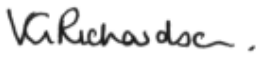


**REVISED VERSION OF 6 JULY 2001**

*Please provide the following details on the origin of this report*

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<i>Submission</i>	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report:	
Date of submission:	15 May 2001

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

This report has been prepared in consultation with other Government Departments and with various stakeholders who have an interest in biodiversity issues. The draft document was available for consultation over 8 weeks at the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions website. Notification that this process had commenced was sent to over 100 bodies including Government Departments, statutory bodies responsible for biodiversity management, other public sector organisations, biodiversity institutions, non-governmental organisations and industry inviting their comments and participation.

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

The UK has prepared this report taking into account the views of the many different bodies and groups who are responsible for biodiversity issues in their specific country or area. Inevitably there has been some variation of activity and therefore difference of opinion across the UK but we hope that the markings show the broad consensus within England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as well as the Crown Dependencies and Overseas Territories (OTs). The OTs require a particular mention as they are located in very different geographical areas to mainland UK and therefore can have different biodiversity issues to grapple with. Where the OTs face major problems or problems that are specific to them, this report draws attention to the action taken in the OTs.

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

***Inland water ecosystems***

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

***Marine and coastal biological diversity***

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

***Agricultural biological diversity***

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

***Forest biological diversity***

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

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

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

***Further comments on work programmes and priorities***

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**Article 5 Cooperation**

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	✓	b) Medium		c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	✓	b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?					
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)					✓
b) international programmes (please give details below)					✓
c) international agreements (please give details below)					✓

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

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

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

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

**Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies**

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

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

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?

a) no	
b) yes	✓

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

**Q13a:** An example of bilateral cooperation is the work carried out on Cuilcagh Mountain. This upland blanket bog area which straddles the international border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland is one of the best preserved and most extensive peatland areas in Ireland. An area of 2,750 hectares of blanket bog on the Northern Ireland side has been declared as Area of Special Scientific Interest and submitted as a candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC).

Although generally intact, the bog on Cuilcagh has been subjected to a number of damaging activities in recent years, including peat cutting, overgrazing and the widespread use of four wheel drive all terrain vehicles ('quads') by local farmers. Below the mountain and within the area of limestone scenery for which this part of Fermanagh is renowned, lies the popular tourist attraction of the Marble Arch Caves. Hydrological studies have linked the increase in the frequency of flash floods in the caves with the deterioration in the condition of the bog.

A project to restore and manage a section of the bog on Cuilcagh has been initiated by Fermanagh District Council with the support of Environment and Heritage Service and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The Council has acquired a lease on some 265 hectares of bog; funding for the lease and the management work which has followed has been obtained from the Heritage Lottery Fund and the EC through the LIFE – Nature programme.

A key to the successful restoration of the bog vegetation is the reduction of grazing intensity in areas most susceptible to damage. The primary means of achieving this has been through the Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) scheme operated by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. Compliance with the ESA prescriptions has necessitated the introduction of fencing in an area which has traditionally been open countryside. The risk of bird strike (particularly by golden plovers *Pluvialis apicaria*) will be monitored, but it is considered that the conservation benefits from reducing sheep numbers and more effective shepherding outweigh this risk.

A management plan for the entire SAC has been drafted from the experiences learnt through the LIFE project. A key objective of the plan is to reduce grazing intensity on all areas of blanket bog within the cSAC.

**Q13b:** The UK has many examples of participating in international programmes where the aims are to promote the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Examples are work carried out by the Overseas Aid Programme run by the Department for International Development and the Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species.

**Q13c:** One example of UK action is the Reporting Obligations Database. Most reporting obligations under international wildlife Conventions and Directives are quite broad ranging and the information required to show that the obligation is being met is often not specified clearly. The lack of clarity for reporting is both an opportunity and a constraint, as while there is flexibility in how the obligations to report can be met, a lack of commonality between signatories means it is difficult to compare how well an obligation is being met by different signatories. Conventions and Directives have reporting cycles which vary from one to six years. The European Environment Agency (EEA) are working to develop an inventory of the requirements for Member States to monitor and report environmental data. In 2000 JNCC was asked to undertake work to identify the reporting obligations under international wildlife Conventions and Directives. A report on the work undertaken is available from JNCC

**Q14:** The United Kingdom ratified the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) in July 1985, and it entered into force in the UK on 1 October 1985. CMS aims to improve the status of all threatened migratory species through national action and international Agreements between range states of particular groups of species. The UK has ratified three of the species related Agreements concluded under CMS - the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe (EUROBATS); the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic

and North Seas (ASCOBANS); and the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA). The UK has also announced its intention to ratify the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black and Mediterranean Seas (ACCOBAMS), and is playing a prominent part in the current negotiations on a possible agreement on the conservation of albatrosses and petrels of the Southern Hemisphere.

**Q15:** The UK work under OSPAR is still in its early stages. Annex V to the OSPAR Convention, which includes provisions with regard to identifying marine protected areas where necessary, came into force last year. The UK is working with other Contracting Parties to implement the Annex with the intention that the most necessary programmes and measures to achieve its purposes be developed by 2003.

*Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use*

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Since the first national report the second tranche of action plans for species and habitats were completed. A total of 391 species action plans and 45 habitat action plans have been published and are now being implemented. We can also report that a number of local biodiversity action plans have been prepared. The UK Biodiversity Group, the advisory group to the UK Government and the devolved administrations in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland published a report on the implementation of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan in March 2001. The report – ‘Sustaining the variety of life: 5 years of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan’ is attached to this report and is also available at <a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk">www.ukbap.org.uk</a>.</p> <p>This report includes important analysis of biological progress on the conservation of priority species and habitats in the UK. It is based on detailed reports that were compiled in September 1999. For 17 habitats (71%) and 185 species (55%) the status was not known (but in many cases surveys are underway to establish this). 5 habitats (21%) and 33 species were reported to be showing signs of recovery whilst 1 habitat and 44 species (13%) were declining. The remaining habitat type and 58 species were stable. At the time this report was compiled many of the action plans had only just been initiated and it is important to stress that it may take some time to reverse negative trends. However, the UK Biodiversity Group believes that this represents encouraging initial progress. A further round of reporting on progress with all UK species and habitat action plans will occur in 2002.</p> <p>We also attach ‘Biodiversity Counts: delivering a better quality of life’ which has been produced by the Biodiversity Challenge group of NGOs. This gives an independent assessment of progress under the UK BAP and supports much of what is included in ‘Sustaining the quality of Life’. This report can be found at web site: <a href="http://www.biodiversity-challenge.org.uk">www.biodiversity-challenge.org.uk</a>.</p>					
20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?					
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) completed <sup>1</sup>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
e) completed and adopted <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f) reports on implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>				
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?					
a) none	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) completed <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e) completed and adopted <sup>2</sup>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f) reports on implementation available	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?					
a) some articles only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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



