

A. REPORTING PARTY

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Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	

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 preparation of the report has been coordinated by the Department of Knowledge within the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, in close cooperation with the Department of Nature. Many policy makers and experts from the involved ministries and (scientific) institutes have contributed specific information. A draft version of the entire report has then been circulated to the relevant policy makers, the most important Dutch NGO's for nature, and experts for comments and further improvement. The Intra-ministerial Biodiversity Platform discussed and agreed the final draft before submission.

The content has been based as much as possible on existing policy papers and studies, and other knowledge of experts and policy makers.

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.

(1) A comprehensive overview of the known species diversity of the Netherlands

Supported by the central government, the Dutch National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis) has recently launched an on-line national species database (*Nederlands Soortenregister*). This public database will eventually contain the names of all known eukaryote species indigenous to the Netherlands. The majority (approximately 75% or 35.000 species) of all species has already been included.

See: <www.nederlandsesoorten.nl> (in Dutch; including Latin taxon names)

(2) Indicators on status and trends of various components of biodiversity in the Netherlands

The following figures present a number of selected indicators for the status and trends of biodiversity in the Netherlands or for factors with impact on biodiversity in the Netherlands. The information has been provided by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP) (the figure *numbers* (e.g., Figure 5) should be ignored) and may also provide a basis in the near future for the evaluation of the extent to which the 2010 target is likely to be met.

Indicators for biodiversity status and trends in the Netherlands

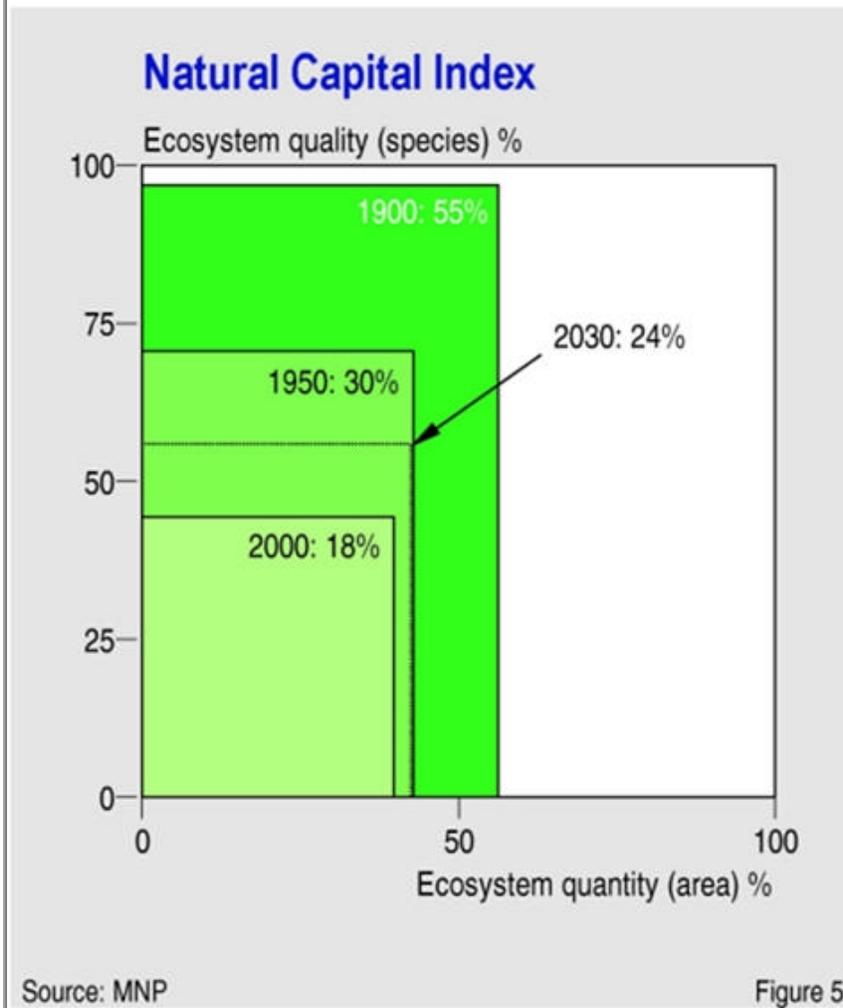


Figure: the indicator Natural Capital Index (NCI) for the Netherlands (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP)).

Further explanation:

The Natural Capital Index (NCI) is an indicator for the biodiversity of habitats. NCI considers biodiversity of an ecosystem as the stock of its characteristic species including their corresponding abundances. The loss of biodiversity is characterized by a decrease in abundance of many species and an increase of a few others, due to human interventions. The NCI is a function of changes in the area of ecosystems and the changes in abundance of a core set of species within the remaining ecosystem. The latter is called "nature quality", the former factor "ecosystem quantity".

The decline in NCI is the result of human activities, particularly the eutrophication, acidification, lowering of groundwater tables, fragmentation, overexploitation and last but not least habitat loss in the 20th century.

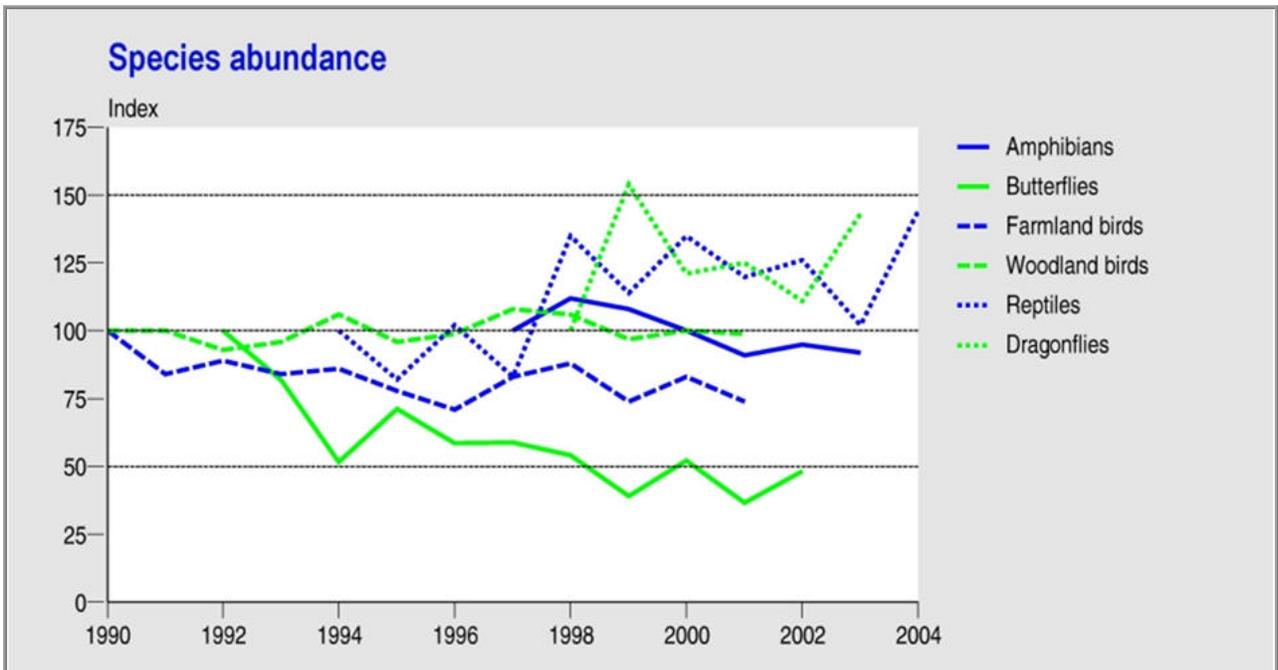


Figure 2

Figure: Trends in species abundance in the Netherlands for selected animal species groups (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP); based on data from Statistics Netherlands (CBS) and species survey NGOs (PGOs)).

Further explanation:

For many species declines in the Netherlands still continue, e.g., for butterflies by more than 50% in the period 1992-2002. Woodland birds and amphibians have been more or less stable in the last decade, whilst reptiles and dragonflies are increasing, partly due to favourable warm summers.

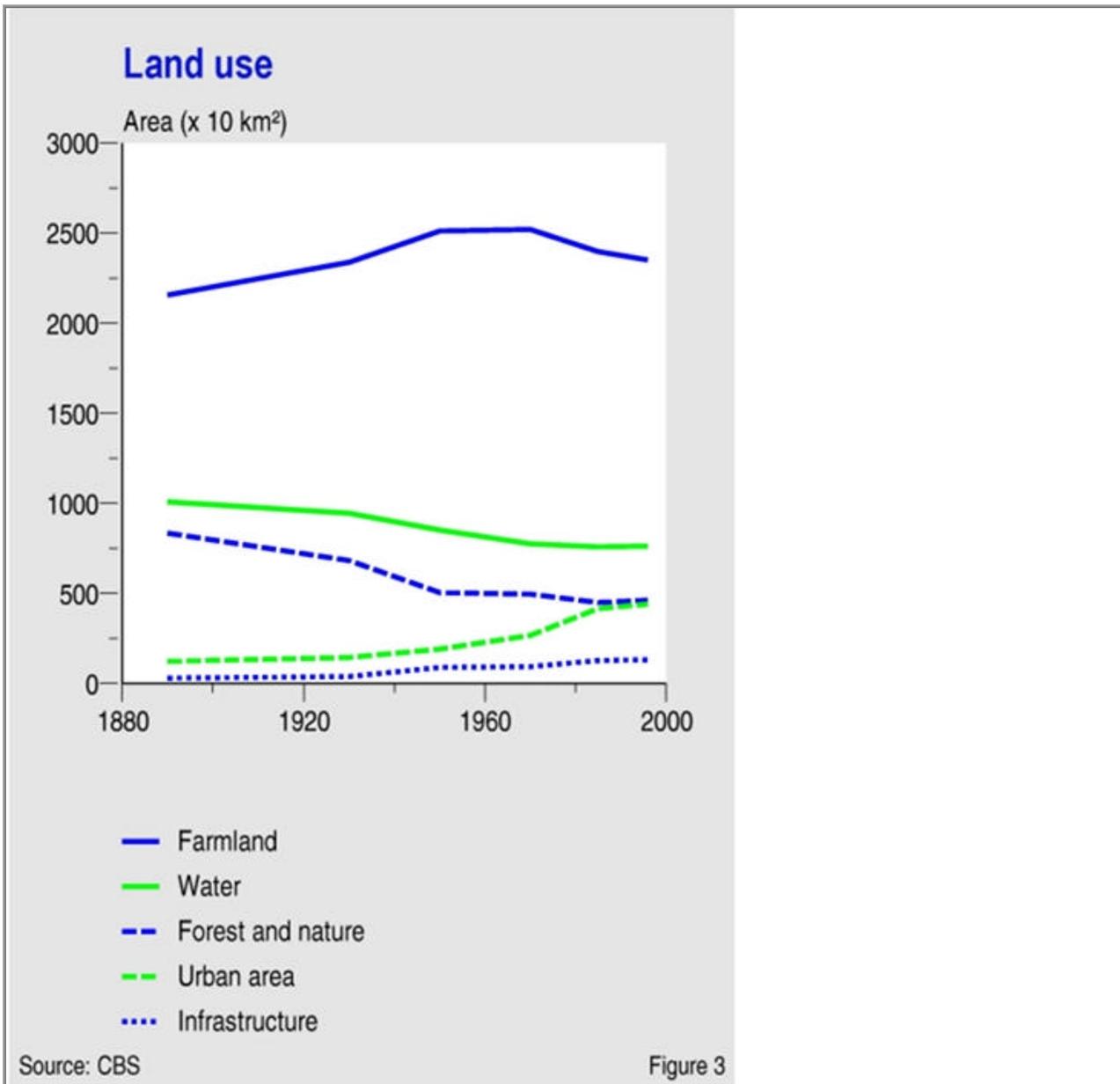
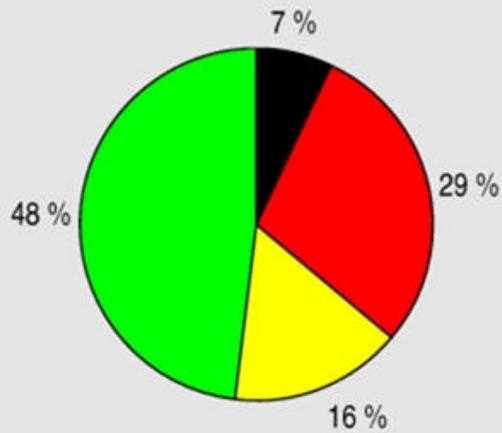


Figure: Trends in land use in the Netherlands (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP); based on data from Statistics Netherlands (CBS)).

