

European Commission

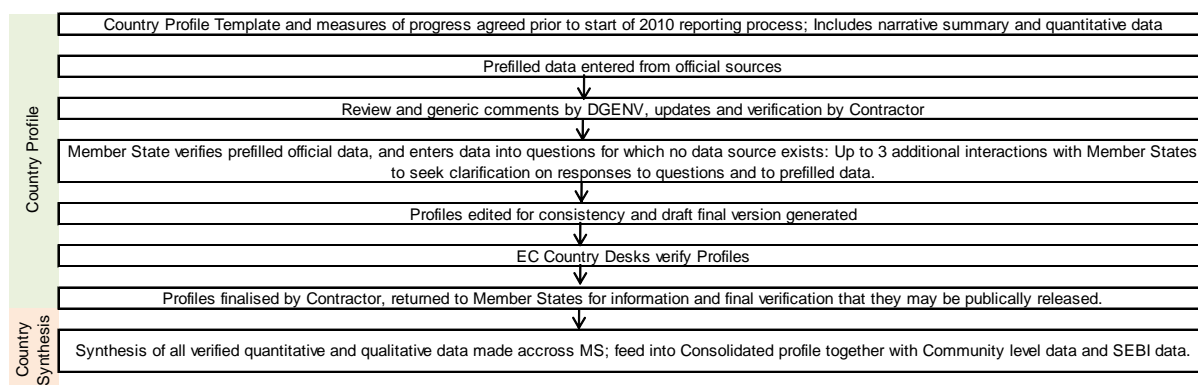
Biodiversity Knowledge Base

Country Profile –Germany

The 2010 EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) report evaluates the extent to which the EU has met its 2010 commitments. This involves qualitative monitoring of implementation of BAP actions and achievement of targets. The evaluation is also informed by quantitative data relating to a set of biodiversity indicators provided by the European Environment Agency.

Comprehensive assessment of progress at the national level was achieved thanks to the information provided by Member States through this Country Profile. Data was collected for the full term 2010 evaluation and a synthesis of the data in all 27 Member State Country Profiles has been undertaken for the evaluation.

In order to streamline reporting, much of the data contained in this Profile was pre-filled from official data sources (green shaded boxes). The Member State provided certain additional data (orange shaded boxes)¹. A rigorous process of data entry and verification by different stakeholders (Member States, EU and the Contractor appointed by the EU to facilitate the process) was undertaken for each measure of progress and for the document as a whole, and is summarised in the following diagram:



Verification was undertaken for every measure of progress but for ease of presentation this is not explicitly shown here.

¹ Germany participated fully in this process.

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OBJECTIVE 1

Objective: 1: To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species

Headline Target: Biodiversity loss of most important habitats and species halted by 2010, these habitats and species showing substantial recovery by 2013

Target: A1.1: Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated and under effective conservation management by 2010, 2012 in marine

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed data.

In the Alpine biogeographical region, 6 of the 7 (86%) rocky habitats and 100% (9 of the 9) of forests are reported to be in favourable condition. 5 of the 8 (63%) and 1 of the 2 (50%) of bog, mire and fen habitats and heath and scrub habitats are also in favourable condition respectively. The remaining heath and scrub habitats (1 of the 2 or 50%) are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. Over half (5 of the 8 or 63%) of alpine grasslands are also reported to be in unfavourable-inadequate condition.

In the Marine Atlantic biogeographical region, the condition of 2 of the 3 (67%) coastal habitats is unknown. The remaining 1 of the 3 (33%) coastal habitats is reported to be in unfavourable-inadequate condition.

All sclerophyllous scrub and rocky habitats in the Atlantic biogeographical region are in favourable condition. Half of Atlantic heath and scrub and dunes habitats, and 6 of the 10 (60%) coastal habitats are reported to be in favourable condition. The majority of freshwater habitats (6 of the 8 or 75%) and bogs, mires and fens (5 of the 7 or 71%) in the Atlantic biogeographical region are in an unfavourable-bad condition. 50% of both heath and scrub (1 of the 2) and grassland habitats (5 of the 10) are also reported to be in an unfavourable-bad condition.

The majority of coastal habitats (2 of the 3 or 67%) in the Marine Baltic biogeographical region are reported as in an unknown condition. The condition of the remaining coastal habitats (1 of 3 or 33%) is reported to be unfavourable-inadequate.

In the Continental biogeographical region, 7 of 7 (100%) rocky habitats and 1 of the 2 (50%) sclerophyllous scrub habitats are in favourable condition. Half or more of dune (6 of 12 or 50%), forest (8 of 16 or 50%), coastal (6 of the 9 or 67%), grassland (8 of the 12 or 67%) and bog, mire and fen (5 of the 7 or 71%) habitats are reported to be in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of 6 of the 12 (50%) of freshwater habitats is reported to be unfavourable-bad.

Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical region	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable-inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Alpine	Freshwater habitats	4	44%	3	33%	1	11%	1	11%	0	0%	9
	Heath & scrub	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Grasslands	1	13%	5	63%	1	13%	1	13%	0	0%	8
	Bogs, mires & fens	5	63%	2	25%	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	8
	Rocky habitats	6	86%	0	0%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	7

		Forests	9	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9
	Marine Atlantic	Coastal habitats	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3
	Atlantic	Coastal habitats	6	60%	1	10%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	10
		Dunes habitats	6	50%	3	25%	3	25%	0	0%	0	0%	12
		Freshwater habitats	1	13%	1	13%	6	75%	0	0%	0	0%	8
		Heath & scrub	1	50%	0	0%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	2
		Sclerophyllous scrub	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
		Grasslands	1	10%	4	40%	5	50%	0	0%	0	0%	10
		Bogs, mires & fens	1	14%	1	14%	5	71%	0	0%	0	0%	7
		Rocky habitats	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
		Forests	0	0%	5	45%	5	45%	1	9%	0	0%	11
	Marine Baltic	Coastal habitats	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3
	Continental	Coastal habitats	1	11%	6	67%	2	22%	0	0%	0	0%	9
		Dunes habitats	2	17%	6	50%	3	25%	1	8%	0	0%	12
		Freshwater habitats	1	8%	5	42%	6	50%	0	0%	0	0%	12
		Heath & scrub	2	40%	2	40%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	5
		Sclerophyllous scrub	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
		Grasslands	2	17%	8	67%	2	17%	0	0%	0	0%	12
		Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	5	71%	1	14%	1	14%	0	0%	7
		Rocky habitats	7	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	7
		Forests	5	31%	8	50%	3	19%	0	0%	0	0%	16
Data source		Reference or title: Article 17 reporting Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title and http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/											
Action: A1.1.1: Accelerate efforts to finalise the Natura 2000 network including: complete terrestrial network of Special Protection Areas (SPA) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; adopt lists of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; designate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish management priorities and necessary conservation measures for SACs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]; establish similar management and conservation measures for SPAs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]. MS Action: Propose sufficient SCIs; designate SACs; prepare, adopt and implement site management priorities and measures.													
Measures of Progress:													
To be completed by the Member State?												NO	
How complete is the Natura 2000					Sites of Community Importance (Habitats)				Special Protection Areas (Birds)				

network?	Directive):		Directive):	
	Number of sites	4622	Number of sites	738
	Total area sites (km ²)	54,343	Total area sites (km ²)	59,556
	Terrestrial area (%)	9.9	Terrestrial area (%)	12.2
	Number of marine sites	53	Number of marine sites	15
	Marine area (%)		Marine area (%)	
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of July 2009, Germany has designated 4622 Sites of Community Importance, with a total area of 54.343 km², totalling 9.9% of the country's terrestrial area. There are 53 sites with a marine part; the marine SCI area totals 19.134 km². The number of Special Protection Areas is 738, with a total area of 59,784 km², totalling 12.2% of the country's terrestrial area. The number of marine SPAs is 15, with a marine area of 16.061 km².</p>				
<p>Additional clarifications: At present there is no single agreed definition for Marine Sites. Due to different definitions of 'Marine Sites' adopted by different EC Services, the figures presented here for marine Natura 2000 sites might differ from the figures provided in 3.6.3 although both are from official data sources. The percentage for marine areas is not available.</p>				
Data source	Reference or title: NATURA 2000 barometer (November 2009 update) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm			

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
What is the percentage of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed or in preparation?	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed	20.9	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	30.4	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	48.7	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of January 2010, management plans are completed for 20.9 % of Natura 2000 sites in Germany. For 30.4 % of Natura 2000 sites management plans are currently in preparation. The percentage of Natura 2000 sites without a management plan completed or in preparation is 48.7.			
Additional clarifications: Summation of data provided by the Länder (Federal States)			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

Action: A1.1.2: Ensure adequate financing provided to Natura 2000 implementation from Community sources (notably Rural Development funds, Cohesion and Structural Funds, Pre-Accession Instrument, Life-III, Life+) and MS sources, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.	

Action: A1.1.3: Transpose fully [by 2006] Articles 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive into national legislation and planning policies and ensure subsequent timely implementation; where appropriate (i.e. where development proposals cannot avoid damage to Natura 2000 sites, but proceed for reasons of overriding public interest) ensure special effort for adequate design and implementation of compensatory measures [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Fully transpose and implement Art 6 including: avoid where possible deterioration or disturbance of sites by developmental activities; assess potential impacts of proposed plans or projects likely to have a significant impact on sites, involving general public where appropriate; if deterioration or disturbance likely, assess whether overriding public interest justifies proceeding; if proceeding, take necessary compensatory measures to maintain coherence of network.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the number of complaints/infringements (legal cases) related to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive	2004 and earlier	
	2005	
	2006	
	2007	1
	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of 15 Dec 2009, one complaint case is open.		
Additional clarifications:		
The figures above relate to cases of infringements/complaints open on 15 Dec 2009 only.		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6. Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&vm=detailed&sb=Title	

Target: A1.2: Sufficiency, coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network in the EU substantially enhanced by 2010 and further enhanced by 2013 (cf objective 9, target 9.4).

Action: A1.2.3: Assess [by 2008] and substantially strengthen [by 2010] coherence, connectivity and resilience of the protected areas network (Natura 2000 and non-Natura protected areas) by applying, as appropriate, tools which may include flyways, buffer zones, corridors and stepping stones (including as appropriate to neighbouring and other third countries), as well as actions in support of biodiversity in the wider environment (see also actions under objectives 2, 3 and 9). **MS Action:** Participate in assessment; apply measures to strengthen coherence and connectivity.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES		
Are tools in place or developed to support ecological connectivity?	Tools in place (Indicate Y or N)	Y		
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	Y		
<p>Additional detail (If yes or in development, please describe the tools) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The planning and implementation of Ecological networks in Germany occurs at regional level (i.e. at the level of Länder – Federal States). All Länder (Federal States) are obliged under the Federal Nature Conservation Act to establish a network of interlinked biotopes (Biotopverbund) covering at least 10 per cent of the total area of each Land. However, there is no deadline for implementation. There is no overall implementation nationally, beyond the provision of guidance to the Länder.</p> <p>The degree of implementation of ecological networks varies between the Länder. By the end of 2009 most but not all Länder possess planning instruments for ecological networks. Their integration and degree of consideration in other spatial planning also varies. Implementation on the ground in some Länder has been running for some years, in others it is only at the beginning.</p>				
Additional clarifications:				
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: Hänel, K. (2007): Methodische Grundlagen zur Bewahrung und Wiederherstellung großräumig funktionsfähiger ökologischer Beziehungen in der räumlichen Umweltplanung – Lebensraumnetzwerke für Deutschland. Dissertation. S. 52 – 128. (http://kobra.bibliothek.uni-kassel.de/bitstream/urn:nbn:de:hebis:34-2007121319883/1/Dissertation_Kersten_Haenel.pdf)</p> <p>Kettunen, M, Terry, A., Tucker, G. & Jones A. 2007. Guidance on the maintenance of landscape features of major importance for wild flora and fauna - Guidance on the implementation of Article 3 of the Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and Article 10 of the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), Brussels, 114 pp. & Annexes. (This document partly describes the German situation, but does not cover details).</p>			

Target: A1.3: No priority species in worsening conservation status by 2010; majority of priority species in, or moving towards, favourable conservation status by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
What is the conservation status of birds (% of species – least concern, near-threatened and red-listed)?	Detail	Least concern	Near-threatened	Red-listed
	% of birds	95.5	2.9	1.6
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				

Of the 312 regularly occurring bird species in Germany, 9 are globally Near-threatened and 5 are Red-listed. Note this refers to all bird species of Germany, while the conservation status for the other taxa refers only to those of Community Interest and are listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive (see under clarification)!