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

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

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

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

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

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

**Q20:**

i) The United Kingdom Government published, in January 1994, *Biodiversity: The UK Action Plan*, in response to Article 6, building on the UK's world-renowned natural history experience and scientific understanding. The Action Plan set out an ambitious vision which established the goal, underlying principles and objectives for conserving biodiversity which remain the cornerstones of current policy and action.

ii) To complement this action and to take account of devolution, Scotland and Northern Ireland have produced their own individual strategies and England is to start work shortly on one. These strategies reflect the different biogeographical situations, examine cross boundary issues where appropriate and establish priorities for the individual countries.

iii) The Biodiversity strategy for Jersey is also in advanced stages of development. It will be in a similar form to the UK Strategy and will include action plans for the most vulnerable species. Measurable targets are included in the strategy and action plans.

**Q21 and Q27:** The UK Biodiversity Group, the Group established to advise the Government on implementation of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, published its report on progress 'Sustaining the Variety of Life – 5 Years of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan' on 26 March 2001. The report gives an account of progress with the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, draws conclusions and makes recommendations. The Government has welcomed the report and the progress that is being made and is considering its recommendations. 'Sustaining the Variety of Life – 5 Years of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan' can be found on the UK Biodiversity Group's website - [www.ukbap.org.uk](http://www.ukbap.org.uk).

**Q26:**

i) The Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy which is currently being developed will be an adjunct to the UK Biodiversity Action Plan. Ireland is logically one biogeographic unit, and the strategy will facilitate UK and Irish co-operation on biodiversity issues which are common north and south of the border. Co-ordinated themes include management of cross-border SACs and SPAs and Irish Red Data books.

ii) The UK also works with other European Member States on biodiversity issues, notably through commenting on the EC Biodiversity Strategy, co-ordinated through the European Commission.

**Article 7 Identification and monitoring**

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	✓	b) Medium		c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>A framework for surveillance and monitoring of biodiversity is currently being developed by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee. The guiding principles are to make maximum use of the National Biodiversity Network, to take full advantage of the network of willing amateurs and recorders, to utilise and improve co-ordination of established monitoring schemes and to further develop biodiversity indicators. As part of the framework, new survey and monitoring schemes to cover poorly surveyed groups are being developed as well as more comprehensive habitat inventory and survey. The framework aims to incorporate a range of scales from highly targeted and site specific surveys of rare species and protected sites, to inventories of priority habitats and complete national coverage of broad habitats and widely occurring species such as birds and soil biota, taking into account future Countryside Surveys in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Land Cover Maps.</p>					
32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					✓
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only					
c) for major ecosystems					✓
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems					
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) minor programme in some sectors					✓
c) major programme in some sectors					
d) major programme in all relevant sectors					
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators					
c) for a range of major groups					✓
d) for a comprehensive range of species					
36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?					
a) minimal activity					
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only					

c) for major ecosystems	✓
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	✓
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	✓
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	✓
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	✓
e) reports on implementation available	

***Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment***

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	✓
42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a major extent	✓
e) reports on implementation available	

43. Has your country adopted a “step-by-step” approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	✓
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so give details below)	✓
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	✓

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

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	✓
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	✓
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes – through the national CHM	
d) yes – other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	✓
c) providing direct support	✓
d) sharing experience	✓
e) other (please describe)	

### *Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Q32:** The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 places a new duty on the Secretary of State for the Environment and the National Assembly for Wales to maintain lists of living organisms and habitat types of principal importance within England and Wales for the conservation of biodiversity and to take steps, and promote others to take steps, to further their conservation.

Jersey has completed a mammal survey. The status of the endemic Jersey bank Vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus caesarius*) and two shrews., Millet's shrew (*Sorex coronatus*) and the lesser white-toothed shrew (*Crocidura suaveolens*), not found in the UK, were investigated and action plans will be drawn up.

**Q35:**

#### *Biological recording*

Most data collected in the UK takes the form of biological records which, in their simplest form, are lists of species and the locations at which they were observed. Species distribution data have been collated through a number of national recording schemes and by amateur recorders. The data are generally held at a scale of 10x10km. Despite the interpretation difficulties caused by the descriptive nature of this information, considerable variations in observational effort, geographic and taxonomic coverage it has great value due to the:

- Huge volume of records
- Extensive taxonomic coverage
- Focus on rare species and semi-natural habitats
- Ability to look back to previous centuries
- Wide geographic coverage of the UK

In the future, more systematic recording of species distributions may be achieved through a proposal by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee to develop a 'Sampling Framework', and related improvements to biological recording, both locally and nationally, within the UK 'National Biodiversity Network'.

#### *Sampling framework*

The UK 'Sampling Framework', started in 2000, is intended to provide the co-ordination umbrella that focuses data collection activities on information requirements so providing the wider-countryside complement to monitoring systems for designated areas. The 'Sampling Framework' aims to co-ordinate and develop a system of nation-wide biodiversity monitoring in the UK. It will select a series of habitat and species groups which are likely to be representative of UK biodiversity as a whole, and ensure these features are regularly monitored. This system will build on and integrate existing monitoring activities and fill a number of critical gaps in current monitoring. The identification of ecological associations between components of UK biodiversity will facilitate the use of monitored elements of biodiversity as indicators of overall biodiversity status. Initial work has focussed on mammals and threatened plants.