Further explanation:

The steady dwindling of natural areas since 1900 has recently halted. From 1900 until about 1950 the agricultural area increased: prior to 1940 primarily as a result of reclamation and after 1945 primarily because of the empoldering of the Zuiderzee. The main causes of the decrease in the agricultural area since the 1960s are residential and industrial development, and infrastructure.

Threatened species



Source: EC-LNV

Figure 4

Figure: The relative distribution of species in the Netherlands - for the species groups considered in the analysis - over different national red list categories (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP); based on data from the Department of Knowledge of the Dutch Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality)).

Further explanation:

Among all vertebrates, plants and some major groups of invertebrates in the Netherlands, 29% of the species are to some extent threatened with extinction (at a national level).

Pressure indicators

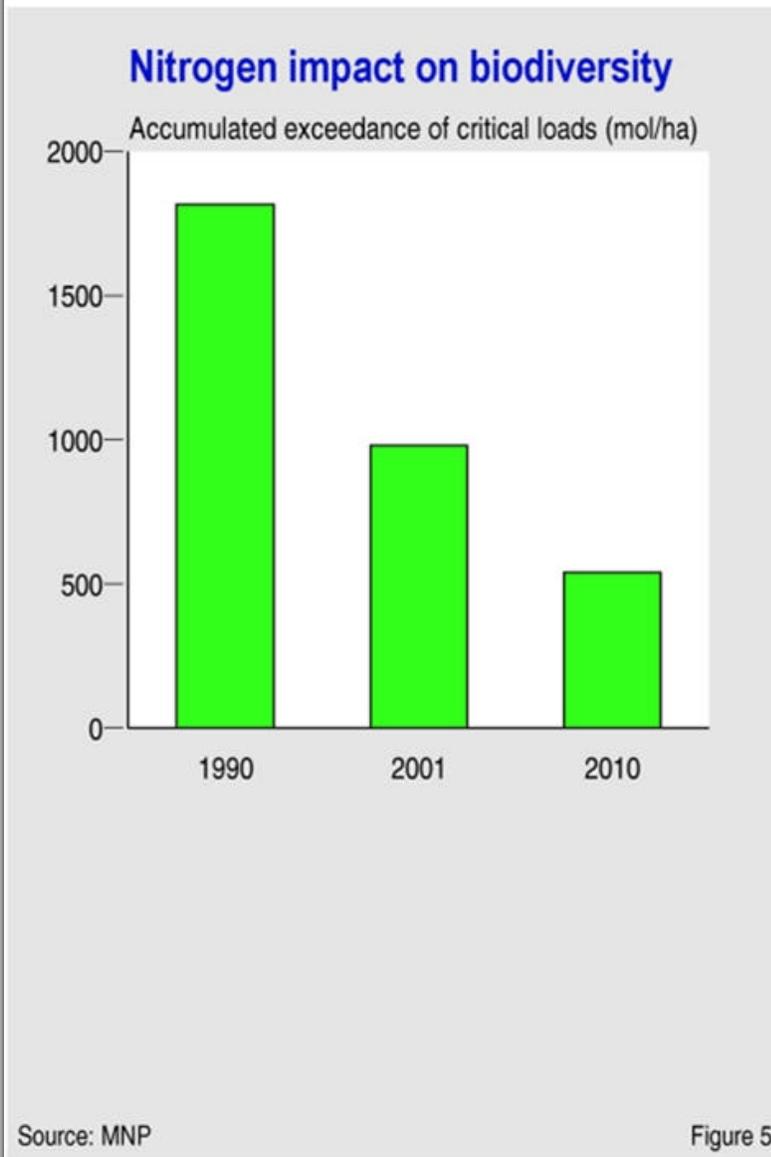


Figure: Trends in nitrogen deposition in the Netherlands (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP)).

Further explanation:

Nitrogen deposition, a major source of acidification and eutrophication, has decreased in the Netherlands, but at many places the critical loads for ecosystems are still exceeded.

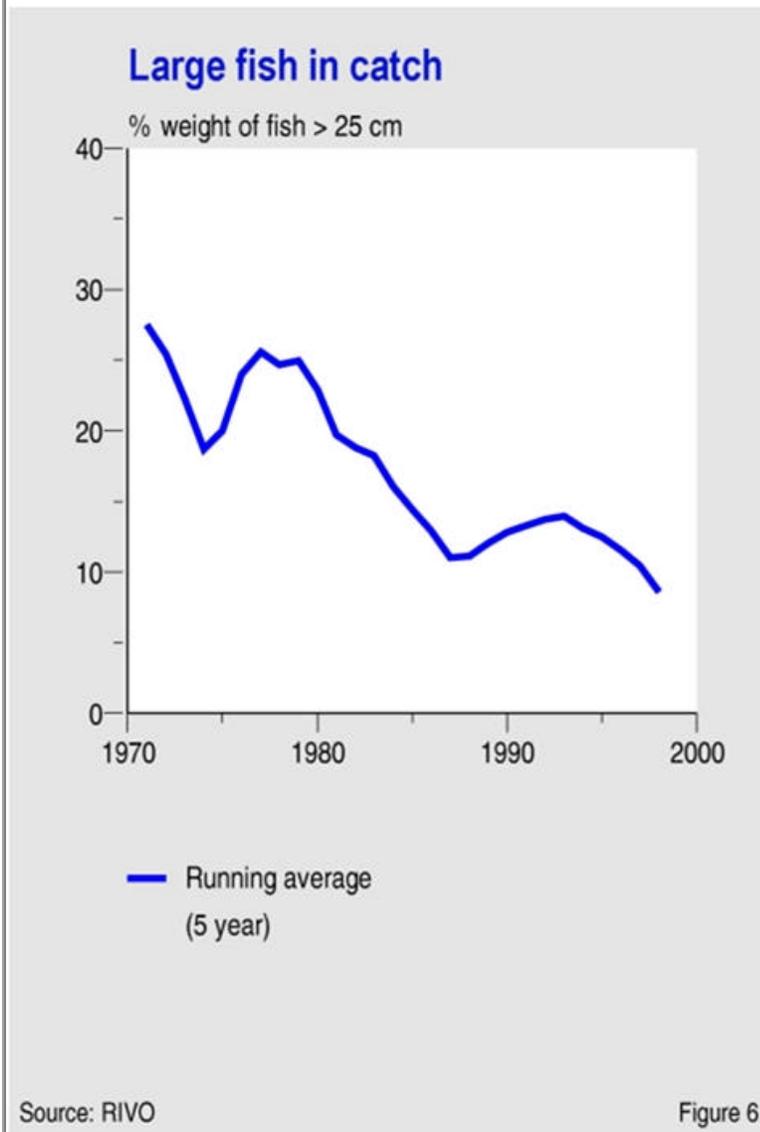
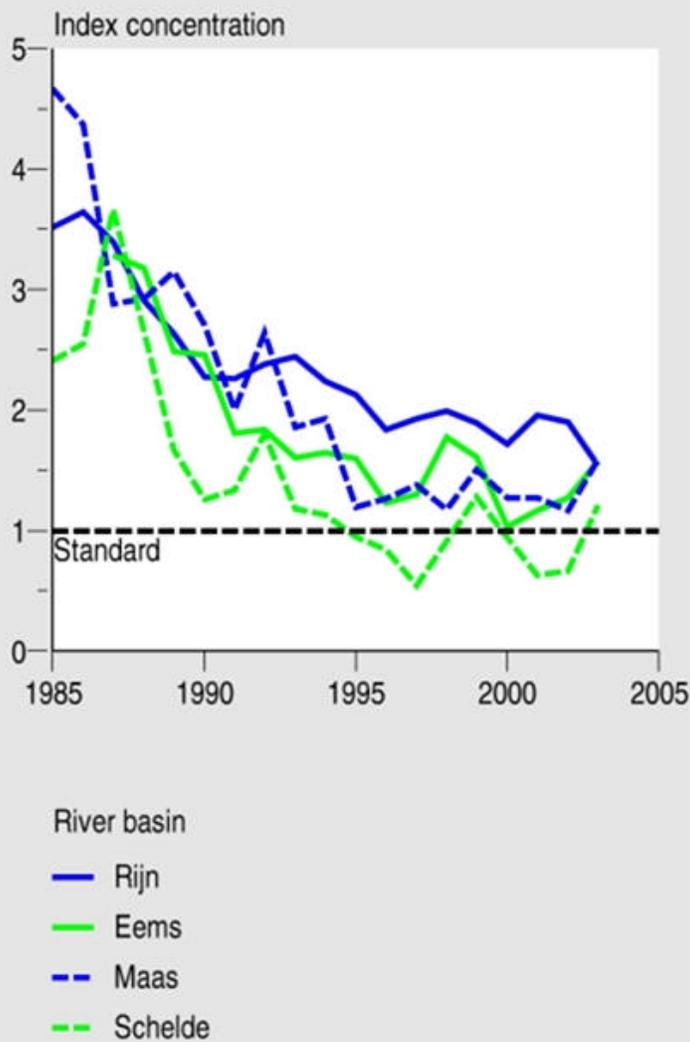


Figure: Trends in the percentages of large fishes in catches by Dutch fisheries (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP); based on data from the Netherlands Institute for Fisheries Research (RIVO)).

Further explanation:

A major use of the marine environment is for fisheries. The pressure of the European Fisheries on the stocks is high, indicated by the decline of large fish.

Phosphorus in surface water



Source: RWS and RIZA

Figure 7

Figure: Trends in phosphorus concentrations in surface water in the Netherlands (Source: Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP); based on data from the Directorate-General of Public Works and Water Management (Rijkswaterstaat) and the Institute for Inland Water Management and Waste Water (RIZA)).

Further explanation:

Freshwater ecosystems are used for drinking water and swimming water. Since the 1980s, the quality of the water for these functions has improved, measured by decreasing nitrogen and phosphate loads.

Response indicators

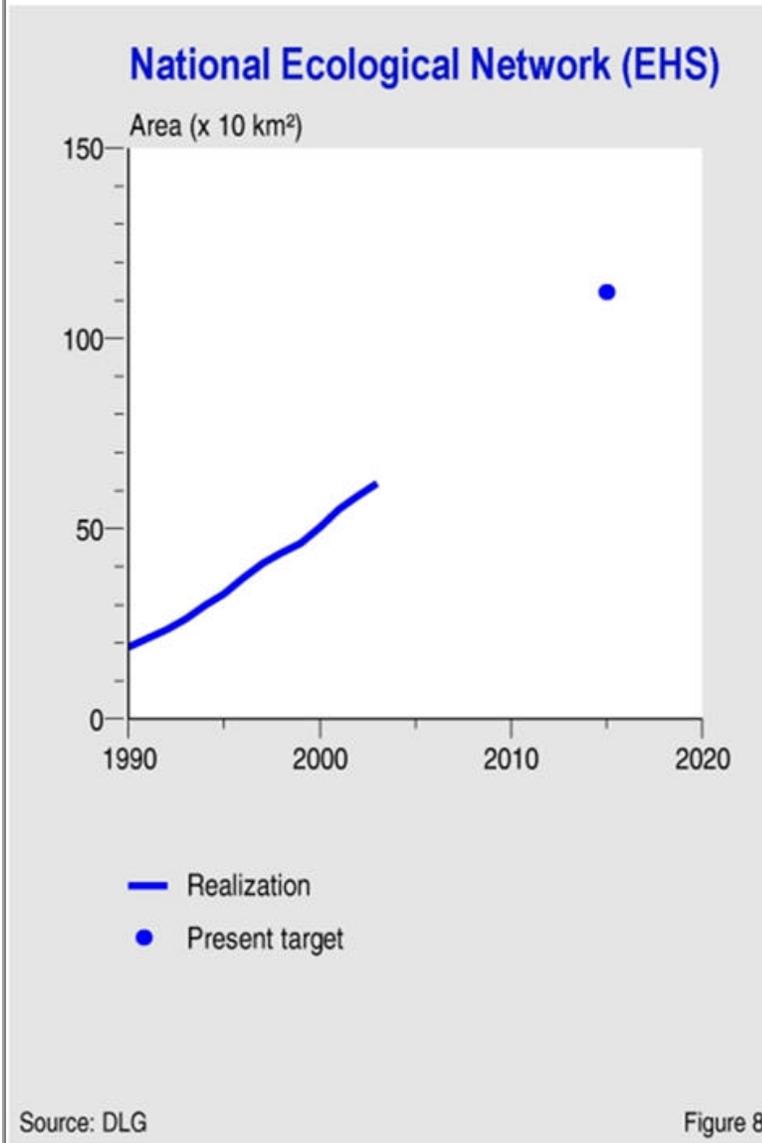


Figure: Targets regarding - and realization of the Dutch National Ecological Network (EHS).

Further explanation:

Dutch nature policy aims to increase the extent of (semi-)natural areas from approximately 450.000 ha in 1990 to 750.000 ha in 2018, by implementing the National Ecological Network ('EHS'). Until now, an extension of approximately 66.000 ha has been realized.

