

# SLOVENIA

## Third national report

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## Information on the preparation of the report

### Box I.

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

Ministry of the environment and Spatial planning convened an intersectoral working group to coordinate and prepare the report. This group included representatives of the following sectors:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MKGP) covering forestry and aquaculture, fisheries, agriculture

- Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia

Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology

- Slovenian Intellectual Property Office
- Agency for Research
- Biotechnical Faculty, University of Ljubljana

Ministry for Interior, Directorate of Local Management

Ministry of Defense, Administration for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief Ministry of Transport

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Education and Sport

- Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Education

Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning

- Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
- Nature Conservation Institute of RS

All the governmental agencies were working with their technical and scientific organizations in preparing the third national report.

Additionally, the report has been reviewed by an independent consultant, Ms. Jana Kus Veenvliet. Ms. Kus Veenvliet is coordinating the issues on the Convention on Biological Diversity within the UNDP NCSA project and has a good overview of the implementation of the Convention in Slovenia.

Comments were also provided by the Office of the Slovene National Commission for UNESCO which is included in the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology.

### List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

ARSO	Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia
CAMP	Coastal Area Management Programme
CFP	Common Fisheries Policy of the EU
CMS	Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals
COST	European Cooperation on Scientific and Technical Research
DOF	Digital Orto-photo Image
EEA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EECONET	European Ecological Network
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPO	Ecologically Important Areas (Nature Conservation Act)
EU	European Union

EUFORGEN	European Forest Genetic Resources Programme
GFCM	General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean
IPA	Important Plant Areas
ITPGRFA	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources ofr Food and Agriculture
KPSS	Nature Park Secovlje Salina
LIFE	L'Instrument Financier pour l'Environnement (Financial Instrument for the Environment)
MAP	Mediterranean Action Plan
MKGP	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
MOP	Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning
NBS	National Biodiversity Strategy
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management
NGO	Non -Governmental Organisation
NPVO	National Environmental Programme
PA	Protected Area
PEBLDS	Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy
PŠJ	Regional Park Škocjan Caves
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area (Natura 2000)
TNP	Triglav National Park
UNCLOS	UN Convention on the Law of the Sea
WFD	Water Framework Directive
ZON	Nature Conservation Act (Ur. L. RS, 99/04)
ZRSVN	Institute of RS for Conservation of Nature

## 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.

In May 2004 Slovenia became a full member of the EU and much progress in the conservation of biodiversity has been done also due to transposition of the EU legislation.

General measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are available. All the main framework laws have been adopted. The National Strategy for Spatial Planning (Ur. L<sup>1</sup>. RS 76/2004) has been adopted, the National Strategy for Development and the National Environmental Programme have been approved by the Slovenian government in June 2005 and, the latter is to be adopted by the parliament in 2005. According to these documents operational action plans will be prepared and implemented in the coming four year period. Additionally some by-laws are still to be finalized.

Major work has been done on preparation of areas for the sites to be included into Natura 2000 network and raising public awareness in this context, working with experts and local communities, coordination of activities and priorities with the agriculture sector.

Cooperation between sectors is relatively good in some areas and still not practiced in some other areas.

On the basis of an overview of the Biological and Landscape Diversity in Slovenia (2001, [http://www.sigov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/info/db/biological\\_landscape\\_diversity\\_in\\_slovenia.pdf](http://www.sigov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/info/db/biological_landscape_diversity_in_slovenia.pdf)) the priorities are set in the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (2001, <http://www.gov.si/mop/publikacije/drugo/biotska.pdf>) and further defined in the National Environmental Programme (NPVO) which is to be adopted in 2005.

#### **National Environmental Programme (NPVO)**

In NPVO, further targets and corresponding measures have been proposed in the four-year National Environmental Programme which is to be adopted in 2005. Of particular relevance is preparation of an action plan for the management of Natura 2000 sites and species.

Directly relevant for the implementation of the Convention is section 4.2 on Nature and Biodiversity in which the following objectives and targets have been defined:

#### **Operational objective 1: Conservation of biodiversity**

##### **Targets:**

- Established comprehensive system of nature conservation including its effective implementation, by 2008
- High biodiversity maintained and biodiversity loss prevented by 2010
  - favourable conservation status of threatened species and habitat types maintained or achieved
  - favourable conservation status of habitats of species and habitat types within designated areas of biodiversity importance (EPO, Natura 2000, Ramsar sites)
  - Management plans and other measures in place for the effective management of protected areas
  - the conditions of wild species in captivity improved
  - sustainable use of components of biodiversity ensured

<sup>1</sup> Ur. L. RS "Uradni list RS" is the Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia.

**Operational objective 2:** Management of large carnivores

**Target:**

- favourable conservation status of large carnivores maintained and conflicting incidents (with humans) minimized

**Operational objective 3:** Prevention and control of invasive alien species

**Target:**

- high natural structure of biocenosis maintained

**Operational objective 4:** Conservation of natural values (natural heritage)

**Targets:** by 2006

- features defining natural values maintained as far as possible
- damaged or destroyed natural values (natural heritage) restored
- sustainable use of natural values (natural heritage) ensured
- ex-situ conservation of natural values (natural heritage) ensured when their in-situ conservation is not possible

**Operational objective 5:** Monitoring of forests

**Target:**

- monitoring status of forest health established (European programme "Forest Focus")

**Operational objective 6:** Biosafety

**Targets:**

- Permit system for GMOs established
- system for traceability and detectability
- legal measures for coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming in place
- transboundary movement of GMOs controlled

In Section 4.3.1 the priorities for the National Programme on Water Management are defined, covering water management, water use and infrastructure.

**NCSA Project – National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environment Management (GRF - UNDP)**

In 2004, Slovenia joined the group of European countries to carry out the NCSA Project – the national self assessment of capacities for implementation of three Global Conventions (Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention of Biological Diversity and Convention to Combat Desertification). The primary objective of the NCSA Project is to identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address global environmental issues, in particular biological diversity, climate change and land degradation, with an aim of catalysing actions to meet those needs in coordinated and planned manner.

Specific objectives of the project are:

- to identify, confirm or review priority issues for action within the thematic areas of biodiversity, climate change and desertification/land degradation;
- to explore related capacity needs within and across the three thematic areas;
- to prepare a capacity-building action plan and requests for future external funding and assistance;
- to link country actions to a broader national environmental management and sustainable development framework.

The Project is under the supervision of the Slovenian Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and it is coordinated by the REC – Regional Environmental Center for Central And Eastern Europe, Country Office Slovenia. It has been implemented as a consultative process, based on cooperation with key environmental stakeholders. The Final NCSA Report and the Capacity-Building Action Plan will be available by the end of 2005.

## 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	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	0	3		
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	2		
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	3		
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	2	2	N/A	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3		
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	2	1	1	3	0	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	N/A		
g) Loss of traditional	1	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	1	2	N/A	2	N/A	1	1	3	N/A	1	N/A		

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

appropriate policies and laws																		
u) Poverty	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
v) Population pressure	0	0	N/A	2	1	2	N/A	1	0	N/A	0	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	N/A	2	N/A	1	N/A	2	N/A	2	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	N/A	2	2	3
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	2	2	2	2	1	2	N/A	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	3
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	3	N/A	1	1
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	3	1	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	3	3	2	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	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.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>
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 national targets established in the National Biodiversity Strategy (2001)	

<http://www.gov.si/mop/publikacije/drugo/biotska.pdf> (NBS).

Further targets and corresponding measures have been proposed in the four-year National Environmental Programme (NPVO) which is to be adopted in 2005. Of particular relevance is preparation of an action plan for the management of Natura 2000 sites and species (see also section B).

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		New agri-environmental measures to be fully implemented
b) Inland water	X		Designation of new Ramsar sites (at least 4 new sites by 2008) new protected areas, Natura 2000 sites and other designations cover inland waters as well with management plans
c) Marine and coastal	X	X	Management for the designated protected areas on the short coastline in place.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		The planned protected areas networks additionally to include dry and sub-humid land particularly in the karst areas.
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	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Some of the sectoral strategies have taken it into account, for example the management of inland fisheries, forestry and agriculture biodiversity.

Forest Biodiversity

Partly identified in the National Forest development Programme (1996).

Mountain Biodiversity

Mountain ecosystems are covered by protected areas (Triglav National Park is the largest PA in the country) and other types of designations

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

Slovenia has already designated about 11 % of its territory as protected areas. In April 2004, 35.5 % of the territory has been proposed to be included into Natura 2000 ecological network. Ecologically important areas (covering 52% of the territory) and natural heritage (in total 8096 sites or objects) of national (44.4%) or local (55.6%) importance, as defined by the Nature Conservation Act, have also been listed. The areas and features of different conservation status can overlap, however, over 50 percent of Slovenian territory has been designated some kind of nature conservation status.

Further measures have been proposed in the four-year National Environmental Programme, which is

to be adopted by in 2005 (see above).

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

So far, no indicators have been implemented, but indicators on status of species and habitats have been proposed, such as:

- monitoring the threatened components of biological diversity,
- selected key species and habitat types and selected invasive alien species,
- percentage of protected areas.

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

- It will be a significant challenge to work with the relevant sectors, local people and stakeholders.
- Identify the indicative species and habitat types
- establishment and implementation of the monitoring system
- establishment of new protected areas and ensuring appropriate management of protected areas

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box IV.**

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
See target 1.1. Networks of protected areas and Natura 2000 sites with appropriate management to be prepared, as outlined in the National Environmental Programme. Moreover, another 5 % of the Slovenian territory to be protected by 2008 and 10 % by 2014.			
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		5 objectives have been defined
b) Inland water	X		See below
c) Marine and coastal	X		Management plans of coastal and marine PAs in place
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		See target 1.1
e) Forest	X		See target 1.1
f) Mountain	X		See target 1.1
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
<p>Some do include.</p> <p>Integrated Coastal zone management plan in preparation includes also the management of PAs (see also <a href="http://camp.rrc-kp.si/services/portal/camp.php">http://camp.rrc-kp.si/services/portal/camp.php</a>).</p> <p><u>Agricultural Biodiversity</u></p> <p>Five objectives and associated measures have been defined relevant for this target in the "Slovene Agri-environmental Programme (MKGP, 2001).</p> <p>The main objective is popularisation of farming practices which protect human health, ensure sustainable use of natural resources and preserve the biodiversity and the characteristic features of the Slovenian landscapes. They are considered in the four groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- decrease of negative impacts of agriculture on the environment,</li> <li>- preservation of nature, biodiversity, soil fertility and traditional agricultural landscape,</li> <li>- maintenance of protected areas,</li> <li>- education and promotion,</li> </ul> <p>monitoring and evaluation of the Programme is also included.</p> <p><u>Inland waters</u></p> <p>Procedures have been established for management of fish populations in inland waters to achieve a good conservation status of autochthonous species important for biodiversity.</p> <p>River basin management (integrated management plans, including establishment of fisheries management)</p> <p>National WFD Programme of implementation follows the requirements of the EU Directive.</p>	
IV)	
<p>See Target 1.1</p> <p>A five-year action plan for inland-water fish management is in preparation by the MKGP in cooperation with MOP. The guidelines on which the action plans are developed include management, protection of threatened fish species and management of Natura 2000 sites.</p>	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
<p>Indicators on status of species and habitats have been proposed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Percentage of PAs designated</li> </ul>	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
<p>It will be a significant challenge to work with local people and stakeholders.</p>	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>
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.			
See Goal 1			
In 2004 regulations on protection of endangered wild flora and fauna have been amended in order to transpose the Birds and the Habitats Directives into Slovene legal system. All measures in these regulations aim at reducing threats to and decline of endangered species.			
See objectives and targets defined in NPVO.			
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		Favourable conservation status of species of conservation concern (native and domestic) maintained.
b) Inland water	X		Favourable conservation status of aquatic species of conservation concern maintained.
c) Marine and coastal	X		Favourable conservation status of marine and coastal species of conservation concern maintained.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		Favourable conservation status of species of conservation concern maintained.
e) Forest	X		Favourable conservation status of forest species of conservation concern maintained.
f) Mountain	X		Favourable conservation status of mountain species of conservation concern maintained.
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 target has been incorporated into national biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001) – Chapters 4.5 and 2.3.			
According to the Annex II and IV of the Habitats Directive species found in Slovenia and all native bird species according to the Birds Directive have to be maintained in the favourable conservation status.			
Yes, measures for protection of species are well incorporated in conservation of agricultural biodiversity (Programme of conservation biotic diversity in Livestock-breeding), forestry (National Forest Development Programme), fisheries, mountain biodiversity (Triglav National Park Act, Nature Conservation Act).			
Additionally, protection of autochthonous breeds has good legal basis (Livestock-breeding Act) and			

is also included in the programme on agri-environmental subsidies.

Because of pressure from collectors, additional measures have been taken to protect mountain species. All species of butterflies (Lepidoptera) and beetles (Coleoptera) above the tree line are protected.

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

Designated Natura 2000 sites.

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

Under development.

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

Lack of human and financial resources, coordination between management, administration and science, institutional weakness.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Karst areas (carbonate rocks) cover over 40 % of Slovenia. Thus the country has many caves, and in 2004 a Cave Protection Act was adopted. The act contains additional provisions on protection of caves, cave species and measures on tourism activities and visitors in caves.

#### 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.			
The national target as defined by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on 20. December 2001) – Chapter 2.3 – Conservation of species is to maintain a favourable status of <b>all native animal and plant species</b> .			
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		See below
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	



e) Forest	X		See below
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.			
<p>The national target as defined by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001) – Chapter 2.3 – Conservation of species is to maintain a favourable status of all native animal and plant species.</p> <p><u>Inland water fish diversity</u>  Specific programmes on repopulation of certain threatened fish species are being prepared (<i>Salmo marmoratus</i>, <i>Thymallus thymallus</i>, <i>Hucho hucho</i>, <i>Chondrostoma nasus</i>).</p> <p><u>Agriculture Biodiversity</u>  See goal 1 and question 31.</p> <p><u>Forest Biodiversity</u>  According to the Act on forests, Art. 36 (1993): The habitats of autochthonous plant and animal species in forests shall be preserved or reestablished in accordance with forest management plans. In forests with a changed composition of living forest communities, their natural composition shall gradually be reestablished.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Included into the National Environmental Programme for the four years which is under review.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Periodical review of the Red Data Lists. The revision of the Red Lists of threatened plants and animals is planned in the coming years, additionally the Red List of habitats will be prepared (NPVO).			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of human and financial resources, coordination between administration, science and NGOs.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box VII.**

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>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</b>		
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>Mainly the same as the global, in some areas more specific. For example, in inland water fisheries: genetic research on Marble trout, establishment of reserves for conservation of genetically pure species of marble trout.</p> <p>Programme of conservation biotic diversity in Livestock-breeding.</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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		See below
b) Inland water	X		See below
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest	X		See below
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.			
<p>In the Biodiversity Conservation Strategy of Slovenia (2001) this target is covered in general terms:</p> <p><b>OBJECTIVES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To prevent the fragmentation of populations and to promote the re-establishment of the once-existing connections between populations to conserve the gene flow; to ensure the in-situ conservation of naturally isolated populations and, where possible, increase the number of specimens in these populations.</li> <li>• To guarantee the ex-situ protection of native flora and fauna the populations of which are so small that the in-situ conservation does not suffice.</li> </ul> <p><b>DIRECTIONS</b></p>			

- To initiate an appropriate protection mechanism with regard to the introduction of alien species and genetic manipulation, in particular in relation to economic sectors where activities are carried out in the natural environment, such as agriculture, pharmacy, biotechnology.
- To legally regulate the field of the in-situ and ex-situ biodiversity conservation and the management of genetically modified organisms.