See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed biogeographical data for non-bird taxa.

Of the species in the Alpine biogeographical region, the conservation status of 15 of the 29 (52%) mammals and 37 of the 53 (70%) plants was reported to be favourable. 5 of the 14 (36%) amphibians and reptiles, and 8 of the 23 (35%) invertebrates are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 1 of the 6 (17%) fish are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 3 of the 6 (50%) fish and 12 of the 29 (41%) of mammals is unknown.

In the Marine Atlantic biogeographical region, 1 of the 3 (33%) and 2 of the 3 (67%) mammals are in a favourable and in an unfavourable-adequate condition respectively.

In the Atlantic biogeographical region, 3 of the 17 (18%) amphibians and reptiles and 9 of the 26 (35%) mammals are in a favourable condition. 11 of the 17 (65%) amphibians and reptiles, 8 of the 13 (62%) fish and 8 of 26 (31%) mammals are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 3 of the 13 (23%) fish, 16 of the 26 (62%) invertebrates and 20 of the 55 (36%) plants were reported to be in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 5 of the 34 (15%) mammals and 23 of the 55 (42%) of plants is unknown.

In the Marine Baltic biogeographical region, all mammals (3 of 3 or 100%) of Community Interest are in an unfavourable-bad condition.

In the Continental biogeographical region, 6 of the 48 (35%) invertebrates and 12 of the 34 (20%) mammals are in a favourable condition. 9 of the 23 (39%) amphibians and reptiles, 16 of the 48 (33%) invertebrates, 11 of the 34 (32%) mammals and 18 of the 80 (30%) plants are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The conservation status of 9 of the 23 (39%) amphibians and reptiles, 20 of the 48 (42%) invertebrates and 18 of the 80 (23%) of plants was reported to be unfavourable-bad. In addition, the conservation status of 11 of the 31 (35%) of fish and 5 of the 34 (15%) of mammals is unknown.

Additional clarifications:

The conservation status of birds is presented as percentage of Least Concern, Near-threatened and Red-listed at global level of the total of regularly occurring species. Note that the information for birds, from data from BirdLife International, cannot be compared with the information for other taxa: The methodology for the other taxa is different: it is based on the conservation status report (Habitats Directive Article 17); the total only includes those taxa of Community Interest and listed in the annexes to the Habitats Directive.

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below.

Biogeographical region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Unfavourable-inadequate		U2= Unfavourable-bad		XX= unknown		NA=not reported		
Alpine	Amphibians and reptiles	4	29%	5	36%	2	14%	3	21%	0	0%	14
	Fish	2	33%	0	0%	1	17%	3	50%	0	0%	6
	Invertebrates	8	35%	8	35%	3	13%	4	17%	0	0%	23
	Mammals	15	52%	0	0%	2	7%	12	41%	0	0%	29
	Plants	37	70%	6	11%	1	2%	9	17%	0	0%	53

Marine Atlantic	Amphibians and reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Mammals	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Atlantic	Amphibians and reptiles	3	18%	11	65%	2	12%	1	6%	0	0%	17
	Fish	2	15%	8	62%	3	23%	0	0%	0	0%	13
	Invertebrates	4	15%	3	12%	16	62%	3	12%	0	0%	26
	Mammals	9	35%	8	31%	5	19%	4	15%	0	0%	26
	Plants	7	13%	5	9%	20	36%	23	42%	0	0%	55
Marine Baltic	Amphibians and reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Mammals	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Continental	Amphibians and reptiles	3	13%	9	39%	9	39%	2	9%	0	0%	23
	Fish	5	16%	8	26%	7	23%	11	35%	0	0%	31
	Invertebrates	6	13%	16	33%	20	42%	6	13%	0	0%	48
	Mammals	12	35%	11	32%	6	18%	5	15%	0	0%	34
	Plants	12	15%	18	23%	18	23%	32	40%	0	0%	80

Data source

Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data
Weblink:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title;
<http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/>;
<http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html>

Action: A1.3.1: Implement [2006 onwards], at EC or MS level as appropriate, existing species action or management plans for species under threat and review and update as necessary; elaborate [2006 onwards] and implement [2007 onwards] additional species action or management plans for a wider range of species under threat - including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, invertebrates and plants; ensure monitoring of implementation and effectiveness of plans. **MS Action:** Implement EC plans at national level, develop and implement national level plans.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

YES

Indicate the number of action plans per species group

Birds

Completed

In preparation

235

41

Mammals

57

16

Amphibians and

43

24

	reptiles		
	Fish	24	4
	Invertebrates	380	47
	Plants	475	112
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.	Y		
<p>If yes, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes:</p> <p>Data from common bird monitoring are used to report the national state indicator 'Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity' (SISD). The SISD is part of the German Biodiversity Strategy and of the National Sustainability Strategy. The SISD is a highly aggregated state indicator for the quality of nature and the landscape in Germany. To calculate the indicator, population trends of 59 selected bird species are monitored that represent the main landscape and habitat types and land use practices in Germany. This allows for conclusions about the state of the 'normal' landscape. Population sizes of the selected bird species directly reflect the sustainability of the landscape as a habitat for these species. As not only birds but many other species rely on a richly structured landscape with intact, sustainably managed habitats, the indicator also provides an indirect insight into the development of species diversity and the sustainability of current land use practices.</p>			
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: References concerning national 'Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity' (SISD): 1) Achtziger, R., Stickroth, H. & Zieschank, R. (2004) Nachhaltigkeitsindikator für die Artenvielfalt – ein Indikator für den Zustand von Natur und Landwirtschaft in Deutschland. – Angew. Landschaftsökol. 63: 1-137. 2) Droschmeister, R. & Sukopp, U. (in prep.): Indicators and Conservation Policy: the German Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity as an Example. – Avocetta Suppl. (Manuscript accepted).</p>		
Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	y	
	Mammals	y	
	Amphibians and reptiles	y	
	Fish	y	
	Invertebrates	y ²	
	Plants	y ³	
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: 1. Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)(Ed) (2009): Rote Liste gefährdeter Tiere, Pflanzen und Pilze Deutschlands, Band 1: Wirbeltiere. – Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt, 70 (1): 386 p.; 2. (2) Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)(Ed) (1998): Rote Liste gefährdeter Tiere Deutschlands. – Schriftenreihe für Landschaftspflege und Naturschutz, 55: 434 p.; 3. (3) Bundesamt für Naturschutz (BfN)(Ed) (1996): Rote Liste gefährdeter Pflanzen Deutschlands. – Schriftenreihe für Vegetationskunde, 28: 744 p. Weblink: http://www.bfn.de/0321_rote_liste.html (in German only)</p>		
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The following number of species action plans are completed (with many more in preparation): 235 for birds, 57 for mammals, 43 for amphibians and reptiles, 24 for fish, 380 for invertebrates and 475 for plants. Data from common bird monitoring are used to report the national state indicator 'Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity' (SISD). National Red Lists for birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, and freshwater fish exist, while those for marine fish, invertebrates and plants are in preparation and will be published during the next years as the next volumes of reference 1 (6 volumes, altogether). For summaries in English see: (BfN)(Ed) (2002): Nature Data 2002.- Landwirtschaftsverlag, Münster: 284 p. or (BfN)(Ed) (2008): Nature Data 2008.- Landwirtschaftsverlag, Münster: 356 p.</p>			
Additional clarifications:			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?			NO

Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N	Y
<p>Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The German Common Breeding Bird Survey (GCBBS) is the main scheme for monitoring German common and widespread breeding bird species. The GCBBS is organized by the Federation of German Avifaunists (Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten, DDA) and was launched in 2004 in order to provide better habitat and geographical coverage of Germany compared with the former German Common Bird Census (GCBC). GCBC started in 1989 and will be finished in 2010; more than 500 volunteer field workers have been involved.</p> <p>National coordination and data analysis of GCBBS is funded by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (Bundesamt für Naturschutz) and the nature conservation administrations of the German Länder (Federal German States). In 2009 more than 1,300 recording plots (size: 1 km²) of GCBBS were monitored by highly qualified volunteers in the course of four visits per breeding season using the so-called line mapping method.</p> <p>The common bird monitoring together with other bird monitoring programmes provide the data basis for the German Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity (SISD) as part of the National Sustainability Strategy and the German Biodiversity Strategy. SISD can be disaggregated to six sub-indicators for each of six main habitat types of Germany (farmland, forests, settlements, inland waters, coast/sea, Alps).</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>-</p>	
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring</p> <p>Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html</p>

OBJECTIVE 2

Objective: 2: To conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU countryside.

Headline Target: In wider countryside (terrestrial, freshwater, brackish water outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, a large percentage of Germany's terrestrial habitats of Community interest have an unfavourable conservation status. Of the grassland habitats in Germany, 90 per cent of the Atlantic, 83 per cent of the continental and 75 per cent of the alpine grassland habitats have an unfavourable conservation status; the remainder in each case has a favourable conservation status. 100 per cent of the alpine forest habitats in Germany have a favourable conservation status while 31 per cent of the continental forest habitats have a favourable status (the remaining 69 per cent is unfavourable). 91 per cent of the Atlantic forest habitats have an unfavourable conservation status; the remaining nine per cent has an unknown status. Half of both the Atlantic and alpine heath and scrub habitats have an unfavourable conservation status, the remaining 50 per cent in both cases have a favourable status. 60 per cent of the continental heath and scrub habitats have an unfavourable status; the remaining 40 per cent have a favourable status. Of the peat land habitats in Germany, 86 per cent of both the Atlantic and continental habitats have an unfavourable conservation status. 14 per cent of the Atlantic peat land habitats have a favourable status, while the remaining 14 per cent of continental peat land habitats have an unknown status. 63 per cent of the alpine peat land habitats have a favourable status, 25 per cent have an unfavourable status and the remaining 13 per cent have an unknown status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

A breakdown of conservation status at the biogeographical level is shown below for each habitat type.

