Forest Programme was launched in June 2002. It aims at a long-term conversion towards a forest management regime, which increasingly supports and utilises the natural processes of the forests. A Danish Strategy for biological Diversity was launched in 1995 and a Danish Action Plan on Biological Diversity and Nature protection was launched in 2004. The activities in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity has been prioritised at national level (see detail in Danish National Report on Implementation). Those activities that are given high priority are by and large considered sufficiently covered in the above mentioned Danish NFP and NBSAP. However, a detailed survey on the inclusion of each of the activities in Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity has not been carried out. See also the answer to question 21 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity

Regarding 174 c): The NFP and the NBSAP both aims to consider and incorporate a number of different thematic areas and programmes. On forest alone, both the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity under the CBD as well as the recommendations from the UN International Forum on Forests (IFF) and the UN International Panel on Forests (IPF) were given high and equal priority. In this process the amount of details contained in these programmes and recommendations are in themselves obstacles to a proper assessment regarding which "relevant parts" to include and not. Regarding 174 d): An early assessment of key national priority elements, objectives and activities in broad programmes and recommendations (prior to the development of NBSAPs and NFPs) is desirable.

Box LXVII.

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

National Forest Programme (2002). See further details in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

For the new Forest Act (2004) aiming inter alia to "conserve and increase the biological diversity of the forests, see also the answer to question 70.

The National Forest Inventory has in 2004 been re-designed in order to provide for a more scientific approach to the collection of forest data (based on a sampling). Forest Biological Diversity is included in the data collection; however not with the specific purpose to assess implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. Furthermore, the Danish participation in the EU forest monitoring programme Forest Focus provides valuable information on the state of Forest Biological Diversity in Danish forests. See also the answer to question 34.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Denmark has no indigenous communities. Local communities are involved in the management planning for state forests inter alia through "advisory groups", which have been established for each state forest district in the country. They meet on a regular basis to discuss past, present and future activities. The advisory groups are established with the aim to get a balanced representation of stakeholders, with particular priority given to local forest users. See also the answer to question 17

in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

Box LXIX.

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

Chapter 8 in the Danish National Forest Programme in an International Perspective provides valuable information regarding capacity building and awareness raising in the forest sector. It gives specific reference to relevant recommendations from the UN International Panel on Forests (IPF) and the UN International Forum on Forests (IFF), but does nevertheless also provide the essentials regarding capacity building of relevance to the Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads as follows:

"Forest research and development are important issues within the context of international forest policy. Considering the limited size and economic importance of the Danish forest sector considerable efforts have been put into research and extension services. The Forest Programme aims at a well functioning capacity building system and information sharing in the forest sector. Access to updated and relevant knowledge is seen as the basis for the forest policy, and will be achieved through research, education, dissemination and information efforts.

The linkage between forest research and forest policy processes is seen as particularly important for a sound development of the forest sector. This is well in accordance with proposals for action from IPF (58b(vii)) and IFF (96c). Furthermore, the resolutions from the Ministerial Conferences in Helsinki (1993) and Lisbon (1998) also establish that the European countries are obliged to improve and adapt the national forest monitoring programmes to the need for documentation of sustainable forest management operations. This will be put into practice through for instance:

- following and documenting the conditions and development trends in the forests;
- documenting the multiple functions of the forests (wood production, forest health, biological diversity, outdoor recreation);
- substantiate that the established goals have been fulfilled.

Statistics

Currently, statistics of import and export, logging, prices, employment etc. in the forest sector are made available annually. Forest health is also monitored. A national forest inventory compiled every 10 years is the most important statistical tool in the Danish forest sector. The status of the latest inventory is from 2000.

A new National Forest Inventory will now be implemented. This inventory will be based on a grid of permanent plots, where not only data related to production is recorded. Also data related to nature content and species and habitat conservation of various forest management practices etc. Will be included. The resulting system will comply with the action proposals from IPF (89b) and IFF (17a, 121b and b) regarding preparation of national information on sustainable forest management.

Research and development

During the past 10 years a number of Danish forest research institutions have been merged into one, the Danish Forest and Landscape Research Institute, under the Ministry of Environment. In parallel to this, most of the forest-related research at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University are merged into one institute in close collaboration with the Forest and Landscape Research Institute. Additionally, the two institutions have entered into a partnership with the Forest School, which trains i.a. forest and landscape engineers, in order to create a coherent capacity building and research effort in the Danish forest sector. This partnership has recently been appointed European knowledge centre for urban forestry under the European Forest Institute.