Agriculture biodiversity

See Goal 1 and question 31.

In inland water fisheries: improvement or maintenance of the favourable conservation status of the Marble trout in the Adriatic catchment is required, and all the managers of fish populations in this area have to undertake appropriate actions. Action plan for conservation of marble trout, repopulation programme for the Soca basin is a concrete example.

Forest Biodiversity: Act on forest reproductive material (2002) is aiming at ensuring the production and marketing of the reproductive material of high quality and suited to the various site conditions, enabling operation of the forest ecosystems to be permanent and optimal, and the renewal thereof in compliance with the principles of protection of forest genetic resources.

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

In 2004 a comprehensive set of Rules on preserving biodiversity in livestock breeding has been adopted, which gives basis for monitoring of livestock biodiversity.

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

See above.

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

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Preserved Slovenian autochthonous domestic animals are considered natural and cultural values.

**Box VIII .**

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>	
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>	
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.		
For the <u>fisheries</u> is taken from CFP of the EU.		
<u>Agriculture</u> : Measures (integrated food production, organic farming) are included in Rural development programme 2004-2006.		
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).		

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		See below
b) Inland water	X		See below
c) Marine and coastal	X		See below
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p><u>Agricultural Biodiversity</u></p> <p>Organic farming. National plan for organic farming is in preparation. Some of the measures from the agri-environmental subsidy programme support sustainable and ecological farming.</p> <p>Agri-environmental subsidy programme includes measures to preserve cattle grazing management in mountainous regions, which prevent succession of alpine meadows, important for sustainable use of <u>mountain biodiversity</u>.</p> <p>For the <u>fisheries policies</u> of inland and coastal and marine waters the CFP of the EU is enforced. In inland waters fishing, system established since the 19<sup>th</sup> century.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box IX.**

<b>Target 4.2</b>	<b>Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>With regard to trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, the system includes administrative, legal and enforcement measures for the prevention of unsustainable consumption of biological resources. All commercial activities including export, import, sale, offer for sale etc. are prohibited for nationally protected species as well as for European or internationally protected species. Such activities may be carried out in exceptional cases only on the basis of a permit or certificate issued by the competent Authority. Requirements of EU Birds and Habitat Directives have been fully implemented by national legislative measures. The EU Wildlife Trade regulations are directly applicable in Slovenia since 1 of May 2004. In Addition to these, Slovenia has adopted several stricter domestic measures.</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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Agri-environmental measures provide support for breeding autochthonous domestic animals and cultivars.
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	X		See below
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p><u>Forest Biodiversity</u></p> <p>It is provided by the Act on Forests (1993) that :</p> <p>The owner of a forest must manage the forest in accordance with regulations, management plans and administrative acts issued on the basis of this act; may collect in his own forest the seeds of forest trees and other forest goods if this does not cause devastation.</p>			

Any act which reduces the growth rate of stands or the fertility of sites, the stability or sustainability of forests or threatens their functions, existence or purpose is prohibited.

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

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

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

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box X.**

<b>Target 4.3</b>		<b>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</b>	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The national target as defined by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001) – Chapter 2.3 – Conservation of species is to maintain a favourable status of all indigenous animal and plant species. This target also provides a basis for measures to be taken with regard to trade in wild fauna and flora. The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) entered into force in Slovenia in April 2000. The implementation of the Convention requires a co-ordinated action of all services in the fields of nature protection, customs, police and inspection, both at national and international levels. By ratifying the Convention Slovenia took the opportunity and also assumed the responsibility to participate in decisions on the fate of more than 30,000 plant and animal species threatened by international trade. With full membership in the European Community, Slovenia also took the responsibility for protection of species native to the Community. With regard to international trade, the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations have been fully and directly implemented since 1 of May 2004. These include strictest measures than required by the Convention. In addition to these, Slovenia also introduced some stricter measures particularly with regard to possession of some species, commercial activities, captive breeding and artificial propagation, scientific research, responsibilities of the competent Authorities and penalties.</p> <p>With regard to trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora, the system includes administrative, legal and enforcement measures for the sustainable use of these species. This goal has been achieved by implementing the CITES Convention, EU Wildlife Trade Regulations and additional national legislative and organisational measures.</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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water	X		

c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest		X	
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			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The national target as defined by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001) – Chapter 2.3 – Conservation of species is to maintain a favourable status of all indigenous animal and plant species. Since Slovenia is mainly importing country its responsibility lies in effective control of imports of wild fauna and flora. Non detriment findings have to be carried out before every import as required by CITES and EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.</p> <p><u>Forest Biodiversity</u></p> <p>Decree on protected wild animal species is very restrictive and prohibits keeping, possessing, selling any species of owls (Strigiformes) or raptors (Falconiformes), with a purpose to limit the trade with these species. Slovenia also decided to ban falconry (Wild Game and Hunting Act).</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>During the reporting period, the cooperation between the Management and the Scientific Authorities (Institute of the RS for Nature Protection) and external experts and organisations (Faculties, Museums, Institutes, NGO's etc.) as well as international bodies such as the CITES Secretariat, WCMC and international organisations (TRAFFIC, IUCN etc.) and Authorities of other Parties and the European Commission has been established. With regard to enforcement, the cooperation and information exchange between the Police, Customs and the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia is essential for a successful detection of perpetrators, the collection and preservation of evidence and effective court processing. Until recently, customs and police officials have been focused more on the classic cases of smuggling (narcotics, weapons etc.). Only in the last few years, following the ratification of the CITES Convention, the illegal trafficking of endangered species has received greater attention.</p> <p>Since 2002, a special inter-sectoral working group for the prevention of illegal wildlife trade has been operating in Slovenia. It was established by a decision of the ministers for the environment and spatial planning, for internal affairs and for finance, pursuant to Article 49 of the Public Administration Act (Uradni list RS, 67/94, 20/95, 29/95, 80/99, 52/02, 56/02). The working group consists of permanent members from the Criminal Police Directorate (Interpol), the General Customs Directorate (Investigation) and the Environmental Agency. The objective of the working group is concerted action in the prevention and control of illegal trade in endangered animal and plant species. The duties of the working group are to collect data and exchange information on illegal activities related to trade in endangered species, to prepare administrative and other measures, to organise joint actions aimed at the detection of illegal activities and to offer technical assistance in investigations.</p> <p>A number of activities have been carried out with regard to conservation of wild species of fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.</p>			

During the reporting period, Slovenian CITES Management Authority (Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia) carried out a considerable public awareness campaign. In April 2002, a diverse publicity material dedicated to different public was launched, including 2 posters, leaflets, various bookmarks and suitcase lockets. Additionally, the manual (167 pages) designed for all concerned with the implementation of CITES in Slovenia was prepared. All publications are available in Slovene and English languages. The publicity material was distributed to more than 1000 addresses in Slovenia and abroad including 740 schools, travel agencies, libraries, bookstores etc.). In addition a press conference was organised followed by a number of articles and TV and radio broadcasts. Two exhibitions at Ljubljana tourist fair as well as permanent display window at Ljubljana Int. Airport were prepared. In 2003, the MA together with the Customs Authority of RS organised 2 thematic press conferences on illegal trade in wildlife followed by two one-hour radio broadcasts. In 2003 and 2004, Slovene MA organised a press conferences to inform the public about the outcome of the regular annual customs training seminar. The conference was followed by TV broadcasts and articles in all main national newspapers. In 2004 few additional thematic TV and radio broadcasts were prepared. The Management Authority also prepared several thematic lectures for enforcement agencies, scientists and secondary schools in 2002 and 2003. In 2004 the lectures at the UNESCO school network, the post-graduate study on Nature heritage protection/Ljubljana University and National Police Academy were carried out.

During the reporting period, one MSc title was awarded at the International University of Andalusia (Spain) and two University diplomas at National Police Academy.

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

International trade does not pose a serious threat to any of the autochthonous species in Slovenia. Slovenia is one of the larger exporters of captive bred live reptiles, particularly tortoises while very few specimens of native species are taken from the wild for the purpose of international trade. Slovenia is importing and re-exporting country in this regard.

The effectiveness of the implementation of this target could be measured by the effectiveness of the enforcement of regulations in this area (measured by seizures and confiscations, court cases etc.). The public awareness could be also used as one of the indicators (measured by the attention of public to this particular area through the public media and questions received by competent authorities).

A great increase in the number of detected cases of illegal trade in endangered animal and plant species has been noted in Slovenia (from two cases in 2001 to over 90 cases in 2004), which is a result of the systematic training of enforcement authorities, particularly customs and police.

The implementation of the Nature Conservation Act and regulations issued pursuant to it is supervised by inspectors responsible for nature conservation, and in the case of provisions concerning other sectors also by the inspectors responsible for these sectors. Customs and inspection authorities may order a seizure or confiscation of animals, plants and other goods when they are handled contrary to the provisions of the Act.

The legal basis for dealing with illegal trade in endangered animal and plant species is laid down in Article 222 of the Penal Code of the Republic of Slovenia.

Up to date, 17 perpetrators (in 9 cases) have been reported for criminal offence related to illegal trafficking in wildlife. Against 11 of those perpetrators proceedings have been instituted. Trials against 3 perpetrators are pending and 8 perpetrators have been convicted. All of the 8 convicted (3 final judgments) perpetrators had first been taken into custody and later released on bail in the amount of EUR 20,000 to 50,000 per person. The high bails have guaranteed unhindered trials. Judgments against 3 of the convicted perpetrators are final and for 2 perpetrators the deferred prosecution proceeding has been carried out (the fines of EUR 417 and 1250 – to be allocated for humanitarian purposes have been imposed).

Severe measures (custody and high bails), quick processing in court, relatively high fines in addition to conditional sentences of imprisonment resulted in a significant decrease in criminal offences of that kind. The media (TV and press), which reported on these cases, and the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (CITES Management Authority), which supplied all border crossings with leaflets and other promotional material about CITES, contributed a great deal to the prevention and public awareness.



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

The main challenges in implementing the target were:

To assure the effective co-operation of other sectors in particular the ones not traditionally involved in nature conservation (eg. Police, Customs and others).

To assure that enforcement officers, particularly the personnel at international border ports is adequately trained.

To assure that public became more aware of the problem of international trade in endangered species and their parts and derivatives.

To assure that adequate legislative, administrative measures have been adopted in order to fully implement the CITES Convention and the EU Wildlife trade Regulations by 1. May 2004.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Despite the legal protection of cave species some poaching has been discovered in the last years. As there are many caves in Slovenia, often in remote regions, surveillance is very difficult.

#### Box XI.

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>		
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>		
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>This target has been also defined in the review of the NPVO, including designation of new Ramsar sites and improvement of the water management at the catchment area scale.</p> <p>Similar targets have been further identified in some sectors, including fisheries, forestry.</p> <p>In the past two years Slovenia has build up a rather strict spatial (land use) planning policy, which contributes to decreased degradation of natural habitats. The policy includes specific measures for protection of biodiversity (Spatial Development Strategy). In coming years this will also be transposed to the local level through the municipal spatial development strategies, which are now in preparation. Legal system of Environmental Impact Assessments is fully in place and is being well implemented. In 2004 additional system of impact assessments to nature has been set in place, which is required in protected areas and (proposed) Natura 2000 sites.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		All habitat types found in Slovenia and listed in the Annex I of the Habitats Directive certain maintained at a favourable conservation status.
b) Inland water	X		According to the Annex I of the Habitats Directive habitat types found in Slovenia have to be maintained in the favourable conservation status and <i>inter alia</i> good ecological, status of surface waters according to the

			WFD.
c) Marine and coastal	X		According to the Annex I of the Habitats Directive habitat types found in Slovenia have to be maintained in the favourable conservation status.
d) Dry and subhumid land	X		According to the Annex I of the Habitats Directive habitat types found in Slovenia have to be maintained in the favourable conservation status.
e) Forest	X		According to the Annex I of the Habitats Directive habitat types found in Slovenia have to be maintained in the favourable conservation status.
f) Mountain	X		According to the Annex I of the Habitats Directive habitat types found in Slovenia have to be maintained in the favourable conservation status.
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.			
Sectoral programmes and strategies have to take the EU Directives into account.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
The areas designated are included into the Natura 2000 network.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Under development.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of human and financial resources, coordination between administration, science and NGOs.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
In spite of fine words in plans, land use is changing rapidly; mosaic cultural landscapes are disappearing because of inappropriate spatial planning mechanisms and control.			

**Box XII.**

<b>Goal 6</b>	<b>Control threats from invasive alien species.</b>
<b>Target 6.1</b>	<b>Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled</b>
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.

Present situation: lack of knowledge and control, in the stage of initial research. Specific target has not been established. But certain measures have been undertaken, such as boarder control and obligatory risk assessment for the intentional introduction of alien species into natural systems.

According to the priority objective 3 of the NPVO (Prevention and control of invasive alien species) a strategy and action plan on invasive alien species have to be prepared that will also consider the main pathways of invasive alien species.

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	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	

Please provide details below.

According to the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001) – Chapter 2.3 – Conservation of species, the national target to maintain favourable status of indigenous plant and animal species has been established.

One of the directions provided by the Strategy is to prevent the introduction of alien species into the natural environment.

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

The system is regulated by the Nature Conservation Act (ZON-UPB2; Uradni list RS, št. 96/04). The ZON regulates the administrative supervision on introduction of alien species into the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. These measures relate to introduction, reintroduction, repopulation and captive breeding of non-native species. The inspection of the implementation of the provisions of this Act and regulations or measures issued pursuant to it shall be carried out by the inspectors responsible for nature conservation. The enforcement of the provisions, which concern the competences of other ministries shall also be controlled by the inspectors responsible for controlling these competences in accordance with the law. The import and export is supervised by customs. Up to May 2004, all imports of wild animals of non-native species were subject to a permit which was issued only after the competent Authority was satisfied that such import would not pose the threat to native flora and fauna. This provision ceased to be valid when Slovenia became a full member of in the European Union.

Detailed regulation in this area was introduced in 2002 by the Rules on the assessment of risk to nature (Uradni list RS, št. 43/02). These Rules lay down the conditions and methods for the assessment

of risk to nature (the "risk assessment") prior to the introduction or repopulation of non-native wild plant and animal species in the wild or the breeding of non-native wild animal species.

Since 1 of May 2004, the EU Wildlife Trade Regulations became directly applicable in Slovenia. The Art. 4 of the Council Regulation No. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein regulates the trade in species that may pose threat to fauna and flora native to the territory of the Community. In consultation with the countries of origin concerned and on the basis of the negative opinion on the import of certain species from that country established by the Scientific Review Group, the European Commission may establish general restrictions or restrictions relating to certain countries or species on the introduction into the Community.

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

To be considered in the programme on the invasive alien species (prepared in 2006).