Status of grassland habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
30	25	4	1	0	83%	13%	3%	0%
Atlantic Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
10	9	1	0	0	90%	10%	0%	0%
U1	4							
U2	5							
Continental Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
12	10	2	0	0	83%	17%	0%	0%
U1	8							
U2	2							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
8	6	1	1	0	75%	13%	13%	0%
U1	5							
U2	1							

Status of forest habitats

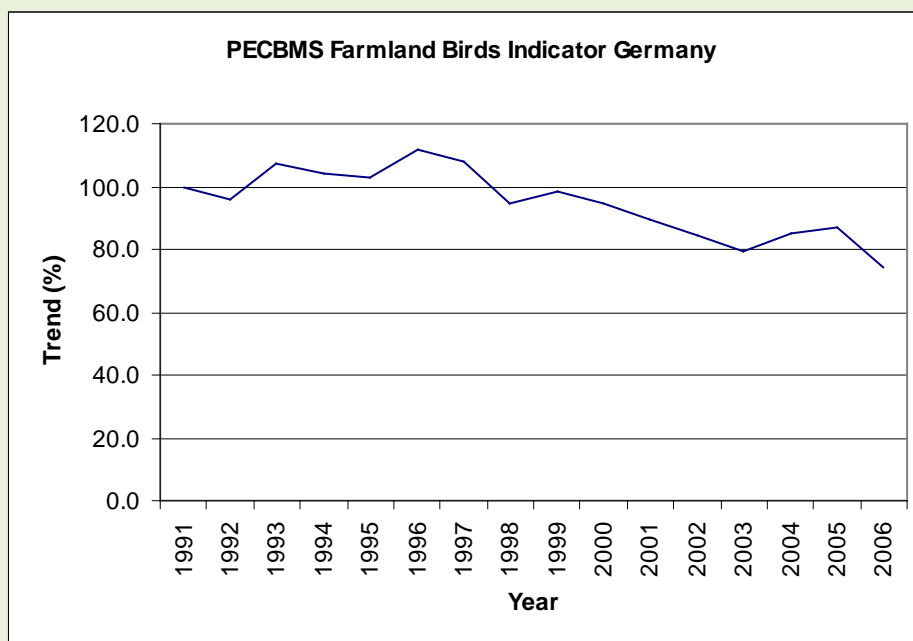
ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
36	21	14	1	0	58%	39%	3%	0%
Atlantic Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
11	10	0	1	0	91%	0%	9%	0%
U1	5							
U2	5							
Continental Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
16	11	5	0	0	69%	31%	0%	0%
U1	8							
U2	3							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
9	0	9	0	0	0%	100%	0%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

Status of heath and scrub habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
9	5	4	0	0	56%	44%	0%	0%
Atlantic Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
2	1	1	0	0	50%	50%	0%	0%
U1	0							
U2	1							
Continental Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
5	3	2	0	0	60%	40%	0%	0%
U1	2							
U2	1							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
2	1	1	0	0	50%	50%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	0							

Status of peat land habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
22	14	6	2	0	64%	27%	9%	0%



Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to data provided by the European Bird Census Council, between 1991 and 2006, the farmland birds indicator has shown a general decrease for Germany. In 2006 the indicator was at 74.5 per cent, a 25.5 per cent decrease from the 1991 baseline. 18 species were assessed. No data were provided for the year 1990.

For information on Germany's national Farmland Birds indicator, please consult A2.1.8

Additional clarifications

Individual national species indices are produced by annually operated national breeding bird surveys from 22 European countries that cover different periods and are obtained through the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS). These national species indices are computed using a software package named TRIM which allows for missing counts in the time series and yields unbiased yearly indices and standard errors using Poisson regression.

The most recent report provided by the European Census Council and Birdlife International presents the combined population trends of 135 common bird species based on data collected from 21 European countries (pan-European level), covering the period 1980–2006. It should be noted that different baselines exist and that the 1990 baseline is presented in this report (where available). The most current version of the combined indicator does not cover AT, CY, EL, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK. In addition, the indicator includes information on the percentage of change over the last 10 years and the last 20 years.

Data source	Reference or title: Status of common bird monitoring, European Bird Census Council Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/country.html
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Target: A.2.1 Member States have optimised use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity 2007-2013

Action: A.2.1.1 Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co financing to measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
EAFRD	Total Amount in million €	Amount of Axis 2 in million €	Percentage of Axis 2
	8751.061454	3659.447096	41.82%

Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million €	Amount Axis 2 in million €		Percentage of Axis 2	
	14181.871966	6070.334984		39.42%	
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes (214)	2176.639430	24.87%	3553.486739	25.06%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture (213)	98.452455	1.13%	154.417481	1.09%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest (224)	13.993599	0.16%	27.286944	0.19%
	Forest-environment (225)	28.614469	0.33%	51.337214	0.36%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2010, in Germany total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 8751.06 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013, and to 14181.87 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 3659.45 million EUR, and 6070.33 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 41.82 and 39.42 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in Germany was 2176.64 million EUR (3553.49 with co-financing) and amounted to 24.87 per cent of the EAFRD (25.06 with co-financing). Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture (measure 213) account for 98.45 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (1.13 per cent of EAFRD) and 154.42 million EUR of public expenditure (1.09 per cent of public expenditure). Natura 2000 payments related to forests (measure 224) account for 14 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.16 per cent of EAFRD) and 27.29 million EUR of public expenditure (0.19 per cent of public expenditure). Finally, forest-environment payments (measure 225) account for 28.61 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.33 per cent of EAFRD) and 51.34 million EUR of public expenditure (0.36 per cent of public expenditure).					
According to the Member State, total public expenditure does not include additional national financing (eg, state aid).					
Additional clarifications:					
2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only): The following table includes information on actual commitments on Axis 2 measures, from 2007 to 2008. Information on actual payments for the Natura 2000 forest measure is not yet available, therefore a total figure has not been provided.					
Note: Sachsen-Anhalt missing					
Axis 2 Measure				Public Expenditure - Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N (million EUR)	
				EAFRD	Total
Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (213)				11.35510342	19.99745824
Agri-environment payments (214)				575.8984784	1171.133.252
Forest environment payments (225)				2.071685	4.25865405
According to reporting by the Member States, productive investments in forests (measure 227) accounts for 162 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (1.8 per cent of EAFRD) and 245 million EUR of public expenditure (1.7 per cent of public expenditure).					
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above		Use of opportunities for targeted funding of N2000/biodiversity from rural development policy budget			
		The following figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures (including national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional private contributions are excluded. At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (eg, agri-environment payments), the figures for national co-financing and			

		<p>hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts provided by official sources.</p> <p>Data on actual commitments refer to cumulative payments from 2007 to the most recent year N. Numbers in brackets refer to the code used for reporting by Member States in the framework of the Rural Development Policy.</p>
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&vm=detailed&sb=Title; Member State BAP reporting	

Action: A.2.1.3 Define criteria and identify [2006-07] high-nature-value farmland and forest areas (including the Natura 2000 network) threatened with loss of biodiversity (with particular attention to extensive farming and forest/woodland systems at risk of intensification or abandonment, or already abandoned), and design and implement measures to maintain and/or restore conservation status [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Define criteria in order to capture all farm and forest land of high value for biodiversity, identify HNV areas, and develop measures to address threats.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Share of high nature value (HNV) farmland areas.	Area in ha	3,162,699
	Share of HNV farmland	14.6%
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to the high nature value (HNV) farmland report published by the European Environmental Agency and Joint Research Center in 2008, HNV farmland in Germany amounted to 3.16 million ha, representing a share of 14.6 per cent of HNV farmland in farmed area.</p> <p>According to reporting by the Member State, Germany has developed a methodology to directly identify HNV farmland by taking samples and feeding into the development of the HNV farmland basis indicator. First maps were produced in 2009 and further results are expected for 2010.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>High nature value farmland describes the general characteristics of low-input farming systems in terms of biodiversity and management practices, according to Baldock et al. (1993) and Beaufoy et al. (1994). The EEA and JRC report calculated the extent of HNV farmland for each NUTS 2 area in the EU-27. The area of farmed land was calculated as the total land area belonging to the CLC agricultural classes (the 11 'agricultural' classes of Corine level 3 and parts of class 3.2.1 'natural grasslands') plus identified HNV farmland outside these classes. It should be stressed that the results were neither intended nor suitable for evaluating the impact of rural development measures at national or regional level.</p>		
Data source	<p>Reference or title: EEA/JRC High nature value farmland</p> <p>Weblink: http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf</p>	

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Forest under certification	Area in ha	Percentage of total forest area
	FSC	431989 3.9%
	PEFC	7284168 65.77%
	Other	please specify below
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to official sources, in 2009 Germany had a total certified forest area of 7.72 million hectares out of a total forest area of 11.08 million hectares. 431,989 hectares were certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) while the majority was certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC) under which 7.28 million hectares were certified. In total, 69.67 per cent of the forest area in Germany</p>		

was certified.

According to reporting by the Member State, in April 2010 449,310 ha were FSC certified, representing 4.1 per cent of total forest area. An area of 7,345,729 ha was certified according to the PEFC scheme, amounting to 67.1 per cent of total forest area.

Additional clarifications:

Figures refer to information about forest area certified to two major certification systems, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Additional certification systems are included if relevant information was available.

Data source

Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website, MS questionnaire

Weblink:

http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&L=t%A8arget%3D_self

<http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp>

Action: A.2.1.4 Ensure effective implementation of cross-compliance (which provides a baseline for most of the measures of Axis 2 of the Rural Development Regulation) in ways that benefit biodiversity [2007-2013]. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RDPs reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES
What Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented in your country? Please enter Y or N for each of the items below:	
Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes	Y
Protection of permanent pasture	Y
Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins	Y
Establishment and/or retention of habitats	Y
OTHER GAEC measures	Y
If OTHER GAEC measures have been implemented please specify:	

See narrative summary below.

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures that have been implemented include:

- Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes.
- Protection of permanent pasture.
- Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins.
- Establishment and/or retention of habitats.

Other additional GAEC measures address soil erosion, soil structure and organic matter.

More detailed information, in German only, is provided below.

Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes:

Anstelle von Mindestviehbestandsquoten ist in Deutschland festgelegt, die aus der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung genommenen Ackerflächen der Selbstbegrünung zu überlassen oder durch eine gezielte Ansaat zu begrünen sind. Auf Acker- oder Dauergrünlandflächen, die aus der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung genommen sind, ist der Aufwuchs mindestens einmal jährlich zu zerkleinern und ganzflächig zu verteilen bzw. mindestens alle 2 Jahre zu mähen und das Mähgut abzufahren.

Protection of permanent pasture:

Die Länder tragen dafür Sorge, dass der Anteil des Dauergrünlandes an der gesamten landwirtschaftlichen Fläche bezogen auf das Referenzjahr 2003 nicht erheblich abnimmt.

Dabei gelten folgende Bestimmungen:

Bis zu einer Verringerung von 5 % des jährlich ermittelten Dauergrünlandanteils gegenüber dem Basiswert,

ergibt sich keine Verpflichtung für den einzelnen Landwirt. Bei einer Verringerung um mehr als 5 % verringert, erlässt das jeweilige Land eine Verordnung, nach der der Umbruch von Dauergrünland einer vorherigen Genehmigung bedarf. Bei einer Verringerung um mehr als 8 % verringert, kann, um mehr als 10 % verringert, muss das Bundesland Zahlungsempfänger, die umgebrochenes Dauergrünland bewirtschaften, verpflichten, dieses wieder einzusäen oder auf anderen Flächen Dauergrünland neu anzulegen. Im Jahr 2010 unterliegt der Umbruch von Dauergrünland nach aktuellem Stand in Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Niedersachsen und Bremen der Genehmigungspflicht.

Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins

Es handelt sich hierbei um folgende Landschaftselemente:

1. Hecken oder Knicks: lineare Strukturelemente, die überwiegend mit Gehölzen bewachsen sind und eine Mindestlänge von 20 Metern aufweisen,
2. Baumreihen: mindestens fünf linear angeordnete, nicht landwirtschaftlich genutzte Bäume entlang einer Strecke von mindestens 50 Metern Länge,
3. Feldgehölze: überwiegend mit gehölzartigen Pflanzen bewachsene Flächen, die nicht der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung dienen, mit einer Größe von mindestens 100 Quadratmetern bis höchstens 2.000 Quadratmetern; Flächen, für die eine Beihilfe zur Aufforstung oder eine Aufforstungsprämie gewährt worden ist, gelten nicht als Feldgehölze,
4. Feuchtgebiete: Biotope, die nach landesrechtlichen Vorschriften im Sinne des § 30 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 und 2 des Bundesnaturschutzgesetzes geschützt und über die Biotopkartierung erfasst sind, mit einer Größe von höchstens 2 000 Quadratmetern,
5. Einzelbäume: freistehende Bäume, die nach landesrechtlichen Vorschriften als Naturdenkmale im Sinne des § 28 des Bundesnaturschutzgesetzes geschützt sind.

Wenn naturschutzfachliche Gründe nicht entgegenstehen, können die zuständigen Landesbehörden die Beseitigung eines o.a. Landschaftselementes genehmigen. Das Beseitigungsverbot für die Landschaftselemente beinhaltet keine Pflegeverpflichtung.

Establishment and/or retention of habitats

Biotope, die nach landesrechtlichen Vorschriften im Sinne des § 30 Abs. 1 Nr. 1 und 2 des Bundesnaturschutzgesetzes geschützt und über die Biotopkartierung erfasst sind, mit einer Größe von höchstens 2 000 Quadratmetern, dürfen nicht beseitigt werden.

Im Übrigen erfolgte keine Umsetzung des seit dem Health Check fakultativen Standards „Festlegung und/oder Aufrechterhaltung von natürlichen Lebensräumen“.

OTHER GAEC measures

-Schutz des Bodens vor Erosion durch geeignete Maßnahmen:

Bislang müssen mindestens 40% der Ackerflächen eines Betriebes in der Zeit vom 1. Dezember bis 15. Februar entweder mit Pflanzen bewachsen sein oder die auf der Oberfläche verbleibenden Pflanzenreste dürfen nicht untergepflügt werden.

Ab dem 01.07.2010 richten sich die Erosionsschutzmaßnahmen nach dem Grad der Erosionsgefährdung der einzelnen Ackerflächen die je nach Grad der Wasser- oder Winderosionsgefährdung von den Ländern bestimmten Klassen zugeteilt werden. Ackerflächen, die der Wassererosionsstufe CC Wasser1 zugewiesen und nicht in eine besondere Fördermaßnahme zum Erosionsschutz einbezogen sind, dürfen – soweit die Bewirtschaftung nicht quer zum Hang erfolgt - vom 1. Dezember bis zum Ablauf des 15. Februar nicht gepflügt werden. Das Pflügen nach der Ernte der Vorfrucht ist nur bei einer Aussaat vor dem 1. Dezember zulässig.

Ist eine Ackerfläche der Wassererosionsstufe CC Wasser2 zugewiesen und ist diese nicht in eine besondere Fördermaßnahme zum Erosionsschutz einbezogen, darf die Ackerfläche vom 1. Dezember bis zum 15. Februar nicht gepflügt werden. Das Pflügen zwischen dem 16. Februar und dem Ablauf des 30. November ist nur bei einer unmittelbar folgenden Aussaat zulässig. Vor der Aussaat von Reihenkulturen mit einem Reihenabstand von 45 Zentimetern und mehr ist das Pflügen verboten.

Ist eine Ackerfläche der Windgefährdungsklasse CC Wind zugewiesen und ist diese nicht in eine besondere Fördermaßnahme zum Erosionsschutz einbezogen, darf die Ackerfläche nur bei Aussaat vor dem 1. März gepflügt werden. Abweichend hiervon ist das Pflügen – außer bei Reihenkulturen mit einem Reihenabstand von 45 Zentimetern und mehr – ab dem 1. März nur bei einer unmittelbar folgenden Aussaat zulässig. Das Verbot des Pflügens bei Reihenkulturen gilt nicht, soweit vor dem 1. Dezember Grünstreifen in einer Breite

von mindestens 2,5 Metern und in einem Abstand von max. 100 Metern quer zur Hauptwindrichtung eingesät werden oder im Falle des Anbaus von Kartoffeln, soweit die Kartoffeldämme quer zur Hauptwindrichtung angelegt werden.

- Erhalt der organischen Substanz im Boden und Schutz der Bodenstruktur

Die bisherigen Bestimmungen zum Erhalt der organischen Substanz und dem Schutz der Bodenstruktur wurden vereinfacht und übersichtlicher gestaltet. Die geänderten Bestimmungen werden voraussichtlich Ende Januar/Anfang Februar 2010 in Kraft treten. Sie beinhalten im Wesentlichen folgendes:

Der Nachweis kann durch Aufstellen einer Humusbilanz oder durch eine den Bodenumusgehalt bestimmende Untersuchung geführt werden, wobei bestimmte Grenzwerte nicht unterschritten werden dürfen. Durch ein Anbauverhältnis mit mindestens drei Kulturen gilt der Nachweis ebenfalls als erbracht. Bei einer Bewirtschaftung von weniger als drei Kulturen ist der Nachweis unter bestimmten Voraussetzungen (Flächentausch mit anderen Betrieben) ebenso möglich.

Werden in einem Betrieb ausschließlich Kulturen angebaut, die neutrale oder positive Auswirkungen auf den Bodenumusgehalt haben („Humusmehrer“), gilt die Verpflichtung des Erhalts der organischen Substanz als erfüllt.

Additional clarifications:

All beneficiaries receiving aid in the name of improving the environment and the countryside are required to comply with the regulatory obligations on management (in the areas of health, the environment and animal welfare) and the good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) laid down in the Regulation on the single payment Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The following Measure of Progress includes information to which extent GAEC measures, as referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation, have been implemented in a country.

Data source

Reference or title: EC report on cross compliance, MS questionnaire

Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf

Action: A.2.1.6 Broaden extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the next rural development programming [2007 onwards], including support from the LEADER axis. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RD Programmes reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

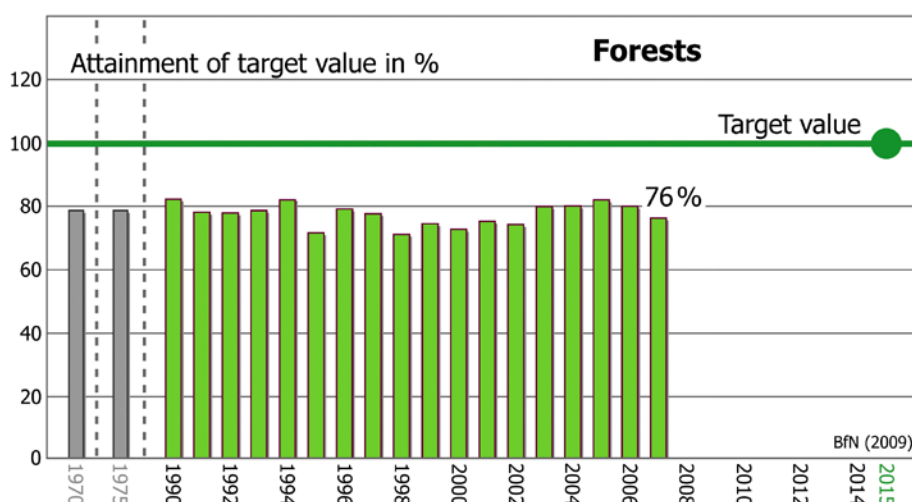
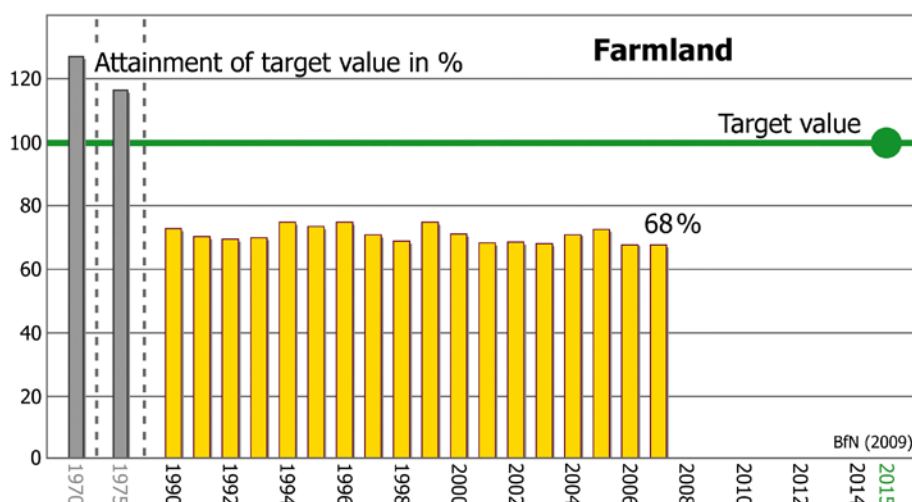
To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have training or advisory services been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity? Please enter Y or N here:		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
According to the Federal Ministry for Agriculture there is no biodiversity specific training but biodiversity issues are often part of comprehensive training measures. Responsibility lies with the federal states (Länder).		
Additional clarifications:		
The following Measure of Progress refers to broadening extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the framework of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) National Strategy Plans and National and Regional Rural Development Programmes.		
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:	

Action: A.2.1.8 Implement the common monitoring and evaluation framework and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive requirements where applicable for rural development programmes, including the definition of indicators in a way that impact of measures on biodiversity is assessed [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Use mandatory indicators, and draw up additional programme-specific indicators as needed.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
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Have monitoring schemes for <u>mandatory</u> biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators been put in place? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		Regional level	National level
	Population of farmland birds	(Y, P)	Y
	HNV farming	(Y, P)	Y
	HNV forestry	Y	
	Tree species composition		
Have <u>programme-specific</u> biodiversity indicators additionally been drawn up? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)			(Y, P)
If YES for programme-specific indicators, please specify: See narrative summary below.			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Monitoring schemes have been or are being put in place for the following mandatory biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population trends of farmland birds (regional and national level). • HNV farming (regional and national level). • HNV forestry (regional level). <p>Additionally, programme-specific biodiversity indicators have been implemented are being put in place, such as the Länder initiative on bird monitoring (LIKI, Länder Initiative Kern Indikator des bundesweiten Vogelmonitorings) and monitoring of the conservation status of habitats and species under the Habitats and Birds Directives.</p> <p>According to reporting by the Member State, the German Common Breeding Bird Survey (GCBBS) is the main scheme for monitoring German common and widespread breeding bird species. It covers the main habitat and landscape types all over Germany including farmland and forests. The species indices are computed using a software package named TRIM which allows for missing counts in the time series and yields unbiased yearly values and standard errors using Poisson regression. The data from GCBS and other bird monitoring programmes feed into the German Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity (SISD), which reflects the conservation status of the landscape as well as the sustainability of land use. SISD summarizes the trends in abundance of 59 selected, representative breeding bird species. 10 bird species were chosen to represent farmland, 11 bird species to represent forests. The issue of the conservation status of the habitat types and the issue of sustainability become part of the indicator construction by defining target values: an expert panel has determined a target value for every single bird species, which should be attained by 2015, provided that the guidelines for sustainable development and nature conservation are completely implemented. After standardisation of the population sizes at 100% for the 2015 goal for all selected species, the deviation in percentage from those values can be computed for any individual year. Sub-indicators of the habitat types of farmland and forests are calculated. The SISD starts in 1990 and is updated annually. For 1970 and 1975, historical reference values were reconstructed. SISD is used in Germany on a national scale for assessment of sustainability and biodiversity issues in the context of the German National Sustainability Strategy, the German National Strategy on Biological Diversity and the programme of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).</p>			



Between the years 1990 and 2007, Germany's national farmland bird indicator and Germany's national forest bird indicator have shown no clearly positive or negative trend. In 2007, the farmland bird indicator was at 68 per cent and the forest bird indicator at 76 per cent of the target value determined for the year 2015. For the two indicators, 10 farmland bird species and 11 forest bird species were monitored.