In the coming years, forest-related research will in particular be concentrated on:

- Environmental economics and environmental sociology;
- Environment and health, including outdoor recreation;

- Sustainable use of natural resources, including development of near-to-nature forest management practices;
- Environment and energy technology;
- Consequences of climate change.

Education

A wide range of training and education institutions services the Danish forest sector. In general, the research and training institutions are well adapted to the general trends in the sector and have gradually been moving away from only focusing on production towards a wider range of topics with a broader relevance to society. The spectre from basic vocational training to Ph.D. is covered by one continuous system. The continuation of the adaptation to present and future challenges in Danish forest management are the main task ahead for the educational sector related to forest management. The international outlook should also be maintained and further developed, including carrying out high level courses in English, thereby facilitating the participation of foreign students. These efforts are also well in accordance with the recommendations from IFF and IPF with regard to capacity building in national forest programmes as well as technology transfer recommendations.

Information sharing and dissemination in the forest sector

In spite of the modest size of the Danish forest sector, many dissemination and information sharing activities are taking place. Owners, administrators and managers of forests are the primary target groups, and as most of the private forest owners have no forestry related educational background, a particular challenge is to cater for professionals and non-professionals alike. A wide range of publications (printed as well as Internet-based) from various sources are targeted at different interest groups.

One of the major means to achieve the changes in the forest sector outlined in the Forest Programme will be information and dissemination. Mutual trust and dialogue are essential to the success of the implementation of the objectives of conversion to near-to-nature forest management practices, protection of forest nature and biodiversity, and strengthened opportunities for outdoor recreation in the forests. This is particularly important in the ¾ of the Danish forest area, which is privately owned. It will thus be a major challenge for the Danish forest consultant organisations to integrate into their activities information and dissemination about near-to-nature forest management and the economic potentials the concept offers. "

Regarding additional measures valuable information is provided in the answer to question 25 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads as follows:

"Several networks are established and/or under developing.:

The nature guides. More than 260 nature guides are organised in a network, where all activities are co-ordinated, education of nature guides are organised and developing of new methods takes place.

"Skoven i Skolen" (Forest in School) is a project to motivate and help teachers and pupils in primary and secondary school to integrate the forest in the teaching. "Skoven i Skolen" is a part of the European network "Learning about Forests".

naturnet.dk is a website to give inspiration nature activities, including trips to nature forests.

Skovens Dag (Forest Day). An "open day" with activities and information about forest and forestry, including forest biodiversity is arranged every year in May in both private and public forests.

Outdoor facilities: Facilities to support the understanding of the value of forest biodiversity are still being established in the state forest districts and in many private forest districts. Examples are, simple campsites information boards, visitor centres and bird watching towers. There will be special focus on facilities for disabled persons.

In the National Forest Programme Social Objectives are defined and one of these is to "strengthen the opportunities for experiencing nature in the forests".

Box LXX.

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

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Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing

175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)

b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)

c) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

The purpose of the Danish Forest Act is to conserve and protect the Danish forests and to increase the forest area as well as to promote sustainable forest management. Development and implementation of the concept of Sustainable Forest Management is, in Denmark, seen as a means of applying the Ecosystem Approach to Forests.

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
		a) Yes Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions

b) No

Objective 2) Mitigate the impact of pollution such as acidification and eutrophication on forest biodiversity.

The major air pollution threat to Forest Biological Diversity in Denmark is nitrogen deposition, which affect the natural dynamics of ecosystems on poor soils such as heathlands. The deposition affects the dynamics to the favour of grasses and disfavours of the heathlands natural flora such as heather (*Erica*). Mitigating conservation activities include burning, grassing and hay mowing, all favouring heather and disfavours grasses.

Objective 3) Mitigate the negative impacts of climate change on forest biodiversity

Objective 5) To mitigate effects of the loss of natural disturbances necessary to maintain biodiversity in regions where these no longer occur.