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

- The customs control at internal EU borders with Italy, Austria and Hungary has been abolished
- The provision of article 28 of the Veterinary Practice Act which required the prior consent of nature protection authority on any import of non autochthonous animal species has been abolished

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The main pathways of introduction of alien species have not yet been identified. There are adequate legislative measures in place, however there is surveillance on possible introduction sources (border crossing, shipping)

#### Box XIII .

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The reviewed NPVO has a particular target on the alien species. There is an action plan to be prepared according to the NPVO.			
However, it is in preparation for some ecosystems, for example included into the guidelines for the management plans for fisheries (2006-2010).			
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		
c) Marine and coastal		X	

d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Principles have been incorporated into the legislation, and risk assessments are required for any deliberate introductions.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Planned activities in 2005.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
To be identified in the strategy and action plan on invasive alien species.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>		
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>		
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 studies on impacts of climate change to biodiversity have been done. Some synergistic work is being proposed within the NCSA project.			
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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>

a) Agricultural		X	
b) Inland water		X	
c) Marine and coastal		X	
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The NCSA combining the three Rio Conventions (UNCCC, UNCCD and the UNCBD) to be finalized by in 2005 can provide some input for the consideration of this issue.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XV.**

<b>Target 7.2</b>	<b>Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity</b>		
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.			
Reduction of pollution from all sources has been included into the reviewed NPVO according to the general environmental policy the adopted standards on pollution.			
Legislation has been adopted, but is still to be fully enforced.			

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		See below
f) Mountain	X		See below
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.			
It is included into the NPVO and other mechanisms, but no results in practice yet.			
<u>Forest Biodiversity</u>			
Forest Development Programme (1996) recognizes air pollution as one of Disturbances with an Adverse Effect on the Biological and Ecological Stability of Forests that has a distinctly negative effect on the condition or stability of a forest. Therefore reduced environmental pollution is a prime requirement for efficient close-to-nature forest management in Slovenia.			
<u>Mountain Biodiversity</u>			
Mountaineering is popular in Slovenia and mountain paths and mountain huts are well spread all over the country. Some projects are currently carried out to reduce pollution caused by the infrastructure in which also a private sector is involved.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Targets in <u>agriculture</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maintenance of cultivated land (extensive grassland maintenance, meadow orchards, preservation of special grassland habitats)</li> <li>- cultivation of land in protected areas</li> </ul> <p>In Slovenia, <u>fishing</u> is not an economic activity as such, thus not much pressure on ecosystems. "Fishing effort" is limited and within the carrying capacity of the system. The legislative measures are very strict on the catch by each fisherman in sports fishing.</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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		Maintenance of cultivated land (extensive grassland maintenance, meadow orchards, preservation of special grassland habitats)
b) Inland water	X		
c) Marine and coastal	X		
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest	X		See below
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.			
<p><u>Agriculture</u> Measures are included in the Rural Development Programme.</p> <p><u>Forest Biodiversity</u> Exploitation and use of forests, and the disposal of forests as natural resources with the aim of ensuring their close-to-nature and multi-purpose management in accordance with the principles of protection of the environment and natural values, long-term and optimal working of forests as eco-</p>			



systems, and enabling their functions, is regulated by the Act on Forests.

Forest owners must allow free access to and movement in the forest to others; allow beekeeping, hunting and the recreational gathering of fruits, herbal plants, mushrooms and wild animals in accordance with regulations.

Persons who are not forest owners are only allowed to use forests for their recreational activities.

For fisheries, sustainable use is included into the management plans.

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.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>	<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>		
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	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

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

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>		
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>		
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.			
Mainly in protected areas.			
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		Non-intensive agriculture practices promoted.
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest		X	
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	X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
It covers all types of ecosystems that are part of different protected areas designations.	
Conservation of landscape is one of the main principles in agriculture and in this scope measures to maintain the population of rural areas. Especially in some protected areas, farmers are encouraged to use traditional practices. Protected areas also market crops produced in traditional way.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
It is considered as part of the cultural heritage of these areas.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
To be identified in the PAs management plans.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Maintain the knowledge of traditional uses, financial and human resources needed.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
The protection of cultural heritage sites (cultural landscapes, historical gardens, archeological sites) and preservation of historical habits and customs help to maintain socio-cultural diversity of local communities.	

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>	<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>		
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	
e) Forest		X	
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
People united in several societies (Društvo kmečkih žena, razna turistična društva) share their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices.			

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>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</b>		
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.			
Most of the legislation adopted and needs to be fully implemented.			
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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
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			X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
In general, it is included into the National Biodiversity Strategies and has to be included into the agriculture programme (particularly referring to ITPGRFA).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
ITPGRFA in the ratification procedure.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>		<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>	
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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
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		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 XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>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</b>		
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.			
Slovenia is considered a developed country since March 2004, no particular measures to support biodiversity issues in developing countries have been taken yet.			
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).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
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			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 XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>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</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
/			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			
b) Inland water			
c) Marine and coastal			
d) Dry and subhumid land			
e) Forest			
f) Mountain			
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			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.			
/			



## 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.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 1.1).	
A list of the vascular plants has been mostly completed. A revision of fungi species has been also done, while a list of other cryptogamic species is still in preparation.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
As most plans have already been adopted, targets are not specifically drafted but actually included in implementation plans.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Knowledge about plant species in Slovenia has improved, working list of vascular plants has been prepared and Materials for the Atlas of Flora of Slovenia (Jogan, N. (ed.), 2001, Center za kartografijo favne in flore) with 3192 distribution maps has been published.	
IPA project is currently running.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Establishing IPA project with the help of Plant Life. legal protection of plant species, designating of ecologically important areas and establishing NATURA 2000 network.	
Digitalizing Herbarium of the Ljubljana University (LJU) in order to be a data provider for GBIF.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
There are no specific indicators, but progress has already been made.	

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Not enough co-ordination between targets and implementation plans, lack of streamlining capacities of all relevant stakeholders.
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
There is a decision to reassess conservation status of plant species in Slovenia using IUCN (1992) categories. But there is still a great number of species categorized as data deficient (DD).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
No progress on that target at the moment as priority settings are in other areas.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Project proposal to assess threats is in preparation.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Capacities in the country locked on other projects.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVI.**

<b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 1.3; Target 1.4). Ad 1.3 Slovenia is taking part in preparation of protocols in the framework of the EEA. Ad 1.4 The IPA for Slovenia has been completed.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There is no urgent need to act in this field. Legislation for controlled use of wild plants was set in place. In case that it will show up a need to set up a protocol, this will be done. There is some need to regulate exploitation of fungi in this way (if we are considering them as plants).	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Decree on protection of wild plants regulates controlled use of protected plants. Some of them are protected deliberately because their main threat can be over-collection.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
The legislation framework is set up.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Not known.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 2.12). In Slovenia, implementation is according the Habitats Directive and the Bern Convention.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Legally achieved through a system of designated ecologically important areas and Natura 2000 network.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
On legislative area the work is done, however, difficulties are expected on the implementation of legal provisions.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Progress can be measured by measuring number and area of designated sites that contribute to the plant conservation.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Low capacity for implementation.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy. See target 4, including IPAs into Natura 2000 and PAs network.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Most of these areas are already included into Natura 2000 and PAs networks.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Legislative measures are in place, activities identified in the reviewed NPVO.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Percentage of designated protected areas that cover the IPAs. Monitoring for selected species is under development.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Low capacity for implementation.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 2.9). Slovenia is mainly using the agri-environmental measures for sustainable management of grasslands.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Nature conservation problems in agricultural areas arise by intensifying or abandoning agricultural land. Current situation in forest (about 60 % cover) regarding management are of high standard regarding biodiversity.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Including nature conservation requirements into agricultural policy (including financial instruments) and forest management.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Progress was done.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXX.**

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 2.2). The list of priority species in the framework of the Bern Convention for which the conservation action plans have to be drafted was prepared in 2004.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There are no globally threatened plants in Slovenia.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
/	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
/	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
/	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXI.**

<b>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.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 2.5). The Slovenian botanical gardens are cooperating with the BGCI (Botanical Gardens Conservation International) to achieve this target.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There are two ex-situ collections in Slovenia mainly dealing with wild flora. Specially Botanical garden of University of Ljubljana which is the central institution in this respect is suffering of unclear status and is heavily under-resourced.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Co-ordinated action of relevant sectors needed (Ministry of Science, M. of Agriculture, M. of Environment).	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
There is some progress in setting up gene banks.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
(See III)	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XXXII.**

<b>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.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established by the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Target 2.11). List of traditional and regionally rare agricultural plants has been prepared.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
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)	
Production of traditional and regionally rare agricultural plants-measure in Rural Development Programme.	
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.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established through the European Plant Conservation Strategy.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
General legal provisions are in place but no active or preventive control in the field.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
General legal provisions are in place.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
First contacts for establishing implementation plan for IAS took place. Survey of IAS problematic species is the first step planned.	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Regarding other projects (mainly accession to the EU) IAS problematic was not addressed enough. The whole issue is very urgent, sensitive and needs a lot of understanding, commitment and co-ordination.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>The national target as defined by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001) – Chapter 2.3 – Conservation of species is to maintain a favourable status of all indigenous animal and plant species. Since Slovenia is mainly importing country its responsibility lies in effective control of imports of wild fauna and flora. Non detriment findings have to be carried out before every import as required by CITES and EU Wildlife Trade Regulations.</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
<p>Since 1 of May 2004, Slovenia is a member state of the European Union and the same administrative, legal and control measures became directly applicable in Slovenia as for all other EU member states.</p>	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

With regard to legislative and administrative measures, Slovenia adopted a number of measures during the reporting period. A summary of legislative measures currently in force is provided below:

In addition to nature protection legislation, regulations governing veterinary medicine, customs and criminal law partly apply to international trade in endangered animal and plant species. Here follows the summary of nature protection regulations in force:

- The Act ratifying the CITES (Uradni list RS MP, 31/99) stipulates that the implementation of the Convention is the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, which performs the duties of the Management Authority.
- The Nature Conservation Act (Uradni list RS, 119/02, 22/03, 41/04, 96/04) is the framework act regulating nature protection in Slovenia. According to this Act it is mandatory to notify the captive keeping of large mammals, birds and reptiles of all species listed in the ratified international treaties. An authorisation is required for keeping non-indigenous or indigenous species in captivity for the purposes of public exhibition or breeding. The import, export and transit of species to which ratified international treaties or EU regulations apply are also subject to the authorisation of the Ministry.
- The Decree on the course of conduct and protection measures in the trade in animal and plant species – Trade Decree (Uradni list RS, 52/04) lays down a detailed course of conduct and protection measures in the trade in specimens of animal and plant species for the purpose of implementing *Council Regulation (EC) No 338/97, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1808/2001, Council Regulation (EEC) No 3254/91 prohibiting the use of leg hold traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leg hold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards and Council Directive 83/129/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom*. This Decree also lays down the course of conduct and protection measures in the trade in specimens of animal and plant species protected under regulations governing the protection of wild animal and plant species, and the conditions for breeding specimens of wild animal species and artificially propagating specimens of wild plant species. Furthermore, the Decree governs the registration of scientists and scientific institutions (transposition of Res. Conf. 11.15), the disposal of seized and confiscated specimens (transposition of Res. Conf. 9.10), the competencies of authorities (Management, Scientific and Enforcement Authorities), and lays down penalties.
- The two decrees on the protection of wild animal and plant species (Uradni list RS, 46/04, 109/04) are basic regulations implementing Bird and Habitat Directives in Slovenia. Among other things, they prohibit the keeping of birds belonging to the orders of Falconiformes and Strigiformes in captivity.
- The Rules on the assessment of risk to nature and on the authorization.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Upon the entry into force of the CITES Convention Slovenia was faced with the lack of qualified staff, a fragmented and inadequate legislation, and undefined competencies of other sectors (customs, inspection, scientific institutions etc.). Bodies responsible for control and the public were poorly informed on the subject, which presented additional difficulties.

VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
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	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not addressed at all.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>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.</b>	
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	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Not highly relevant for Slovenia at the moment.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVII.**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
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	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Partly within other communication and education activities concerning biodiversity and Natura 2000.	

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>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.</b>	
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	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
The capacities are low.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
Co-ordinated action between relevant ministries and educational bodies is too weak.	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
We are following targets established through the European Plant Conservation Strategy (Targets 5.5; 5.6; 5.7). State organisations are building partnerships with the NGOs for promoting plant conservation. Slovenian organisations are actively involved in network of Planta Europa.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	partly
b) No	
Please specify	
Target is partially covered by the National biodiversity strategy of Slovenia (adopted by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in 2001).	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
There is a Botanical Society which is networking people interested and working in this field.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
No special measures.	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XL.**

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

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

There is an improvement towards the global and regional targets, mainly through tuning legislation to the Aquis communautaire of the European Community and establishing the Natura 2000 network which directly or indirectly contributes to the flora conservation, inclusively species that are not listed on Annexes of the Habitats Directive.

This can be regarded as a substantial framework contribution towards CBD, 2010, Bern Convention... targets. However, concerning the implementation part these activities are still weak coordinated, understaffed and under-resourced with low priority on national level.

## Ecosystem Approach

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

<b>3. ?<sup>2</sup></b> 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	X (forestry, inland water fisheries)

<b>4. ?</b> 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	X (forestry, inland water fisheries)

<b>5.</b> Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

<b>6. ?</b> 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

<sup>2</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	
<p>Informal cooperation with Italy and Croatia.  Formal cooperation within EU-CFP of the EU; FAO;  Adria-Med project, MEDITS project  Member of the GFCM (General Fisheries Commission in the Mediterranean)</p> <p>The Alpine Convention, the Framework Agreement on the Sava River Basin, 3D – programme cooperation between Austria, Hungary and Slovenia .</p>	

<b>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)</b>	
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)	X
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
In marine fisheries: Projects and programmes (see above); Coastal Management Plan (under the framework of MAP – Mediterranean Action Plan).	

<b>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)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
<p><u>Forest Biodiversity</u>  One of the main principles written in Slovenia's Forest Act is sustainable management of forests as ecosystems and sustainable fulfillment of their functions. 17 productive, ecological and social functions of forests are being acknowledged.  The establishment of Forestry Service that performs both forest management and game management planning has created institutional framework for the ecosystem approach.  Ecosystem requirements are being respected also when selecting individual trees for felling (Forestry Service with forest owners for the purpose of issuing a license in the administrative procedure).</p> <p><u>Fisheries</u>  Under development (CFP), FAO, GFCM.</p>	

## C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

### Article 5 – Cooperation

9. <b>?</b> Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of <b>areas beyond national jurisdiction</b> 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.	
c) Slovenia is a party to several international conventions that are dealing with these issues, including UNCLOS and CMS. Slovenia is also a member of IMO and FAO.	
d) <b>Adriatic Ionian Initiative</b> <a href="http://www.unep.org/GC/GCSS-VIII/Slovenia%20IWRM.pdf">http://www.unep.org/GC/GCSS-VIII/Slovenia%20IWRM.pdf</a> The Adriatic-Ionian Initiative (AII) was formally established as a political initiative at a conference held in Ancona, Italy in May 2000. Seven Countries cooperate within the framework of AII: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Slovenia and Serbia and Montenegro. The aim of AII is to link the coastal Countries of the two seas for the purpose of cooperating in the development and safety of the whole area. The issue of environmental protection which is central for socio economic development in the subregion is the high sensitivity of the maritime and coastal areas of the closed Adriatic Sea. Bearing in mind sea and coastal area particularities the following Round Tables have been established and meet regularly: - combating illegal activities - environmental protection and sustainable development - economy, tourism and small and medium enterprises cooperation - transport and maritime cooperation - culture - education and inter-university cooperation.	
<b>Trilateral Croatian, Italian and Slovene Commission for the protection of the Adriatic Sea, 1993</b> The principal topics are: preparation of the Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution Emergencies for the Northern Adriatic, Monitoring of the status of the Sea, preparation of the Coastal Area Management Plan (CAMP) for reduction of negative impacts on water body of the Northern Adriatic.  <i>The Commission (Mešana slovensko – italijansko – hrvaška komisija za zaščito Jadranskega morja in obalnih obmocij pred onesnaženjem)</i> was established on the basis of the Agreement on the cooperation on the protection of the Adriatic Sea and waterside land from the pollution between Yugoslavia and Italy ( <i>Ur. L. SFRJ, No. 2/77</i> ) – ( <i>Sporazum o sodelovanju pri varstvu voda Jadranskega morja in obalnih obmocij pred onesnaženjem</i> ), which Slovenia succeed with Document/Act on Nostrification of the succession of the Agreements of former Yugoslavia with the Republic of Italy ( <i>Ur. L. RS No. 11/92</i> ) – ( <i>Akt o nostrifikaciji nasledstva sporazumov nekdanje Jugoslavije z italijansko republiko</i> ) Working fields are: cooperation between governments of Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Italy concerning protection of the Adriatic Sea and waterside land from the pollution on areas of the tide and areas of tributaries of the Adriatic Sea. In February 2004 an initiative, for establishment of the expert working group for tasks concerning the implementation of the Water directive on cross border waters came from	

Slovenian side.