A new monitoring program has been set up nationwide to implement the HNV Farmland Indicator in Germany. The HNV Farmland area will be calculated by mapping stratified random sample areas of low intensity agricultural land and landscape features. Using the 2009 mapping sample an initial estimate of the HNV Farmland 2009 area will be available early in 2010. Following this a quarter of the intended total sample will be mapped each year by the Federal States. A running mean of the indicator value will then be available every 2 years at the national level and for each Federal State.

Additional clarifications:

This Measure of Progress indicates progress regarding the mandatory baseline and impact indicators as well as additional programme-specific indicators related to biodiversity, to establish a Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.

Data source

Reference or title: MS questionnaire, German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN 2009)

Weblink:

http://www.bfn.de/0315_nachhaltigkeit.html

References concerning population of farmland birds:

1) Achtziger, R., Stickroth, H. & Zieschank, R. (2004) Nachhaltigkeitsindikator für die Artenvielfalt – ein Indikator für den Zustand von Natur und Landschaft in Deutschland. – Angew. Landschaftsökol. 63: 1-137.

2) Droeschmeister, R. & Sukopp, U. (in prep.): Indicators and Conservation Policy: the German Sustainability Indicator for Species Diversity as an Example. – Avocetta Suppl.

	(manuscript accepted). Weblink: http://www.bfn.de/0315_nachhaltigkeit.html Reference for HNV farming: Benzler 2009: The implementation of the HNV farmland indicator in Germany. Rural Evaluation News Number 2. Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/rurdev/eval/network/newsletter/02_en.pdf
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Action: A.2.1.9 Encourage that implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy first pillar benefits biodiversity, notably through mandatory cross compliance, decoupling (single farm payments) and by encouraging take-up of modulation by the Member States

MS Action: Use the instruments of the CAP first pillar (decoupling, cross-compliance) to promote biodiversity actions and increase modulation possibilities and redirection of first pillar resources to biodiversity actions through Rural Development.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million €	As percentage of total additional rates generated
	264	28%
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health check in 2008, a total of 942 million € has been added to the German national Rural Development Programme. The amount of resources thereby generated should be allocated to "new challenges", including biodiversity. According to the approval of amendments to Member States' Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) in January 2010, Germany attributed € 264 million in additional funding to 'biodiversity', amounting to 28 per cent of total national additional programmed funding.		
Additional clarifications		
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health Check in 2008, the levels of compulsory modulation have risen for all Member States. Figures above present the overall distribution of the funds from the Health-Check of the Common Agriculture Policy - CAP (including voluntary modulation and the additional funds for Germany and Sweden) and the European Economic Recovery Plan (EERP) taken together. Funds coming from the Health-Check of the CAP may only be spent on the new challenges including biodiversity. The numbers have been rounded to the first figure after the decimal by official sources.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: no link	

Action: A.2.1.10 Consider, if appropriate, a possible review of cross compliance requirements related to the preservation of biodiversity in the 2007 review of the cross-compliance system.

MS Action: Develop appropriate standards and modalities for cross compliance, decoupling, modulation

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under action A2.1.4, referring to the Implementation of Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures.	

Action: A.2.1.11 Strengthen measures to ensure conservation, and availability for use, of genetic diversity of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races, and of commercial tree species in the EU, and promote in particular their in situ conservation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Identify and implement measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES
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Has a national strategy and/or action plan been developed which specifically addresses the conservation of genetic resources? Please mark accordingly:				No	In Development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
		National Strategy				Y	
		Action Plan				Y	
		Other	Please specify Sektorstrategie Agrobiodiversität			Y	
If NO, does the national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan specifically promote the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds or commercial tree species? Please enter Y or N here:			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races		Commercial tree species	
	National Biodiversity Strategy						
	Biodiversity Action Plan						
	Other	Please specify					
What are the number and the value of projects undertaken by your country with regard to the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races as well as commercial tree species?			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races		Commercial tree species	
Number		15	12	12			
Value in €		3.545.855	1.615.246	671.777			
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken:							
See English narrative summary below Details are provided in German only. This includes information on specific measures and programmes.							
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The conservation of genetic diversity is addressed in a national strategy, action plan and a "Sektorstrategie Agrobiodiversität". A number of in-situ conservation projects are underway including 15 on crop varieties (totalling €3545855), 12 on livestock breeds (totalling €1615246) and 12 on commercial tree species (totalling €671777). The figures on number and value of projects refer to model and demonstration initiatives in the framework of the conservation and innovative use of biological diversity.</p> <p>According to the Member State it is not possible to estimate the amount spent under the EAFRD on genetic conservation measures, because payments that cover these measures also cover other issues.</p> <p>Maßnahmen speziell zur Förderung der Biologischen Vielfalt in Land-, Forst-, Fischerei- und Ernährungswirtschaft (einschließlich Gartenbau):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bestandsaufnahmen, Erhebungen und nichtwissenschaftliche Untersuchungen im Bereich Biologische Vielfalt (BV-Erhebungen), - Modell- und Demonstrationsvorhaben (MuD) im Bereich der Erhaltung und innovativen Nutzung der Biologischen Vielfalt (MuD-Vorhaben). <p>In Deutschland gibt eine Reihe von nationalen Fachprogrammen zur Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Nutzung genetischer Ressourcen. Diese nationalen Fachprogramme zu genetischen Ressourcen für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft sehen umfangreiche Maßnahmen für eine effiziente Erhaltung und nachhaltige Nutzung der landwirtschaftlichen biologischen Vielfalt vor:</p> <p>Pflanzengenetische Ressourcen Nationales Fachprogramm zur Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Nutzung pflanzengenetischer Ressourcen (2002) http://www.genres.de/downloads/publikationen/nationales_fachprogramm_pgr_deu.pdf</p>							

Tiergenetische Ressourcen

Nationales Fachprogramm zur Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Nutzung tiergenetischer Ressourcen (2003)

http://www.genres.de/downloads/publikationen/nationales_fachprogramm_tgr_deu.pdf

Forstgenetischer Ressourcen

Konzept zur Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Nutzung forstgenetischer Ressourcen (2000)

<http://blag.fgr.genres.de/konzeption/index.htm>

Konzept zum Genetischen Monitoring bei Forstbaumarten (2006)

<http://www.genres.de/blag.fgr/genetisches-monitoring/index.htm>

Fortschrittsbericht der Bund-Länder-Arbeitsgruppe „Forstliche Genressourcen und Forstsaatgutrecht“,
Berichtszeitraum 2005 – 2008

http://blag.fgr.genres.de/ber-0508/bericht_0508.pdf

Aquatische genetische Ressourcen

Nationales Fachprogramm zur Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Nutzung aquatischer genetischer Ressourcen
(2005)

http://www.genres.de/downloads/publikationen/nationales_fachprogramm_agr_deu.pdf

In Deutschland findet auf Ebene der Bundesländer eine Förderung des landwirtschaftlichen Anbaus gefährdeter heimischer Nutzpflanzen, die an regionale Bedingungen angepasst und vom Aussterben bedroht sind und der Zucht oder Haltung seltener oder gefährdeter heimischer Nutztierassen im Rahmen von Erhaltungszuchtprogrammen statt. Diese können durch Mittel des Europäischen Landwirtschaftsfonds zur Entwicklung des Ländlichen Raumes (ELER) bzw. der Gemeinschaftsaufgabe zur Verbesserung der Agrarstruktur und des Küstenschutzes (GAK) kofinanziert werden. In diesem Rahmen bieten zwei Bundesländer im Bereich der pflanzen genetischen Ressourcen die On-Farm-Bewirtschaftung als Fördermaßnahme an, neun Bundesländer fördern Maßnahmen zur Erhaltung tiergenetischer Ressourcen.

Projekte zur Bestandsaufnahme, Erhebung und nichtwissenschaftlichen Untersuchungen im Bereich Biologische Vielfalt (BV-Erhebungen) werden aus Mitteln des BMELV von der BLE als Aufträge nach VOL vergeben. Ziel ist die Erfassung, Inventarisierung und Dokumentation genetischer Ressourcen, das Monitoring der Bestandsentwicklung genetischer Ressourcen und die Erstellung sonstiger Informationsgrundlagen in diesem Bereich.

Ebenfalls aus Mitteln des BMELV werden im Rahmen einer Förderrichtlinie Modell- und Demonstrationsvorhaben im Wege der Zuwendung gefördert, deren Ziel es ist, Defizite und Probleme bei der Erhaltung und nachhaltigen Nutzung genetischer Ressourcen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland abzubauen und innovative Konzepte mit Vorbildcharakter zu entwickeln und umzusetzen. Die durchgeführten Vorhaben sollen dabei einen Vorbildcharakter für potenzielle Nachahmer entfalten. Das bedeutet, dass die durch das MuD gewonnen Erkenntnisse auf ähnlich gelagerte Fälle übertragbar sein sollen.

Insgesamt wurden im Berichtszeitraum 2006 – 2009 43 Projekte (Erhebungen und Modellvorhaben) aus Mitteln des BMELV mit einem Gesamtvolumen in Höhe von 9.210.371 € bewilligt bzw. vergeben, durchgeführt und/oder abgeschlossen. Die Maßnahmen und Projekte haben dabei pflanzen-, tier-, forst- und aquatische genetische Ressourcen betroffen. Bzgl. der pflanzen genetischen Ressourcen wurden 15 Projekte mit BMELV Mitteln in Höhe von 3.545.855 €, bzgl. der tiergenetischen Ressourcen wurden 12 Projekte mit BMELV Mitteln in Höhe von 1.615.246 €, bzgl. der forstgenetischen Ressourcen wurden 12 Projekte mit BMELV Mitteln in Höhe von 3.377.493 € und bzgl. der aquatischen genetischen Ressourcen wurden 4 Projekte mit BMELV Mitteln in Höhe von 671.777 € im Berichtszeitraum betreut.

Additional clarifications:

The following Measure of Progress specifies whether a dedicated strategy promoting the conservation of genetic diversity has been developed and/or measures have been identified in an appropriate action plan. If no separate action plan and/or strategy are in place information should be provided to what extent these issues are covered in the biodiversity strategy and/or biodiversity action plan

Data source (if any)

Reference or title: MS questionnaire

Weblink:

Projects:

http://www.ble.de/cln_099/nn_680386/DE/04_Forschungsfoerderung/05_BV-Vorhaben/BV-Vorhaben_node.html?nnn=true

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	0	0	0	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Article 39 (1-4) of the Rural Development Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, and Article 27 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 offer the possibility to promote agri-environment measures which may support the rearing of “farm animals of local breeds indigenous to the area and in danger of being lost to farming”, and the preservation of “plant genetic resources naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and under threat of genetic erosion”. According to reporting to the Commission under these Regulations, in 2008 no applications were approved in Germany in this regard, and thus no payments were made.				
Additional clarifications: For Germany, information on Rheinland Pfalz is missing.				
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: No link			

Action: A.2.1.15 Assess potential impact on biodiversity of plans, programmes and projects for afforestation (or, should the case arise, deforestation); adjust accordingly in order to ensure no overall long term negative impact on biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Make assessments; adjust afforestation/ deforestation plans accordingly.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES		
Have national guidelines been developed, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Y*		
	Deforestation	Y*		
If YES for <u>afforestation</u> please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species:				
If YES for <u>deforestation</u> , please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity:				
To what extent are the following planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Limits for application in ha	Deforestation	Limits for application in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	Y		Y	
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	Y		Y	
Biodiversity Surveys				
Other				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, national guidelines have been developed on the level of the federal states (Länder), which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account. Permissions are needed for afforestation and deforestation operations, but details are regulated by the Länder. In addition, planning tools such as Environmental Impact Assessment, (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) are used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations. No details on limits for application were available.				
Additional clarifications: The following Measure of Progress indicates the stage of development and/or or implementation of national guidelines addressing biodiversity concerns related to afforestation and deforestation, e.g. planting of non-native species, land use change etc., as well as the stage of development or implementation of planning tools				

used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations.