Priority Setting

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

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

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g) Loss of traditional	N/A																	

knowledge																		
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
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	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	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
r) Lack of effective partnerships	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
t) Lack of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

appropriate policies and laws																		
u) Poverty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
v) Population pressure	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
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	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
bb) Others (please specify)																		

2010 Target

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

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with regard to the year 2010. Several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents, notably "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (<i>Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur</i>). However, several			

national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. Realization by the year 2010 would be a major challenge.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			×
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with regard to the year 2010. Several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		Policy note on agrobiodiversity
b) Inland water	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			×
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents,			

notably "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (*Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur*). However, several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.

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

If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.

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

If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.

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

Realization by the year 2010 would be a major challenge.

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			×
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			×

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents, notably "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (<i>Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur</i>). However, several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Realization by the year 2010 would be a major challenge.	
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.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.	
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents, notably "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (<i>Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur</i>). However, several national targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Realization by the year 2010 would be a major challenge.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity		
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		Plant genetic diversity for food and agriculture is mainly maintained <i>ex situ</i> , whereas farm animal genetic resources are maintained <i>ex situ</i> and <i>in situ</i> . Plant gene bank stocks are in good condition, whereas animal gene bank stocks are still being expanded.
b) Inland water		X	General measures to maintain and restore biodiversity have been implemented.
c) Marine and coastal		X	General measures to maintain and restore biodiversity have been implemented. Fish quota policies should prevent threats to the survival of species.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable

e) Forest	×		Forest genetic resources are maintained <i>ex situ</i> in field gene banks and <i>in situ</i> . Efforts focus on indigenous species.
f) Mountain		×	Not applicable
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	×		
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents, notably the document "Sources of Existence" (<i>Bronnen van ons bestaan: behoud en duurzaamheid van genetische diversiteit</i> ; Dutch policy plan on genetic diversity). However, several national targets do not explicitly aim at realization by the year 2010.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Information on the status of conservation of domesticated species can be found at the following website: < www.absfocalpoint.nl >.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
A project has been implemented to design effective indicators for measuring trends in the status of genetic resources at the national level.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.		
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	×		
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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	×		The Dutch government promotes sustainable production; organic agriculture is seen as one form of sustainable agriculture. Two quantifiable targets are set: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% of total acreage under organic agriculture by 2010 • 5% of consumer spending on organic food products by 2007
b) Inland water	×		The Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21th century ('Nature for people, people for nature') includes targets for inland waters.
c) Marine and coastal	×		The Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21th century ('Nature for people, people for nature') includes targets for marine and coastal areas.
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands
e) Forest	×		The Dutch government aims to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Expand the national area under forests by 2000 hectares per year 2) Promote the certification of forests. Currently some 50% of all forests in the Netherlands are certified; 3) Ensure that by 2005 25% of all timber sold is derived from sustainably-managed sources; 4) Develop public procurement policies to ensure that public works are only carried out with timber from legal and preferably sustainably managed sources.
f) Mountain		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			×
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents, notably the "Fourth National Environmental Policy Plan" (<i>Vierde Nationaal Milieubeleidsplan</i>), However, several national targets may not necessarily aim at realization by the year 2010.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box IX.

Target 4.2		Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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	Not applicable for the Netherlands
b) Inland water		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands
c) Marine and coastal	X		Recently, intensive fisheries on common edible cockles (<i>Cardium edule</i>) in the Dutch part of the Wadden Sea have been ended because of the unsustainable nature of these fisheries.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national policy documents, notably the "Fourth National Environmental Policy Plan" (<i>Vierde Nationaal Milieubeleidsplan</i>), However, several national targets may not necessarily aim at realization by the year 2010.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Dutch national legislation as well as its execution is in accordance with the EU CITES regulations and the CITES treaty. However, this does not exclude that species of wild flora or fauna may still become endangered by international trade.			
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	National policy is in line with International Legislation to which NL committed itself
b) Inland water		X	National policy is in line with International Legislation to which NL committed itself
c) Marine and coastal		X	National policy is in line with International Legislation to which NL committed itself
d) Dry and subhumid land		-	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest		X	National policy is in line with International Legislation to which NL committed itself
f) Mountain		-	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in the national policy document "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (<i>Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur</i>). This document explicitly aims at implementing CITES-based agreements and regulations into national policy.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
-			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
-			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
-			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XI .

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.		
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			×
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already in accordance with this target.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		×	
b) Inland water	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	×		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		×	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			×
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national legislation and policy, notably in the policy of the establishment of protected areas (see for details the Thematic Report of the Netherlands on Protected Areas), Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, the Flora and Fauna Act 1998 and the Nature Conservation Act 1998.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VIII) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
IX) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
V) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XII.

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Several national targets are already implicitly in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national legislation and policy, notably plant diseases legislation and However, several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
A proposal to install a national coordinating body to control the different pathways for major potential alien invasive species pathways is in contemplation			
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.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already implicitly in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
Implicitly, at a national level, the target has already been incorporated in national legislation and policy, notably plant diseases legislation and for some invasive alien species a management control plan is being developed. However, several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
For approximately 10 invasive alien species a management plan will be executed starting in 2006			
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.			
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			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X	
Please provide details below.			
Realisation of a national ecological network.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XV.

Target 7.2		Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
Implicitly, several national targets are already implicitly in accordance with this target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several national targets may aim at realization beyond the year 2010.			
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		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
Several national targets are already in accordance with the target, however, not necessarily with respect to the year 2010. Several of the targets aim at realization beyond the year 2010, namely 2015 for areas under the EU Birds Directive and Habitats Directive and 2030 for the remaining parts of the National Ecological Network.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
If information is available, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
If information is a vailable, you may find it elsewhere in this report.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVI .

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.		
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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 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			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			×
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		×	
b) Inland water		×	
c) Marine and coastal		×	
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	
e) Forest		×	
f) Mountain		×	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			×
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
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	×		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		×	
b) Inland water		×	
c) Marine and coastal		×	
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	
e) Forest		×	
f) Mountain		×	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	×		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Not applicable for domestic policy in the Netherlands.			
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.			
<p>In line with current international agreements (i.e., both the CBD and the International Treaty on PGRFA), the National policy document Sources of Existence (<i>Bronnen van ons bestaan: behoud en duurzaamheid van genetische diversiteit</i>) has adopted the principle of free access. Regarding benefit sharing the document promotes fair benefit sharing. The following passages in the document are relevant in this context:</p> <p><i>The exchange (of genetic material) is based on agreements that contribute to a fair benefit sharing of using the relevant genetic material; as such, this will help relieve general poverty in developing countries. Local and indigenous knowledge on management and use of genetic resources will be respected, always aiming at a fair benefit sharing.</i></p> <p><i>Every country has a right to a fair benefit sharing of the use of genetic resources that are theirs by sovereign rights. Although this principle does not apply retroactively to material collected before 1994, the government exhorts the Dutch business sector and researchers to promote maximum transparency regarding the nature of the material concerned and to cooperate with the country of origin. This will reinforce the reputation of ornamental plant breeders in the Netherlands.</i></p> <p><i>The Netherlands considers it necessary to develop a documentation system of traditional knowledge in order to prevent its loss. These systems can also be used to assess applications for intellectual property rights, since knowledge in the public domain cannot be patented. Another advantage of proper documentation is its assistance in determining which parties should be involved in the fair benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources and other related knowledge. The creation of an international network of acknowledged documentation systems is advisable.</i></p> <p><i>In addition to a better exchange of information and improvement of capacity, the government considers that additional compensation is required in many cases in order to achieve a fair benefit sharing from the use of genetic resources. This additional compensation may be financial, or in the form of agreements on profit-sharing, etc. In principle, compensation should be based on an analysis of the transactions and processing of genetic material between resource holder and user.</i></p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.

f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Bilateral agreements have been concluded in accordance with the relevant provisions of the CBD. Examples include the TEFF project with Ethiopia and collection missions of the CGR (Netherlands Centre for Genetic Resources) in Central Asia.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
No specific indicators are available.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
In many countries regulations are still to be adopted, whereas existing regulations are not always facilitating international exchange; also, in industry more awareness raising and public relations efforts need to be undertaken; all these trends decrease the number of successful cases of international exchange, and therefore decrease the level of benefit-sharing.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXI .

Target 10.2	Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target		X	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
see 3.1			
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		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
b) Inland water	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
c) Marine and coastal	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.

e) Forest	X		If details are available, you may find them elsewhere in this report.
f) Mountain		X	Not applicable for the Netherlands.
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.			
As under 10.1			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
The Netherlands is committed to provide 0.1% of its GNP annually (i.e. about 450 million for 2005) for International Nature and Environment Issues in the context of ODA. Most of the activities financed under the 0.1% allocation are related to 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		Agrobiodiversity is part of several bilateral programmes as well as part of several multilateral partnerships in the framework of development cooperation.
b) Inland water	X		The Netherlands supports the development and implementation of several river basin management plans.

c) Marine and coastal	X		Integrated coastal zone management is part of sectoral bilateral programmes.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		The Netherlands supports the development of several Action Plans for dry and sub-humid areas (in the context of UNCCD).
e) Forest	X		The Netherlands has an extended programme on support for sustainable use and conservation of forest biodiversity, both through bilateral programmes, as well as through partnerships with multilateral organisations.
f) Mountain		X	
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.			
The relation between development assistance of the Netherlands and the outcome of national and sectoral action plans in partner countries is difficult to define. However, the Netherlands is committed to enable governments and civil society to take their share in the development of such plans, including plans on biodiversity aspects.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The 0.1% target was not entirely met in recent years. However, it is envisaged that spending will gradually increase and the target of 0.1% of GNP will be reached by no later than 2007.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
The 0.1% target is monitored as financial spending attributable to the targets. Specific indicators are used for the more specific targets in bilateral and multilateral cooperation.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Major challenges to implement the target is related to the linkage between economic development, biodiversity aspects and poverty reduction. All efforts funded within the 0.1% target must contribute to poverty reduction.			
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.			
No specific target has been set. Some activities may include transfer of technology (for example on coastal zone management).			
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	No specific targets directly related tot the CBD programmes of work have been set. However, the programmes of work were the basis for the development of targets as specified in our international workprogramme on biodiversity.
b) Inland water		X	As above
c) Marine and coastal		X	As above
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	As above
e) Forest		X	As above
f) Mountain		X	
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.			
Although no specific measurable targets have been set concerning technology transfer (target 11.2 of CBD), many activities financed within the framework of Dutch development cooperation are somehow related tot technology transfer. The Netherlands is committed to enable governments and civil society to develop plans which include biodiversity aspects.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Not monitored specifically.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Not monitored specifically.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Not monitored specifically.			
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	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Completed and also included in the on-line national species database (<i>Nederlands Soortenregister</i>) (see: < www.nederlandsesoorten.nl > (in Dutch; including Latin taxon names)	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Species conservation was legally arranged in the Flora and Fauna Act (1998), covering also the obligations under the EU Bird Directive and EU Habitats Directive, whereas the revised Nature Conservation Act, covering site protection (including the obligations under the EU directives) came into force on 1 October 2005. The remaining questions are considered not applicable.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Not applicable	

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	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Completed and also included in the on-line database 'Species in legislation and policy' (' <i>Soorten in wetgeving en beleid</i> ') (see: < www2.minlnv.nl/thema/groen/ffwet/soorten/intro.htm > (in Dutch)).	
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 target 1, question II	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not applicable	
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	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Under the Flora and Fauna Act 1998, codes of conduct are being developed for relevant sectors.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Not applicable	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Under development.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Codes of conduct are under development.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See IV.	
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	x
b) No	
Please specify	
This global target is largely met on a national basis, though for all biodiversity in an integrated manner, i.e., the Dutch National Ecological Network (<i>Ecologische Hoofdstructuur</i> (EHS)) and Natura 2000 areas. The latter are part of the EHS and have been formally established under the EU Bird Directive and Habitats Directive).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Although there is no explicit target for plant conservation, the overall nature conservation targets for the National Ecological Network and Natura 2000 areas are reflected in all relevant plans and programmes that could affect these areas/networks.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Protection of the Natura 2000 areas is already in place. Acquisition and biodiversity-sensitive management (both on acquired land en private land) of the National Ecological Network will be completed by 2018.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
The NEN/EHS and Natura 2000 areas, as well as certain species protection measures in- and outside these categories; implementation of these networks in spatial planning and other relevant plans; management plans under preparation; factual management on the ground partly in place (nature reserves managed by site managing GOs and NGOs; agreements with farmers and other land owners) and for the rest under preparation (completion by 2018).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See questions III and IV	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
In earlier stages, budgetary constraints; at present, these problems have been solved.	
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	X
b) No	
Please specify	
This target cannot be found explicitly in national conservation policies, but implicitly this target is met in the framework of the policies described under target 4.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Implicitly; see question I and see target 4.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See target 4.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See target 4	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 4.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See target 4.	
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	
<p>Production lands can be divided into forests and agricultural lands.</p> <p>In forests, approximately 25% is under management with nature as priority objective, whereas much of the remainder is under other forms of low-input management (fertilisation only locally and to restore disturbed nutrient balance as a consequence of acid and/or-nitrogen-rich precipitation).</p> <p>In Dutch agriculture, this worldwide target cannot be met. During the preparation of the GSPC, the secretariat showed that the target was feasible. However, although this may be true at a global scale, it may vary from one country to another. Real plant-conservation-sensitive management is believed to be best achieved on semi-natural grasslands. In the Netherlands there is currently ca 30,000 ha (including nowadays protected areas), i.e. approximately 1.5 % of the agricultural area (from which they have usually been withdrawn). (A much larger area is under the Dutch agri-environmental scheme, and partly also under reserve management, for bird conservation reasons.)</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
See I.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See I.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See target 4: integrated in overall biodiversity policies, though 'target types of nature' have been worked out in plans of regional governments. Some of these have a clear botanical focus. The same goes for certain Natura 2000 areas.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 4.	
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	
Only 4-6 globally threatened plant species do occur in the Netherlands; the species are largely protected <i>in situ</i> implicitly under policies described under target 4. The Netherlands does not have an explicit target in this field.	
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)	
Not applicable.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not applicable.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Not applicable.	