Draining activities has historically disturbed the natural water dynamics in a number of Danish forests. Formerly, draining was even subsidised through a grant scheme. Nowadays, the former subsidy schemes to ditching and drainage has been terminated. In addition, in selected areas, where the natural water dynamics are considered important for key components of forest biological diversity, draining activities has been abandoned or agreements has been settled with owners of private forest land on not to continue draining activities. Such agreements may see an increased use when the Natura 2000 network of protected areas are fully implemented in Denmark.

Controlled "forest fires" are practiced on selected habitats such as heathlands.

Objective 6 " To prevent and mitigate losses due to fragmentation and conversion to other land uses":

Denmark has, as a low forest cover country, over centuries promoted afforestation programmes for various reasons, and they have changed over time. Since 1989 the programme has been intensified and based on an integrated land use planning taking into account both economic, social/recreational and environmental concerns and opportunities. This has been done both through state forest plantations and, mainly, incentives provided to private landowners. Mitigation of negative impacts of fragmentation of forest land and other significant nature sites is an important criteria for the selection of locations, and for the more detailed planning of the establishment of the new forest and nature landscapes.

Another contribution is the establishments of wind mantles on arable land.

In both programmes incentives is given for the use of domestic species and for the establishment of a mixture of species, which benefits biological diversity.

The impact of the programmes has been a significant improvement for the wild flora and fauna, including those important for forest biological diversity. These efforts has partly, but not fully, compensated the negative impacts of the reduction and fragmentation of forests and nature sites in the open land.

		<p>Remark to question table: not possible to insert 'x' in b) No</p> <p>b) No</p> <p>Objective 1) Prevent the introduction of invasive alien species that threaten ecosystems, and mitigate their negative impacts on forest biological diversity in accordance with international law.</p> <p>Alien invasive species is not considered a major problem for Forest Biological Diversity in Denmark. Accordingly, the activities under this objective have been given low priority i Denmark, see further details in the list of priorities in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Objective 4) To prevent and mitigate the adverse effects of forest fires and fire suppression</p> <p>Forest Fires are not a major problem in Denmark. Those that occasionally occur do not necessarily have negative impacts on forest biological diversity.</p>
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

	<p>Objective 1) Restore forest biological diversity in degraded secondary forests and in forests established on former forestlands and other landscapes, including in plantations.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1 and 2.</p> <p>Further information is provided in the answer to question 12 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>“Guidelines are available for the Danish afforestation program holding provisions for choice of species, silvicultural practice, location etc. These guidelines aim inter alia at new forests with a potential for rich biodiversity. Financial incentives are only provided subject to compliance with the guidelines.</p> <p>Policies – including incentives – are in place to promote forest management regimes, which are beneficial for development and protection of biological diversity.”</p> <p>See also the answer to question 70.</p> <p>Objective 2) Promote forest management practices that further the conservation of endemic and threatened species.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1 and 2. Further information is provided in the answer to question 13 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>“The status of threatened species are being monitored and listed on a red list.</p> <p>Conversion to near-to-nature forest management is expected to lead to richer biodiversity and provide for better protection of threatened species in forest.</p> <p>A range of measures, including incentives for private forest owners and specific initiatives/guidelines in the state forests, are in place in order to protect forest areas of particular high value or vulnerability in terms of biodiversity or other nature values.</p> <p>A Strategy for Natural Forests was drafted in 1992, and this has been followed-up by protection of a number of particularly valuable forest areas in both private and public forests.</p> <p>In 1994 a “Strategy for Conservation of Genetic Resources of Species of Tress and Bushes in Denmark” was drafted, and subsequently implemented mainly through <i>in situ</i> conservation, but also to a certain extent through <i>ex situ</i> conservation.</p> <p>Afforestation is primary taking place using native species supported through Government policies, including financial incentives, and recent statistics indicate that native species are gaining ground ahead of exotic species. This will also benefit threatened and endemic species.</p> <p>In a few instances, very valuable forests have been protected through legal procedures enacted in the Danish Nature Protection Act.”</p> <p>Comments continued in box on further comments below.</p>
b) No	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>See also the answer to question 34 Objective 3) Ensure adequate and effective protected forest area networks.</p>	

Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Further information is provided in the answer to question 14 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. The essence is that key elements are covered in the Danish Strategy for Natural Forests of 1992, which has been implemented. It secures areas of untouched forest and areas with traditional management regimes to support prioritised forest ecosystems.