### **Subregional Contingency Plan for Marine Pollution Emergencies in the Northern Adriatic**

Fast growing Marine transport in semi-enclosed Adriatic Sea represents additional and growing pressures and threats to marine environment. Within the framework of the Adriatic Ionian Initiative, Slovenia, Italy and Croatia have agreed to commence activities for developing a Sub-regional Contingency Plan for the Northern Adriatic, to be coordinated by the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC/IMO/UNEP).

Countries involved expect that results will significantly improve sub-regional cooperation in the prevention of, and response to, maritime pollution from shipping, which will be a big step forward towards sustainable development.

CP of the Barcelona Convention and GFCM

Regional within EU (CFP)

**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.

Slovenia is actively involved in Ministerial Conferences on Protection of Forests in Europe, BEAR-Project (Indicators for monitoring and evaluation of forest biodiversity in Europe), COST and EUFORGEN programmes, Alpine Convention.

PEBLDS, regional conventions and EU networks, EECONET in addition to the above mentioned....

Slovenia is actively cooperation with the neighboring countries (bilateral or multilateral cooperation) regionally and sub-regionally. In addition to areas of cooperation as reported in the Second National Report, the following cooperation activities should be stressed:

- cooperation between protected areas
- cooperation with the Mediterranean countries (MedWet Initiative, MAP of the Barcelona Convention,...)
- Adriatic –Ionian Initiative between Italy, Slovenia and Croatia (see
- The agreement on the protection of the Sava River (as a sub-area of the Danube basin), Slovenia being a depositary
- Sectoral cooperation, such as FAO and GFCM ...

**Agreement on Water Management Relations between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia** (Ur. L. RS No. 75/97) It defines conditions for regulating the protection, use, and management of waters. (the following home page link is only in Slovenian language)

<http://www.uradni-list.si/1/ulonline.jsp?urlid=199775&dhid=27568>

**Permanent Slovene-Croatian Commission for water management** was established on the basis of the Agreement between governments of Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Croatia on water management relations, which was ratified with Act on Ratification of the Agreement between governments of Republic of Slovenia and Republic of Croatia on water management relations (Ur. L. RS No. 75/97) and with the Decree on Ratification of the Rules of the Permanent Croatian and Slovene Commission for water management (Ur. L. RS, No. 11/98; <http://www.uradni->

[list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlImpid=19984](http://list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlImpid=19984)) - Uredba o ratifikaciji Pravilnika Stalne slovensko – hrvaške komisije za vodno gospodarstvo.

The key working fields are: water management relations, measures and works on border rivers (vodotokih) between Slovenia and Croatia, rivers which are crossing state border between Slovenia and Croatia, their watershed and on territorial marine waters.

In March 2004 an initiative, for establishment of the expert working group for tasks concerning the implementation of the Water directive on cross border waters came from Slovenian side.

**Permanent Slovene-Italian Commission for water management** - *Stalna slovensko-italijanska komisija za vodno gospodarstvo* was established on the basis of the Agreement on cooperation of the Yugoslavian-Italian Commission for water management (*Ur. L. FLRJ, No. 9/80*) - *Sporazuma o delovanju jugoslovansko – italijanske komisije za vodno gospodarstvo*), which Slovenia succeed with Document/Act on Nostrification of the succession of the Agreements of former Yugoslavia with the Republic of Italy (*Ur. L. RS No. 11/92*) - *Aktom o nostrifikaciji nasledstva sporazumov nekdanje Jugoslavije z italijansko republiko*

Working fields are: water management of border waters of the Republic of Slovenia and the Republic of Italy on border surface waters between the counties and surface waters, which are crossing Slovene-Italian border.

On special session of the Commission in December 2003 decision about the establishment of the expert working group for tasks concerning Water directive was taken

**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.

The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning through its programmes, namely the National Environmental Programme (NPVO) and the National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA - a project of the GEF, UNDP, Slovenian Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning implemented by the Regional Environmental Center) has taken some further steps to bring the MEAs and relevant regional initiatives together.

Individual attempts have been made between water related conventions and biodiversity related conventions.

#### Box XLI.

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

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

Actions taken will help to strengthen cooperation at the regional and sub-regional level, and thus contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as towards achieving the 2010 target. The NPVO and NCSA will help in implementation of the Convention at the national level. The main constraint in implementation is in differences between countries in the region/sub-region.

## Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

<b>12.</b> Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
<p>After the adoption of the national biodiversity Strategy in 2001, the action plan conservation of biodiversity is now in preparation and will be adopted by the end of 2005. The NPVO contains several goals and task through which the objectives of the Convention will be achieved.</p> <p>In addition to the national biodiversity strategies adopted in 2001, the second National Environmental Programme (NPVO) is to be adopted in 2005. Those are the two main documents for the implementation of the three objectives of the Convention.</p> <p>Sectorally, National Forest Development Programme of Slovenia was adopted in 1996. The inland water fisheries legislative and implementation system has also been established (in the framework of Common Fisheries Policies of the EU – CFP-EU). Conservation of cultural landscapes and partly traditional knowledge and practices when they are connected with nature conservation.</p> <p>Slovenia's Development Strategy (Eng. summary at <a href="http://www.gov.si/umar/aprojekt/asrs/ssd-new.pdf">http://www.gov.si/umar/aprojekt/asrs/ssd-new.pdf</a>) was adopted by the Slovenian Government in June 2005 and the fifth priority objectives is achievement of sustainable development, however, environmental measures and biodiversity are inadequately reflected in the fifth priority objective. However, for the achievement of sustainable development an action plan has to be prepared in 2005 and 2006 stressing on cooperation between sectors and integration of environmental into sectoral policies, including biodiversity objectives and measures. (the following home page link is only in Slovenian language <a href="http://www.gov.si/umar/projekti/srs/Strategija%20razvoja%20Slovenije.pdf">http://www.gov.si/umar/projekti/srs/Strategija%20razvoja%20Slovenije.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Slovenian Spatial Development Strategy (the following home page link is only in Slovenian language <a href="http://www.gov.si/upr/doc/SPRS_slo.pdf">http://www.gov.si/upr/doc/SPRS_slo.pdf</a>) adopted by the Slovenian Parliament in July 2004 (<b>Uradni list RS 76/2004</b>). One of the 12 objectives refers to nature conservation (biodiversity and protected areas). Additionally, reference to landscape integrity and environmental measures are also included.</p>	

<b>13. ?</b> 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	X
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	

Measurable targets will be an integral part of the action plan for conservation of biodiversity, which is currently under preparation.

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

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

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

While the NBS provides the general objectives and directions for conservation of ecosystems, sectors involved in the sustainable use of biodiversity components and the strategic framework for implementation, the (NPVO) and Biodiversity Action Plan will provide concrete actions. However in some sectoral policy documents, like forestry, priority actions have already been identified. In fisheries, the main objective is to improve the environmental conditions of inland waters (1<sup>st</sup> priority).

**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.

The conservation and sustainable use are very well integrated in legislation and program documents on forestry. Integration of CBD goals in hunting and fishing policies, agriculture, water management and spatial planning has substantially improved in the last three years. In the fields of transport, energetic and tourism inclusion of conservation and sustainable of biodiversity is not yet sufficient. Great efforts have been taken in the last year to improve developmental strategies with a view of sustainable development.

Particularly in forestry, agriculture and partly in water sectors.

National Forest Programme of Slovenia sets up long term objectives such as:

- *Conservation and sustainable development of forests with regard to their biodiversity and all their ecological, social and production functions, which includes conservation and establishment of the diversity of flora and fauna, protection of rare or endangered forest species and ecosystems, and conservation and establishment of a proper living environment for all indigenous wild-life species; utilisation of non-wood forest goods in a manner which is not harmful to the forest;*
- *Conservation of the natural environment and an ecological balance in the landscape, including efforts directed towards the conservation and development of natural ecosystems above the forest line; efforts directed towards the conservation and development of aquatic ecosystems in the forest and other wooded land.*

The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are also integrated into the conservation of the cultural heritage through the definitions in the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. There it is declared that whenever the object of cultural heritage is either cultural landscape or historical park, the



regimes of heritage conservation should be defined in accordance to Minister of nature conservation.

<b>16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
<b>I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses</b>	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	The NBS sets as the target maintenance of all indigenous animal and plant species, including regularly occurring migratory species, at a favorable status. The existing legislation regulates conservation and such use for all vertebrates and for non-vertebrates and plants of interest for commercial use and collectors.
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	The NBS sets as targets the maintenance of habitat types at favorable status, concentrating at broad types of conservation interest. Those broad habitat types include important habitats of majority of migratory species. The existing legislation, especially on Natura 2000 and protected areas regulates conservation of sites of special importance of migratory bird species.
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	Within Natura 2000 sites and protected areas impact assessments for new constructions have to address also such threats. The removal of critical existing barriers (e.g. for fish, large carnivores) is in a starting phase.
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	A regular monitoring programme encompasses wintering of migratory waterbird species and migration of some birds of prey. The Fisheries Research Institute surveys freshwater and sea fishes. In 2003 a project on <i>Caretta caretta</i> has been launched, and include some research activities. Additionally, some monitoring activities of large carnivores have been initiated.
(e) Transboundary movement	See d).
<b>II) If NO, please briefly indicate below</b>	
(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

<b>17.</b> 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	X
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.	

<b>18.</b> 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	X
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"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>The main constraint in implementation is lack of human resources.</p>

## Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	X
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>There are some research programmes and financial support provided for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or for indicators, for ecosystems of particular interest only, at genetic level activities are being improved.</p> <p>In forestry (through forest management plans which are updated every 10 years and cover all forests), a monitoring system is established which enables identification of biodiversity components at all levels.</p> <p>A research project is going on, aimed at establishing molecular basis for identification of forest reproductive material, and developing methodology needed for the monitoring of biodiversity on genetic level.</p> <p>Genetic research has been undertaken for some fish species of economic interest.</p> <p>Several non-governmental organizations are active in surveying different groups of animal and plant species.</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)	X for ecosystems of particular interest only								
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	minimal activity								
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	X minor programme in some sectors								
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.									
<p>a) Regular monitoring is conducted in all forest areas (covering 60% of the country area) and in sea.</p> <p>b)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Taxon</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Estimated no. of species</th> <th style="width: 20%;">No. of monitored species</th> <th style="width: 30%;">percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Spermatophyta</i></td> <td style="text-align: center;">3195</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70*</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Taxon	Estimated no. of species	No. of monitored species	percentage	<i>Spermatophyta</i>	3195	70*	2%
Taxon	Estimated no. of species	No. of monitored species	percentage						
<i>Spermatophyta</i>	3195	70*	2%						

<i>Pisces (cont. waters)</i>	85		%
<i>Aves - breeding</i>	233	25	10%
<i>Aves - wintering</i>		waterbirds	-
<i>Mammalia</i>	83	3	4%

\*Around 70 forest native tree species are monitored (1 threatened, 3 wild relatives of domesticated/cultivated species and cca 20 species of economic value for forestry).

At the ecosystem level considerable research has been carried out particularly on forests and karst caves. At species level only taxonomic research has been conducted on certain species Hirudinea, *Proteus anguinus*, soil fauna, etc. These can provide basis for monitoring programmes.

**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)	
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)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

For the State of the Environment reporting on Environmental Indicators a report was published in 2003 (details available at <http://www.arso.gov.si>)

e) Land use is monitored on the basis of remote sensing by orto-photo images (DOF); the last was done five years ago (<http://rkg.gov.si/GERK/autoLogin.jsp>).

Well-established monitoring of fresh and sea water, done by the ARSO.

f) Forest clearcuts, pasture of cattle in forests, forest fires, devastation of forests or any action which results in reduced growth, stability or/and sustainability of forest or its functions, are considered illegal (in most cases). They are recorded by Forestry Service and prosecuted by Forestry Inspection.

**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.

Data on inventories and monitoring are partially gathered and managed by the ZRSVN, however still a considerable part of data is collected and managed by NGOs and research institutions. There is no

overall coordination in data collection at the state level is still lacking. Not all the data that is collected is digitalized and published.

The Environmental Agency (ARSO) at the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning has developed some mechanism for monitoring (details available at <http://www.arso.gov.si>).

Forest Information system at the national level is in place at the Forestry Service, a report on the state of forests is prepared every year.

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

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

Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.

A project "Indicators and monitoring of biodiversity in Slovenia" identifying possible indicators was finished in 2003, the report published (Ferlin 2004) and the use of the proposed indicators is being considered. The report available only in Slovenian ([http://www.sigov.si/mop/podrocja/uradzaokolje\\_sektorvarstvonarave/projekti/crp\\_2001\\_elaborat\\_s\\_intezni\\_kor.pdf](http://www.sigov.si/mop/podrocja/uradzaokolje_sektorvarstvonarave/projekti/crp_2001_elaborat_s_intezni_kor.pdf)) also synthesizes the results and proposes a systematic monitoring of components of biodiversity at national level and preparation of a long term monitoring programme.

A publication in 2002 provides a set of environmental indicators (<http://www.sigov.si/mop/en/index.htm>).

#### Box XLIII.

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.

Actions taken will help to establish and coordinate monitoring, and thus contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as achieving the 2010 target. The NPVO and NCSA will help in implementation of the Convention at the national level. The main constraint in implementation is in lack of human resources, particularly research experts.

## Decisions on Taxonomy

<b>24.?</b> 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.	

<b>25.?</b> 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	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
<p>Activities in this field are not co-ordinated at national level and every institution depends on its own initiative and internal plans. However, there are some good examples of development (i.e. digitalizing, including to the GBIF network as data providers – Prirodoslovni muzej Slovenije, Herbarium of the University of Ljubljana (LJU)). There is a plan to build a new Natural History Museum in the near future.</p> <p>More systematic approach can be developed when a plan of actions is prepared (referred to in question 24).</p>	

<b>26.?</b> 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)	some
Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.	
<p>The formal university education includes taxonomy as a topic for biology students, but with a restricted number of hours. Since 1960s all related topics (systematic botany and systematic zoology) have been considerably reduced. It has been a general issue that such studies are given little attention and support and consequently the experts – systematic taxonomists are lacking. More state support and possibilities for employment need to be considered to improve the situation in the long run.</p>	

<b>27.?</b> 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	

<b>28.*</b> <sup>3</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	
Some institutes are included and take part of international programmes, such as GIBIF, Fauna Europaea in BioCASE. But it is still based on their interests.	
Ad hoc exchange of biological material between different institutions in Slovenia and abroad.	
And to add, also in reference to question 27, the financial support that is provided is part of the general programmes and research projects, and it is not explicitly supporting taxonomy issues only.	