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	
See remarks in "1".	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>As the CBD and GSPC are coordinated within the EU, the response of the Dutch botanic gardens is aligned to the joint European response of botanic gardens of the EU network. This process is coordinated within the EU Consortium of Botanic Gardens, an advisory body to Botanic Garden Conservation International (BGCI), which meets twice a year and coordinates actions EU-wide.</p> <p>BGCI has a strong commitment to plant conservation, and is in the phase of collecting the data of the - approximately 450 - European botanic gardens, as part of a worldwide initiative, to compile an overview of which plant species are currently maintained by botanic gardens in the EU and worldwide. This baseline information and data on species in European seed banks on the one hand, along with the IUCN Red Lists and European Red List on the other, will allow a first assessment of the current situation regarding the European biodiversity within target 8 and form a milestone in setting further targets for collecting species for further work towards meeting target 8. The information on both <i>ex situ</i> plant collections as compiled so far and corresponding Red List information is held within the BGCI Plant Search database which is accessible via the BGCI website <www.bgci.org></p> <p>The Dutch National Plant Collection is a scheme of high quality specialisations (± 100) in plant families or genera held by the 18 botanic gardens associated with the Dutch Botanic Garden Collections Foundation. These specialisations are subject to a unique series of quality criteria. Within these collections, the Dutch National Plant Collection is an ideal means to put more emphasis on threatened species. The Dutch botanic gardens are currently in the process of contributing data to BGCI in order to achieve a European-wide overview of plant collections within botanic gardens. The network and the mechanism to handle concrete actions to achieve target 8 is in place, awaiting analysis of the baseline information to initiate further action. The BGCI Netherlands office is based at the Utrecht Botanic Garden. It works closely with the Dutch Botanic Garden Collections Foundation (<i>Stichting Nationale Plantencollectie</i>) and the Association of Dutch Botanic Gardens (<i>Nederlandse Vereniging van Botanische Tuinen</i>), providing a liaison facility between Dutch gardens and international biodiversity policy issues.</p>	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
<p>At a recent EU Consortium meeting, it was agreed that the national representatives will mobilise the gardens in their respective countries within the EU to submit their collection data to BGCI before January 1, 2006. It was perceived essential to set a deadline in order to speed up the compilation of this baseline information. This action is now underway in the Netherlands. When this information, along with that of the other EU botanic gardens, has been compiled and the analysis has been completed, the actions to be undertaken to achieve target 8, at least for the European part of GSPC target 8, can be compiled, the workload divided, and the actions initiated.</p>	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

Essential milestones in achieving target 8 are:

1 Compiling the data of species in botanic gardens collections and in seed banks. In 2004, BGCI set up a mechanism to compile collection data of botanic gardens and associated seed banks. Datasets are then processed against the existing red lists, and the status of threatened plants within that collection is reported back to the botanic garden in question. At the last meeting of the EU Consortium in Thessaloniki, June 2005, it was agreed that this process both needed further simplification and national coordination to mobilise the gardens to submit their datasets.

This progress can make rapid progress in the EU and the US if (limited) funding is made available. National networks already exist in both the EU and the US, making it easier to mobilise the individual botanic gardens. Compilation of such information from other regions may prove to be more difficult without more funds made available to set up and coordinate that process. BGCI would be in a prime position to coordinate this process, but without such funding, it is not likely to dedicate sufficient manpower to this process.

2 A completed Red List (Global Red List and European Red List for EU action) is not available, and at various stages of development. Support for Red listing, both in the EU as for global Red Listing. Is essential for target 8. Without a more or less completed Red List (based on what information is available now), the necessary baseline information is lacking and no further targets can be set to fill the gap between the current situation and that of target 8 by 2010. BGCI is currently developing a new collaboration with IUCN to contribute to global plant red listing.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

For target 8 to be implemented, two sets of baseline information are needed, both of which still are not nearing completion:

1 Compiling the data of species in botanic gardens collections and in seed banks. This progress can theoretically make rapid progress in the EU and the US if individual prioritising constraints could be overcome by limited funding, as national networks already exist in both the EU and the US. Compilation of such information from other regions will be more difficult and would require more funds to set up and coordinate that process. BGCI would be in a prime position to coordinate this process.

2 A completed Red List (global Red List and European Red List for EU action) is not available, and at various stages of development. Red listing is essential for target 8. Lack of financial resources is a constraint.

3 Lack of funding impedes setting of priorities and thereby achieving the target. Cooperation of the stakeholders up till now has depended on individual priorities of each botanic garden, and such intended cooperation regarding target 8 may interfere with more urgent priorities of each individual botanic garden.

VII) Any other relevant information

The Dutch regional office of BGCI is well-equipped to handle and coordinate national actions towards the achievement of target 8.

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	
See the chapter on Agricultural Biodiversity: the Netherlands does have policies in place for plant genetic resources, but has not the explicit target of 70% mentioned above.	
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 question I; relevant policy frameworks:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the document Sources of Existence ("<i>Bronnen van ons bestaan</i>") • International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO) 	
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)	
Ratification of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (FAO)	
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	
Q(quarantine) organisms defined by IPPC and/or EPPO are controlled. For approximately 10 invasive alien species (including plants and animals) being a specific threat to indigenous ecosystems, a management plan will be executed starting in 2006.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See question 1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
See question 1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See question 1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See question 1	
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	
However, the Dutch legislation in place aims at preventing any loss of biodiversity in the Dutch national flora. In addition, the Netherlands has implemented CITES which aims to prevent any loss of biodiversity by international trade for all flora. Furthermore, the Netherlands has specific legislation in place to prevent the use of Dutch national wild flora for commercial trade purposes. This regulation is more restrictive than the CITES regulation.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See above.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Currently under review to ascertain whether adjustments are necessary.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
National legislation implementation of European CITES regulations. Serious penalties for infringements of legislation.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Under review (see above).	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Some difficulties have been encountered with enforcement (prosecution).	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Not applicable.	

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 national target related to CITES. However, both CITES and national legislation aim to prevent the use of non-sustainably obtained plant-based products.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
See target 11, question II.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
See target 11	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
See target 11	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
See target 11.	
VII) Any other relevant information	
Not applicable.	

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	
<p>Although plant products, both from indigenous and foreign origins, are widely used in medical products, there is no special policy for the conservation of these species for medical or other reasons of human use. However, as far as these species are under threat, they benefit from the general conservation policies described above.</p> <p>In the context of development cooperation, the Netherlands emphasizes the importance of the participation of traditional communities and indigenous people. This also applies to the conservation of plant resources. The Netherlands has contributed significant sums to the PROSEA (Asia) and PROTA (Africa; still running) projects.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not applicable.	
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	
The European Plant Conservation Strategy has been adopted by national documents. Further, plant conservation is implicitly included in numerous nature education activities.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
Not applicable.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not applicable.	
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	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Volunteers of FLORON (a plant species survey NGO) have been trained with support from the central government. Furthermore, the foundation of a Centre of Excellence on taxonomy is being considered.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
Not applicable.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not applicable.	
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	
Important networks exist in the form of the Dutch nature NGOs FLORON and KNNV as well as universities.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
Not applicable.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not applicable.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Not applicable.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Not applicable.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not applicable.	
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.

The Strategy does not play an independent role in Dutch biodiversity policy, but is largely compatible with existing biodiversity policies and vice versa.

In addition, the Netherlands has supported the mapping of Important Plant Areas in Central and Eastern Europe (11 countries; see <www.plantlife.org.uk/IPARreport.htm>).

In addition, the Netherlands has supported the mapping of semi-natural grasslands in 8 CEE countries (see <www.veenecology.nl>), 1 more is under way and 1 more was completed earlier in a different way. Furthermore the Netherlands has supported the mapping of virgin forests in two countries.

The Netherlands has also supported the introduction of EU agri-environmental schemes, relevant for biodiversity-sensitive (and wider environment-sensitive) management in 11 CEE countries.

All these actions are supposed to contribute to the 2010 target, though a time-lag can be expected.

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 11/8). 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	

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	
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

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

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

See the comments on question 17 in the Thematic Report of the Netherlands on Protected Areas.

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)	×
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.

(1) By means of support to the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management.

(2) By means of support to the CBD Secretariat (i.e., the Letter of Intent).

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

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

Implicitly; see also question 7.

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)	
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.	
Active involvement in UN-ICP process concerning High Seas; Regional cooperation through EU regarding High Seas issues; Support of the Antarctic Treaty.	

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.	
Major instruments for the Netherlands are the development assistance programmes (biodiversity is an explicit issue) and the MATRA nature programme for Eastern Europe. The cooperation includes support of sectoral development of biological diversity. Capacity strengthening and institutional building are major components of the support. The IUCN small grant funds for forests and for wetlands support small projects in the field of biological diversity. Biological diversity is also considered as a cross-cutting issue for other sectors under development cooperation, such as rural development, agriculture, health and education.	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	

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

Where appropriate implementation measures are adapted to the requirements of different MEA's to improve efficiency and avoid duplication.

Box XLI.

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

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

The 2010 target is already supported by existing national biodiversity policies and measures; where necessary these are further supplemented with additional initiatives. On the international level contributions are made to 2010 actions on the EU (EU-Biodiversity Strategy and Message from Malahide), Pan-European (Kyiv Biodiversity Resolution) and global (implementation of CBD work programmes and strategic plan) level. Constraints are identical to those identified elsewhere in this national report.

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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

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

Explicitly or implicitly, goal 3.1 has been implemented in a number of national policy documents, including "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (*Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur*), the "Fourth National Environmental Policy Plan" (*Vierde Nationaal Milieubeleidsplan*), the "International Policy Programme Biodiversity of the Netherlands" (*Internationaal Beleidsprogramma Biodiversiteit*), and "Sources of Existence" (*Bronnen van ons bestaan: behoud en duurzaamheid van genetische diversiteit*; Dutch policy plan on genetic diversity). Implicitly, goal 3.1. has also been implemented in national legislation, including the Flora and fauna Act 1998, the Nature Conservation Act 1998 and the Fishing Act 1963.

13. ■ Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
<p>The targets include partly strategic and partly operational targets.</p> <p>(1) Under the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century (see also question 12), the main targets include:</p> <p>(a) the establishment of a National Ecological Network (<i>Ecologische Hoofdstructuur (EHS)</i>) of approximately 750.000 hectares (land area) by 2018; and</p> <p>(b) the target: "<i>By 2020 conditions will be in place for the long-term conservation of all species and populations native to the Netherlands occurring in 1982</i>". A comprehensive list of the species approximately involved (i.e., a list of all eukaryote species of the Netherlands) has been made public by means of an on-line national species database (see also Box II; Monitoring of the species' conservation conditions is in place, however, not as specific as this ambitious target might require;</p> <p>In addition, the national Structure Plan for the Rural Areas (SGR-1) includes quality targets for the National Ecological Network (i.e., a national "nature targets map"), in terms of habitat types and species. However, monitoring of the realization of these quality targets appears to be problematic and costly.</p> <p>Under the EU Birds Directive and Habitats Directive, the main national targets include:</p> <p>(a) Nature 2000 areas to be designated</p> <p>(b) the species and habitats to be in a "favourable conservation status" (for which measurable criteria are being defined). Monitoring for the species component is in place.</p>	

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.	
<p>The Netherlands does not have one specific national biodiversity strategy or action plan. In fact, the topic has been explicitly integrated in a number of national policy documents (see question 12). The actions in these policy documents are in fact priorities for Dutch domestic biodiversity policy and Dutch international biodiversity policy.</p>	

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
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.	
Within the national framework of the "Multi-Year Programme of the Agenda for a Living Countryside" (<i>Meerjarenprogramma van de Agenda Vitaal Platteland</i>), a number of local pilot projects on the functional use of - natural - biodiversity in the agricultural sector will be set up and executed. Further, the document 'Biodiversity Works: guidelines' (<i>Handreiking Biodiversiteit Werkt</i>) has been launched to stimulate the functional use of biodiversity by various societal sectors, including citizens, companies and public bodies (see: < www.minvrom.nl/biodiversiteitwerkt >; in Dutch). The Dutch government developed a biodiversity Assessment Framework, based on the ecosystem approach, that allows business and NGO's to assess biodiversity impacts.	