#### *National Biodiversity Network*

One of the key tasks in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan is to improve the accessibility and co-ordination of biological data sets in the UK. In 1995, the UK Biodiversity Steering Group recommended the development of a national biodiversity database to carry out this task. The National Biodiversity Network (NBN), a consortium of government agencies and voluntary bodies is helping to achieve this task by linking together organisations which collect biological records, with those that manage the records and those that want to use the information either locally or nationally. The Government has provided some £500,000 over two years to the NBN to help fund demonstration projects which aim to make information about biodiversity held by Government bodies more easily accessible. In March 1999 NBN became a company limited by guarantee and a registered charity.

At least 60,000 people routinely gather biodiversity data in the UK. The majority of them are volunteers organised into many national and local societies and recording schemes whose work is largely collected into data holdings in a variety of formats ranging from simple field notes, to card indexes to electronic databases. Much of these data are eventually published as Atlases. although this limits their usefulness somewhat.

The National Biodiversity Network Trust ([www.nbn.org.uk](http://www.nbn.org.uk)), was created to facilitate the development of a network to link recorders of biodiversity data in the United Kingdom to all those who wish to use this information. In so

doing the network will facilitate policy development, monitoring and reporting on the UK's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity. The NBN Trust has published a data model and produced software, Recorder 2000, to facilitate the migration of these data holdings in a common format into an electronic database that provides the basis for data exchange. The Trust is working with the societies and recording schemes directly and through the, as yet, incomplete network of Local Records Centres to ensure their sustainability and evolve their working methods to enable them to contribute to the growing network. The aim is to allow biodiversity information to become readily accessible to a wider public audience as well as meeting the growing needs of established users such as national and local government.

The chosen method of networking uses the Internet. To this end the NBN Trust has developed a pilot Internet Gateway ([www.searchnbn.net](http://www.searchnbn.net)) which, to date, uses a selected set of biodiversity data, particularly from the Biological Records Centre ([www.brc.ac.uk](http://www.brc.ac.uk)) and the Botanical Society of the British Isles ([www.rbge.org.uk/data/BSBI/](http://www.rbge.org.uk/data/BSBI/)) to demonstrate the conceptual approach. The Gateway also includes integrated links to external sites such as the marine data of *MarLIN* ([www.marlin.ac.uk](http://www.marlin.ac.uk)), Dragonfly Ireland ([www.dragonflyireland.fsnet.co.uk](http://www.dragonflyireland.fsnet.co.uk)) and the British Dragonfly Society ([www.dragonflysoc.org.uk](http://www.dragonflysoc.org.uk)). It is now being further developed. Ultimately, data held in dispersed databases will be linked through the Internet but under the management of data custodians who will take responsibility for local management, validation and verification of the data to agreed standards. To this end the NBNT is developing a set of access principles and an accreditation system to assure data quality.

The Gateway is supported by associated development of a metadata index, a species dictionary and a habit dictionary to assist rapid and effective searching. The dictionaries employ a list of lists approach that links synonyms in the commonly used checklists. This permits the user to search using their own choice of name, including common names, but receive results from all known synonyms. Data from different sources can be integrated and viewed using interactive maps or documents.

Development is carried out by the Trust, a broad partnership between the leading voluntary organisations in this field and the principle government conservation agencies using and collecting biodiversity data, who work severally or in partnership to develop the National Biodiversity Network.

**Q36:** The UK Government published 'Countryside Survey 2000' in November 2000. The survey provides a comprehensive assessment of habitats in the UK countryside and details changes in the countryside between 1990 and 1998. Details of the survey can be found at [www.cs2000.org.uk](http://www.cs2000.org.uk). A Land Cover Map, which shows habitats across the whole of the UK field by field, is being produced by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology using satellite images.

There are examples too of local activity. One is the a survey carried out since 1984/85 in London. This provides the basis for the series of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, recognised by the Greater London Authority, as well as the London Biodiversity Action Plan.

**Q41:** Indicators of Sustainable Development – A better quality of life

In May 1999, the UK government published *A better quality of life – a strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom*, which identified a core set of about 150 indicators for sustainable development. A later publication in December 1999 (*Quality of life counts – Indicators for a strategy for sustainable development for the United Kingdom: a baseline assessment*), gave a full account of the work undertaken on indicators for sustainable development and published the indicators with analyses of the trends and cross cutting issues.

The sustainable development strategy includes 15 headline indicators and about 150 core indicators. The headline indicators provide a suite of information products that address the key objectives for sustainable development in the UK. Together they provide a broad overview of the UK's achievements in sustainable development that can be updated and published regularly. Trends in breeding birds categorised by broad habitat types was selected as the headline indicator for wildlife.

The main messages from the wildlife indicators are:

- There has been a decline in some highly valued species, habitats and landscapes especially in farmland over the last 30 years.
- Although the rate has slowed since 1987, soils are continuing to be lost to development, at a rate of about 6,500 hectares per year between 1990 and 1994.
- The overall area of woodland has been increasing since the 1920s, but better management of existing woodland is needed.

- There has been an increase in the use of recycled minerals.

**Q44:** The UK has participated in the OECD Joint Working Party on Agri-Environment Indicators which include indicators of biodiversity and wildlife habitats. The UK has also undertaken a bilateral expert exchange with South Korea on indicator development. The UK is collaborating with the Republic of Ireland in an assessment of inter-tidal biodiversity indicators for detection of climate change impacts.

**Q46 and 49:** The UK sees the need to share taxonomic information. One of the ways we have sought to do this is through collaborative projects run under the Darwin Initiative. For example, the Natural History Museum with Plymouth Marine Laboratory, Kasetsart University, Bangkok and the Ministry of Fisheries, Thailand explored the potential of the Internet as a mechanism for exchanging taxonomic information between biodiversity researchers in separate locations. The project concentrated on polychaetes worms as a group. Using a series of questionnaires and databases available on the Internet, researchers can now share information on the species in their region and determine whether taxa found by other workers are the same as those they have found. The overall objective is to find ways of maximising taxonomic resources and ensuring that high quality information is as widely available as possible.