<b>29.*</b> Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	X
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

<sup>3</sup> 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.

The first analysis of known species was done in 1997 (Mršic 1997), updated by Sket in 1997 and published in 2001 in the State of biodiversity in Slovenia (ARSO 2001). Additional analyses were done on threatened species (ARSO 2001), species listed in the Annexes of the Habitat Directive (Kryštufek & Kotarac 2001) and macromicetes (Piltaver, Jurc, Ogris 2004). The difference between the known and expected number of species for all taxonomic groups was considered as "degree of research" or "assessment of taxonomic needs" according to Mršic. Least research has been done on Bacteriophyta, Protozoa, Kamptozoa, Nemathelminthes, Nemertina, Linguatulida, Bryozoa, Insecta (particularly Diptera, Coleoptera), Chelicerata, Pararthropoda, Annelida, Chiurida, Sipunculida, Plathelminthes, Mycobionta and lichens.

Further information is also available at:

[http://www.gov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/info/novice/eksp\\_studije.pdf](http://www.gov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/info/novice/eksp_studije.pdf)

[http://www.gov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/info/db/biological\\_landscape\\_diversity\\_in\\_slovenia.pdf](http://www.gov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/info/db/biological_landscape_diversity_in_slovenia.pdf)

<http://www.gozdis.si/departments/forestprotection/boletus/arealnearte/bi.htm>

<http://www.gov.si/mop/aktualno/cbd/sodel/poro/porocilo.pdf>

**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	X
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)	

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

Yes, some activities have been carried out, but a systematic approach is needed.

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

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



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

b) Yes, for forest biodiversity. There are several maps of forest sites (potential natural vegetation) in Slovenia, together with description of their vegetation, on various scales; several studies are still going on. As for forest tree species, forest composition is being monitored regularly (every 10 years). Taxonomy of trees and bushes is well developed. At the National Institute of Biology ZRC SAZU, Slovenian Forestry Institute and Slovenian Forestry Service the data are collected. There is a gap in research on forest fauna. Some research has been carried out on the forest soil fauna and large carnivorous species (wolf, brown bear and lynx) by research groups at the University of Ljubljana.

c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity. Partly these activities are covered by the work of the Marine Biological Station (National Institute of Biology ZRC SAZU).

d, e, f) Yes, to a certain extent it has been done by research groups at different institutions. There is a good research group working on the underground habitats

Zavod za ribištvo (Fisheries Research Institute of Slovenia), fish and all fishing organisms.

h) A publication was issued in 2003 on The State of Farm Animal Genetic Resources in Slovenia ([http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat\\_center/genska\\_bank/Fao%20publikacija.pdf](http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat_center/genska_bank/Fao%20publikacija.pdf)). More information on the animal husbandry is also available at [http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat\\_center/genska\\_bank/Public...htm](http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat_center/genska_bank/Public...htm).

Traditional rare and domestic breeds are an important part of natural and cultural heritage of Slovenia. From geographically isolated populations subspecies and types within came to existence over the centuries. They got adapted to specific environmental and climatic conditions. In last decades animals with high productivity were selected and domestic breeds with low productivity were replaced. In that way several types of rare domestic breeds were lost and genetic diversity of Slovene domestic breeds was reduced.

In the beginning of last century the animal livestock in Slovenia was: 713502 cattle (in year 2000: 493670), 166398 sheep (96227), 62208 horses (14337), and 527736 pigs (603594) (Štefancic, 1954, Kompan, Šalehar, Holcman, 1999). In the beginning of century there were more domestic breeds than today, except for pigs. In some branches of livestock production - mainly production of poultry and pigs - domestic breeds from hundred years ago had been replaced and the production is now based on nowadays modern international breeds.

Since 1991 there is a project running for preservation of domestic and rare Slovenian breeds that is co-financed by the Ministry for agriculture, forestry and food. In a decade the process of degeneration was stopped for almost all traditional breeds. But on the other hand according to international standards nearly all Slovene domestic breeds are endangered. Domestic breeds that had been preserved are: the Lipizzan Horse, the Posavje Horse, the Slovenian Cold-blooded Horse, the Cika Cattle, the Bovec Sheep, the Istrian Pramenka-Istrijanka, the Bela Krajina Pramenka, The Jezersko Solcava Sheep, the Krško polje Pig, the Styrian Hen, the Carniolian Bee, the Istrian Hound, the Posavje Hound, the Slovenian Mountain Hound, the Karst Shepherd Dog, the Marble Trout.

The situation is very similar for cultivated plants. Slovene gene bank for plants is in charge of preservation of genetic diversity of plants. In this programme three other institutions are included: Department for agriculture at the Biotechnical faculty in Ljubljana (buckwheat, wheat, barley, rye, oats, millet, maize, apples, pairs, nuts, meadow fescue, white clover and ryegrass), The Agricultural Institute of Slovenia (beans, lettuce, clover, legume crops, onion, cabbage, winter wheat, potato, broad bean, raspberry, currant, vine) and Institute for Hop Research and Brewing (hops, collection of medicinal and aromatic plants); all together 62 Slovene cultivars. Slovene gene bank for plants is preserving the collection of agricultural plants with reproduction and thus maintaining it in form of seeds, "in vitro" tissue cultures, clones, trees, perennial crops, a collection of hop plantations, fruit varieties, vine and some varieties of medicinal and aromatic plants in gardens, orchards, etc. At the Ministry for agriculture, forestry and food there is a Committee for execution of the national programme that directs work connected with evaluation and maintenance of collected genetic resources of agricultural plants and it also includes work with forest genetic resources.

<b>32. *</b> Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

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

<b>33. ?</b> On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
For agriculture a comprehensive agri-environment scheme including support of present use that conserves biodiversity has been put in place in 2004.	
In forestry legislation and public Forestry Service ensure conditions for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity since the World War II.	
For inland water fisheries legislation has been drafted and implemented.	

<b>34. ?</b> 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.	
In 2004, legislation for protection of animal and plant species has been updated in order to transpose	

the EU legislation.

Framework legislation available at

[http://www.sigov.si/mop/en/zakonodaja/zakoni/okolje/ohranjanje\\_narave.htm](http://www.sigov.si/mop/en/zakonodaja/zakoni/okolje/ohranjanje_narave.htm)

(see also the summary).

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

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

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

These processes have been identified in a number of expert studies, publications and practical cases. Those related to land use, use of natural resources and spatial planning are being legally regulated by impact assessments.

#### 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

Actions taken will help to improve conservation of threatened species, and thus contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as achievement of the 2010 target. The NPVO and NCSA will help in implementation of the Convention at the national level. It may take some time to be fully implemented.

#### 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.

Targets and indicators were set in National Environmental Action Programme in 1998. And in the

NPVO for the coming four years establishment of new PAs is planned.

**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.

Since the last reporting one large protected area was established at the national level and several at the local level. According to the EU Bird Directive, Natura 2000 sites have been designated and many areas have been proposed as sites of Special Community Importance.

[http://www.sigov.si/mop/podrocja/uradzaokolje\\_sektorvarstvonarave/projekti/natura2000/obmocja.htm](http://www.sigov.si/mop/podrocja/uradzaokolje_sektorvarstvonarave/projekti/natura2000/obmocja.htm)

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

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

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

Recently the Landscape park of Strunjanske soline was included in the national system of protected areas and a number of marine and inland water ecosystems were proposed for inclusion in the Natura 2000 network.

**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.

Protected areas have been integrated into relevant policy documents such as: National Strategy of Spatial Development, Regional Development Programmes, National Development Strategy and Programme on the Agri-environmental Measures.

**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.

Legal basis for the Environmental Impact Assessment is in the Environmental Protection Act (1993, 2004). For the Natura 2000 network additional provisions have been specified in the Nature Conservation Act (1999, 2004). Additionally, an important executive act has entered into force in 2004, which provides detailed guidelines for impact assessments in protected areas and (proposed) Natura 2000 areas (Uradni list 130/2004).

**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))	
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.

**c)** In the field of protected areas all legislative measures are in place, however implementation is still weak (e.g. nature conservation surveillance), because of institutional organization and lack of financial and human resources. The NCSA project has been considered this issue as well.

Environmental (nature conservation) is used for designation of protected areas. Cultural heritage legislation can also be applied. There is still insufficient cooperation between sectors dealing with natural and cultural heritage in establishment and management of protected areas, especially larger protected areas such as national, regional and landscape parks.

**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	X
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes	

established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.	
Some capacity needs, which also apply to protected areas, have been identified in the framework of the NCSA project. The NCSA action plan will propose specific measures and tasks to overcome these capacity constraints (see also section B).	

<b>43.</b> 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)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.	
Establishment and management of Protected Areas has been financed from the National Budget. However, part of the resources is obtained through projects and development of protected areas and their marketing.	

<b>44.</b> 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	X
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
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.**

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.

Actions taken will help to strengthen cooperation at the national level, and thus contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as achievement of the 2010 target. The NPVO and NCSA will further contribute to its implementation. The main constraint in implementation is in lack of human and financial resources.

### Article 8(h) - Alien species

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

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

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

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

The Marine Biological Station (MBP-NIB) in Piran has carried out some relevant activities to assess the risk posed by some marine alien species.

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

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

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

Legal measures: Environmental Protection Act (1993, 2004), Nature Conservation Act (1999, 2004), The Forestry Law (1993), The Freshwater Fisheries Act (1986,...2002), The Plant Health Act (Ur.l. RS, št. 86/2004),

Legal measures have been adopted, but are not fully implemented. Due to lack of systematic approach, finances and institutional interest there is no prevention or control of alien species.

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

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

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

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

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

However, some studies have been carried out in implementation of the WFD: Programme for implementation of the WFD 2004/2005. The report on human induced impacts includes also information on alien species in lakes and rivers, coastal sea and brackish waters (Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia, November 2004).

**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.

According the NPVO, the Strategy and Action Plan will be prepared.

One of the tasks within the new NPVO is to prepare a strategy on alien species, which will provide a comprehensive list of priorities.

**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.	
Included into the NPVO, and will be developed.	

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	X
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
Part of the NPVO, some policies, like the fisheries have been already considered.	
An overview of legislation on alien species has been made in the framework of NCSA project. No major gaps have been found, however the implementation of existing legislation, is inadequate. The main constraints are in institutional organization and division of responsibilities, and not in lack of legislative measures.	

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	X
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	
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	X
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	

c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Only in reference with species on the CITES lists.	

<b>55.</b> 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.	
However, there are legal provisions enforced and risk assessment is compulsory for any deliberate introduction of alien species, but needs to be implemented.	

<b>56.</b> 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	X
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	

**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"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>Recently, Slovenia has been giving more importance to the issues of the Invasive Alien Species. The issue is recognized as a priority area of work in the National Environmental Programme for the next four years, further measures to be established, elaborated on and implemented.</p>

## Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

### GURTS

<b>57.</b> 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	X
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.	
Smallholder farmers are involved through programmes of eco-farming, co-existence and through Natura 2000 public awareness programmes, but these activities are not directly related to GURTS.	

### Status and Trends

<b>58.</b> 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.	
But there are some programmes supporting traditional farming in protected areas.	

### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> 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	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	X
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.	
Traditional knowledge is maintained through the network of protected areas and activities of several museums.	

**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.	
The Ministries and public agencies have established programmes supporting sustainable development at the local and sub-national levels, thus involvement of local communities and conservation of biological diversity.	
For the purposes (and principles) of the Forest Act (sustainable use of forest resources and all forest functions), forest management planning is a mechanism built on public participation, involving mostly local communities, forest owners, nature conservationists and hunters at local and sub-national levels.	

**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.

All the above mentioned programmes include public participation. Gender balance is not an issue.

### 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.

As much as this has been related to protected areas. More support will be available through the management of Natura 2000 sites.

**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.

Actions taken will help to get better involvement of local people, and thus contribute to the implementation of the Strategic Plan of the Convention as well as achievement of the 2010 target. The NPVO and NCSA will further strengthen local communities' involvement and public participation. The main constraint in implementation is in lack of human and financial resources.

### Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

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

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

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

Ex-situ collections are kept at Botanical gardens of the Universities of Ljubljana and Maribor, Natural History Museum in Ljubljana has a seed collection (index seminum).

Additionally, fish farms for repopulation purposes of native species.

Agriculture biodiversity (see 31 above).

The Order on the living conditions for and care of animals of wild species kept in captivity (Uradni list RS, 90/01) lays down technical conditions and requirements for the care of captive animals of wild species and prescribes mandatory notification of the acquisition of animals.

The Decree on zoos and similar facilities (Uradni list RS, 37/03) lays down protection rules for the keeping of animals of wild native and non-native species in captivity for exhibition to the public.

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

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

below)	
Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.	
<p>ZON-legal measures are comprehensive and in place, any reintroduction has to follow a comprehensive study on the basis of which reintroduction is possible. However, no assessment has been done so far on the needs of reintroducing threatened species.</p> <p>There are repopulation programmes for some fish species (<i>Salmo marmoratus</i>, <i>Thymallus thymallus</i>). Since the reintroduction of lynx (<i>Lynx lynx</i>) no other threatened species have been systematically reintroduced. Some natural recolonisation of beaver has been monitored in the south eastern part of Slovenia (from Croatia the species has been moving upstream).</p>	

<b>69. ?</b> 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.	
<p>Main legal measures are in place, but some regulatory measures are to be prepared and so far, no systematic approach has been considered in order to stimulate those measures.</p> <p>Seed bank as an <i>ex-situ</i> collection of forest seed and a constituent part of forest gene bank has been established by the adoption of Act on Forest Reproductive Material in 2002.</p>	

**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"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>The existing <i>ex-situ</i> collections do contribute to the implementation of the Strategic plan and achievement of the 2010 target, but several constraints do exist hampering better performance. These are mainly due to lack of systematic approach, lack of coordination between gene and seed banks holders, lack of national priority and coordination.</p>

## Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

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

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

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

In inland fisheries, conservation and sustainable use of fish populations are an important part of decision-making process. The five-year management plans (RGN) determine catch effort and repopulation size and mechanisms. Management plans are approved and controlled by governmental public services.

In forestry, conservation and sustainable use of forest resources are an equally important and integral part of decision-making process.

One of the objectives written in the Forest Programme of Slovenia (1995) is: *Conservation and sustainable development of forests with regard to their biodiversity and all their ecological, social and production functions.*

According to the Forest Act, degrees of protection of the environment from overburdening and protective regimes for safeguarding the natural wealth shall be obligatory premises in producing forest management plans. Forest management plans shall also respect guidelines for managing the natural and cultural heritage in the forestland, the watershed management conditions and guidelines for ensuring other functions of the forest that are prepared by competent bodies and organisations.

Decisions in accordance with the above mentioned objective on national level are made in the process of preparing and adopting forest management plans:

- Public participation,
- Representatives of different sectors in the board of directors that supervises Forestry Service ,
- The minister, responsible for forestry, and
- The government.

However, measures are often adopted but not fully implemented.

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

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

Nature Conservation Act provides the general measures (<http://www.sigov.si/mop/en/index.htm>), and though the potential measures are under review, some measures are in place.