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	
(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	
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	
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.	
Biodiversity and recreation are the most important goals of the national forestry strategy. Combating climate change and adapting to climate change are benefits of this strategy.	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	×
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
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.	

Box XLII .

<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 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)	×
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>A complete species inventory: the Dutch National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis) has recently launched an on-line national species database (<i>Nederlands Soortenregister</i>) that will eventually contain the names of all eukaryote species indigenous to the Netherlands. The majority (approximately 75%) of the species has already been included (see: <www.nederlandsesoorten.nl>; in Dutch, including Latin taxon names).</p> <p>For many species groups, complete surveys are conducted of species' distributions in the Netherlands (frequency: approximately every 20 years; scale level: grid cells of 1×1 or 5×5 km). The groups include: plants, mosses, mushrooms, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, butterflies, dragonflies, beetles, and several other groups (further information see : <www.voff.nl> (in Dutch)).</p> <p>In addition, for several species groups, population trends are being monitored in the Dutch Network Ecological Monitoring (Netwerk Ecologische Monitoring (NEM)). The groups include: breeding birds, "meadow birds", "water birds", mammals (not nocturnal), bats, amphibians, reptiles, butterflies, dragonflies, lichens, and mushrooms (see: <www.siliconmeadow.nl/~nemweb/> (in Dutch))</p> <p>Moreover, on basis of species distribution data or population data, red lists have been published for the following species groups: birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, butterflies (Rhopalocera), dragonflies, grasshoppers and crickets (Orthoptera), bees (Apidae s.l.), mayflies (Ephemeroptera), stoneflies (Plecoptera), caddisflies (Trichoptera), land and fresh water mollusks, flatworms (Turbellaria), vascular plants, mosses (Bryophyta), and mushrooms (Macrofungi).</p> <p>A complete "ecosystem" inventory (i.e., vegetation types; frequency: every 50 years; scale level: grid cells of 1×1 km) every 50 years is being conducted in the project "SynBioSys" (see: <www.synbiosys.alterra.nl> (in Dutch))</p>	

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)	100 % (vegetation types; terrestrial area)
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	See further comments
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	No systematic monitoring
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	

Ad b)

Species covered by the Dutch Network Ecological Monitoring (*Netwerk Ecologische Monitoring (NEM)*). (Data provided by Statistics Netherlands (CBS)).

Species group in NEM monitoring	Number of species occurring in the Netherlands of the group	Number of species covered by NEM monitoring *)
"breeding birds"	240	all
"meadow birds"	28	all
"water birds"	127	all
mammals (not nocturnal)	27	5
bats	22	18
amphibians	16	all
reptiles	7	all
butterflies	81	all
dragonflies	60	all
lichens	633	56
mushrooms (Macrofungi)	3500	64
vascular plants	1450	all

*) Due to data deficiency, it is not always possible to produce sound population trend statistics for every species covered by the NEM monitoring

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)	
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.

ad c) <<http://www.dow.wau.nl/msa/Natuurkalender.nl>>;

ad d) For a limited number of chemical substances;

ad e) National land-use registration;

For several program results see: <<http://www.mnp.nl/mnc/index-en.html>>

22. ■ On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?	
a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	X
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	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.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ See the website of the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP) for many data on environmental and biological trends in the Netherlands: <http://www.mnp.nl/mnc/index-en.html> ▫ Information systems maintained by a number of natural history institutes and species survey NGOs. ▫ The Netherlands GBIF node is developing a common access to all information sources. 	

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)	
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)	X
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
<p>See:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - also box II; - <http://www.mnp.nl/mnc/i-en-1119.html> - <http://www.mnp.nl/nl/publicaties/2000/Natuurgraadmeters_voor_de_behoudoptiek.html> - For the technical design Natural Capital Index framework and implementation for the Nature Outlook 2: Ten Brink, B.J.E. <i>et al.</i> 2002. RIVM report 408657007. Bilthoven, The Netherlands. in Dutch - 189 pp. - [pdf 2530kb] . - A concise set of indicators for nature and the landscape in the Netherlands. Wiertz, J. (in press). MNP report 500002006 / 2005. Bilthoven, The Netherlands. in Dutch. 78 p. 	

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.

The present national decisions and implementations are directed at provisional approaches towards the Convention's goals. No specific actions or progress are in place towards the 2010 target or in a national biodiversity strategy. However, research projects are underway, ending up with solutions and recommendations to start with multi-species monitoring and assessment of biodiversity. This will help to decide about targeted biodiversity strategies and actions.

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	
b) No, but a plan is under development	X
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.	

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.	
<p>In the Netherlands, the taxonomic research institutions, that at the same time hold important Biological Collections, work closely together in NL-TAF : The Netherlands Taxonomic Facility. The participating institutes include the Dutch National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis), the National Herbarium of the Netherlands, the Zoological Museum Amsterdam and the Mycological Diversity Institute CBS. It has been highly successful in attracting investment grants for digitisation of collections from the Dutch Research Council and participate actively in large EU programmes on Biodiversity (ENBI, Synthesys and EDIT), initiated by the Consortium of European Taxonomic Facilities (CETAF)</p> <p>In 2005, a feasibility study to develop an appropriate infrastructure for the now highly decentral national taxonomic collections has been carried out, and the Minister of Education, Culture and Science will soon appoint a coordinator to explore the logistics of further centralisation.</p>	

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.	
Taxonomic training is offered at the universities with a broad Biology Curriculum (Amsterdam, Leiden, Utrecht, Wageningen). Advanced taxonomic training is provided in the National Research School Biodiversity (of which The Biological Collection Institutes of NL-TAF are active members – see question 25). The National Herbarium of the Netherlands (with branches at the Universities of Leiden, Utrecht and Wageningen) together with the Dutch National Museum of Natural History (Naturalis) offer specific MSc courses for taxonomists from tropical countries, to assist in taxonomic capacity building in species-rich areas of the world. There are no actions in place to increase the capacity of taxonomic researchers.	

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

Yes, for most major institutions (see reply to question 25)

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	X
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
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.	
The contribution from a national consortium of taxonomic institutes to the EU Network of Excellence “European Distributed Institute of Taxonomy” is in development. See also the thematic report on GTI.	

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.

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.	
See also the thematic report on GTI.	

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)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
The Netherlands is voting member of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) Dutch institutes are coordinating and leading various regional and global projects in this area. See also the thematic report on GTI.	

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.	
See the thematic report on GTI.	

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.	
See the thematic report on GTI.	

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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
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.	
All protected areas in the Netherlands are protected against negative impacts, in order to promote sustainable uses. The National Ecological Network is protected through spatial planning legislation. Natura 2000-sites within this national network are also protected under the Habitats Directive. If certain activities have possibly negative impacts these impacts need to be mitigated or compensated.	

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.	
National legislation: the Nature Conservation Act 1998 provides the legal framework for protected areas in the Netherlands. Within this Act, also the provisions of the EU Birds Directive and Habitats Directive (especially article 6, HD) are implemented in national law.	

Under the Nature Conservation Act 1998, activities can only be allowed if they have no chance to significant impact on natural values. In case of an overriding, public interest authorities can decide to allow activities with significant negative impacts. However, this is only possible if there are no alternatives and if the negative effects are fully compensated.

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) | |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | X |

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.

All activities with significant adverse effects on biological diversity in protected areas under EU-legislation (Natura 2000) are regulated (see answer to question 34).

Box XLIV.

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

Protected areas and their protection are necessary instruments to reach the 2010 target. The Netherlands has designated approximately 1 million hectares to be part of the European Natura 2000-network. The Natura 2000-sites in the Netherlands are embedded in the Dutch National Ecological Network.

Protected areas alone are insufficient to achieve the 2010 target. Additional measures, such as active species management outside protected areas and measures to improve network coherence, are necessary complements.

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) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below) | x |

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

- The national ecological network needs to achieve its goals by 2018.
- Within an European context, the Netherlands has committed itself to select appropriate sites for the Natura 2000 network in 2005 and for marine sites 2008.

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.

When the Netherlands decided to create the National Ecological Network, natural areas covered approximately 500.000 ha. The aim is to create a network of approximately 780.000 ha. This requires a significant expansion of the current Dutch natural areas.

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)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X

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.

All major coastal areas (Waddensea) and inland waters (IJsselmeer, the Dutch Delta) are designated as part of the Dutch National Ecological Network and Natura 2000-sites. For the Dutch Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), no sites have yet been designated. However, the selection process outside Dutch territorial waters have started and the Netherlands is preparing the designation of four marine sites within its EEZ (i.e., the North Sea).

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)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	x

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

- Planning of protected areas through spatial planning, thus ensuring integration with other sectoral policies.
- For Natura 2000 sites, it is obligatory to develop management plans. These management plans need to address also the relation with economic sectors.
- General licensing procedures in the Netherlands provide for coordination mechanisms with other relevant sectoral laws.

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.	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
With respect to Natura 2000-sites gaps and barriers to an effective implementation of the EU Birds Directive and EU Habitats Directive in the Netherlands have been assessed. Actions proposed include the improvement of communication and some additional legal interpretations and regulations. These actions are currently being implemented.	

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
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.	
No additional capacity is supposed to be needed to achieve the Dutch international commitments with respect to protected areas, due to the available capacity for the implementation of the national ecologic network. Possibilities of EU-co-financing is currently under research.	

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
See the answer to question 42.	

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

Box XLV.

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

Article 8(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	

In the Netherlands, various actors have surveyed or scheduled surveys for various groups of species. Generally, the surveys include aliens if found present. Some of the surveys particularly focus on alien species.

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.	
Plant pests for agriculture are well covered. A legislation system has been worked out for the introduction of exotic biological control agents. Some animal aliens (e.g., musk rats) are controlled, but an overall policy to prevent, eliminate or control invasive alien species has to be developed.	

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)	X
Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.	
Pest risk analysis and pest risk management is in place for plant pests in agriculture, and for some other organisms on an ad hoc basis.	
Relevant regulations: the Flora and fauna Act 1998 (prohibits releasing animal species in nature), Flora and Fauna Act 1998 regulations (prohibits the possession, import, etc., etc. of 2 species; enables control of specific alien mammal and bird species), and the CITES-related EU Council Regulation 338/97 (L 61) and Commission Regulation 1988/2000 (L 237), (forbids the import of 2 species, including in the Netherlands).	
With regard to marine alien species: at IMO, in February 2004, the Ballast Water Convention has been signed. Within the Netherlands preparations for ratification and implementation have started.	

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.	
Implicitly in relevant Dutch national policy documents.	

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.	
Needs and priorities have been identified and will be worked out in 2006.	

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.	
The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is currently considering the installing of a coordinating commission on this subject in 2006.	

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	X
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	

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	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	X
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
The permanent Phytosanitary Committee of the European Commission, the International Plant Protection Organization and the European Plant Protection Organization. World Health Organization, OECD.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
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.	
New innovative research to develop criteria to discriminate between invasive species which pose a threat for biodiversity that need prevention, eradication, control or neglect is under way.	

Box XLVI.

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

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

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

Status and Trends

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

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

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

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

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

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

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
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)	X
Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.	
<p>Through a small grants fund 'Grants for the Rights of Indigenous Peoples', the Dutch government supported local projects initiated and implemented by Indigenous Peoples organizations in the field of the protection of indigenous knowledge, innovations and practices as stated in Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Through an Environmental Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples, the Dutch government supported effective participation of Indigenous representatives in COP VI and COP VII and the 3rd Ad hoc Intersessional Working Group on Article 8j.</p> <p>In several bilateral programmes we are supporting Indigenous Peoples in the process of acquiring land (use) rights.</p>	

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
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.	
The Dutch government supported the effective participation of the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network in the 2 nd Ad hoc Open-ended Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j), COP VI and COP VII, 2 nd Ad hoc Inter-sessional Working Group on Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources, the 3 rd Ad hoc Inter-sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions and the European Commission NGO Consultation Meeting for COP7.	

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
Several bilateral programmes with respect to management of natural resources by Indigenous Peoples.	

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.