### *Decisions on Taxonomy*

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

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



c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes – stated policy	✓
c) yes – systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	✓
d) being implemented by all major collections	
57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	
c) many	✓
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	✓
b) yes – in the previous national report	
c) yes – via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	✓
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes – limited extent	✓
d) yes – significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	

a) no	
b) some	✓
c) many	

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

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	
c) thorough assessment	✓
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓ (in progress)
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	N/A
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions***

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

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	✓	b) Medium		c) Low	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?					
a) system under development					
b) national review of protected areas coverage available					
c) national protected area systems plan in place					
d) relatively complete system in place					✓
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?					
a) no					
b) no, under development					
c) yes					
d) yes, undergoing review and extension					✓
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					
e) reports on implementation available					✓
75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place					✓
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓

c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	✓
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	✓
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	✓
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	✓
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a significant extent	✓

<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	✓

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

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

### *Further comments on implementation of this Article*

#### **Q72:**

##### *Nature conservation sites in the UK*

The United Kingdom (UK) has a long history of documenting and protecting nature. Sites which meet relevant qualifying criteria may be designated under domestic legislation and as a result of a series of international obligations, including the Ramsar Convention and the Birds and Habitats Directives. Lists of sites considered to be 'important' at national and international scale are maintained by the statutory nature conservation agencies; English Nature (EN), Countryside Council for Wales (CCW), Scottish Natural Heritage (SNH), Environment and Heritage Service for Northern Ireland (EHS) (an Agency within the Department of Environment, Northern Ireland) and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). Particularly important sites may be designated under several of these obligations, so some sites are designated under both domestic and international legislation. As a result of differences in the selection criteria required to fulfil international obligations however, the boundaries of the designations on a single site may not always be contiguous. Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981; [amended 1985], the primary site designation used in the UK are Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). In Northern Ireland these sites are known as Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI). Neither SSSIs nor ASSIs extend into subtidal areas. The mechanism for protection of these areas are Marine Nature Reserves (MNR) - these are equivalent to the designation of National Nature Reserve (NNR) on land. The biological SSSI series forms a national network of areas representing sufficient examples, in terms of type, number and extent, to conserve the total national 'special interest' of the range of variation in habitats and their associated plants and animals.

##### *Selection of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)*

At a UK scale the JNCC has published and maintains *Guidelines for the selection of biological SSSIs* (NCC 1989; JNCC 1994, 1996). The guidelines help statutory nature conservation staff employ a consistent rationale for the evaluation and selection of biological sites which are of 'special interest' and also provide a public statement of the selection process for all interested individuals and organisations. Further guidance (EHS 1999) has been published to aid local interpretation in Northern Ireland; it is intended that equivalent standards will be maintained across the UK.

The SSSI selection guidelines provide for the selection of sites within broad habitat groupings (coastal, woodland, lowland grasslands, lowland heathland, non-montane rock habitats, freshwater habitats, fens, bogs, upland habitats, artificial habitats, intertidal and lagoons) and broad species groupings (vascular plants, non-vascular plants, mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, freshwater and estuarine fish, invertebrates, butterflies and dragonflies). The criteria for site evaluation are subdivided into primary criteria (size, diversity, naturalness, rarity, fragility and typicalness) and secondary criteria (recorded history, position in an ecological and/or geographical unit, potential value and intrinsic appeal). The guidelines also include additional information to assist with the application of the criteria, including guidance on how to define acceptable levels of quality.

- Environment and Heritage Service 1999. *Guidelines for the selection of Biological ASSI's in Northern Ireland*. Environment and Heritage Service, Belfast.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 1994. *Guidelines for selection of biological SSSIs: bogs*. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee.
- Joint Nature Conservation Committee. 1996. *Guidelines for selection of biological SSSIs: inter-tidal habitats*. Peterborough, Joint Nature Conservation Committee
- Nature Conservancy Council. 1989. *Guidelines for selection of biological SSSIs*. Peterborough, Nature Conservancy Council.

**Q72 and Q75:** In addition to the designated sites, many local government authorities have recognised non-statutory sites of local importance.

**Q76:** Since the first UK Biodiversity Action Plan report there has been increasing emphasis on marine biodiversity with the publication of action plans for a further 16 marine species and 17 marine habitats. A working group is carrying out a review of Nature Conservation in the Marine Environment. It is considering the development of a legislative framework for managing marine habitats and species which it is hoped will accommodate the needs of those protected by European legislation, but also allow for the introduction of measures for the management of the wider marine environment.

**Q77:** Most of the UK Habitat Action Plans include objectives to improve the condition of existing habitat and to re-

create areas of habitat. In general more progress has been made on improving the condition of existing habitat than on re-establishing new areas to start to make up for past habitat loss. Reedbeds provide a good example of this. So far, partly through the support of EU Life funds, good progress has been made on reedbed re-habilitation and this has been linked to conservation work for the bittern. Less progress has been made on the published plan objectives for reedbed re-creation. One exception to this is an example of positive after use following mineral extraction at Needingworth in Cambridgeshire. A partnership including Local Government (Cambridgeshire County Council), a company (Hanson Aggregates) and an NGO (the RSPB) will create a significant reedbed which will represent about 40% of the current national target for reedbed re-creation. This scheme has recently won an award for Planning and Biodiversity.

153 **Q78:** EN Species recovery project is an example of UK activity. To illustrate its work three examples are listed below:

i) Shore dock (*Rumex rupestris*): English Nature and Plantlife have undertaken an extensive survey of SW England over the past six years. The historically known sites for this scarce species have been proposed as Special Areas of Conservation. The survey work has revealed nine new localities for the species and re-found it at several sites where it was thought to be extinct. The state of current knowledge about Shore Dock suggest that the site populations are cyclic and vary to the point of local temporary extinction, but that there is a viable SW England meta-population. 48% of the current sites are within designated areas.

ii) Atlantic stream crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*): Yorkshire is a stronghold for this species. Research over the last seven years has identified the non-native signal crayfish as the biggest single threat to this species. In partnership English Nature and the Environment Agency have worked to identify means of controlling this threat. For example the experimental work at West Tanfield, North Yorkshire in 1999, which aimed to prevent signal crayfish migrating into the River Ure from a trout (*Salmo trutta*) hatchery. Positive action for the conservation of the species have been developed through local species action plans supported by English Nature such as the North Yorkshire Moors Crayfish Action Plan in 1999.

iii) Marsh fritillary butterfly (*Eurodryas aurinia*): In partnership with Butterfly Conservation, English Nature has surveyed the country to identify strongholds, and monitor populations of the species. Joint autecological research has identified the habitat requirements of the species in its strongholds and management changes have been made. For example at Gait Barrows National Nature Reserve in Lancashire, mobile stables and pens are being used to ensure an appropriate grazing regime can be maintained.