*for Länder only.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:
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Target: A.2.2 Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.

Action: A.2.2.1 Identify geographical risk areas for factors affecting soil biodiversity (soil sealing, loss of organic matter, soil erosion, etc.) [by 2009]. **MS Action:** Identify risk areas

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have national monitoring programmes been implemented with regard to <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		Y
If YES, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used: Details are provided in reference No 2.		
If YES, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:		N
If NO, have projects been undertaken to identify potential indicators for <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, there are long-term soil monitoring programmes in several Federal States with regard to the status and trends of soil including soil faunistic and microbiological aspects. Soil biological parameters have not been mandatory yet on the national level, but some parameters are mandatory in the Federal States. These programmes are based on an agreement of a respective working group of the Federal States in Germany. Projects have been undertaken to identify potential indicators for soil biodiversity, but not details were available.		
Additional clarifications: Soil biodiversity refers to all organisms living in the soil, directly or indirectly effecting soil formation. Monitoring programmes can be based on the interpretation and combined evaluation of various parameters. This can include indicators of soil type, physical and chemical parameters as well as one or more indicators of soil fauna and related to microbial and enzymatic activities. The Measure of Progress should indicate the stage of development or implementation of related monitoring programmes or the development of related indicators. The German federal government rejects the obligatory identification of geographical risk areas for e.g. soil sealing, loss of organic matter and soil erosion. For example, the implementation of the obligatory cross compliance rules of the Common Agricultural Policy on soil erosion, loss of organic matter and compaction has proven that the identification of such areas is not a suitable approach in Germany.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink: http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/boden-und-altlasten/boden/bodenschutz/dauerbeobachtung.htm http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/boden-und-altlasten/boden/downloads/der_boden_lebt.pdf http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/boden-und-altlasten/boden/gefaehrdungen/index.htm	

Target: A.2.3 Substantial progress made towards 'good ecological status' of freshwaters by 2010 and further substantial progress made by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and ammonium concentrations		2002	2003	2004	2005
	BOD 5 [mg O ₃ /l]	-	-	-	-
	Total Ammonium	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.12

	[mg N/l]				
Concentrations of nitrate (NO ₃)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers [mg N/l]	3.59	3.26	3.38	3.25
	Groundwater [mg NO ₃ /l]	17.7	24.8	27.7	26.7
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	0.070	0.069	0.072	0.072
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]	0.022	0.33	0.028	0.022
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to European Environment Agency data, no information on oxygen demand (BOD5) was available for Germany. Ammonium data did not demonstrate a clear downward trend, falling from 0.13 mg N/l in 2002 to 0.12 mg N/l in 2005, with rising values in between. Values are clearly lower than the European weighted average of 0.41 mg N/l in 2005.</p> <p>Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, decreasing from 3.59 mg N/l in 2002 to 3.25 mg N/l in 2005. Figures were below the weighted average of 3.74 mg N/l for Western Europe in 2005.</p> <p>Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater generally increased from 2002 to 2005, amounting to 17.7 mg NO₃/l in 2002 and 26.7 mg NO₃/l in 2005, with a peak of 27.7 mg NO₃/l in 2004.</p> <p>Data on concentrations of phosphorus in rivers showed a slight upward trend from 2002 to 2005, with values amounting to 0.070 mg P/l in 2002 and 0.072 mg P/l in 2005. The latter was clearly below weighted average of 0.114 mg P/l for Western Europe in 2005. Phosphorus concentrations figures in lakes present a clear upward trend between 2002 and 2004, increasing from 0.022 mg P/l in 2002 to 0.028 mg P/l in 2004, but in 2005 values fell to 2002 values again. Figures in 2005 were below the weighted average of 0.058 mg P/l for Western Europe.</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>Large quantities of organic matter (microbes and decaying organic waste) can result in reduced chemical and biological quality of river water, impaired biodiversity of aquatic communities, and microbiological contamination that can affect the quality of drinking and bathing water. Sources of organic matter are discharges from wastewater treatment plants, industrial effluents and agricultural run-off. Organic pollution leads to higher rates of metabolic processes that demand oxygen. This could result in the development of water zones without oxygen (anaerobic conditions). The transformation of nitrogen to reduced forms under anaerobic conditions in turn leads to increased concentrations of ammonium, which is toxic to aquatic life above certain concentrations, depending on water temperature, salinity and pH (EEA).</p> <p>Large inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to water bodies from urban areas, industry and agricultural areas can lead to eutrophication. This causes ecological changes that can result in a loss of plant and animal species (reduction in ecological status) and have negative impacts on the use of water for human consumption and other purposes.</p> <p>The environmental quality of surface waters with respect to eutrophication and nutrient concentrations is an objective of several directives: the Water Framework Directive, the Nitrate Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the Surface Water Directive and the Freshwater Fish Directive. In future years, phosphorus concentrations in lakes will be highly relevant to work under the Water Framework Directive (EEA).</p> <p>Note: Data above represent averages across a number of stations across a country and sometimes draw on a very different number of samples between countries. In addition, the average national nitrate concentration in one country may be strongly influenced by another country or countries upstream. Published EEA data only include Member States series with observations from minimum 7 years.</p>					
Data source	<p>Reference or title: European Environment Agency data and maps on water</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe</p> <p>http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/phosphorus-concentrations-in-rivers-left-orthophosphate-and-lakes-right-total-phosphorus-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe</p>				
To be completed by the Member State?					NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, the majority of the Atlantic and continental fresh water habitats in Germany have an unfavourable conservation status (88 and 92 per cent respectively); the remainder in both cases has a favourable status. 44 per cent of the alpine fresh water habitats have a favourable conservation status, a further 44 per cent have an unfavourable status and the remaining 11 per cent have an unknown status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

A breakdown of conservation status at the biogeographical level is shown below for fresh water habitats.

Status of freshwater habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	29	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
		22	6	1	0	76%	21%	3%	0%
Atlantic Number Occurrences	8	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
		7	1	0	0	88%	13%	0%	0%
U1		1							
U2		6							
Continental Number Occurrences		<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
		11	1	0	0	92%	8%	0%	0%
U1		5							
U2		6							
Alpine Number Occurrences	9	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
		4	4	1	0	44%	44%	11%	0%
U1		3							
U2		1							

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

Overall condition assessment of freshwater habitats (favourable conservation status)

The above Measure of Progress refers to freshwater habitats which are covered by the Habitats Directive. For freshwater habitats this includes standing water (eg, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds) and running water with sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (eg, Fennoscandian natural rivers).

'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described. Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.

Data source

Reference or title: HD Article 17 report

	Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title
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To be completed by the Member State?					No
EU inland bathing waters meeting the non-mandatory guide levels of the Bathing Water Directive	Details	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Total number of bathing waters	1553	1564	1588	1890
	Number complying with guide values	1275	1238	1217	1547
	As percentage of total number of bathing waters	82.1%	79.2%	76.7%	81.9%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):					
According to reporting in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive, in 2008 Germany had a total number of 1547 bathing waters which complied with more stringent guide values regarding physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of testing. This corresponded to 81.9 per cent of all inland bathing waters. Compared to 2007, the percentage had increased, whereas in previous years it had been decreasing.					
Additional clarifications:					
The results presented are based on sampling carried out by the national authorities in all EU Member States and checked against a set of physical, chemical and microbiological parameters. These include testing for the presence of coliform bacteria normally found in faeces and other sources, residues of petrol-based mineral oils, foam from detergents and toxic acids such as phenol. Other not obligatory tests can be conducted to verify the presence of salmonella, the colour of the water or the acidity (pH) of the bathing water.					
Data source	Reference or title: Reporting to the EC in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html				

Action: A.2.3.1 Ensure implementation of operational monitoring programmes [by 2006] and publication of River Basin Management Plans and establishment of River Basin District Programmes of Measures [by 2009] and that these Plans and Programmes of Measures are fully operational [by 2012], in line with provisions of the Water Framework Directive. **MS Action:** Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Number of monitoring stations in protected areas defined under the Habitats and Birds Directive					2184
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):					
According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, the number of monitoring stations in protected areas defined under the Habitats and Birds Directive amounted to 2184 in Germany.					
Additional clarifications:					
The Water Framework Directive requires additional monitoring in drinking water protected areas and in habitats and species protection areas. It should be noted that according to the format agreed by the Commission and the Member States, the monitoring of protected areas needs to be reported under the Water Framework Directive only if it has not been done under other Directives.					
Data source	Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second				

To be completed by the Member State?														NO		
Development of biological assessment	Colour Code	Rivers				Lakes				Transitional waters				Coastal waters		
		PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI

methods in the MS for all water categories	Green	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
	Yellow										x	x				
	Red	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, in Germany, all biological assessment methods for rivers, lakes and coastal waters were either completely developed or undeveloped depending on the districts. For transitional waters methods on macro-algae and angiosperms, and benthic invertebrate methods have been partially developed, depending again on the districts.																
Additional clarifications: The monitoring programmes for surface waters should cover the ecological and chemical status of natural water bodies, and the ecological potential and chemical status for heavily modified or artificial water bodies, according to the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The assessment of the ecological status is based on biological quality elements as well as supporting hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical quality elements. Good ecological status is generally based on the composition and abundance of species and is defined for each water category and each biological quality element individually (WFD).																
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above		Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories The table has been filled in according to the following code used in reporting to the WFD: <u>Green</u> : Method available <u>Yellow</u> : Method under development or information incomplete <u>Red</u> : Method not developed or no information available <u>Green/Yellow</u> : Differences in river basin district: methods partially available, partially under development or incomplete <u>Yellow/Red</u> : Differences in river basin district: methods partially under development, partially not developed or no information <u>Green/Red</u> : Differences in river basin district: development of methods shows complete range from developed to undeveloped <u>NR</u> : no report - :not relevant PP= phytoplankton; MP=macrophytes and phytobenthos; BI= benthic invertebrate; FI= fish fauna; MA= macro algae and angiosperms.														
		Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second														
Data source																

Target: A.2.4 Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013.

Action: A2.4.1 Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment (cf action 3.2.1) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (items in green)	YES (item in light orange)
Number of existing installations where IPPC permits have been reconsidered and updated to ensure that local environmental conditions are taken into account	Total number of installations		2008
	Total number of permits issued		7460
	Total number of permits issued		10135
	Total number of outstanding permits		78
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			

According to the German IPPC implementation report according to article 17 (1) and (3) of the IPPC Directive for the reporting period 2006 -2008 (state of play end of summer 2009) the following applies:

- * Total number of all installation: 8516
- * Total number of new installations: 1095 with 1092 granted permits
- * Total number of existing installations: 7421 with 10303 granted permits issued for these existing installations.