We are in the process of analysing our current programme with respect to IP's and environmental matters. So only after completion of this study we will have the necessary information.

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.

In order to obtain access to *ex-situ* collections of genetic resources held in the Netherlands, one can contact the collection holder directly.

In the case of public domain collections, the collection holder will provide access to genetic material held in the collection under the conditions of a Material Transfer Agreement. In general terms, access to all public domain collections for research and breeding purposes is free. However, it is prohibited to apply for Intellectual Property Rights on genetic material, or its parts or components, in the form received. This can only take place with and after the development of a new product.

In the case of private collections, access is to the discretion of the collection holder.

Users that obtain genetic resources from Dutch public collections cannot be confronted with future claims of countries of origin on that material. Dutch public collection holders take all measures to clarify conditions, where they exist, upon first access.

Claims may only apply on genetic materials obtained by the Dutch collections after the coming into forces of the CBD (late 1993) and not listed in Annex I of the FAO International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. This information is available to the Dutch collection holders and information on this category of genetic materials will automatically and explicitly be passed on to users, through the inclusion of such obligations in the applicable Material Transfer Agreement. Materials obtained by the Dutch collections before the coming into forces of the CBD (late 1993) and not listed in Annex I of the FAO International Treaty on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture can be accessed under the same conditions as materials listed in Annex 1 of the Treaty.

(Further, see also target 8 above, under 2010 Target).

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	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
Dutch policies pertinent to this issue do not apply to domesticated species or their wild relatives.	

69.? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species.	
No specific policies have been formulated. However, permission would be required from the authorities administered protected areas. In addition, a National Competent Authority and National Focal Point have been appointed and can be addressed in case of requests for such collecting. In principle, the Dutch government's policy is to promote the use of genetic resources, included those that can be collected from natural habitats.	

Box XLVIII.

<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.
<p>In their bilateral cooperation, the Netherlands emphasizes <i>in situ</i> conservation. In addition, the Netherlands also supports <i>ex situ</i> conservation (through FAO and CGIAR system). Reintroduction into nature is supported in Mongolia (Przewalski horse).</p>

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 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)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	X

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

Integration of consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making has been mainly implemented for terrestrial and fresh water ecosystems, and, to a lesser extent, for marine ecosystems.

Agriculture and rural development: the corresponding EU policies are implemented on the national level. Major components are cross-compliance and agri-environmental programmes. In addition land acquisition for the creation/enlargement of nature reserves as well as comparable agreements with private landowners for more demanding nature types should be mentioned;

Forest management: biodiversity is a major objective of forest management; approximately 25% of forests have biodiversity as priority objective; the rest is mainly multifunctional;

Spatial planning: biodiversity is fully integrated;

Fisheries: integration is on its way in EU context (stimulated also by EU biodiversity action plan for fisheries).

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

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

The most obvious examples are fisheries and forestry. Agriculture does not really use biological diversity in an extractive way (such as in rangelands). However, sustainable management by agriculture in areas rich in biodiversity is stimulated through the agri-environmental programme.

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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.	

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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.	
Nature restoration in degraded areas is mainly carried out with the framework of the National Ecological Network and is funded by public money. However, private land owners are involved via a subsidy scheme for nature management.	

74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	X
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
European indicators for sustainable use are currently being developed in the SEBI project, led by the European Environment Agency. This concerns agriculture, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture. This work is in line with the relevant CBD decision (COP7).	
The agri-environmental programme (SAN) and the subsidy scheme for nature management (SN) are important incentive schemes for biodiversity on farmland (SAN), forests and nature areas (SN) respectively.	

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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
The Netherlands have supported several developing countries in achieving sustainable forest management and the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity.	

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.	

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)	
a) No	X
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	

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

Transfer of technology and support to application of the guidelines for sustainable use is an integral element of development cooperation programmes.

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)	X
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

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

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.

A working group with the participation of government, travel organisations, tourist industry, transport sector and nature NGO's has carried out a number of projects and initiatives to enhance the awareness of both the general public and the tourist sector.

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

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

In the framework of development cooperation programmes, relevant activities are or can be supported.

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)	X
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	

Box 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 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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Instruments include fiscal and non-fiscal measures aiming at lowering the pressures, promoting market creation, and promoting conservation and sustainable use. The fiscal measures include: "eco-taxes" (e.g., taxes on groundwater extraction and on landfill), tax exemptions (e.g., tax exemptions for forest conservation and for green investment funds), high VAT-taxes (on fertilizers and pesticides), and accelerated depreciation for assets important to conservation. Non-fiscal measures include: a programme for offering financial compensation to farmers for conservation of natural and semi-natural biodiversity. Other measures are under development (e.g., taxes on surface mining, tax rebates for nature protection, taxes on pesticides, taxes on shifts in land use resulting in biodiversity decline).</p>	

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

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

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	

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)	
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.	

Box LI.

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 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.

To the so-called DLO research institutes: approximately € 500,000/yr for international education and training;

To national NGO's: approximately € 500.000,-/yr for national training and education;

Via MATRA funding: approximately € 2.000.000,-/ yr for international education, training and capacity building.

Examples are the Wetland Management Course and the Wetland Restoration course for foreign students in the Netherlands. The staff of the Wetland Management Course is currently supporting the development of a wetland management course in Kenya.

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.

To DLO-institutes: approximately € 1.500.000,- /yr for national research;

To DLO-Institutes: approximately € 3.000.000,-/ yr for international research;

To NGO's: approximately € 1.500.000,-/ yr for funding of projects related to research devoted to capacity building, international training and awareness raising;

To Universities and other Institutes: approximately € 2.000.000,-/ yr for research.

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.	
Institutes, NGOs and ministries cooperate in very diverse arrangements: via institutional arrangements, conventions, memoranda of understanding and partnerships. These include: FAO, CGIAR, ICRAF, IENE, COST, Global Water Partnership, CBD, RAMSAR, IUCN, World Water Forum, CG system- IPGRI network, UNCLOS, UNEP, GEF, EEA, AGRI-FOCUS.	
Further, on a bilateral-base, and via twinning projects.	

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)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
The Intra -ministerial Programme "Learning for Sustainability" includes biodiversity as one of its main themes. The Programme is supported by 5 national ministries and funds a broad range of CEPA projects on national, provincial and local level.	

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)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
The Ministry of Environment has launched the website "Biodiversity works" which provides advice, information and examples to interested organisations and authorities. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, in cooperation with IUCN and ECNC, is setting up a communication project to promote involvement in the 2010 target with local authorities.	
IUCN Netherlands Committee and IVN are in the process of developing an Alliance on Biodiversity and Education, to be directed towards strategic target-groups in the near future.	

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.	
Media are alert themselves and regularly pick up the issue. Further on quite some NGOs are active in this field. Government supports by providing information and producing communication materials.	

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.	
As under question 32, some municipalities pick up the issue, but most do not yet. A new CEPA project is under way (See 93)	

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.	
See 91. and 92.	

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.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the interministerial Programme "Learning for Sustainability" (<i>Leren voor Duurzaamheid</i>); - a subsidy regulation for communication and participation projects (<i>Regeling Draagvlak Natuur</i>); 	

- a regulation for funding of visitor's centres/educational work of national parks.

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.

Benelux cooperation by joint annual activities. On the European level cooperation and exchange is supported through international NGO's such as ECNC, IUCN, EUROSITE, Wetlands International. Many CEPA projects in Eastern Europe are supported through the MATRA subsidy scheme. Globally CEPA is promoted through various initiative, i.a. of IUCN-CEC. The Netherlands is also member of the CBD-IAC.

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)

d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

Education and communication is an integral part of many projects and activities that work on biodiversity themes, such as forest BD, agrobiodiversity, marine/coastal BD, wetlands. Some projects have been requested to be subsidised by government concerning the Addis Ababa principles, applied to the management of wetlands in Senegal and the Netherlands. The specific topic is about water-birds.

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.

Enhancement of CEPA activities by major groups and stakeholders and integration in sectoral activities is a key objective of the Interministerial Programme "Learning for Sustainability"

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.	
The Decade for ESD has been established as a major objective for the Netherlands, and is fully supported by the Interministerial Programme "Learning for Sustainability" and other activities. A representative from national government is participating in the national Alliance D-ESD.	

Box LII .

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

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

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Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

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

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

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

For a number of projects, EIA is obliged on behalf of EU-directives, and also for projects that likely affect biodiversity.

Plans that will have effects on Natura 2000 area's (SPA's) require Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).

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 | X |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

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.

Legislation has been proposed to the parliament to implement the EU-directive on SEA;

For plans that might affect biodiversity, extra safeguards have been proposed (e.g., information review by the independent EIA commission).

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.

In Dutch EIA legislation, special attention is given to this matter and it is an obligatory requirement.

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	x

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.	
National mechanisms are in place for emergency response to activities or events in waters. For terrestrial habitats, the mechanisms are in an advanced stage of development.	
See further the answers above.	

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 a 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.	
EIA legislation is applying for this matter; SEA legislation has been proposed (see above).	

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.	
See answers above.	

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.	
In an EIA report, a SEA report, or in the requirements of the EU directives (and in the legislation that has been proposed), prevention of damage is the first main issue.	

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

Box LIII.

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

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

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.

The Dutch policy document "Sources of Existence" (*Bronnen van ons bestaan: behoud en duurzaamheid van genetische diversiteit*) aims at expanding cooperation with commerce, research and social organizations.

Generally, legislation has been introduced to protect important areas in the conservation of genetic resources *in situ*. Moreover, legislation also covers the subjects of intellectual property rights and biotechnology. The Netherlands is the country of origin to only a few varieties or species and the Dutch government does not deem it necessary to secure its national sovereignty regarding access and use of these resources in legislation.

With "Sources of Existence", the government calls on businesses, institutions and individuals to deal carefully with regulations, legislation and policy convened internationally or instituted in other countries.

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)

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

x

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.

The Netherlands believes that any use of genetic resources for the further development of science, research and knowledge should be based on openness and international cooperation. This openness is accomplished by:

1. Setting up an information network by the National Information Centre for Genetic Resources to determine who is managing which genetic material and where (exclusive DNA information);
 2. Making information, knowledge and expertise on the use of genetic material and on the techniques and technologies employed freely available, particularly if a request is made for the advance of science and knowledge. Preconditions can be set on information based on local and indigenous knowledge and information essential for commercial applications;
 3. An open national and international exchange of material for scientific research and the advancement of knowledge. The exchange of hereditary material, when possible, may be subjected to additional conditions, such as transportation costs, security measures and honouring acquired rights;
 4. Research and scientific institutions established in the Netherlands, active in the field of genetic resources, keeping the National Information Centre for Genetic Resources informed of all national activities taking place that result in a better international image. An example is the active contribution of the Netherlands to the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). This facility will ease the exchange of data on biodiversity by linking databases and making them readily accessible.
- The Netherlands is working intensively with a number of countries in the field of genetic resources. The 4th National Environmental Policy Plan (NEPP-4) states that the Netherlands is prepared to cooperate with countries adhering to Sustainable Development Agreement (March 1994), i.e. Costa Rica, Bhutan and Benin, in the development of Codes of Conduct and in finding the appropriate form of compensation. In addition, the Netherlands invests substantial efforts in European genetic resources networks in the plant, animal and forest domains.

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)	
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)	x
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

In addition to the general need for a better exchange of information and improvement of capacity, the government considers that additional compensation may be financial, or in the form of agreements on profit sharing, etc. In principle, compensation should be based on an analysis of the transactions and processing of genetic material between resource holder and user. The government advocates the development and use of standard Material Transfer Agreements.

In practice, it is extremely difficult to objectively determine what the benefits are of using one specific accession or comparable homogenous unit of genetic material. An individual success would not provide appropriate criteria for a distribution formula for all parties involved, such as the original supplier, the owner/manager and the intended user. Even when this analysis is viable, the costs may exceed the returns.

The Netherlands does not see a reason to waive compensation and advocates the use of alternatives for reaching generic agreements on actual compensation, such as funding mechanisms for the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Other alternatives worth considering are generic levies on transactions and forms of collaboration between the private and public sector.

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.

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

a) No

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

c) Yes (please provide details below)

x

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

The Netherlands is doing well in implementing the Bonn Guidelines, and has appointed a Competent National Authority and a National Focal Point on Access and Benefit-sharing. Much effort therewith is placed in finding structural solutions to the loss of biodiversity and ways of achieving sustainable use of genetic resources.

Successes include:

1. Being amongst the first in the EU to establish a NFP website on ABS, which includes useful references to national and international ABS information.
2. Fostering strong links between government, business, and NGO's on ABS issues.
3. Developing Codes of Conduct. E.g. 2003 agreed Code of Conduct for Botanical Gardens. With this Code, Botanical Gardens in the Netherlands commit themselves to the exchange of material in accordance with the principles laid down in the CBD.