Further valuable contribution is expected from the European Natura 2000 Network, which is currently being implemented in Denmark. It includes areas under forest cover with significant biological values.

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

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

	<p>Objective 1) Promote sustainable use of forest resources to enhance the conservation of forest biological diversity</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.</p> <p>Further information is provided in the answer to question 15 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>“Financial incentives for action to promote biodiversity is in place, e.g. conversion of exotic conifer species to native broadleaf species. Also the National Forest Programme from 2002 contains a number of measures to promote a richer biodiversity, e.g.: A) to set aside 10 % of the national forest area having biodiversity as the most important management objective by 2040; B) A set of guidelines for sustainable forestry has been set up in co-operation between authorities, NGO's and forest owners; C) All state owned forests are in a process of conversion to near-to-nature forest management, which put more emphasis on native species, natural regeneration, less drainage, which leads to natural water levels.”</p> <p>Objective 2) Prevent losses caused by unsustainable harvesting of timber and non-timber forest resources.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 3 and 4.</p> <p>Further information is provided in the answer to question 16 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>“Timber: The first Danish National Forest Act saw the light of day in 1805. Since then the details in the forest legislation has changed a number of times, most recent in 1996. However, the main principle has been unchanged i.e. that areas preserved as forest reserves must permanently be used for forestry purposes. Areas preserved as forest reserves cover 85 % of the total forest cover in Denmark (according to the latest forest resources assessment, year 2000). For some special protected forest areas, clear cuttings are not allowed. Generally Danish forests are rather small and fragmented, and large clear cuttings are not common (>5 ha). Non-timber: For private use the nature Protection Act allows the public to collect mushrooms, berries etc. in public forests. Collection for commercial use is only allowed for the forest owner. The Hunting and Game Management Act protects all wildlife from unsustainable harvesting.”</p> <p>In 2004 a new Forest Act came into force in Denmark. It rests on the same main principle that preserved forest reserves must permanently be used for forestry purposes, which, inter alia, implied that grazing in the forest was generally abandoned. However, whilst the former legislation strictly required a silvicultural practice that led to highboled forest on the vast majority of the forest covered area, the new act takes a more a flexible approach. This implies, inter alia, an allowing for up to 10 percent of the forest area to be managed through old traditional forest management practices (including grazing) as well as allowing additional 10 percent to be left as open pasture lands or nature reserves within the forest area. Furthermore, as was also the case in the former legislation, up to 10 percent of the forest cover may be utilised for the purpose of christmas tree production. Apart from these exceptions, the main principle still is that the silvicultural practice must lead to highboled forest. “</p> <p>Comments continued in box for further comments below.</p>
b) No	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including	

effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Comments continued:

Objective 3) Enable indigenous and local communities to develop and implement adaptive community-management systems to conserve and sustainably use forest biological diversity.

Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): none.

The promotion of community management systems is a key priority in Danish overseas development programmes targetting environment, forests and biodiversity. They are, however, not considered relevant to Danish forestry conditions. In Denmark high priority is given to including the opinions of stakeholders and user groups in the forest management decisions, in particular in the state forests. Thus, advisory groups of forest users is in place for each state forest district in Denmark. They participate in the forest planning to ensure that users of the forest are heard.

Further information is provided in the answer to question 17 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.

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

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below

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

Goal 5 contains one objective (objective 1) and three activities. The objective reads: "Promote the fair and equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the utilisation of forest genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge." Denmark has not identified any priority actions within this objective. Reasons are provided in the answer to question 19 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:

"Denmark has no policies and programmes dealing specifically with forest genetic resources.

In 2000, the following provision was inserted in a statutory order under the Danish Patent Act:

"If an invention concerns or makes use of biological material of vegetable or animal origin, the patent application shall include information on the geographical origin of the material, if known. If the applicant does not know the geographical origin of the material, this shall be indicated in the application. Lack of information on the geographical origin of the material or on the ignorance hereon does not affect the assessment of the patent application or the validity of the rights resulting from the granted patent".

Breach of this provision could imply a violation of the obligation in the Danish Penal Code (para 163) to provide correct information to a public authority.

The aim of the provision is to trace compliance with the prior informed consent given by the country of origin of the genetic resources and the mutually agreed terms.