**Q79:** A scientific assessment and draft guidance prepared by the UK Advisory Committee on Releases to the Environment on the use of these technologies has been published (2000) on the internet [www.environment.detr.gov.uk/acre/bestprac](http://www.environment.detr.gov.uk/acre/bestprac) and comments invited. The guidance has been sent specifically to European regulators and the biotechnology industry.

**Q83:** The UK supports in-situ conservation activity through many of its programmes including the Department for International Development's aid programme, the Darwin Initiative and the Environment Project Fund run by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Support is also given through many bilateral programmes between UK biodiversity institutions and others to developing countries.

**Article 8h Alien species**

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The impact of alien species on biodiversity in the UK is increasingly being recognised. Higher priority will be afforded to this issue in the immediate future. The first step in this will be a policy review and public consultation on its findings. These could include proposals for statutory or non statutory measures in areas of research, monitoring, trade and control of non native species. The review should be completed by the end of 2001.					
88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?					
a) no					
b) only major species of concern					✓ + including new and recent introductions
c) only new or recent introductions					
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions					
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions					
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?					
a) no					
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed					✓
c) most alien species have been assessed					
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓ with further potential measures under review
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

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

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



a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	Via policy in preparation

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

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	✓
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	
b) in preparation	
c) yes	✓
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	✓ to some extent
98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	

a) no	
b) some initiatives	✓
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	✓
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	
b) limited support	✓
c) substantial support	

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Article 8h:**

The UK submitted a thematic report on alien species to the CBD Secretariat on 2 January 2001.

The London Biodiversity Partnership has published a statement on London's Exotic Flora at [www.lbp.org.uk/ssexoticflora](http://www.lbp.org.uk/ssexoticflora)

**Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	✓
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
There are no local communities in the UK which identify themselves as indigenous and local within the meaning of the CBD. However, within the UK's development assistance programmes the implementation of Article 8j is regarded as medium priority.					
105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?					
a) no measures					N/A
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?					
a) no					N/A
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					

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

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	N/A
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	
108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	✓
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	

a) no	✓
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	✓
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

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

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

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes – to a limited extent	✓
d) yes – to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	✓
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes – sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes – through the national CHM	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	✓
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	✓
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – with specific countries	
e) yes – available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	✓
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	
121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	✓
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	✓
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	✓

b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) partly	✓
d) fully	

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Q108 and 118:** A seminar at COP 5 presented draft recommendations from a project undertaken by International Institute for Environment and Development and partly funded by Department for International Development examining case studies on participation in access and traditional knowledge policy formulation. The case studies were South Africa, India, Peru and the Philippines along with less detailed reviews of Uganda, Nigeria, Costa Rica, Bolivia and Mexico.

**Q116:** Biodiversity work in the UK is open to all to participate and open consultations are held in which women's organisations can make representations.

*Article 9 Ex situ conservation*

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					✓
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓ but for groups such as fungi and cryptogamic plants work still needed
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓

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

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

**Q127:** An action plan for the agile frog (*Rana dalmatina*) is to be launched soon in Jersey. In a project with the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust a breeding population is being maintained which complements the conservation measures being taken in the wild.

**Q128:**

i) The United Kingdom has played a big part in helping to meet the need for ex-situ conservation for biological diversity originating outside the UK. Its institutions and scientists have used their expertise and collections to help other countries in their work. Many collaborative partnerships have grown up which have given other countries the opportunities to study their biodiversity. Memoranda of Understanding have been produced which set the framework for this work.

ii) Through the Millenium Seed Bank Project, the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew has catalysed and financed scientific partnerships to conserve seed of 10% of the world's flora, principally from drylands regions, by 2009. The Project will involve collaborative partnerships through access and benefit-sharing agreements in over 15 countries.

**Q133:** English Nature, Scottish Natural Heritage and the RSPB have been collaborating to re-introduce the red kite to England and Scotland. Although red kites were formally widespread in England and Scotland significant persecution led to their extinction in England by the 1870s and in Scotland by 1890. Re-introduction began experimentally in 1989 and following careful planning and targeted re-introductions populations of red kites have been successfully re-established in five areas. By 2000 there were 128 breeding pairs in England and 39 breeding pairs in Scotland.



**Q135:** For example The Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh (RBGE) has had an active role through collaboration with botanic gardens in a number of developing countries and sees this as a priority activity for expansion, as funds become available. At present RBGE is particularly active in China (especially in Yunnan and Sichuan provinces). Species held in the RBGE collections have formed the basis for re-introduction programmes directed towards habitat restoration in China and Chile.

*Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity*

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programme or policy in place					✓
e) review of implementation available					
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
d) yes – other means (please give details below)					
143. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?					

a) no	✓
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

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

144. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	✓
145. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	✓
146. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	✓
147. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

**Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism**

148. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
149. Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
150. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	✓

b) yes	
151. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
153. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

**Article 10** The UK produced a UK Sustainable Development Strategy in 1994. Full details of the strategy and the progress made to date may be found at [www.sustainable-development.gov.uk](http://www.sustainable-development.gov.uk)

**Q145-146** The UK has provided considerable assistance to developing countries to help them increase their capacity to implement sustainable use capacities especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation. Such assistance has also involved the private sector and indigenous and local communities, with the aim of ensuring that the latter benefit.

**Q153:**

i) The English Tourism Council is currently looking to draw up biodiversity indicators for the tourism industry.

ii) In the Moray Firth, Scottish Natural Heritage has been instrumental in setting up a dolphin liaison group, the aim being to raise awareness of dolphin vulnerability and to improve the behaviour of boat operators when close to dolphins. A code of conduct for boat operators has been drawn up and, although problems still arise occasionally, there has been a marked improvement in the behaviour of dolphin-watching boats.