Constraints include:

1. Sometimes it is difficult to get smaller businesses involved because of the complex and long-term nature of biodiversity challenges.
2. More needs to be done to encourage constructive dialogues between all the actors involved and in improving instruments like Codes of Conduct.
3. Many stakeholders find it difficult to get fully acquainted to the relevant provisions of the international agreements, or find them difficult to implement, or experience strong reluctance with institutions in other countries to arrange specific access and benefit-sharing agreements.

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.

The Netherlands considers that the use of plant breeders' rights is important to all countries. It endeavours to attain acknowledgement of the UPOV as one of the effective independent systems of protection for plant varieties within the TRIPS Agreement.

The Netherlands considers that international obligations regarding intellectual property, trade, agriculture and biodiversity are mutually reinforcing. The government will insist on intensifying cooperation between international bodies active in these areas.

During national and international discussions on the connection between biodiversity and intellectual property, the Netherlands promotes a distinction within intellectual property aimed at the adequate protection of:

1. Innovations in genetic resources, with a distinction between microbial, plant and animal genetic material;
2. Technologies for primary use of biodiversity, such as agriculture forestry and fisheries methods and industrial applications;
3. Development in knowledge, research and the gathering of information on biodiversity.

Under the Dutch Presidency in 2004 (and continuing work as Presidency in 2005 on behalf of Luxemburg in CBD), the EU made a proposal on the "disclosure of source/origin of genetic resources" in both WIPO and CBD. This proposal underscores the need to make disclosure obligation mandatory, which implies a legally binding system, to be applied universally (in all patent applications).

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.

The Netherlands acknowledges that developing countries are at a particular disadvantage regarding information, knowledge, expertise and capacity concerning genetic resources. Regarding support to developing countries, the Dutch approach is outlined in the national policy document "Source of Existence". This approach includes: effective exchange and accessibility of information (transparency); empowerment and support for developing countries (scientific and technical knowledge, scientific research, technological transference and improving institutional capacity); conserving traditional knowledge; bilateral collaboration with selected countries; compensation issues.

Specifically, in line with the recommendation of the 3rd meeting of the ABS Open-Ended Working Group (Bangkok, February 2005), the Netherlands will be funding a "Regional ABS Capacity Building Workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa", co-organised by Germany, 2-7 October 2005, in Ethiopia. The workshop seeks to exchange experiences with relevant instruments and to discuss existing national approaches and mechanisms for the implementation of the ABS requirements of the CBD and the Bonn Guidelines. Besides legal and institutional aspects at the national level, local participation in the PIC process (as a prerequisite for achieving benefit-sharing with local resources and/or knowledge providers) will play an important role in the discussion. The aim of the workshop is two-fold: (1) To foster an open exchange between stakeholders based on existing local, national and regional initiatives and experiences and (2) to create an understanding how local, national and international regulations depend on each other to be effective in implementing the third objective of the CBD.

In 2003, Dutch gene bank staff has co-organised an inter-regional meeting between African and European PGRFA networks on the implementation of the international access and benefit-sharing agreements of the CBD and International Treaty

In addition, the Dutch gene bank CGN organises a yearly course on genetic resources policies, and has developed a long-distance interactive Internet course on participatory plant breeding and genetic resources policies.

Finally, in its International Cooperation programme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality it has collaborated with FAO on issues of mutual interest regarding ABS, and it has implemented a participatory plant breeding project in South East Asia addressing ABS issues at the local level.

Box LIV.

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

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

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

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

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

Further information on the measures to 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.

The Netherlands contributes through the partnership Market Access on phytosanitary measures to import commodities to the EU market.

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

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

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

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

Further information on the measures taken.

The Netherlands supports the Biotrade Programme of UNCTAD.

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.

The Biotrade programme of UNCTAD is contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Indirectly it contributes towards the progress of the 2010 target.

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.

Partnerships with International Financial Institutions, FAO, IUCN and core support to WRI and CGIAR.

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	
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	
These are all indirect; financing of assessments.	

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	
No direct financing of such assessments.	

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	x
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.	
No direct financing of such assessments.	

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	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
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	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	x
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	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	x

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.

Concerning the categories of information such as technical scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge and repatriation of information, the Netherlands is contributing through different programmes such as assistance to the CGIAR institutions, WWF, IUCN, Both Ends, Tropenbos Foundation and the Ecole de Faune in Cameroon. All the activities has a an overall objective to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

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)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.	
The Netherlands supports several activities and programmes to promote technical and scientific cooperation: the CGIAR institutions, Tropenbos Foundation, PROTA/PROSEA, the development of biodiversity indicators through RIVM and a taxonomy project in Gabon through the University of Wageningen.	

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	
c) Yes, methods are in place	X

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.	
The Netherlands contributed to the promotion of the establishment of joint research programmes through the support of the following programmes: the Challenge Programmes, CGIAR and the Ecoregional Fund (ISNAR).	

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	X
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	X
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.	
Training courses by the IAC in Wageningen; The internet site for this purpose is: < http://netherlands.biodiv-chm.org/ >	

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 internet site for this purpose is: < http://netherlands.biodiv-chm.org/ >	

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.	
The internet site for this purpose is: < http://netherlands.biodiv-chm.org/ >.	

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.

The activities concerning technical and scientific cooperation mentioned under this article are aimed at the protecting biodiversity and contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

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:

- 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 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	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	No specified data available for the topic of biodiversity as such.

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.
<p>Public resources:</p> <p>(a) The National budget, including the specific budgets of the ministries involved in biodiversity policy (i.e., Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Science, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry for Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment, Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management);</p> <p>(b) Budgets of the provinces of the Netherlands (mainly financed by the National budget);</p> <p>(c) Budgets of the municipalities of the Netherlands (only partly financed by the National budget);</p> <p>(d) Budgets of the water boards in the Netherlands;</p> <p>(e) EU resources.</p> <p>Private resources:</p> <p>(a) Individual contributions, donations, memberships regarding private nature conservation organizations (NGOs);</p> <p>(b) Ad hoc contributions and donations from companies;</p> <p>(c) Lotteries and the Green Fund (<i>Groenfonds</i>);</p> <p>(d) Investments by “green” banks;</p> <p>(e) Investments by companies (e.g., energy companies).</p>

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.	
<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality spends about 390 mln Euro annually (figure for 2005; annually increasing) in the Nature chapter of its budget, i.e. , on the conservation of biodiversity.</p> <p>A mix of policies including financial support and incentives is developed and supplied in the Netherlands. The mayor ones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green funds: applied for a broad field of activities: e.g. nature conservation, sustainable forestry, etc - Accelerated depreciation for investments: applied for cbroad field of activities e.g. prevention of invasive species, fish migration facilities, and so on. 	

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. ■ On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	X
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	
The instruments mentioned in 137 are developed to be flexible and are adopted to new views, news priorities and new obligations	

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	Not applicable.
b) Yes	Not applicable.

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	
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
The incentives are introduced and include a system for monitoring and review (see question 138 and 137).	

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	
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
A tax exemption is in place reducing the fiscal real estate value of historical estates (Natuurschoonwet). This measure provides essential support to the maintenance of privately owned nature areas.	
Tax exemptions in place in the Netherlands are:	
(a) Gifts to conservating organisations;	
(b) Death duty tax for gifts;	
(c) Income from natural forestry;	
(d) Accelerated depreciation for specific investments;	
(e) Tax exemption for investments in green funds.	

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	
b) No, but review is under way	X
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.	
See 140; the incentives include a system of monitoring and review at a regular base.	

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.

The Netherlands has an International Policy Programme on Biodiversity in the Netherlands (2002-2006). The framework is provided by the principles of the CBD

- This Policy Programme includes concrete formulated actions. The three priority programme components are:
 - o The strengthening of protected areas, buffer zones and other elements of ecological networks;
 - o Increasing the sustainable use of biodiversity, with special attention for agri-biodiversity;
 - o The reduction of negative impacts of Dutch actions on biodiversity in other countries.
- This Policy Programme has been signed by six relevant ministries: the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (BuZa), the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment (VROM), the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management (V&W), the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OC&W), and the Ministry of Economic Affairs (EZ).
- The government is responsible for policy formulation. Sometimes, the government also takes responsibility for implementation and funding; however, in many cases, it will call on other actors (e.g., Dutch representatives in other countries, multilateral organisations, partner countries, NGOs, local and indigenous people, industry and knowledge institutes in the Netherlands). The role of the government in this cases restricted to stimulation and facilitation. Ultimately the government remains responsible for overall cohesion and evaluation. For this reason, an interdepartmental Steering Group has been set up.
- Funding for the implementation of the International Policy Programme exists of:
 - o 0,1% of the Dutch GNP per year for international environment and nature policy.
 - o BBI/Matra funding for support in central and eastern European countries. This is approximately € 4 million per year to prompt NGOs to cooperate with local partners, to assist EU candidate countries with implementing EU nature legislation and regulation, and support these countries with their international obligations in the area of biodiversity.
 - o BBI/OS funding for support in developing countries. This is approximately € 3 million per year to help developing countries with their international obligations in the area of biodiversity.

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	
<p>According to the International Policy Programme on Biodiversity in the Netherlands there are three main starting points when implementing international biodiversity policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The sector –wide approach; - The ecosystem approach (in the Netherlands an ecoregional concept applies); - The precautionary principle. <p>The concept of sustainable development rests on three pillars: ecological, economic and social-cultural. Therefore, integration of biodiversity into a sectoral development is necessary.</p>	

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.	
A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	X
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	X
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	X
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	X
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	X
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	X
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	X
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	X

j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	X
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	X
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	X
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

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.			
Not applicable for the Netherlands.			

Box LXII .

<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.
Currently not evaluated.

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	0	2		1		
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2		2		
(c) Lack of main-streaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	1	2		2		
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2		1		
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	2		1		
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1		0		
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	2	1		0		
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	1	1		1		
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	2	0		1		
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	3	1		2		
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	1		1		

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	1	3		2		
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	1	2		0		
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	1	2		1		
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	N/a	?		2		
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	2		2		
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	1	?		2		
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	1		2		
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	0	0		0		
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	0	1		0		
(u) Poverty	N/a	0		0		
(v) Population pressure	2	2		3		
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	1		2		
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	1	0		0		
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	?		2		
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	0	?		1		
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	N/a	1		1		
(bb) Others (please specify)	N/a	?				

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 definition of 'fully' is difficult. The EU Water Framework Directive and Natura 2000 asks for management plans by 2009 taking care of most of the CBD topics such as sustainable, integrated, river basin scale, etc.				

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	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	X
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
Again for the EU, WFD ecological targets will be developed the coming year which probably go further and are more quantitative than the CBD targets.	

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)	
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.	
Ramsar is leading for CBD activities in Inland Waters.	

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.			
The above-mentioned data and information are collected for the Water Framework Directive (impact and pressures, state of the art biological and hydro -morphological elements of all aquatic ecosystems.			

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.	
There is an ecological national monitoring program for inland waters but limited to specific taxonomic groups.	

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	
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	

h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	
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.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After indication of 4 MPAs , the current phase is the implementation of the MPAs. The MPAs are based on the criteria of special ecological values; • Within the OSPAR framework (regional sea programme), measures and standards are developed in order to achieve a good water quality. One of the strategies is reducing eutrofication; • Another issue is spatial planning of the marine areas, in order to balance the economic activities and the ecological values of the North Sea; • Fishing is regulated by EU the common fisheries policy. 	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to achieve efficient use of space an "integrated assessment framework" is developed to regulate human activities . <p>This exists of 5 criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining the spatial claim; • Application of the precautionary principle; • Purpose and necessity; • Defining of site and space; • Mitigation of effects and compensation. 	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	x
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.

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)	
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

A National integrated management plan of the North Sea is being made in June 2005. This does not include fisheries or coastal zone management.

Within the OSPAR framework, five strategies are developed with the aim of protection and restoration of the marine environment.

Within the OSPAR framework, the ecosystem approach of the management of human activities is applied.

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

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X

e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				x
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				x
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				x
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				x
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				x
j) Others (please specify below)				
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	x
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	
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	x
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
Several areas have been designated. Management plans and monitoring programmes are not yet in	

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	Not applicable.
c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	Not applicable.
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	Not applicable.
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	X
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	X
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	X
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	X
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	X
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	Not applicable.
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	X
m) Not applicable	
<p>Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.</p> <p>Ad a) Yes, an EIA is necessary if the size of mariculture area exceeds 50.000 m²;</p> <p>Ad b, c, d) There are no fish farms in the Dutch territorial waters;</p> <p>Ad e) Not applicable for fish; however, there are land-based hatcheries for shellfish with genetically sound reproduction methods;</p> <p>Ad f) Fish for the land-based fishfarms is mainly reproduced in fish farms. Only eel is caught in Spanish or Portuguese waters. Shellfish in aquaculture can be bred, but is mainly originating from the Wadden Sea or from the Irish Sea.</p> <p>Ad g) Not applicable for fish, but applicable for shellfish: mussels from the Irish sea are genetically identical to the Mussels from the Dutch waters.</p>	

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	X
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
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)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

Ad b) The IMO convention on ballast water is being worked out.