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

	<p>Objective 1) Improve the understanding of the various causes of forest biological diversity losses.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1 and 2.</p> <p>Further information is provided in the answer to question 20 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It includes examples of analyses, which are relevant to the objective. The included examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effect of drainage and planting on bogs and ponds in Danish forests • Effect of change from broadleaves to conifers on vegetation and time needed for reestablishment • Influence of afforestation on vegetation • Importance of woody debris and large old trees in relation to fungal communities. • Influence of pesticides and soil treatment on fauna (mainly insect) diversity. • Effect of forest grazing on biodiversity • Lichens and mosses in relation to air pollution. <p>Objective 2) Parties, Governments and organizations to integrate biological diversity conservation and sustainable use into forest and other sector policies and programmes.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.</p> <p>Further information is provided in the answer to question 21 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>“In 2002 a National Forest Program was drafted based on consultations and dialogue with all national stakeholders. It also aimed at a cross-sectoral approach. In particular legislation on agriculture, spatial planning and nature protection are highly relevant in a forest policy context, and new legislation on these issues are being drafted simultaneously with the new Forest Act, which is expected to enter into force in 2004. These processes are well co-ordinated and forest issues are duly taken into account, while also nature protection and biodiversity are highly important within the context of the National Forest Program and the forest legislation. The previous Forest Act entered into force on 1. January 1997. Forestry is also integrated into national strategies, policies and action plans on spatial development, sustainable development and biological diversity. These issues – and forestry – are all under the same ministry. In the Danish development assistance environment is a crosscutting issue including forest biological diversity when applicable.”</p> <p>Objective 3) Parties and Governments to develop good governance practices, review and revise and implement forest and forest-related laws, tenure and planning systems, to provide a sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.</p> <p>Comments are continued in box for further comments below.</p>
b) No	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including

effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Comments continued:

Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8.

Further information is provided in the answer to question 22 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:

"The current Forest Act has provisions for multiple use forest management practices. A new Forest Act is being drafted, which will enter into force in 2004. This act will hold provisions for protection of forest nature and biodiversity, including implementation of the EU Natura 2000 network. The previous Forest Act entered into force on 1. January 1997. A "Windfall Act" entered into force in 2000. This act provides for reestablishment of forests after major windfall disasters. Also this act takes biodiversity in the reestablished forests duly into consideration. Also new legislation on spatial planning, nature protection and agriculture are being drafted. Forests, nature and landscape will be duly considered in this legislation. Voluntary national guidelines for sustainable forest management based on near-to-nature principles were drafted and agreed upon in 2001. These will now be made subject to dissemination activities, while they are being implemented in the state forests through an action plan for near-to-nature forest management."

The new legislation, which is mentioned above, passed through Parliament and entered into force in 2004. The Action Plan for Near-to-Nature Forest Management in the State Forest is currently being developed and will be implemented in the course of 2005 and beyond.

Objective 4) Promote forest law enforcement and address related trade

Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Further information is provided in the answer to question 23 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads: "The first Danish National Forest Act saw the light of day in 1805. Since then the details in the forest legislation has changed a number of times, most recent in 1997. However, the main principle has been unchanged i.e. that areas preserved as forest reserves must permanently be used for forestry purposes. Areas preserved as forest reserves cover 85 % of the total forest cover in Denmark (according to the latest forest resources assessment, year 2000).

It is generally considered that illegal logging, illegal conversion of forestland to other land uses or other violations to forest law are very rare in Denmark. Those few cases that do occur are followed up promptly and effectively, and if necessary pursued with proceedings.

Abroad, capacity building to enhance law administration is a key pillar in Danish strategies and programmes for development assistance and environmental co-operation, including strategies and programmes in the field of forestry and natural resource management.

On trade, Denmark in co-operation with the EU partners, has build up a well developed CITES administration and furthermore co-operates multilaterally and bilaterally on the fight against trade related to illegally harvested forest products. Denmark has furthermore, in June 2003, launched a new set of guidelines on public procurement of tropical wood - aiming at ensuring that public procurement is based on wood from legal and sustainable production."