At that time, all 9468 permits were in compliance the IPPC Directive considering also environmental conditions. Only 16 permits were outstanding at that time. According to the Member State, on 31 December 2009 only 2 permits were outstanding in Germany.

"Installation" is defined as a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive are carried out; and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution.

"Permit" means part or whole of a written decision (or several such decisions) granting authorisation to operate all or part of an installation, subject to certain conditions which guarantee that the installation complies with the requirements of the IPPC Directive.

The IPPC Directive allows a competent authority to bring existing installations into compliance "by reconsidering and, where necessary, updating" the conditions to which the installations were already subject.

Data source	Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations Weblink: http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippcc/ippcc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &a=d
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Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?						NO
Comparison of Member States Emission ceilings with Member States current emissions and WM projections 2010		2006	2007	2008	NECD ceiling	Projected 2010 emissions
	Nitrogen oxides (Gg NO _x as NO ₂)	1520.47	1454.64	1393.31	1051	1112
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO _x as SO ₂)	531.83	506.45	497.62	520	459
	Ammonia (Gg NH ₃)	577.88	580.98	586.93	550	610
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg NMVOC)	1295.69	1274.05	1267.3	995	987

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to NECD reporting, in 2008 Germany's emissions of sulphur oxides were already lower than the relevant ceilings. However, emissions of nitrogen oxides, ammonia and non-methane volatile organic compounds were still well above the targets set. According to the newest projections for 2010, Germany does not envisage being able to meet the ceilings set out in Annex I of the Directive for nitrogen oxides and

ammonia, taking into accounts all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures. However, a slight decrease of nitrogen oxides emissions was achieved compared to previous years.

According to the Member State, reported data up until 2008 include emissions from sectors that were not taken into account when the NEC Directive became effective. As documented in the National NEC Report 2007, they should not be taken into account when comparing with the national emission ceilings. This applies to NO_x and NMVOC emissions from agriculture (84 kt/a NO_x and 245 kt/a NMVOC in 2010) and NMVOC emissions from some food industry subsectors (amounting to 10 kt/a in 2010). The NEC Directive Report 2007 and an update (communication to the Commission in January 2009) defined additional emission reduction measures to ensure attainment of emission ceilings for NO_x and NH₃ in 2010 and thereafter.

These include

- technical and non-technical measures in traffic
- control options for measures on stationary sources
- additional implementation of the ammonia emission abatement programme.

Additional clarifications:

The National Emission Ceilings Directive (NECD, 2001/81/EC) sets ceilings for each Member State for emissions within their boundaries of ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, and non-methane volatile organic compounds. These four pollutants are primarily responsible for acidification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone. The ceilings must be met by 2010.

According to NECD reporting requirements, for the main pollutants NO_x, SO₂, VOCs (c), NH₃ sources such as domestic aviation (cruise), international aviation (cruise) and international maritime were not included in the national total of emissions. Emissions from road transport are calculated on the basis of fuel sold or consumed.

Emission projections for 2010 are based on the "with measures" scenario which takes into account all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures.

Note: Data submitted by the Member State in 2009, including revised figures of previous years, have not yet been officially validated. Figures above are based on "fuel sold".

Data source	Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm
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To be completed by the Member State?								NO
Percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and of eutrophication	Acidification				Eutrophication			
	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)
	58	32	24	5	84	67	58	36

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in Germany the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 58 and 84 per cent respectively, considering an area of 102,891 km². Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate a decrease to 32 and 24 per cent, assuming that current (2008) policies and measures will be fully implemented (CLE scenario). According to the maximum feasible reduction scenario (MFR), in 2020 the risk of acidification will be reduced to 5 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages a reduction to 67 per cent in 2010 and 58 per cent in 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 36 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.

Additional clarifications:

This information is based on an analysis carried out by Hettelingh J-P, Posch M, Slootweg J (eds.) (2008) within "Critical load, dynamic modelling and impact assessment in Europa: CCE Status Report 2008", Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

Data source	Reference or title: EEA core set indicators Weblink: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/Assessment1245763350536/view_content
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Action: A.2.4.3 Significantly reduce pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from agricultural sources (notably pesticides, nitrates) through measures in line with Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides, pesticides and biocides legislation, Nitrates Directive [2006 onwards]. (cf action 3.2.3). **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy provisions and legislation at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Nitrogen balance expressed as kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land	Details	Average 1990-1992	Average 2002-2004	Change 1990-92 to 2002-04
	Kg N/ha	145	113	-22%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to OECD data, Germany's gross nitrogen balance was 113 kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land between 2002 and 2004, a decrease of 22 per cent compared with 1990 to 1992 levels.				
Additional clarifications: The gross nitrogen balance calculates the difference between the nitrogen inputs entering a farming system (i.e. mainly livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nitrogen outputs leaving the system (i.e. the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).				
Data source	Reference or title: Environmental Performance of Agriculture in OECD Countries since 1990 Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1.00.html			

OBJECTIVE 3

Objective: 3: To Conserve and restore biodiversity and ecosystem services in the wider EU marine environment

Headline Target: In wider marine environment (outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters in 2004	3.10	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1999–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.11	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1984–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.22	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The trophic index for German EEZ waters in 2004, using the average of the mean trophic index of the Baltic Sea (MTI=2.92) and the North Sea (=3.27), is 3.10. This represents an average decrease of 0.11 since 1999 and an average decrease of 0.22 since 1984. In the background paper on interpreting the Marine Trophic Index (Pauly and Watson, 2005), it indicates that a multispecies fishery can safely be assumed to be unsustainable if the mean trophic level of the species it exploits keeps going down.		

Additional clarifications:

Within the EEZ of the North Sea and of the Baltic Sea in 2004 the German Government nominated ten protected areas in line with the Habitat and Birds Directives and for which Germany will have to establish management plans until 2013. Since 2007, these ten protected areas are part of the European Natura 2000 network and provide for one third of the German EEZ. The MTI includes all the German EEZ and thus includes these N2000 protected areas.

Germany marine trophic level index split between two seas:

North Sea: MTI 2004=2.92. Change 1999-2004=-0.11, Change 1984-2004=-0.12

Baltic Sea: MTI=3.27. Change 1999-2004=-0.11, Change 1984-2004=-0.32

The numbers in the table above are the averages from the marine trophic index of the two seas. The situation is similar for both seas separately, showing a decreasing trend in marine trophic index.

From Pauly (2005): Trophic levels (TL) express the position of an animal in a food web, relative to the primary producers (which have a definitional TL of 1).

TL can be calculated from:

$$TL_i = \sum_j TL_j \times DC_{ij}$$

where TL_j represents the fractional trophic levels of prey j , and DC_{ij} represents the fraction of j in the diet of i . Using catch data, and TL estimates for species (or groups thereof), mean TL and, hence, Marine Trophic index values, can be computed, for each year k from:

$$\text{Mean TL}_k = \sum_i (Y_{ik} \times TL_i) / \sum_i Y_{ik}$$

where Y_i refers to the landings of species (group) i , as included in fisheries statistics. [Note that, ideally, mean TL should be based on catches - i.e., all animals killed by fishing (landings + discards) – rather than only on the landings included in most fisheries statistics. This is ignored here, where we deal only with landings]. Mean maximum length (ML) is calculated similarly to mean TL, by weighting by the catches.

The fishing-in-balance (FiB) index is defined as:

$$FiB_k = \log[Y_k \times (1/TE)TL_k] - \log[Y_0 \times (1/TE)TL_0]$$

where all parameters and subscripts are defined previously, except TE, the mean transfer efficiency (specific to an ecosystem, often set at 0.1), and 0, which refers to any year used as a

baseline to normalize the index. This definition implies that the FiB index:

- Does not change (remains = 0) if TL changes are matched by 'ecologically correct' changes in catch;
- Increases (>0) if: either 'bottom up effect occurs, e.g., increase in primary production, or if geographic expansion of the fishery occurs (and the 'system' definition has in fact changed);
- Decreases (<0) if the fisheries withdraws so much biomass from the ecosystem that its functioning is impaired.

Experience indicates that the MTI is very sensitive to fisheries catches being accurate, and particularly not being taxonomically and spatially overaggregated. Thus, the Sea Around Us project team are working on disaggregating the catch statistics for many countries. Until this is completed for all countries for which this is necessary, it cannot be guaranteed that the catch database of the Sea Around Us, mapped by countries' EEZ, LME and High Sea areas, will allow accurate MTI trends to be computed. Trends of MTI and related indices are thus offered mainly for indicative purpose, and must always be interpreted with caution, especially when the underlying catch statistics are unreliable.

In the case of Germany, it would have to be further investigated whether the Index also allows for conclusions regarding the origin of landings so as to provide for the possibility to specifically assess the German EEZ.

Data source	<p>Reference or title: Mean marine trophic level, from Sea Around Us Project and Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>Weblink: http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx</p> <p>Pauly (2005): The Marine Trophic Index: a new output of the Sea Around Us website. Sea Around Us project newsletter, Issue 29:</p> <p>http://www.seaaroundus.org/newsletter/Issue29.pdf</p> <p>Pauly, D, and Watson, R. (2005) Background and interpretation of the 'Marine Trophic Index' as a measure of biodiversity, Trans R Soc London B Biol Sci 360: 415-423:</p> <p>http://ukpmc.ac.uk/article/reader.cgi?artid=966015</p>
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Target: 3.1 - Substantial progress achieved by 2010 and again by 2013 towards 'good environmental status' of the marine environment

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
<p>Narrative summary of the below information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details were available (e.g. types of marine and coastal habitat present, trends in status):</p> <p>Article 17 Reports require Member States to report every six years assessing the conservation status of species and habitats listed under the EU Habitats Directive. The Second Article 17 Report for Germany demonstrated the status of marine and coastal habitats in different biogeographical regions in Germany. There were three marine habitats in the Marine Atlantic region—of which one had an 'Inadequate' status (33%) and two had an 'Unknown' status (67%). There were also three marine habitats in the Marine Baltic region—of which one had an 'Inadequate' status (33%) and two had an 'Unknown' status (67%).</p> <p>There were ten coastal habitats in the 'Atlantic' biogeographical region—of which six had a 'Favourable' status, one had an 'Inadequate' status (10%), and three had a 'Bad' status (30%). There were nine coastal habitats in the 'Continental' biogeographical region—of which one had a 'Favourable' status (11%), six had an 'Inadequate' status (67%) and two had a 'Bad' status (22%).</p> <p>A total of three marine species were assessed in the Marine Atlantic region, all mammals. Two of these had an 'Inadequate' status (67%) and one had a 'Favourable' status (33%). Three marine species were also assessed in the Marine Baltic region, all mammals, and all three had a 'Bad' status (100%).</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:</p> <p>Habitats:</p>	

Biogeographic region	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Atlantic	Marine habitats	0	0%	1	33.3%	0	0%	2	66.7%	0	0%	3
Marine Baltic	Marine habitats	0	0%	1	33.3%	0	0%	2	66.7%	0	0%	3
Atlantic	Coastal habitats	6	60%	1	10%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	10
Continental	Coastal habitats	1	11.1 %	6	66.7%	2	22.2%	0	0%	0	0%	9

Species:

Biogeographic region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Atlantic	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Atlantic	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Atlantic	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Atlantic	Mammals	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Marine Atlantic	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Atlantic	TOTAL	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Marine Baltic	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Mammals	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Marine Baltic	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	TOTAL	0	0%	0	0%	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	3

The following were considered 'marine' habitats and species, based on the European Topic Centre on Biodiversity's guidance.