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.

Contribution to the millennium goals is the designation of four MPAs;

The ecosystem approach is applied by means of the OSPAR list of threatened and declining species and habitats;

For the North Sea, a set of ecological Quality Objectives (EcoQO's) is being produced;

The implementation and monitoring programmes for all of these elements are still being developed.

Agricultural biological diversity

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

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

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

- A national strategy on agricultural biodiversity has been published in 2004 (TK 26407, nr. 22). This strategy has a strong focus on the functional aspects of the biodiversity supporting agricultural productivity.
- In 2002, the national policy document "Sources of Existence" (*'Bronnen van ons bestaan'*) has been published as well as a National Report on Animal Genetic Resources in the Netherlands.
- Further, the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century (*'Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur'*), published in 2000, still applies.
- The national research program on Agricultural biodiversity has been continued for the period 2004-2007. In the program, emphasis is given to practice and ecosystem-based approaches and management systems for farmers.
- A 4-year pilot study on functional agrobiodiversity has started on several farms in the Hoekse Waard area (in the South-west of the Netherlands)
- In 2005 and 2006, together with provinces, the national government will support thirteen other pilots on functional agrobiodiversity as well. These pilot projects will be carried out in different parts of the Netherlands. Along with these pilot experiments, a plan for the management of information, knowledge and learning processes in the field of functional agrobiodiversity is being set up.
- Tools have been developed for awareness of agricultural biodiversity among a broad audience, for example, the manual *'Ondernemen met biodiversiteit'* (2003).
- The Clearing House Mechanism has been modernised.
- The Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) is finalizing a 4-years stimulation program "Biodiversity; preservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of components and fair distribution of profits". A follow-up program is being prepared for: the NWO Stimulation Program "Biodiversity; Describing, understanding and managing biodiversity loss and recovery and associated ecosystem functions"
- Biological references for soil quality are being developed, incorporating land use (agriculture) and ecosystem services (including biodiversity).

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)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	

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

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>- Wild flora and fauna are being monitored in the Netherlands and a special monitoring network for grassland / meadow birds exists.</p> <p>The national research program on Agricultural biodiversity (as mentioned under 30) focuses on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Disease and pest regulation in relation to farming systems and "green veins" in the landscape; * Soil health, nutrients and pest and disease resistance. <p>- Assessments are restricted to regional scales.</p>	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
<p>Efforts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A national report on Animal Genetic Resources in the Netherlands; ▪ A study currently being conducted on the relative importance of the Dutch agricultural area for the entire Dutch species diversity; 	

- Research on the benefits for crops of natural soil organisms;
- Regular assessment of the effectiveness of the agri-environmental programme (SAN) on biodiversity (flora/fauna) (The SAN is cofinanced by the EU as part of the Dutch Rural Development Programme, under the 2nd pillar of the EU Common Agricultural Policy.);
- Under the ministerial research program on Agricultural biodiversity (as mentioned under 30) a pilot assessment is running on biodiversity (species level) dependent on agriculture in the Netherlands
- A national monitoring scheme of soil quality has been running for circa 10 years, with strong focus on agricultural land use and soil biodiversity.

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	X
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.	
Generally, changes in biodiversity in the Netherlands are periodically reported by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP) (in the documents ' <i>Natuurbalans</i> ' and ' <i>Natuurverkenning</i> '); Further, a study is currently being conducted on the relative importance of the Dutch agricultural area for the entire Dutch species diversity.	

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.	

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 <i>In-situ</i> 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.	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	X

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	X
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

- The project 'Biodiversiteit Works!' in the Hoekse Waard area;
- The agri-environmental programme (SAN).

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)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

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

- Biodiversity is integrated in the implementation of the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, including the Rural Development (2nd) pillar.

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	
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.

Biodiversity is integrated in the 1st and 2nd pillar Common Agricultural Policy, as implemented in the Netherlands.

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.

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.

- Pilots focussing on disease and pest regulation in relation to farming systems and green veins in the landscape are also beneficial for pollinators
- Several specific species protection plans (for instance for butterflies)

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.

Ad a) A national evaluation of outcomes and impacts will be carried out in 2007;

Ad b) Underway;

Ad c) To be evaluated;

Ad d) On schedule;

Ad f) See Section D. Thematic Areas for further details.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?

a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	

Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes

Relevant parts of the work programma have implicitly been incorporated in national forest policy of the national policy document "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (*Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur*). The policy includes support of forest management aiming at increasing of biodiversity values, for example, by maintaining a certain amount of dead wood in forests.

Box LXVII.

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

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

Not applicable.

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.

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.

The Netherlands is an active partner in the international and regional forest dialogue (CBD, UNFF, UNFCCC, UNCCD, COFO, ITTO, CITES, EU-FLEGT, WTO, MCPFE, PEEN/PEBBLS, etc.); it has a substantial international cooperation programme on forests. The Government Policy Paper on Tropical Rainforests remains the most important policy document on forests. The Netherlands has an input target of 70 million euro annually on forest related activities in development cooperation of which one third is spent on tropical rainforests. The funds are channelled through national, regional or international organizations (both governmental and non-governmental). Special attention is given to the promotion of (public-private) partnerships, regional cooperation and knowledge sharing and networks. Priority areas are: sustainable (multifunctional) forest management; ecological networks; national forest programmes; control of illegal production and trade of wood and other forest products; valuation and payment for forest goods and services; promoting sustainable produced timber on the Dutch market; forest research and education. At the global level the Netherlands aims for the development of an international arrangement on the protection and sustainable use of forests and the development of internationally agreed indicators for SFM.

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).	
National nature policy (and infrastructure policy) includes the establishment of forest reserves (including within the framework of the Dutch National Ecological Network), the reduction of fragmentation (e.g., by cerviducts) and the support of forest management aiming at natural forest regeneration, conservation of indigenous forest species and increasing forest biodiversity values.	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>National environmental policy in general (i.e., the "Fourth National Environmental Policy Plan" (<i>Vierde Nationaal Milieubeleidsplan</i>)) and the Forest and Nature Survival Plan (<i>Overlevingsplan Bos en Natuur</i>) in particular, aim at reduction of environmental conditions being harmful for forests, notably, of nitrogen deposition and ground water depletion. In addition, nature policy and infrastructure policy aim at reduction of the extent of fragmentation of forests (e.g., by the construction of cerviducts).</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore 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>Measures include the establishment forest reserves within the framework of the Dutch National Ecological Network, Natura 2000 and National Parks. In addition, under the Flora and Fauna Act 1998, codes of conduct are being set up for forest management, aiming at the prevention of potential harmful effects of harvest operations on forest species such as breeding bird species.</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>		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>National forest policy has been integrated in the national policy document "Nature for people, people for nature: the Dutch national plan for nature, forests and landscape in the 21st century" (<i>Natuur voor mensen, mensen voor natuur</i>). The policy supports sustainable management of Dutch forests.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
<p>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).</p>		

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 Not applicable.
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities The institutional enabling environment includes spatial planning and nature policy. The latter includes the establishment of the Dutch National Ecological Network and Natura 2000 areas, incentive schemes for nature management, collecting and processing data and policy evaluation by the Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (MNP).
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

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

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		A variety of nature and environmental education activities implicitly or explicitly address the subject of forest biodiversity. The activities include programs supported by the government or executed by organizations such as the National Forest Service. Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality is considering to enhance the 'socialization' of the subject biodiversity by means of additional policy.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring

183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities This includes a variety of efforts, including scientific efforts.
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	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Several components of forest biological diversity are subject of ecological monitoring, including by the government and by nature management organizations.
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 Efforts include public information, education, scientific research, etc.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Box LXXI.

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

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

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| a) No | Not applicable |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | Not applicable |

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

The Netherlands assists the Affected Country Parties through support of activities within the CCD framework.

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 | Not applicable |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | Not applicable |

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.

The Netherlands does not have a NAP as it is not an Affected Country Party to the CCD.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below) | X |

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.

A number of activities have been undertaken to ensure synergistic implementation. The Netherlands has participated in the COPs of UNCCD as well as CBD to harmonise approaches between conventions. Furthermore, the CCD Secretariat was supported with a staff member during 2003 with a view to harmonise developments within CBD and CCD and a project was funded to 'Enhance NGO-involvement in the CCD-process.

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	
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
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.	
Assessments have been undertaken in collaboration with and by co-funding the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. Dry Ecosystems are part of the assessment. Dissemination is part of the whole exercise.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	X
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.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Though its development cooperation programme, the Netherlands has contributed to the Affected Countries by funding several bilateral and multilateral activities; - Some examples are: contributions to the international research organisations CIFOR, IPGRI on Plant Genetic Resources, ICRAF on agroforestry, ICARDA on research on agriculture and agrobiodiversity in dry areas, ICLARM on research in aquaculture, substantial contributions to GEF for biodiversity in general and drylands in particular GEF II and contributions to the Work programme Club du Sahel; - Examples of bilateral activities are: Support to the management of the IUCN- Djoudj National Park in Senegal, the project of Biological Diversity conservation through participatory rehabilitation of degraded arid lands in Senegal and the project Wild Harvest (with IUCN in Senegal). In Cameroon the rehabilitation of the WAZA-Logone floodplain is supported already for several years. A recently started project is the Resources for Improvements of Livelihoods Programme on the interface of biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation partly in dry-land areas. Also, the support of Birdlife International has a focus on biodiversity of Western African countries. 	

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

a) No

b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)

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.

- Through its development cooperation policy, the Netherlands has contributed to the Affected Countries. Especially in Senegal, Cape Verde, Mali and Burkina Faso attention has been given to dry-lands development including biodiversity issues. In Senegal, the Netherlands gives structural sectoral budget support for the environment to contribute to biodiversity conservation at national, sub-national and local level. In other countries environment is a cross-cutting issue by which environment biodiversity plays an important role;

- The Netherlands supports the International Association for Impact Assessment in its Biodiversity Capacity Building programme and IUCN Netherlands is supported with a budget for a programme on 'Natural Livelihood Resources and Poverty Alleviation' together with WWF and Friends of the Earth.

Box LXXII.

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

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

- The outcomes and impacts of actions taken are difficult to list because of the large amount of activities that contribute mainly or to some extent to the objectives of the convention, especially with regard the dryland biodiversity;

- As regards the 2010 Biodiversity targets (g) is the appropriate article for the Netherlands: Mobilizing financial and technical resources, especially for developing countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition, for implementing the Convention and the Strategic Plan. The ODA resources mobilized within the CCD-context are substantial: € 197 million euro for support through Dutch funded NGO's, embassies and regional programmes. However not all activities contribute directly to the conservation and wise use (equitable sharing of benefits) of biodiversity.

- One of the constraints is the lack of financial resources to carry out all the activities envisaged in the Strategic Plan.

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	

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	

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	

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	

Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

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

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

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

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

a) No	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

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
The Netherlands provides a core funding to the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) based in Nepal. ICIMOD's mission is to develop and provide integrated and innovative solutions in cooperation with national, regional and international partners, which foster action and change for overcoming mountain people's economic, social and physical vulnerability and to support sustainable use of mountain areas.	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
Several measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technology and capacity building are integrated in the bilateral cooperation programmes of the Netherlands in the mountainous areas in the Philippines, Colombia, Guatemala and Vietnam.	

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.	
The Netherlands have been the initiator of regular Biodiversity in Europe conferences in preparation of COPs and has actively contributed to all three regional conferences till date. On a global level, frequent participation takes place in expert groups and workshops that facilitate the Convention.	

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.	
Strong support is given to synergy between CBD, Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) and EU-Biodiversity Strategy.	

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)	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	
In Europe: in particular through PEBLDS; Outside Europe: assistance to regional meetings (e.g. ecosystem approach, sustainable use).	

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.	
Via EU input.	

Box LXXIV.

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

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

<p>Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.</p> <p>The format in itself is easy to use. However, the main problem is the large number of questions and particularly the many open requests for further elaboration. This is not only very time-consuming but also raises constant questions about the material that should be included or not.</p> <p>There are doubts about the usefulness of this time-consuming exercise. How will the results be used, what is the added value for implementation of the CBD? In addition the issue can be raised whether more outcome-oriented questions (what has really been achieved?) and fewer input-oriented questions would be more useful.</p> <p>We also feel there is repetition between Sections B. and C.; In the future these could better be integrated.</p> <p>The automatic numbering of the questions in the text file complicates the delegation of (parts of) questions to other persons or institutions (since numbers immediately change when cutting pieces of the document). Preferably, fixed numbers should be used in the future.</p>

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