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>GOAL 2 reads: "Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity." It contains 1 objective with 9 activities.</p> <p>Objective 1) Mitigate the economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9.</p> <p>The measures include:</p> <p>Activity 1) "Develop mechanisms to ensure that monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits of forest biodiversity management are equitably shared between stakeholders at all levels":</p> <p>In Denmark there is, according to law, free public access to all publicly owned forests 24 hours a day. In addition there is a free right to collect and use – for private use only – flowers, nuts, fruits and mushrooms etc. In privately owned forests there is free public access alongside roads and trails in daytime hours. There is a slightly more limited right (compared to the right in publicly owned forests) to collect and use various items. Fees are required for rights to hunt in forests, both in privately and publicly owned forests. Fees may also be requested for other use rights exceeding those given by law, both in publicly owned and privately owned forests. Tax revenues related to property possession goes to local and regional governments, whilst tax revenues from income generation goes to both local, regional and central governments.</p> <p>Activity 2) "Develop, test and disseminate methods for valuing forest biological diversity and other forest ecosystem goods and services and for incorporating these values into forest planning and management, including through stakeholder analysis and mechanisms for transferring costs and benefits":</p> <p>Cost benefit analyses regarding forests and the use of forest are given high priority by relevant research institutions, and a number of projects have been developed, and is currently under development.</p> <p>Activity 4) "Elaborate and implement economic incentives promoting forest biological diversity conservation and sustainable use".</p> <p>Various grant schemes within agriculture and forestry benefits, more or less, the conservation and use of forest biological diversity. These include subsidies for broad leaf cultivation in forests, subsidies for old management practises, key habitat registration, management planning as well as subsidies for consultancy services within the forest sector. Furthermore, various subsidies for environmentally friendly landuses within agriculture may contribute positively to forest biological diversity.</p> <p>Comments continued in box on further comments below</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Comments continued:

Activity 5) Eliminate or reform perverse incentives, in particular subsidies that result in favouring unsustainable use or loss of forest biological diversity.

Former subsidies for draining and ditching has been terminated.

Activity 7) Develop and disseminate analyses of the compatibility of current and predicted production and consumption patterns with respect to the limits of forest ecosystem functions and production.

Such analyses are given high priority by relevant research institutions. They include inter alia the impacts of the highly increased use of bio energy, which have taken place in Denmark in recent years, including wood energy based to a large extent on the utilisation of biomass from thinnings from young conifer stands.

Activity 8) "Seek to promote national laws and policies and international trade regulations are compatible with conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity".

Conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity is a key element in the Danish Forest Act. Development and promotion of measures to prevent trade in illegally and unsustainably produced forest resources is a key priority for the Danish government, both at national and international levels. The measures include a guideline on public procurement of tropical timber, which was launched in 2003.

Activity 9) Increase knowledge on monetary and non-monetary cost-benefit accounting for forest biodiversity evaluation.

See the answer regarding action 2.

Further information is provided in the answer to question 24 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:

"Perverse incentives, such as for instance subsidies for drainage, have been abandoned. Some tax-relief is in place for land with untouched forest, and state forests and some private forests practices green accounting.

The present economic crisis in the private forest sector may constitute a constraint for development toward forests, which contain more biodiversity and nature values."

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>GOAL 3 reads: "Increase public education, participation, and awareness". It has one objective with 7 activities:</p> <p>Objective 1) Increase public support and understanding of the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services at all levels.</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.</p> <p>Information relevant more or less to all 7 activities is provided in the answer to question 25 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>"Several networks are established and/or under developing.:</p> <p>The nature guides. More than 260 nature guides are organised in a network, where all activities are co-ordinated, education of nature guides are organised and developing of new methods takes place.</p> <p>"Skoven i Skolen" (Forest in School) is a project to motivate and help teachers and pupils in primary and secondary school to integrate the forest in the teaching.</p> <p>"Skoven i Skolen" is a part of the European network "Learning about Forests".</p> <p>naturnet.dk is a website to give inspiration nature activities, including trips to nature forests.</p> <p>Skovens Dag (Forest Day). An "open day" with activities and information about forest and forestry, including forest biodiversity is arranged every year in May in both private and public forests.</p> <p>Outdoor facilities: Facilities to support the understanding of the value of forest biodiversity are still being established in the state forest districts and in many private forest districts. Examples are, simple campsites information boards, visitor centres and bird watching towers. There will be special focus on facilities for disabled persons.</p> <p>In the National Forest Programme Social Objectives are defined and one of these is to "strengthen the opportunities for experiencing nature in the forests".</p> <p>In addition it should be mentioned that forest certification is seeing an increased use i Denmark, although, at present only a minor part of the Danish forests are certified. It has been decided that all state forests will be certified in a not too long future. To begin with, in a pilot phase, certification according to both the PEFC and the FSC systems will be seeked for two out of 20 state forest districts in 2005. Certification is seen as a valuable tool that can contribute significantly to the public understanding and support to the value of forest biological diversity and its goods and services.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>

Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

GOAL 1 reads: "To characterize and to analyse from forest ecosystem to global scale and develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve the assessment of status and trends of forest biological diversity." It has 3 objectives containing 3, 3 and 1 activity respectively.

Objective 1) "Review and adopt a harmonized global to regional forest classification system, based on harmonized and accepted forest definitions and addressing key forest biological diversity elements."

Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1, 2 and 3.

Activity 1) Review and adopt a minimum forest classification for forest types, compatible with remote sensing technologies, that includes broad indicators of biodiversity that can be taken into account in all international and regional forest-related programmes, plans and activities.

Work is carried out on development of an improved and classification of forest types, with efforts done to seek as far as possible compatibility with the classification systems on protected areas within UICN and the FAO classification system for forests. In addition compatibility is sought with the MCPFE system for classification of protected forest areas (MCPFE - Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) as well as with the EU NATURA 2000 network of protected areas. The work is challenging as the systems mentioned above all take different approaches. Compatibility with remote sensing data is also sought. This is also challenging as the link between remote sensing data and forest biological diversity indicators are generally weak. Denmark contributes actively to the international work on

Activity 2) Adapt frequency of forest resource inventory at regional and global scales, where resources permit, preferably at least to every ten years.

The Danish forest inventory is carried out as an ongoing process based on sampling plots, and covering 20 % of the Danish forest cover each year. Thus inventories for the combined forest areal are carried out every 5 years. Results are reported to relevant international institutions, including FAO.

Activity 3) Review and contribute (from the biodiversity point of view) to standard forest definitions in cooperation with the United Nations Forum on Forests and the Collaborative Partnership on Forests to be used in global and regional reporting to the scale of forest types.

See the comments regarding Activity 1.

Objective 2) Develop national forest classification systems and maps (using agreed international standards and protocols to enable regional and global synthesis).

Priority actions: 1, 2 and 3.

Further comments – see the comments to Objective 1.

Objective 3) To develop, where appropriate, specific forest ecosystems surveys in priority areas for conservation and sustainable use of forest biodiversity.

Priority actions: 1

Activity 1) To identify and prioritize relevant areas to carry out these surveys.

Further information is provided in the answer to question 26-28 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:

"Surveys are planned or currently carried out in a number of forest areas :

Suserup Forest, Draved Forest, Strødam Forest, Høstemark Forest, Jægersborg Dyrehave (fungi)."

b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

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

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>GOAL 2 reads: "Improve knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity, based on available information." It has one objective containing 2 activities.</p> <p>Objective 1) "Advance the development and implementation of international, regional and national criteria and indicators based on key regional, subregional and national measures within the framework of sustainable forest management."</p> <p>Priority actions (numbers refer to the numbered actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity): 1 and 2.</p> <p>Information is provided in the answer to question 29 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads:</p> <p>"Denmark join the process of the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE) under which a comprehensive set of regional C&I has been developed. The first set was adopted and endorsed by the signatory states at the Lisbon conference in 1998. Later, in Vienna 2002 - 2003 an improved set of C&I was adopted and endorsed.</p> <p>Those C&I have proven to be comprehensive and useful also at the national level, and they have thus formed the basis for the development of national guidelines for sustainable forest management at management unit level in Denmark. Those guidelines were included in the National Forest Programme of 2002.</p> <p>In the framework of Nordic Council of Ministers there is at present an ongoing discussion on the need for further development of C&I's at subregional level in the Nordic region."</p> <p>In addition it shall be mentioned that Denmark contributes actively to the development of biodiversity indicators contribution to relevant millenium developments goals.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below