Inland Fisheries Law (ZSlar), Directive on sport fishing (Pravilnik o športnem ribolovu) and other regulations (Uredba o zavarovanih prostoživecih živalskih vrstah) determine protection and use of fish and crayfish populations, including threatened fish species.



According to the Forest Act (1993), Forest Programme of Slovenia shall ensure ...(*inter alia*)

- Conservation and establishment of the natural composition of forest biotic communities and enhancement of the resilience of forests;
- Forest management which is directed towards the conservation of all forest functions and is based on efficient natural regeneration of stands;
- Appropriate utilisation of forest sites in accordance with the natural development of forest biotic communities;

According to the Forest Act:

- Clear cutting shall be forbidden as a form of forest management.
- A forest owner must reforest the area, which has been devastated or clear cut in contradiction to regulations.
- The Forest Service, in cooperation with the forest owner, shall ensure reforestation of burns and forests damaged by any natural cause. The causer of a fire shall be responsible to the forest owner for the damage caused and lost income, and to the Republic of Slovenia for the reforestation of the forest.
- In forests in which the collecting of animals, mushrooms or plants would threaten any plant or animal species, or the functions of the forest, collecting may be limited or forbidden. Limitations on types, quantities, ways, places and times of collecting or prohibitions on collection shall be prescribed by the minister responsible for forestry.

The minister responsible for forestry issued a regulation on the protection of forests (2000) in which he prescribed conditions for natural management and use of forests, preservation of biotic balance of the forest ecosystem, planning measures to prevent adverse effects on forest, monitoring damages to forests and protection of forests against fires.

However, legal measures are often adopted, but lack enforcement.

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

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

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

Legislation related to inland fisheries, management plans.

In forestry, comprehensive measures for customary use compatible with conservation and sustainable use are in place.

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

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

below)	
Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.	
<p>The biggest restoration projects are in the coastal area, Škocjanski zatok  <a href="http://www.skocjanski-zatok.org/">http://www.skocjanski-zatok.org/</a>,  <a href="http://www.skocjanski-zatok.org/Projekt%20LIFE00NAT_SLO_7226/eng/Povzetek.html">http://www.skocjanski-zatok.org/Projekt%20LIFE00NAT_SLO_7226/eng/Povzetek.html</a>)  and Secoveljske soline  <a href="http://kpss.soline.si/slo/8.php">http://kpss.soline.si/slo/8.php</a>,  <a href="http://kpss.soline.si/life_programe/index.php?lang=slo&amp;l1=1">http://kpss.soline.si/life_programe/index.php?lang=slo&amp;l1=1</a>.</p>	

<b>74. ?</b> 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 (forestry)
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	X
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Indicators of forest biodiversity have been identified. Incentive measures have been identified and put in place (see question 83).</p> <p>One of the categories of cultural heritage objects and sites, which are defined by the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, are also Cultural landscapes, for which protection regimes are defined. These regimes usually contribute also to sustainable spatial development with regard to biodiversity.</p> <p>Partly, agri-environmental measures are considered incentives for sustainable agriculture.</p>	

<b>75. ?</b> 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	X
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)	
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
<p>Support for the conservation of several use practices, which are necessary for the conservation of cultural landscapes (mosaic patterns of fields) or cultural heritage buildings like rural thatched cottages.</p>	

<b>76. ?</b> 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	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	X-forestry
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Though in general this is limited to a very few examples of good practice, the practice is well established in forestry.	
All forest owners, including private sector, have to manage their forests according to forest management plans and objectives written in the Forest Programme of Slovenia.	
Incentive measures for biodiversity in private forests are implemented only in accordance with their owners.	

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

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

## Biodiversity and Tourism

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

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

NPVO provides for tourism development in protected areas.

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

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

There is a need for guides with good knowledge of the Slovenian biodiversity. Training of tourist guides does not include any biodiversity related knowledge and there are no specified certified guides on Slovenian biodiversity.

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

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

Sustainable development at the local and sub-national levels has been built on local communities, thus they are involved in the development of tourism development programmes as well.  
See also question 80.

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

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

It is included in the national Biodiversity Strategy, and in case by case bases training courses are provided for PAs.

The National Tourism Strategy for the period 2002-2006 needs to be reviewed to include the Guidelines ([http://www.mg-rs.si/datoteke/turizem/turizem\\_strategija.pdf](http://www.mg-rs.si/datoteke/turizem/turizem_strategija.pdf), available only in Slovenian).

#### Box XLIX.

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.

The sector is not well cooperating with the environmental sectors and there is little contribution to the implementation of the Convention goals.

### Article 11 - Incentive measures

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

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

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

Incentive measures have been developed especially in forestry and agriculture.

### Forestry

Incentives for forest biodiversity are based on measures and activities determined by forest management plans. A set of activities for maintenance of wildlife habitats is prescribed by minister's rules and their implementation is co financed from the national budget.

- Other indirect measures for the conservation and sustainable use of forests are described in the Forest Act:
- Plans for managing forests shall define the conditions for harmonising the use of forests and interventions in forests and forestland, the necessary extent of silviculture and protection of forests, the highest allowed degree of their exploitation and conditions for managing the wildlife.
- The habitats of autochthonous plant and animal species shall be preserved or recreated in forests in accordance with forest management plans. In forests with a changed composition of living forest communities, their natural composition shall gradually be re-established.

Act on Forest Reproductive Material was adopted in 2002 with the purpose to ensure production and marketing of the reproductive material of high quality and suited to the various climatic and site conditions, enabling permanent and optimal functions of the forest ecosystems, and their reforestation in compliance with the principles of protection of forest genetic resources.

- Rules on Regions of Provenance, based on this act, prescribed a set of guidelines on the use of forest reproductive material according to its provenance.

### Agriculture

With EU accession Slovenia has entered the EU system of supporting agriculture. Within the Rural Development Programme some agri-environment measures have been developed, that offer incentives for maintenance of establishment of habitats of outstanding importance for species of conservation interest. In the period 2004-2006 Slovenia has put a lot of effort and budgetary resources on implementation of the Rural Development Programme.

### Other sectors

There are few incentive measures also in other sectors, but are implemented only on case-by-case basis. Additionally, Income Tax incentives for maintaining nature values have been excluded from the amended Income Tax Law in 2004.

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

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

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

Despite the high potential of Slovenia to market biological diversity, little has been done so far. The understanding for such values of biodiversity is still low, therefore there are more efforts to raise awareness of important stakeholders regarding market and non-market values of biological diversity.

<b>85. ?</b> 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	

<b>86.</b> Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
In forestry and agriculture incentive measures are in place for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity (see bullet 83).	

<b>87.</b> 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	X
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.	
Common agricultural policy of the EU addresses partly such incentives and with the change of the CAP such incentives are being slowly removed (cross compliance, change from production based payments to flat rate payments,...).	
There is a new policy on renewable (green) energy with a high possibility of supporting perverse incentives, because of the high subventions in the "green energy". However, perverseness can be regulated with proper planning and impact assessment procedures.	

**Box L.**

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

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

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### Article 12 - Research and training

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

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

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

In general, there is little consideration of biodiversity issues in the current post-graduate programmes at the Biotechnical Faculty. The post-graduate programme on Conservation of Natural Heritage established in the early 1990s that is partly covering the biodiversity issues. A more systematic approach is being considered.

**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 – to a limited extent

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

The ministers, responsible for forestry and for science are currently financing several research projects that contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.

Biodiversity research under the UNESCO MAB (Man and Biosphere) Programme includes the Triglav National Park, Regional Park Škocjan Caves and provides cooperation with the Kozjanski Regional Park and the Notranjski Regional Park to support sustainable development in these areas.



<b>90. ?</b> 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 – to a limited extent
Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Some workshops have been organised by the MOP. Additionally, sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity is included into different broader research projects. But a more systematic approach is needed.	

**Box LI.**

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

**Article 13 - Public education and awareness**

<b>91.</b> Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	X
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	(X)
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
For some activities and processes a CEPA strategies have been prepared, but an overall CEPA strategy that would coordinate all the biodiversity related conventions and approach all target groups is still under development.	
Slovenia has prepared and carried out an extensive and well organized communication strategy for Natura 2000, at the same time the defining sites went on (during 2003 and 2004)	
Slovenia was partner in IUCN's international project Nature Management in Partnership (ended 2003, started as Effective Communication for Biodiversity Conservation in 1998). Its main aim was practical	

implementation of CBD (particularly article 13 and its elaboration through Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy – Action Theme 3). The consequence of this project was multiplication of the results on national level project Natura 2000 (EU Directives).

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

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

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

Biodiversity related activities have mainly focused on development of the Natura 2000 network.

Ad Programme element 2: exchange of knowledge and expertise:

Within the communication strategy for **Natura 2000**,

- examples of **good practice** were presented to the communicators and experience exchanged among them at the national level

Ad Programme element 3: capacity-building:

Within the communication strategy for **Natura 2000**,

- **training** was organized through workshops to built capacity in communication and evaluation
- a **network** of communicators was established,
- a **website** ([www.natura2000.gov.si/](http://www.natura2000.gov.si/)) was established (to provide access to information to stakeholders and general public),
- an **electronic bulletin** has been published regularly (distributed to all communicators to provide internal communication, see [www.natura2000.gov.si/publikacije.htm](http://www.natura2000.gov.si/publikacije.htm)).

Seminars and workshops on **interpretation of natural heritage** were organized to improve capacities of interpretive communication with different audiences. And a **website** for interpreters was established ([www.interpretacija.si](http://www.interpretacija.si)).

Capacity building on use of communication as a nature conservation tool was the main objective of IUCN's international project Nature Management in Partnership.

Additionally, CEPA activities for wetland areas are coordinated by the CEPA National Ramsar Focal Points.

In the two MAB areas education material for general public has been provided. Additionally, the Slovenian UNESCO ASP (Associated Schools Project) Network includes biodiversity projects. These projects mainly deal with the conservation of natural heritage. Some themes are then also included into the school curricula.

**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.

To promote Natura 2000 in the national, regional and local media press conferences and press releases were used.

To promote biodiversity some media activities were executed through the pilot projects within the IUCN's international project Nature Management in Partnership.

Different activities are organized on the relevant world days (World Wetland Day, Biodiversity Day, etc.)

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

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

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

The Natura 2000 communication strategy mainly focused on direct communication with local stakeholders. The ZRSVN produced several articles that were published in the local media to support the direct (personal) communication.

Also several NGOs communicated Natura 2000 at local level. Priority was given do direct communication, supported by one-way communication (leaflets, see: [http://www.natura2000.gov.si/publikacije\\_drugo.htm](http://www.natura2000.gov.si/publikacije_drugo.htm), posters, postcards, exhibitions). The NGOs were supported financially (through a public tender).

IUCN's project Nature Management in Partnership was primarily focused on communicating biodiversity at local level, in last phases some pilot projects were extended to regional level.

The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and the Ministry of Education, particularly the Institute for Education, are Working with schools to increase biodiversity awareness at the local level. This particularly works in the rural areas where pupils have better contact with nature.

Additionally, there is a network of UNESCO ASP schools and "eco" schools that are also taking biodiversity concerns in their education programmes. Local people are often taking part in their projects. As a result of their activities and in cooperation with other UNESCO programmes some natural trails have been established, exhibitions organized and education material published.

Protected areas' managers also contribute a lot to raising awareness of biodiversity at a local level. There is good cooperation and exchange of knowledge between different protected areas in Slovenia and abroad. A good example is Regional Park Škocjanske jame, working with the seven schools in the catchment area (five schools are in Slovenia and 2 are in Italy).

<b>95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.	

<b>96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?</b>	
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.	
<p>The communication capacities were developed significantly through the Natura 2000 communication strategy.</p> <p>The capacities in the field of raising public awareness were developed by the training on interpretation of natural heritage.</p> <p>The capacity building in the field of strategic communication and public participation, public education and awareness was first developed and organized in systematic way through the IUCN's project Effective Communication for Biodiversity Conservation (later Nature Management in Partnership) and – as a model - served as the basis for development Natura 2000 communication strategy.</p> <p>A better cooperation between Ministry of the Environment and Ministry of Education is under development.</p>	

<b>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)</b>	
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.	
<p>Communication: The communication strategy for Natura 2000 was developed with the technical support of two IUCN experts (F. Hesselink and E. Idle), who shared the experience of other EU members in this field.</p> <p>IUCN's project Effective Communication for Biodiversity Conservation (in last phases Nature Management in Partnership) was the first to introduce the use of communication as nature conservation tool. It was focused on implementation of CBD article 13 and Action Theme 3 of Pan</p>	

European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy. International exchange was carried out within the project.

Education: The Škocjanske jame Regional Park has established a network of schools in the catchment area (cooperation at sub-national level and internationally, with Italy).

A one year project on the exchange of programmes and cooperation on karst wetlands has started in May 2005 with the support of Ramsar Small Grants Fund.


The Slovenian Network of the UNESCO ASP schools has cooperation programmes with the ASP networks in other countries. International school camps are organized to exchange, inter alia, experience on nature conservation activities and biodiversity conservation.

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

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

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

Activities have been undertaken particularly for inland waters and wetlands, marine and coastal, protected areas and mountain biodiversity.

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

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

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

NGOs have been very active on this issue. PAs authorities working with the MOP and the Ministry of Education and particularly the Institute of Education are actively supporting these activities. However, a systematic approach and better coordination between activities are still needed.

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

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

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

One example is the UNESCO ASP Network, the guidelines on sustainable development have been included into their projects and programmes of work.

**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.

a) Personal capacities in the field of strategic communication (as nature conservation tool) have improved. There was a positive feedback to some extent from local level stakeholders on direct communication. There was some, but limited impact of one-way communication products. There is a need for follow up regarding successful results of the first phase.

c) No programs relevant to fulfill the objectives of the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development have been prepared so far.

f) There is no national communication strategy to follow up and focus on public participation in biodiversity conservation. A comprehensive national strategy on environmental education and raising awareness is also missing.

## 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.

Environmental Protection Law (1993, 2004) includes EIA and SEA.

Risk assessments as an executive regulation of the Nature Conservation Act.

Assessment of impact to nature – for protected areas and proposed Natura 2000 areas – also and executive act of the Nature Conservation Act.

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

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

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

See question 101, SEA is required for any national policies, programmes and plans which are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

**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.

Cooperation is mainly through the working groups on water management and on specific issues.

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

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

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

a) No	X
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)	

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

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

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

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

EIA and SEA do include species and ecosystem diversity, but not genetic diversity.

**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.

The Environmental Protection Act and Nature Conservation Act provide these measures.



<b>108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?</b>	
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.	
Legislation and administrative structure and procedures are in place. The Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning is taking care of the legal and strategic issues, the Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia (ARSO) deals with the administrative procedures at the project level and the Institute for Nature Conservation (ZRSVN) deals with technical issues, particularly by providing technical guidance for projects and plans related to biodiversity issues at the national, local and on site levels.	

<b>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)</b>	
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)	X
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.	
Slovenia is cooperating within the EU, but also at the sub-regional level.	

**Box LIII.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>The adopted legislation and actions taken will help to strengthen implementation particularly at the national level, and thus contribute to the achievement of the 2010 target. The NPVO will further contribute to its implementation. The main constraint in implementation is in lack of human and financial resources.</p>

## Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

<b>110. ?</b> 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.	
In general terms, access to genetic resources is still an issue. However, access to forest genetic resources is regulated in accordance with EU Directive on the marketing of forest reproductive material and national legislation on forests.	