**Article 11 Incentive measures**

154. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low			
155. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
156. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?							
a) no							
b) early stages of development							
c) advanced stages of development							
d) programmes in place						✓	
e) review of implementation available							
157. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?							
a) no							
b) some sectors						✓	
c) all major sectors							
d) all sectors							

**Decision III/18. Incentive measures**

158. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?							
a) no							
b) reviews in progress							
c) some reviews complete						✓	
d) as far as practically possible							
159. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?							
a) no							
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms (UK addition - in some sectors)						✓	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms (UK addition - in some sectors)						✓	
d) mechanisms in place							

e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
160. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	✓
d) many	
161. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
162. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes – case-studies	✓
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

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

163. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	✓
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
164. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	✓
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
165. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	✓
c) yes – significant extent	
166. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	

b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	✓
e) review of implementation available	
167. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	✓
168. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	✓
d) identified and neutralized	

***Decision V/15. Incentive measures***

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

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

<p><b>Article 11</b></p> <p>In order to illustrate some of the work the UK has done in this area, we would like to highlight the role of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan Costings Sub Group who have a remit to oversee costings of biodiversity targets and the monitoring of the costs of achieving those targets. The group oversaw the production of indicative costings for the BAPs that have already been published. The Sub Group has also supervised a study of the ongoing cost of implementing the BAPs, and is seeking to identify effective ways of continuous monitoring of the costs.'</p> <p>In addition, the UK actively supports the OECD working group on the economics of biodiversity, including providing financial support for the recent international workshop on market creation for biodiversity products and services.</p>
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**Article 12 Research and training**

171. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
172. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
173. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					✓
174. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					✓
175. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
176. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>					
177. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?					
a) no					
b) yes, where relevant					✓



*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Q174:** The UK Government, the biodiversity institutions, many of the British universities and others have provided support for education and training. The Darwin Initiative is just one example where UK biodiversity experts have worked in collaborative projects to help developing country partners. Many of these projects include training. One project has involved the setting up of the Tropical Biology Association which provides high level training in biodiversity research and conservation in tropical Africa to African and European students. Another project by the Natural History Museum and partners from Thailand conducted a pilot study to test how the Internet could be used to provide taxonomic support to biodiversity and environmental studies. The target organisms for the study were polychaete worms, a particularly abundant and specious taxon, frequently used in biological environmental assessments. A website has been produced containing identification keys, browser giving information on species in the region, help page, and project description. This has been formally demonstrated to a wide range of people. Two workshops were held with a total of 56 participants and two students received M.Sc. qualifications as a result of the project. The project results were additionally made available on CD.

**Q175:**

i) Flora locale is a non-profit making organisation that has been established to promote and advance the conservation and enhancement of native wild-plant populations and plant communities in relation to creative conservation and ecological restoration. Information about its mission and activities are available at <http://www.floralocale.org>

ii) A major project by Royal Botanic Gardens Kew is looking at the use of wild and traditionally managed plants in the UK [www.rbgekew.org.uk/scihort/ukplants](http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/scihort/ukplants)

**Article 13 Public education and awareness**

178. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	✓	b) Medium		c) Low	
179. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	✓
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
180. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
181. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					✓
c) yes – significant extent					
182. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓

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

183. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
184. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	
b) significant but not adequate resources	✓
c) adequate resources	
185. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	

b) yes	✓
186. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	✓
187. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
188. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	✓
c) under development	
d) yes	
189. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
190. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	N/A
b) yes	

***Decision V/17. Education and public awareness***

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

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

<p><b>Article 13</b></p> <p>The UK has had many public education and awareness initiatives carried out by Government, local government authorities and others. Examples are:</p> <p>Going for Green's third annual Biodiversity Theme Month took place in March 2001. Local biodiversity events were promoted throughout England and Wales. Particular examples of activity were -</p> <p>i) Encouraging gardeners to increase their use of non-peat growing mediums.</p> <p>ii) National volunteers Weekend offered people the chance to get involved in a wide range of biodiversity</p>
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related activities from website development to pond creation and tree planting.

iii) The National Sea Life Survey, promoted in conjunction with WWF UK, offered people the chance to learn about and help record the marine life found around British shores.

The Agriculture Working Group of the Scottish Biodiversity Group is producing a series of booklets for farmers. These illustrate the range of actions and land management procedures that can be incorporated into normal working management of farming to help the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Copies are attached to this report.

The UK has also carried out much work with other countries. One example of this collaborative work has been by the Field Studies Council through AIDGAP: making sure that identification guides work! They had found that a recurring theme appearing in many biodiversity action plans worldwide is the need to involve local communities – professional and amateur – in inventory and monitoring activities. But a major problem in most countries is the absence of appropriate identification keys. For the past 25 years in the UK, the Field Studies Council's AIDGAP (Aids to Identification in Difficult Groups of Animals and Plants) project has overcome this by involving several hundred volunteers in testing guides before their final publication. The feedback ensures that the published key can be used by the intended audience. To date, this pioneering project has involved over 6000 people in its activities (ranging from junior school children and university researchers) and this has created an example of good biodiversity practice which is now being used in other countries.

**Q186:** The schools curricula in all four parts of the UK promote sustainable living, the place of human beings in nature and the importance of preserving balance and diversity within nature. However, in their report 'Sustaining the Variety of Life – 5 Years of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan', published in March 2001, the UK Biodiversity Group recommended that it is necessary to build on the references in the national curricula by working with the education community to develop the curricula tools to reinforce the themes, including developing opportunities for young people to gain first hand experience of biodiversity.

**Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

192. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
193. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
For undertaking impact assessments the UK makes extensive use of physical, chemical & biological monitoring and assessment methodologies, for example for aquatic environments.					
194. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) legislation in place					✓
e) review of implementation available					
195. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
196. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge					✓
197. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
198. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?					
a) no					
b) no, assessment of options in progress					
c) some completed, others in progress					

b) yes	✓
199. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
e) no need identified	
200. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	✓
e) no need identified	
201. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
202. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) no need identified	

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

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

**Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress**

205. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	✓
c) fully integrated	
206. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	✓
c) fully	
207. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	
c) in all circumstances	✓
208. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	✓
c) yes - in all cases	
209. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	✓
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
210. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	✓
211. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	✓
212. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	

c) to a significant extent	✓
213. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	✓

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

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*Article 15 Access to genetic resources*

214. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
215. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
216. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
217. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?					
a) no					✓
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					
218. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?					
a) no					✓
b) early stages of development					
c) advanced stages of development					
d) processes in place					
219. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?					
a) no measures					✓
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
220. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?					
a) no measures					✓
b) some measures in place					
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
If so, are these measures					
a) Legislation					N/A

b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

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

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

**Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources**

227. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	✓ (but in process)
b) yes	

c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
228. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	✓
c) to a significant extent	
<b>Parties that are recipients of genetic resources</b>	
229. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	✓
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
230. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	✓
231. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	N/A
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	
232. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	✓
233. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	✓
234. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
235. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	

b) yes to a limited extent	
c) yes to a significant extent	✓

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Q222 and 224:** The Department for International Development (DFID) Common Policy Guidelines project, involvement in the Expert Panel and contributions to forthcoming Bonn Workshop on access and benefit sharing (ABS) are all examples of how UK stakeholders contribute to work with other stakeholders worldwide to develop guidelines and practices. So, too, is the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew's work to establish ABS agreements with its partners worldwide - documents from their work may be found at [www.rbgekew.org.uk/conservation](http://www.rbgekew.org.uk/conservation)

**Q230:** Many UK stakeholders - from universities and botanic gardens to companies - conduct research activities involving access to genetic resources around the world and are building experience with countries' law and policy on prior informed consent, mutually agreed terms and benefit-sharing.

For example, drawing on its experience with the Common Policy Guidelines project (see above, and working with partner botanical institutes and government authorities in the countries where it works, RBG Kew has negotiated access and benefit-sharing agreements in some 18 countries, reflecting partners priorities for conservation, research, training and information and the different requirements for prior informed consent in the countries concerned.

*Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology*

236. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
237. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
238. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					
239. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?					
a) no					✓
b) yes (please give brief details below)					
240. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?					
a) not relevant					
b) relevant, but no measures					
c) some measures in place					✓
d) potential measures under review					
e) comprehensive measures in place					
If so, are these measures					
a) Legislation					
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation					
c) Policy and administrative arrangements					✓
241. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					✓
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	✓
242. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
243. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓

***Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights***

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

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

**Q238:** A large proportion of the natural resources projects in the UK aid programme with developing countries involve technology transfer as do many of the Darwin Initiative projects. One example is a project helping St. Helena develop appropriate methods for propagating their rare, endemic plants (undertaken by Royal Botanic Garden Kew and funded by the Department for International Development) has technology transfer at its heart.

**Article 17 Exchange of information**

245. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	✓	c) Low	
246. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	✓	c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
247. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?					
a) no measures					
b) restricted by lack of resources					
c) some measures in place					✓
d) potential measures under review					
e) comprehensive measures in place					
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>					
248. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓
249. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?					
a) no					
b) yes – limited extent					
c) yes – significant extent					✓

*Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation*

250. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
251. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
252. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?					
a) no measures					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
253. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
254. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) methods in place					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
255. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
256. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input type="checkbox"/>



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

257. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
258. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes – significant extent	
259. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
260. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	
c) yes, at national and international levels	✓
261. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	✓
c) supporting some meetings and participating	
262. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	✓
263. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
264. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	

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

265. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented (UK addition - "although in the process of implementation")	✓
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

*Further comments on implementation of these Articles*

**Q252:** One example of a Government funded programme encouraging scientific and technical co-operation is the Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species. Announced at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, it has so far committed £24 million to over 200 projects in about 80 countries around the world. It aims to use British expertise in collaborative biodiversity projects with developing country partners to help them meet their obligations under the CBD. Further details on the present projects may be found at [www.nbu.ac.uk/darwin](http://www.nbu.ac.uk/darwin) and on the Initiative in general, including the text of the Fourth Darwin report may be found at [www.detr.gov.uk](http://www.detr.gov.uk). The third and fourth reports are attached to this report.

**Q257-263:** The UK clearing house mechanism may be found at [www.chm.org.uk](http://www.chm.org.uk)

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

266. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
267. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
268. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?					
a) no measures					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures:					
a) Legislation					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
269. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?					
a) no measures					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place					<input type="checkbox"/>

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

270. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) signed, ratification in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) instrument of ratification deposited	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Article 20 Financial resources**

271. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium		c) Low	
272. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
273. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?					
a) no					
b) yes – incentives only					
c) yes – financial support only					
d) yes – financial support and incentives					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>					
274. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition –</i></b>					
275. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?					
a) no					N/A
b) yes					
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>					
276. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?					
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>					
277. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?					
a) no					
b) yes					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

***Decision III/6. Additional financial resources***

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

**Decision V/11. Additional financial resources**

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

d) exemptions in place	✓
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*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

**Q273:** There are several programmes that fund biodiversity activities in the UK.

**Q276:** The UK also provides funding to developing countries to help them implement the CBD through our aid programme and other funds. The Darwin Initiative for the Survival of Species aims to use British expertise to help developing countries implement the CBD. Since 1993 this £3 million a year grant programme has funded over 200 collaborative projects in over 80 countries.

**Q279:** The OECD Development Assistance Committee is working on a standardised information system relating to MEAs in general. The UK has been playing a leading role in this work.

**Q281:** An example of one trust that supports biodiversity activities is the Bridge House Estates Trust Fund.

**Q286:**

i) The UK has implemented a Gift Aid scheme for tax payers to allocate funding to charitable (including biodiversity) causes.

ii) The UK has implemented a tax on waste disposal in landfill sites. The purpose of the tax is to encourage business and consumers to produce less waste, to dispose of less waste in landfill sites, and to recover value from more of the waste which is produced, for example through recycling.