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

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		GOAL 3) reads "Improve understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning". It has one objective containing 4 activities. Objective 1) Conduct key research programmes on the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning. Such research programmes are given high priority at relevant Danish research institutions.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		GOAL 4 reads: "Improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biological diversity". It has one objective with one activity. Objective) Enhance and improve the technical capacity at the national level to monitor forest biological diversity, benefiting from the opportunities offered through the clearing-house mechanism, and to develop associated databases as required on a global scale. Activity) "Develop and implement a strategy and a plan of action and facilitate transfer of technology to provide infrastructure and training in developing countries, in order to monitor forest biological diversity and develop associated databases". Comment: Denmark contributes to the Clearing House mechanism with various sorts of data, but has not yet finally decided as to how to deal specifically with data on forest biological diversity.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints,		

needs, tools and targets).

Box LXXI.

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

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

- a) A number of the actions in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity must be expected to benefit forest biological diversity only in the long run. Some however, will also lead to, and has led to, short term benefits. It is not always clear, however, to what extent changes in forest biological diversity can be directly related to activities in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. Capacity for research, monitoring and registration of forest biological diversity has been improved in recent years. Furthermore, specific indicators on sustainable forest management has been developed through the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). These include a number of indicators specifically addressing biological diversity. However, to date, no monitoring results etc. has been published specifically addressing development over time on those specific indicators (adopted in Vienna 2003). Currently, increased efforts are undertaken to improve data collection on forest biological diversity in the NATURA 2000 area network. This will over time significantly improve knowledge on developments of forest biological diversity in Denmark. It is, however, questionable to what extent direct links can be drawn between observed changes and actions undertaken in the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity.
- b) Implementation of the Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biological Diversity will contribute positively to Strategic Plan of the Convention.
- c) Implementation of the Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biological Diversity will contribute positively to progress towards the 2010 targets.
- d) The Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biological Diversity has, inter alia, provided valuable contributions to the Danish National Forest Programme of 2002 and the National Action Plan on Biological Diversity and Nature Protection 2004-2009.
- e) Implementation of the Expanded Work Programme on Forest Biological Diversity will contribute positively to the Millennium Development Goals.

Information on constraints is provided in the answer to question 3 in the Danish National Report on Implementation of the Expanded Programme of Work on Forest Biological Diversity. It reads: "Resources are limited which makes it necessary to prioritize. This is a common problem for state forest and private owned forests. For private owned forests a constraint could be owners management objective in case it does not put high priority on forest biological diversity."

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

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

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

N/A

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

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

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

N/A

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

a) No	X
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	

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

N/

Programme Part A: Assessment

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

a) No	X
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	

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

N/A

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions

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

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

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

N/A

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

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

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

N/A

Box LXXII.

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

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

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Mountain Biodiversity

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

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
N/A	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
N/A	

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

**Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

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

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

N/A

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

N/A

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

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

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

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

N/A

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

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

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

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
N/A	

Box LXXIII .

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

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
EU policies and programmes, EU Biodiversity Action Plans, PEBLDS, SBSTTA preparations for EU countries on island Vilm (sponsored by Germany), indicators, prep. Cartagena in Aarhus, PA, Bonn-guidelines	

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

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

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

Primarily through the EU

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

EU, PEBLDS, Nordic-Baltic Cooperation on AIS

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes	X

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

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

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

Mainly EU

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

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

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

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

The questionnaire respondents benefit from the content overview. The questionnaire is very comprehensive, forcing the respondents to give a thorough look at what is going on in your country. This is positive for all concerned.

Respondents also benefit from considering both articles and themes. This forces you to consider most things twice. This is, however, exactly also the major problem in filling the questionnaire, because the double considerations are not 100 % aligned and the whole exercise is very time consuming.

You spend much time in deliberating and may end up not being really satisfied that you have properly covered the issues: the answers fall between chairs.

It is claimed, that the second country report can be used for ♦ questions. This is not fully so.

Technically, the big matrix is a problem, if you want to allow other correspondents to fill in parts: the consecutive numbering of boxes and questions breaks up and gives trouble in inserting and referring. So keep fixed numbers next time.

In the guidelines it should be made very clear, where for instance upper case and bold should be used, or it is of no consequence what is used?

Does right, middle and left alignment of x's and texts mean anything for the automatic report analyzer?

-

Reports for the FAROE ISLANDS and GREENLAND are also available. See "Other National Report Information" at the Danish country page on the CBD website.