<b>111. ?</b> 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	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.	

<b>112. ?</b> 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	X
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)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	

**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.

The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is in the ratification procedure and the national measures which consider the multilateral system are under development.

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

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

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

It is under development. Ratification of the ITPGRFA is in the procedure. We will use Bonn Guidelines for drafting legislative measures on access and benefit sharing.

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

Slovenia follows the EU policy in this field.

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

a) Yes (please provide details below)

b) No

X

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


**Box LIV.**

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

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

The adopted legislation and actions taken will help to strengthen implementation particularly at the national level, and thus contribute to the achievement of the 2010 target. The NPVO will further contribute to its implementation. The main constraint in implementation is in lack of human and financial resources.

**Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology**

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

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

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

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

X

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

Slovenia has been actively involved in important European FP6 projects dealing with terrestrial and marine biodiversity and transfer of environmental technologies. Many research groups and technology companies are participating in projects and technology sharing. Also Slovenia is actively involved in the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS). Dr. Aleš Gnamuš is an elected member of the EPBRS Steering Committee, which prepares strategic papers on R&D issues in the field of biodiversity, assesses the important challenges in biodiversity in Europe and selects topics for discussions in regular bi-annual working EPBRS conferences, to which all stakeholders and parties

from CBD, SUBSTTA, EMBI, GBIF, EEA and NGOs such as Bird Life, WWF and Green peace are regularly invited. Slovenia is actively involved in the preparations of the specific programmes for the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for R&D in Europe in the period 2007-2013. Also Slovenia is actively involved in the Technological platforms in the field of environment, energy and transport as well as in activities of the Environmental Technology Action Plan (ETAP).

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

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

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

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

Further information on the measures taken.

Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology and Ministry of the Economy are facilitating technology transfers and joint development of relevant technologies having an impact also on environment through financial incentives, involvement in the European technological platforms and Joint Technology initiatives (JTIs) and through supporting these technologies by ranking them among nationally important technologies supported through the use of Structural and Cohesion Funds.

#### Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article 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.

Little has been done on the issue due to the lack of administrative capacities.

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

**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.

Slovenia is actively involved in the European initiatives regarding scientific & technical cooperation and is active in the EU programmes, such as the 6<sup>th</sup> Framework programme, 6<sup>th</sup> Environmental Action Programme, Energy Intelligent Europe programme, COST and EUREKA programmes and programmes under preparation such as the 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and Innovation and Competitiveness Framework Programme.

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

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

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

a) NO

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Box LVI.**

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

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

No progress in the area of transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

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

***The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

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

a) No	X
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	



**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.

Although in general terms no measures have been taken to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation at the national level, specific measures are available for inland water fisheries.

### Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

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

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

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

For the inland water fisheries a good example of cooperation is work on the two species in the Soca River and its tributaries: Marble trout (*Salmo marmoratus*), and grayling (*Thymallus thymallus*).

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

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

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

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

There are some joint research programmes running or finished, like Target oriented research programmes on biodiversity monitoring methods or LIFE and other projects on nature friendly agriculture methods, INTERREG. Additionally, universities and research institutes have cooperation

with the partners abroad.

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

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

***The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

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

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

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

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

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

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

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

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

**Box LVIII.**

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

**Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

<b>135. ?</b> On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

<b>136. ?</b> On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

**Box LIX.**

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

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

## 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	X Slovenia became a Contracting Party in 1996. It started to work actively on the implementation of the convention in 1997. Different budget lines are applicable for its implementation. An overview has been made for the NCSA project and is attached in Annex 1.
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	X
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	X
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	X
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	X
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	
g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	

**Box LXI.**

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

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**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	X
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

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***The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

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

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

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

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

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

a) No	
b) Yes	X NCSA project

**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	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

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

There is a process of monitoring financial support for biodiversity from the state budget that is being further developed.

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

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

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

No, in fact the new Income Tax Act has reduced the incentives for investments in natural values (natural heritage).

**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.

Several NGOs have reviewed national budgets and monetary policies with particular attention paid to the share of positive incentives versus perverse incentives.

**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.

Biodiversity considerations are being integrated into all new national development plans at declaratory level, but due to weak biodiversity stakeholders the final effective integration and implementation is lacking.

<b>144.</b> 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>Biodiversity is traditionally well integrated into forestry and hunting plans. Since 2002 it is integrated into all other development plans (rural, fishery, economic, tourist, spatial, infrastructure) but the extent of the integration varies. Biodiversity is to a certain extent included into the National Development Strategy that has been approved by the Slovenian government.</p> <p>Rural Development Programme: Biodiversity is one the goals and thus indirectly integrated in most of the measures in the RDP.</p>	

***The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

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

k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
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	X		
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)	X		
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)		X	X
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)	X		
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)		X PIN Matra	
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)	X		
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.			
d) Includes Interreg, PHARE and LIFE projects.			

**Box LXII .**

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

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

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## D. THEMATIC AREAS

**147.** Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).

3 = High Challenge

1 = Low Challenge

2 = Medium Challenge

0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome

N/A = Not applicable

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	2	1	1	1	2	2
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	0	1	2	1
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	0	0	0	0	2	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	0	2	1	1	1
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	1	1	1	2	1
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	2	1	0	0	1	2
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	0	3	0	1	1
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	3	2	2	2	1	0
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	0	0	1	1	0
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	3	0	1	2	1
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	2	2	1	1	2

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

### Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X		
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development	X			
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		X		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
<p>The system has been established.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Have been considered into the Action Plans</li> <li>b) Partly into the National Environmental Programme which is adoption process</li> <li>c) Has not been considered</li> <li>d) Yes, but limited to wetlands that have a status at international, national or local levels.</li> </ul>				

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	X
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	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
Only individual attempts have been made such as for maintaining stable fish populations.	

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

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Some CEPA activities, which do involve water management, biodiversity conservation and education sectors, NGOs and local people (protected areas and schools), have started.

**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.

There are some exceptions, for example fish data base system for inland and marine fisheries has been established.

NPVO established objectives relevant to implementation of WFD and related to the achievement of the Inland waters programme of work.

<b>152.</b> 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	
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	X
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	

**Box LXIII.**

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

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

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**Marine and coastal biological diversity**  
**General**

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

h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	X
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
a) National Environmental Programme (NPVO) b) Secovlje saltplants, Škocjanski zatok d) ongoing Coastal Area Management Program; f) ongoing program for sewage treatment that includes all coastal municipalities; management bodies for two coastal protected areas, not yet for the marine ones	

### Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> 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	X
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
As above (153.) – ongoing CAMP that includes also the elaboration of a regional development strategy, a study on different approaches in the field of protected areas management and the elaboration of DOF of the marine part of the coastal area and further cartography of the marine habitat types (see also <a href="http://camp.rrc-kp.si/services/portal/camp.php">http://camp.rrc-kp.si/services/portal/camp.php</a> ).	

<b>155.</b> 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.	
A Coastal zone management project underway <a href="http://camp.rrc-kp.si/news/news.php?id=26">http://camp.rrc-kp.si/news/news.php?id=26</a> , NPVO provides additional guidelines for implementation.	

## Marine and Coastal Living Resources

<b>156.</b> 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) No, no formal inventory of such components was elaborated yet e) CFP, Fisheries	

<b>157.</b> Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.				
Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs				X
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders				X
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments				X
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns				X
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists				X



g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X
j) Others (please specify below)				X
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

<b>158.</b> Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	X
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	X
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
<p>Fishing reserves: Strunjan and Portorož coastal and marine areas</p> <p>e) Six protected areas have been established, additionally there are Natura 2000 sites, EPOs and natural values (natural heritage) areas and objects</p> <p>f) and g) The areas are zoned and in some zones extractive activities are allowed in others are prohibited (e.g.: Secovlje saltpans, Landscape park Strunjan), other protected areas exclude extractive uses (Skocjanski zatok).</p>	

## Mariculture

**159.** Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

a)	Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	
b)	Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	X
c)	Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	
d)	Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e)	Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f)	If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g)	Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	X
h)	Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	
i)	Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	
j)	Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	X
k)	Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	X
l)	Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m)	Not applicable	

Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.

b) in fishing reserves

k) Uporaba CELEX nr. 31994 R 1626

### 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)	
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.

Some research has been done on the invasive alien species in the Slovene sea. There are legal provisions, but no other mechanism to prevent introduction of alien species has been established so far.

**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.

## Agricultural biological diversity

<b>161. ?</b> 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.	
1993: Strategy of Slovenian Agriculture, 1999-2002: Program of Agricultural Policy Reform, 2001: Slovene Agri-environmental measures, Rural development Plan 2004-2006, Rural development Plan 2007-2013, National Strategy Plan for Rural development in preparation, National Action plan for organic agriculture in preparation.	

<b>162. ?</b> 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	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
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	
<b>163.</b> 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.	
Specific assessments: Nitrate cycling on agricultural holdings, monitoring of <i>Apis Mellifera Carnica</i> <b><i>Apis mellifera carnica</i></b> on territory of Slovenia, regulations on pest management, container and waste management were adopted, a system of supervision of important pests and diseases is being	

implemented.

**The Autochthonous** breeds of domestic animals are described and can be obtained at [http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/zoo/publikacije/avtohtone\\_pasme/](http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/zoo/publikacije/avtohtone_pasme/).

More information is available at

[http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat\\_center/genska\\_bank/Public....htm](http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat_center/genska_bank/Public....htm).

**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	X
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

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

a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

- training for implementation of Slovene Agri-environmental measures is organised for farmers
- working with farmers in PAs

**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	X
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	

Further comments on observations.

- Problems were detected in areas with wet and dry grasslands. As a result of intensification of

agricultural activities degradation of agro-biodiversity occurred.  
 - in areas with unfavourable conditions for agriculture agricultural land is being abandoned and due to overgrowing less agricultural biodiversity is present.

### Programme element 2 - Adaptive management

**167.** Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.

Agri-environmental measures that are being implemented very successfully since 2001 with a special emphasis on organic and integrated farming.  
 System of Cross Compliance and Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions is partially being implemented (area of protection of environment).

### Programme element 3 - Capacity-building

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

a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	X

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

- Training for implementation of agri-environmental measures;
- Training by the agricultural advisory services for implementation of Cross Compliance conditions (Wild Birds and Habitats Directive, Groundwater Directive, Nitrates Directive, ensuring of minimum level of maintenance and avoiding deterioration of habitats,...);
- Cooperation with associations for the conservation of the cultural heritage and activities of several museums.

**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

<b>170.</b> Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	X
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)	
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

<b>Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming</b>	
<b>171.</b> Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Into the system of Natura 2000 network</li> <li>- The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy</li> <li>- Report on the state of the environment</li> </ul>	

<b>172.</b> Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	
d) Yes, by developing training material	X
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental	X

processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	
Cooperation of the MKGP and NGOs in working groups and monitoring committees for preparation and implementation of rural development strategy and rural development measures.	
More information is available in Slovenian at <a href="http://www.mkgp.gov.si/index.php?id=1138">http://www.mkgp.gov.si/index.php?id=1138</a> .	

<b>173.</b> In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , 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.	
Gene banks for agricultural plants and livestock were established. <a href="http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat_center/genska_bank/Public...htm">http://www.bfro.uni-lj.si/Kat_center/genska_bank/Public...htm</a>	

**Box LXV.**

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

**Box LXVI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
Conservation of bio- and agro-biodiversity is successfully being included in agricultural policy. The implementing instruments are the measures of rural development. Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning monitors the relevant biodiversity indicators. Programs are being implemented since 2004 when RDP was confirmed on EU level. Before these measures were partially included in the Slovene agro-environmental program. First report on implementation of RDP measures is in preparation and will be finished in near future.



## Forest Biological Diversity

### General

<b>174.</b> Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	X
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>Forest Programme of Slovenia was adopted in 1995 and hasn't been assessed or updated in accordance with the work programme yet.</p> <p>New obstacles appeared with a new legislation on land use planning. Local communities have got the right to determine the future use of land, thus changing forestland into urban, industrial or agricultural use. This problem is arising mostly in lowland areas with little share of forests and preserved rare forest ecosystems and habitats.</p>	

#### Box LXVII.

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

#### Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.
<p>Local communities are invited to participate in the process of drafting forest management plans that include also determination of forest functions.</p> <p>Local communities are determining future land use through the system of spatial planning.</p>

#### 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.

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**Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity**

**Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing**

**175.** Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?

a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).

Forests are considered as ecosystems throughout the national legislation (Forest Act 1993), their functions being permanent (sustainable) and optimal. Minister's Rules adopted in 2000 prescribed detailed measures to be applied in forests to preserve the biological balance of the ecosystem. Structural elements of forest ecosystems are being monitored regularly through the system of forest management planning.

**176.** Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions
b) No		Please provide reasons below

Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1:

The danger of introduction of invasive **alien species** into forest ecosystems is minimised through appropriate provisions of national legislation.

Act on Forests (1993):

- "...The habitats of autochthonous plant and animal species shall be preserved or recreated in forests in accordance with the general parts of forest management plans. In forests with a changed composition of living forest communities, their natural composition shall gradually be re-established

Forest Development Programme (adopted by the Parliament in 1995):

- chapter 4.2, Silviculture: ..." The emphasis is placed on the conservation of natural populations of forest trees, on the maintenance and establishment of natural diversity.. forests should be regenerated naturally and on a small scale, while regeneration with planting should be an exceptional measure taken only if natural regeneration is not feasible.... for regeneration of stands with planting, plants of species suited to site conditions and of adequate provenances should be used..."

Act on Forest Reproductive Material (2002):

Reproductive material for the purposes of regeneration with planting or seeding, afforestation, establishment and maintenance of permanent buffer or anti-erosion zones of forest trees, establishment and maintenance of plantations of forest trees shall be used in compliance with regulations on forests, regulations on nature conservation and guidelines for use by regions of provenances.

Objective 2:

National "Forest Focus" Programme for the period 2004-2006 was launched (Forest Focus is a European Community scheme for harmonised, broad-based, comprehensive and long-term monitoring of European forest ecosystems), that includes both continuous and intensive monitoring of **air and soil pollution** and their impacts on forests.

Objective 3:

One of the major threats identified as a consequence of climatic changes are devastations of indigenous coniferous forests due to bark beetle attacks. In 2003, 400 000 m<sup>3</sup> (35% of all trees) were felled due to bark beetles attacks.

A research project "Influence of **climatic changes** on forest ecosystems" is being co financed in the period 2004-2006

One of the goals of the National "Forest Focus" Programme 2004-2006 is also **monitoring of climatic changes** and their influence on forest ecosystems (such as.: assessment of possible negative impacts as a consequence of extreme weather incidents);

Objective 4:

In 2003, that was an exceptional year, there were 224 forest fires recorded on 2100 ha and 16 000 trees were felled due to forest fire.

National Forest Focus Programme 2004-2006 includes also the monitoring of **forest fires** and implementation of forest prevention measures.

Objective 5:

Establishment and maintenance of grassland or bushland inside forested areas that would otherwise be overgrown by climax forest tree species, for the purpose of increasing biodiversity and nutrition value for wild life, is a measure co financed from the national budget, defined in the Rules on Forest Protection (1998) and prescribed in details by local forest management plans. This measure replaces the loss of **natural disturbances**, caused by wind or snow throw.

Since 1998, roughly about 1200 ha of such measures were recorded each year.

Objective 6:

Fragmentation and loss of forest areas is of minor importance and not a big threat to biodiversity in Slovenia, especially because large areas of agricultural land were abandoned and overgrown in the last century. In the period 1975-2000, an average yearly increase of forest area was over 5000 ha.