**Article 21 Financial mechanism**

287. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
288. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
289. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

290. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) no, although there are activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes, within the previous national report	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, through case-studies	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Article 23 Conference of the Parties**

291. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	7
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	8
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	8
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	19
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	10

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

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

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

293. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	Yes, Riga
<b>If a developed country Party –</b>	
294. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	✓

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

295. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	✓
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	
296. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	✓
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	✓
d) no	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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*Article 24 Secretariat*

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

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

Q297. Since 1998 the UK has contributed over £300,000 to Secretariat activities. These included work on the ecosystem approach, the GTI, national reporting and access and benefit sharing.

*Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice*

298. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	7
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	5
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	5
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	4
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	9

*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

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**Article 26 Reports**

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

**Decision IV/14 National reports**

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

**Decision V/19. National reporting**

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

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

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**Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach**

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

*Inland water ecosystems*

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

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

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

312. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
313. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	✓
c) assessments completed	
314. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	✓
315. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	

a) no	
b) yes – national plans only	
c) yes – national plans and major sectors	✓
d) yes – national plans and all sectors	
316. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓

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

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

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

**Q305:** Focus on Firths is a project launched by Scottish Natural Heritage in 1993, to help resolve the problems of uncoordinated management in Scottish firths (major estuaries and their associated sea areas) to achieve a more sustainable approach to their use and development. From wide expanses of mudflats and saltmarsh in the estuaries to sand dunes, beaches, rocky shores and cliffs at their outer edge, firths contain some of Scotland's most valuable and unique natural sites. The project aims to assist in the development of a management strategy for each firth that will consider the whole range of activities which will have an impact on the site, at an ecosystem level. A forum is formed for each firth which will enable all interests to have a voice: the local community, statutory authorities, local industries and voluntary bodies. Taking into account the whole community, each strategy will make proposals and recommendations on how the firth and its environmental resources can be protected and used in a more sustainable way. Encouragingly there are now partnerships actively working towards publication and implementation of a management strategy for each of the Clyde, Solway, Tay, Forth and Moray firths. In addition, the Scotland Coastal Forum has begun to integrate the Firths projects and other more local coastal management partnerships to create a Scottish coastal strategy.

**Q307:**

- i) At the same time as proposals for a Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy have been prepared, an Irish Biodiversity Action Plan has been developed by the Government of the Republic of Ireland. There have been discussions to maximise the mutual benefit of these two initiatives.
- ii) The UK has contributed to promotion of regional co-operation through its active support for the Pan European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS) process. This represents both a regional forum for promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Europe, based on the CBD approach; and maintaining regional priorities set by the 'Environment for Europe' process. Integral in the PEBLDS process is the transborder application of the ecosystems approach.
- iii) With UNESCO the UK has helped fund regional workshops in Africa, Asia and Latin America on the application of the ecosystem approach.

***Marine and coastal biological diversity***

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

318. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	

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

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

324.Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) not relevant	
325.Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	

b) yes (please provide details below)	✓
c) not relevant	
326. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

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

**Q325:** We have supported research on the causes and impact of coral bleaching.

*Agricultural biological diversity*

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

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

b) yes – pollinators	✓
c) yes – soil biota	✓
d) yes – integrated landscape management and farming systems	✓
332. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place (UK addition - but we are also looking to enhance these mechanisms)	✓
333. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	✓
334. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
335. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
336. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	✓
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
338. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓



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

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

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

genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – regulation needed	✓
c) yes – regulation not needed (please give more details)	
355. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) yes – developed but not yet applied	
c) yes – developed and applied	✓
356. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	✓

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

**Q330:** Knowledge and experience is shared in many ways. The primary mechanisms are through extensive research and development (R&D) work by Government; technology transfer from R&D work (such as conference papers, seminars, workshops, technical guidelines and published articles); published survey material; promotion of codes of good agricultural practice; and the dissemination of conservation advice in a variety of forms.

**Q333:** The UK has implemented Rural Development Programmes and has developed Sustainable Agriculture indicators which form part of the UK Sustainable Development strategy. These address the need to sustain and enhance agricultural biodiversity as well as other policy objectives. We therefore have mechanisms in place but we will continue to build on and enhance them.

**Q349:** UK has authorised one small -scale release of an experimental GURT system in a GM potato. Information on this has been circulated on [www.detr.gov.uk](http://www.detr.gov.uk)

**Q350/ 352/ 353/ 356:** UK's expert Advisory Committee on Releases to the Environment has published a consultation document on best practice in crop design, including an examination of the environmental implications of technologies designed to produce sterile seed. Document can be found on [www.detr.gov.uk](http://www.detr.gov.uk) We have also funded research on the environmental, social and economic impacts of GURT technology which has been published in scientific journals.

***Forest biological diversity***

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

357. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
c) not relevant	
358. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) under review	

c) yes	✓
359. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
360. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	✓
b) yes	
<b><i>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</i></b>	
361. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	N/A
b) yes	

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

362. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
363. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
364. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
365. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes – submission of case-studies	✓
c) yes – thematic national report submitted	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
366. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	✓
367. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	

a) no	
b) yes – some stakeholders	✓
c) yes – all stakeholders	
368.Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	
c) many programmes covering some needs	✓
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
369.Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	✓

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

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

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

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

**Q370-372** This work has been conducted as part of the UK's development co-operation programme.

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

373. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	✓
374. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	✓
375. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	
c) yes	✓

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

The UK has a long history of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Nevertheless much of the work described above has been undertaken because of the obligations of the CBD. One example of action is the drawing up of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and its ongoing implementation.

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

The UK has worked together with many other Parties on a variety of issues. The regional work with other EU Member States is one example. The collaborative work carried out through the Darwin Initiative is another.

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

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

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

Date of completion:	January 1994		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	By all Government Departments with the lead being taken by the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions		
On what date?	January 1994		
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	Biodiversity : The UK Action Plan Other documents have followed: - Biodiversity : The UK Steering Group Report - Sustaining the variety of life - 5 years of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan		
Name and address of publisher:	HMSO PO Box 276 London SW8 5DT United Kingdom		
ISBN:	Biodiversity : UK Action Plan 0-10-124282-4		
Price (if applicable):	---		
Other information on ordering:	---		
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	---		
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:	<a href="http://www.ukbap.org.uk">www.ukbap.org.uk</a>		
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:	---		
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>