In the period 1981-1990, 6000 ha of forests were cleared, and in the period 1991-2000, 2200 ha of forests were cleared (changes of land use) (420 ha per year).

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
<p>Objective 1:</p> <p>Act on Forests (1993) stipulates that any action in forests, which reduces the growth rate of stands or the fertility of growing sites, the stability or sustainability of forests or threatens their functions, existence or purpose, shall be prohibited. Funds are provided in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia for co-financing of restorations in private forests. Nevertheless, such forests are rare in Slovenia.</p> <p>Objective 2:</p> <p>In 2004, indigenous plant species, many of them inhabit forest ecosystems, were protected by the government's regulation, in accordance with the relevant EU legislation. Conservation needs and impact of current forest management practices on these species hasn't been determined yet. Their conservation shall be assured through the system of Natura2000 protected areas, guidelines for preservation of their favourable condition, forest management plans and their impact assessment.</p> <p>Objective 3:</p> <p>A network of forest-protected areas has been established taking into account different forest types. An update of this network is going to be adopted by the Government in 2005, slightly reducing the original area due to the disapproving forest owners. The area of protected forest reserves shall thus be about 1,1% of the total forest area.</p>		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Sustainability of forests and their functions is one of the main principles of Slovenian forestry. One of the fundamental long-term objectives of forest management, set by the Forest Development Programme of Slovenia in 1995, is:

*1. Conservation and sustainable development of forests with regard to their biodiversity and all their ecological, social and production functions*

The objective includes:

- conservation and enhancement of ecological stability of forest ecosystems, and their sustainable and close-to-nature treatment;
- conservation and establishment of the diversity of flora and fauna, protection of rare or endangered forest species and ecosystems, and conservation and establishment of a proper living environment for all indigenous wildlife species;
- conservation and enhancement of the protective role of forests, such as protection against erosion, violent winds, noise, and avalanches, improvement of water conditions, mitigation of climatic extremes, and the contribution of forests to the quality of air;
- development of forests and activities directed at using the forest for recreation, tourism, education, instruction, and research;
- enhancement of the aesthetic function of the forest;
- increase in the utilisation of forest site potential and improvement of forest stand quality and use of wood;
- utilisation of non-wood forest goods in a manner which is not harmful to the forest;
- development of an environmentally-sound and humane timber production technology with the emphasis on work safety;
- maintenance and further development of a forest road network adapted to a multiple-purpose forest use.

In addition, all state owned forests are FSC certified from 2005 on. Private forests are currently in the process of joining the PEFC certification scheme.

Objective 2:

All the necessary legislation for the sustainable management and harvesting of non-timber forest resources is in place.

Slovenia as a member of EU will prevent the entry of sustainably harvested timber through the voluntary licensing scheme (FLEGT) with third countries. The proposal of this regulation is currently being discussed within the Council of EU.

Objective 3:

Local communities do not own much of the forest area in Slovenia (about 20.000 ha or 2% of total). No indigenous communities.

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

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

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

Act on Forest Reproductive Material (adopted in 2002) together with Act on Forests (1993) enable all forest owners to benefit from forest genetic resources originating in Slovenia – they get seedlings, best suited for their local conditions, free of charge to be planted in their forests.

**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
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).

Objective 1 – Some causes of losses of forest biological diversity have been analysed and addressed.

Objective 2 - Biological diversity conservation and sustainable use are successfully integrated in National Forest Programme (adopted in 1995)

Objective 3 – The existing forest-related laws, planning system and forest management practices already provide sound basis for conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity.

Objective 4 – Forest law enforcement has a long tradition in Slovenia. Effective law enforcement has been established by the foundation of Forestry Service and Forest Inspectorate. Act on Forests stipulates that.. “The implementation of this act and regulations issued on the basis hereof shall be supervised by a forestry inspectorate. Intervention in forestland shall also be supervised by inspectors for hunting and fishing, and building and planning inspectors, each within the context of their own authorities.

The implementation of the provisions of this act on preventing and extinguishing fires shall be supervised by the fire inspectorate and internal affairs agencies in addition to the forestry inspectorate..”

The duty of Forest Service is to make forest management plans and individually select trees to be felled.

Clear definitions of illegal activities are set by the same act. For example, a legal person or an individual shall be liable to a fine for an offence in connection with independently performed activities, if such person:

- Through their actions, reduces the growth rate of stands or fertility of growing sites, or the stability or permanence of a forest, or threatens its functions, its existence or purposes;
- Causes devastation in collecting seed of forest trees or other forest goods; clear cuts without such being envisaged in the forest management plan ;
- Does not reforest site which has been devastated or clear cut contrary to regulations in the time limit prescribed by the Forest Service;

Despite restrictions or prohibitions prescribed by competent bodies, collects animals, fruits, mushrooms or plants. Etc etc...

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		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 So far, there was no need for undertaking such measures.
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

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

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below

0	
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).	
Objective 1 – A regular inventory of forest resources is made every year on 1/10 of the area. Remote sensing technologies are being used. Forest are being classified according to their sites (natural potential vegetation), development phase and tree structure.	
Objective 2 – National forest classification system and maps already include key components of forest biological diversity. Forest maps are being produced in geographic information system.	
Objective 3 – Some specific surveys are being performed in forest reserves that are protected as virgin forests.	

<b>184.</b> 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	<b>X</b>	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	<b>X</b>	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).		
No specific national methods for the assessment or quantifiable indicators have been developed yet. The agreed MCPFE indicators will be used for international reporting.		

<b>185.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	<b>X</b>	Details
a) Yes	<b>X</b>	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest		



biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

Objective 1 - Several research projects that will improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning are currently going on:

“Evaluation of conservation status of forest habitats, habitat types and genetic resources for the purposes of monitoring of biodiversity in special protected areas and for the purposes of development forestry measures aimed at their conservation”;

“Development of molecular and biochemical databases in forestry”;

“Update of phytosociological expert basis for forestry purposes”;

“Comparison of biocenosis in virgin forests with biocenosis in productive forests as an indicator of anthropogenic influences on environment”;

“Investigation of characteristics of population areas, population status and adequacy of habitats of some problematic wild life species in Slovenia”

“Landscape forestry: origin of multipurpose and sustainable forest management”

“Diversity of special forest ecosystems as an indicator of site conditions and forest management practice”

“Influence of climatic changes on forest ecosystems”

“Vegetation of forest associations”

“Recognition of habitat function in forest management planning”

**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).

The entire necessary infrastructure for data and information management is in place.

Slovenian Forest Service is

- Collecting data on the state and development of forests;
- Keeping records as a database for its work and for statistical generalisation;
- Monitoring the biological balance in forests;
- Monitoring degradation of and damage to forests;
- Carrying out the tasks of a reporting, prognostic and diagnostic service;
- Preparing methodologies for collecting data on the state and development of forests;
- Processing data and preparing information on the state and development of forests.

Forestry Institute of Slovenia is developing and professionally orienting an information system for forests.

**Box LXXI.**

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

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

### Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

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

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

Agri-environmental measures concerning dry-grasslands.

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

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

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.

It is part of the National Biodiversity Strategy (2001) in reference to conservation and use of dry-grasslands.

It is a priority area within the NPVO with two targets:

- Review of the present status and establishment of monitoring of drylands
- Drafting of the implementing legislation on drylands

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

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

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

The UNCCD is one of the three conventions that the NCSA is analyzing and the results will include possibilities for collaborative implementation (see also section B).

### 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.

Mapping of habitat types in several dryland areas, additionally the State of biodiversity threats and pressures were assessed, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture we are developing the best agriculture practice in managing the drylands.

### 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.

Common practice in managing these areas, but still a need for better cooperation between different sectors and stakeholders.

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

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

c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
See above.	

**Box LXXII.**

<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"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p>By strengthening the intersectoral cooperation in managing the drylands, (particularly with the MKGP) we are contributing to achieving the 2010 target as well as to the implementation of the Strategy. The main constraints encountered are still in common understanding of the issues.</p>

**Mountain Biodiversity**

<b>Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>193.</b> Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
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	
Large parts of the mountainous areas are included in the Triglav National Park and other protected areas, where special measures are in place for the conservation of biodiversity. Additionally, other designations (Natura 2000 sites, EPOs, natural values (natural heritage)) provide measures to mitigate the negative impacts.	

<b>194.</b> Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity

Some measures have been taken to revitalize cattle grazing in mountainous areas in order to prevent natural succession and maintain special flora of these alpine meadows. It has been also supported by the agri-environmental subsidies.

**195.** Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?

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

Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems

Mainly, on case by case basis in PAs and by implementation of agri-environmental measures.

**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) X	
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.

c) The management authority of the Triglav National Park has a task to ensure protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of resources. Legal basis is the Triglav National Park Act which is currently in the process of revision.

<b>198.</b> 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)	X
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
c)- Slovenia is a Contracting Party of the Alpine convention (Convention of the Protection of the Alps, 1991) <a href="http://www.convenzionedellealpi.org/index">http://www.convenzionedellealpi.org/index</a> .	

<b>Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>199.</b> Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity	
Particularly, in PAS. Most studies have been carried out in the Triglav National Park. Currently an inventory of amphibians is conducted in TNP (Zavod Symbiosis ©). More information at <a href="http://www.sigov.si/tnp/">http://www.sigov.si/tnp/</a> .	

<b>200.</b> 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	
c) The National Institute for Biology (NIB) has research project on the alpine lakes.	

<b>201.</b> Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate
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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	
Sustainable use of resources in infrastructure development and waste management (mountain huts).	

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

**E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION**

<b>202.</b> 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.	
Slovenia was several times involved in the informal expert meetings organized by Germany held as preparation for SBSTTA meetings. Since May 2004, Slovenia is also taking part in the EU coordination work. Slovenia also participates in the pan-European activities organized jointly by UNEP and Council of Europe (PEBLDS).	

<b>203.</b> 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.	
Through the regional conventions and initiatives.	

**The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>204.</b> 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)	
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	

<b>205.</b> 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	

<b>206.</b> 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)	
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	

**Box LXXIV.**

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



## F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

### Box LXXV.

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

**The report is too long and questions are repetitive. Although on the one hand it has an attempt to systematically organise the different themes and issues of the Convention, on the other hand, it makes it too complex and unclear. The synergies between biodiversity related conventions are most needed and harmonization of reporting is the key issue in this context. It would be useful to consider grouping into thematic areas, operational and cross-cutting issues.**

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## ANNEX 1

**Table:** A general overview of budget lines directly or indirectly used for the implementation of the CBD and biodiversity related requirements in the period between 2001 and 2005. In addition to the budget provided by the MOP (including ARSO) financial allocations by other ministries are indicated in the *italics*, while international programmes and donor agencies are underlined. Budget lines include biodiversity related activities, but particularly those provided by the sectoral ministries have much broader scope and should not be considered as only biodiversity oriented.

-- the budget line was not in the annual budget

0 there was no amount under the budget line

Since it is not feasible to allocate the exact amount of money used for CBD under the budget lines, the total amount would be difficult to provide and it is not a sum of all the activities.

\* The financial resources are indicated in Slovenian tolar (SIT). 1 USD is currently (Oct 2005) 195 SIT.

CBD	Budget line	Financial resources available in the calendar year (in 000 SIT*)				
		2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>Article 5:</b>	International cooperation and conventions – nature conservation	10.857	9.593	9.646	--	--
	Accession to the EU	975	51	1.127	--	--
	EU and other international activities	--	--	--	7.000	2.577
<b>Article 6:</b>	CHM	2.439	--	--	--	--
	Interventions – nature conservation activities	6.827	4.962	2.107	3.000	3.112
	Biodiversity conservation measures	19.601	46.329	52.979	86.000	40.014
	Nature conservation institute	278.650	283.996	378.569	425.000	386.082
	<u>NBS&amp;AP (GEF and WB financial resources)</u>	7.208	3.493	63	--	--
<b>Article 7:</b>	Biotope mapping	4.296	12.452	14.365	35.000	4.940
	<u>Wetland inventory (Ramsar SGF)</u>	994	994	2.092	--	--
<b>Article 8:</b>	cofinancing PHARE-CBC-KP Goricko	30.709	32.035	78.581	--	--
	<i>MAB (MŠZŠ)</i>	4.887	--	--	--	--
	Management of and activities in PAs	440.922	470.916	528.539	568.000	562.758
	Natura 2000	--	--	--	46.046	11.362
	Cofinancing – PHARE – CBC Slovenia/Austria	--	--	--	155.432	133.166
	<u>PHARE-CFCU cross-boarder programme with Austria</u>	--	--	--	--	480.060
	cofinancing PHARE-CBC-KP Goricko	30.709	32.035	78.581	--	--
	<u>PHARE-CFCU cross-boarder programme with Hungary for the year 2000 - (SI-0008)</u>	--	178.312	166.939	--	--
International projects Life III – nature (cofinancing)	64.288	7.182	45.662	67.310	69.029	

<b>Article 9:</b>	<i>Nature history museum (mostly by MZK)</i>		about 215.000			
<b>Article 10:</b>	Agenda 21 and sustainable development	9.740	11.919	7.080	8.000	--
<b>Article 11:</b>	<i>Compensation for damage by protected wildlife (MKGP)</i>	34.090	41.192	82.372	40.000	44.460
	Compensation and redress	4.960	3.904	4.927	5.272	25.230 <sup>4</sup>
	<i>Slovene Agri-Environmental Programme – ECO 2, ECO 3 ; Rural development programme 2004 –2006 - EKUJS (MKGP<sup>5</sup>)</i>	1.593.088	2.002.584	1.959.041	6.917.650	15.905.999
	<i>Forest management, including biodiversity</i>	34.329	26.607	26.716	64.900	70.631
<b>Article 12:</b>	Research projects <sup>6</sup>	28.750	27.877	20.267	35.300	19.760
	<i>Basic and applicative research (MŠZŠ)<sup>7</sup></i>	12.803.648	13.507.109	14.458.113	17.030.654	17.189.922
<b>Article 13:</b>	Nature conservation training and publications	6.638	3.549	815	10.000	5.315
	Communication for nature conservation (donation)	2.462	1.599	1.374	--	--
<b>Article 14:</b>	<i>[EIA, compensation costs and other such costs have to be paid by the investor]</i>					
<b>Article 15:</b>	<i>Gene banks (MKGP)</i>	--	--	118.018	118.000	119.155
<b>Article 16:</b>	Biotechnology	--	4.303	20.560	20.000	19.760
<b>Article 17:</b>	Information, communication, promotion activities	45.936	32.167	34.337 <sup>8</sup>	20.000	36.457
<b>Article 20, 21:</b>	Membership dues and contributions to international organisations <sup>9</sup>	132.618	161.000	230.308	301.041	308.259

<sup>4</sup> In 2005, the compensation of damage caused by the protected animal species has been provided by MOP.

<sup>5</sup> Although financial support for biodiversity is small, incentive measures for biodiversity conservation are included in the programme.

<sup>6</sup> Financial resources include research project on various environmental issues.

<sup>7</sup> The budget line includes all different types of research projects. About 25% of the money is meant for natural sciences and 8% for biotechnology.

<sup>8</sup> Financial resources have also been used for nature conservation and biotechnology.

<sup>9</sup> The budget line covers all international environmental organizations and membership dues relevant for Slovenia.

**NOTE:** Footnotes 5-9, it has not been possible to provide only financial resources used for biodiversity related activities and projects.