Marine Habitats:

- 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120: Posidonia beds (*Posidonium oceanicae*)
- 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170: Reef
- 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases
- 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Marine Species:

Gorgonacea - Coralliidae
Corallium rubrum
Docoglossa - Patellidae
Patella ferruginea
Mytiloida - Mitylidae
Lithophaga lithophaga
Pinna nobilis
Decapoda - Scyllaridae
Scyllarides latus
Echinothuroidea - Diadematidae
Centrostephanus longispinus

Nemalionales - Corallinaceae

Lithothamnium coralloides

Phymatholithon calcareum

Carnivora - Phocidae

Halechoerus grypus

Monachus monachus

Phoca hispida botnica

Phoca vitulina

All other seals (*Phocidae*) excluding *P. h. Saimensis* which only occurs in the Saimaa Lake system of Eastern Finland

Carnivora - Cetacea

Tursiops truncatus

Phocoena phocoena

All other dolphins and whales

Chelonia – Cheloniidae

Caretta caretta

Chelonia mydas

Lepidochelys kempii

Eretmochelys imbricata

Chelonia - Dermochelyidae

Dermochelys coriacea

Species that may also be attributed to one or several marine regions in addition to the terrestrial biogeographical region(s):

Petromyzoniformes - Petromyzonidae

Lampetra fluviatilis

Petromyzon marinus

Acipenseriformes - Acipenseridae

Acipenser sturio

Acipenser naccarii

All other sturgeons (*Acipenseridae*)

Clupeiformes - Clupeidae

Alosa alosa

Alosa fallax

All other *Alosa* spp

Salmoniformes - Coregonidae

Coregonus oxyrhynchus

Germany provided some comments on the figures listed above:

The figures suggest that category “coastal habitats” comprises habitat type 1340 (inland salt meadows). Since habitat type 1340 is a non-coastal type by definition, it should not be considered as coastal.

In this regard figures for coastal habitats have to be corrected as follows:

Atlantic biographic region:

FV = 6

U1 = 1

U2 = 2

XX = 0

NA = 0

Total = 9

Continental biogeographic region:

FV = 1

U1 = 5

U2 = 2

XX = 0

NA = 0

Total = 8

Moreover, the marine habitat types and species should be attributed to the Atlantic biogeographic region and the Continental biogeographic region respectively, since there are no specific “marine” biogeographic regions under the provisions of the Habitats Directive (as confirmed by the Commission at the last Habitats Committee meeting). Accordingly, the narrative summary has to be corrected as well.

The Contractor has not amended the tables as suggested by the Member State in order to retain consistency between all MS profiles so that an cross-EU analysis can be made.

Data source	<p>Reference or title: Source: Article 17 Reporting: Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title</p> <p>Checklist of habitats/species reported and their overall conservation status-explanatory note: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007/ms-reports_checklists/explanatory_timepdf/EN_1.0_&a=d</p>
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Action: A.3.1.4 Ensure timely implementation of the Water Framework Directive as it applies to coastal areas [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures – as applicable for coastal areas

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
Has the Member State established a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	
	In development	
	Adopted/ implemented	Y
	Don't know	
Has the Member State established a monitoring programme for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	
	In development	
	Adopted/ implemented	Y
	Don't know	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including details of the programme of measures (e.g. geographical area, types of measures foreseen) and monitoring programme (e.g. indicators to be monitored):</p> <p>Germany reported that, in 2009, it had 34 surveillance stations and 70 operational stations for monitoring surface water in coastal areas. Germany has 74 coastal water bodies. Approximately 45% of coastal water bodies are included in surveillance monitoring. It has some assessment methods developed for 3 out of 7 river basin districts for monitoring coastal waters for phytoplankton, benthic invertebrates and macroalgae and angiosperm.</p> <p>Germany reported that a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD has been adopted.</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p>		
Data source	<p>Reference or title: 'Monitoring programmes for coastal areas under Water Framework Directive'</p> <p>Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf</p> <p>annex: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_2_en.pdf</p>	

Action: A.3.1.5 Ensure timely implementation and review of the EU Integrated Coastal Zone Management Recommendation [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Implement, participate in review

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
What is the status of your national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) (Mark one only)	No plan or strategy	
	Plan or strategy in development	
	Plan or strategy adopted / implemented	Y

		Don't know	
Please provide a link to the ICZM plan or strategy if available:		www.ikzm-strategie.de	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details on the ICZM plan/strategy (e.g. approach, responsible department(s), actions planned or undertaken) or if there is no ICZM plan/strategy, whether and how ICZM issues are integrated into other planning tools:</p> <p>Institutionalised regular meetings have improved the coordination of efforts and knowledge exchange. These meetings include different federal ministries, state governments and municipal summit organisations in an advisory council and occur every 3 months. In the future, coordination and communication among stakeholders and with local constituencies will be supported by a new central point of contact, the "Küsten-Kontor". ICZM based planning and development processes have been tested in four case studies and will provide guidelines.</p> <p>In the run-up to formal planning and approval processes for development proposals, potential conflicts and possible solutions should be expressed in order to achieve sustainable use of resources (on land) and sustainable economic growth. In light of predicted climate change impacts, a vision for the development of the Wadden Sea Region was developed in the context of a research project and is due to be discussed with the involved parties. A competition for the best ICZM projects in the Schleswig Holstein region started in 2010 and will contribute to awareness raising and the exchange of experiences. Furthermore, state governments and the local authorities have worked on goals and good practice for ICZM through regional cooperation, participation in international forums and projects as well as activities within the framework of local Agenda 21 projects.</p>			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)		Reference or title: Weblink:	

Target: A.3.2 - Principle pollution pressures on marine biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO		
% of coastal bathing waters meeting minimum (mandatory) and guideline standards			% meeting guideline standards	% meeting mandatory standards	
	2006		88.6	97.7	
	2007		80.3	93.7	
	2008		75.6	98.7	
Data source	Reference or title: Bathing Water Quality 2006 data can be obtained from mid-term review country profiles. Weblink: 2007 season: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html (national reports can be useful for text and trends) or http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p26) 2008 season: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html (for national reports) or http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p28)				
Change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	1	20	0	21
	North Sea	4	19	0	23
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter time oxidised nitrogen concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the				

	Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu ; http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386				
Change in winter orthophosphate concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	11	10	0	21
	North Sea	2	22	0	24
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter orthophosphate concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu ; http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available (e.g. comparison with previous years, causes of good/bad results): Germany currently has 373 coastal bathing waters. The majority of these have consistently reached the mandatory guidelines for water quality: 98.7% in 2008; 93.7% in 2007 and 97.7% in 2006. The percentage of coastal bathing waters reaching the stricter guidelines standards is good but has slightly decreased over the past three years: 88.6% in 2006; 80.3% in 2007 and 75.6% in 2008. Slightly lower conformance in 2007 was due to the parameter 'total coliform bacteria' and in 2008 due to the new parameter ' <i>Intestinal enterococci</i> '. Four bathing areas were closed in 2006 and one in 2007, but none in 2008. There has been no increase in nitrogen or phosphate concentrations in German coastal waters either in the Baltic or the North Sea, and a few sampling stations have shown decreases. In particular, almost half of the sampling stations in the Baltic have recorded a decrease in orthophosphate concentrations.					
Additional clarifications:					

Action: 3.2.1 - Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on marine ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment [2006 onwards] (cf action 2.3.1) **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of these Directives for the marine environment, please add them here:	
This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see Action 2.4.1 for an indication of the implementation of Directives for this Member State.	

Action: 3.2.2 - Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of marine ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007] (cf action 2.3.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of the Strategy and Directive for the marine environment, please add them here:	
<p>This action is covered under Objective 2 and elsewhere in Objective 3.</p> <p>Please see Action 2.4.2 for information on this Member States' emission ceilings, current emissions and WM projections.</p> <p>Please see Target A3.2 for information on outcomes regarding eutrophication pollution levels in coastal and open waters (change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations and change in winter orthophosphate</p>	

concentrations) for this Member State.

Target: 3.4 - Substantially enhanced funding provided to environmentally-friendly fisheries management from 2007 onwards

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Amount of funding	Axis	Year	Amount from MS funds (€)	Amount from EFF EC funds (€)	Total (€)
	Axis 1	2007 - 2013	5138334	8145000	13283334
	Axis 2	2007 - 2013	35315409	57560225	92875634
	Axis 3	2007 - 2013	35421247	68687844	104109091
	Axis 4	2007 - 2013	14146000	19438000	33584000
	Total	2007 - 2013	90020990	153831069	243852059

Types of environmentally friendly measures implemented	Axis:	Description of types of measures:
	Axis 1	Promote sustainable fisheries. Activities include engine replacement to improve engine efficiency and improve fishing gear selectivity.
	Axis 2	Support aqua-environmental measures and organic production.
	Axis 3	Protect and develop aquatic resources such as the rehabilitation of spawning grounds.
	Axis 4	Sustainable development and improve the quality of coastal environments.

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany's operational programme (2007-2013) for fisheries includes a number of environmentally friendly measures. Funding includes both measures targeted specifically towards improving environmental performance and other measures but it is not currently possible to distinguish the two (i.e. not all funding is for environmentally friendly measures).

Total funding for Axis 1 is €13,283,334 and includes measures such as improving energy efficiency and gear selectivity. Axis 2 (€92,875,634) encourages the use of environmentally friendly aquaculture techniques and organic production. Axis 3 (€104,109,091) aims to protect aquatic resources and rehabilitate spawning grounds and Axis 4 (€33,584,000) has objectives for sustainable developed and an improved quality of the coastal environment.

Additional clarifications:

-

Target: 3.5 - Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015

Action: 3.5.1 - Prepare plan of action to attain maximum sustainable yield, prepare and implement stock recovery plans as soon as needed for any stocks outside safe biological limits, and management plans to maintain other stocks at safe biological levels [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

To be completed by the Member State?							NO
Number of serious infringement procedures by year		Number of vessels	Number of serious infringements (Table I)	Infringements as a % of number of vessels	Total number of penalties imposed (Table III)	Average fine imposed (Table IV)	Max fine imposed (Table IV)
	2006	2017	101	5	100	436	6400
	2007						
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious infringements, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3, types of actions that have been taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures):</p> <p>The number of infringements of the Common Fisheries Policies illustrates the degree to which the EU is achieving plans to attain sustainable fisheries management. In 2006 Germany had 2017 vessels and 5% were involved in a serious infringement (101 vessels). A total of 100 penalties were imposed with an average fine of €436 and maximum fine of €6,400.</p>							
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2007 data is not currently available</p>							

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.	<i>Information was obtained from report below specifically on the total number of serious infringements, number of vessels in each MS, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed. It was necessary to calculate number of infringements as a % of number of vessels.</i>
Data source	Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which serious infringed the rules of the CFP 2006 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf

Action: 3.5.2 - Develop, adopt and implement restoration programmes for diadromous species (e.g. trout, salmon, sturgeon) [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and take initiatives outside the CFP: restoration of habitats, removal of migratory barriers, stock enhancement

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Please indicate for which species a management plan exists (enter Y/N) and provide a link if possible			Management plan exists?	Link to management plan
	Salmon		yes	
	Trout		yes	
	Sturgeon		yes	
	Eel		yes	http://www.portal-fischerei.de/index.php?id=1240
	Other	(please specify) Alosa spec.	yes	
Please indicate if any of the following actions are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details			Undertaking?	Details/comments
	Restoration of habitats		yes	
	Removal of migratory barriers		yes	
	Stock enhancement		yes	
	Other	(please specify)	yes	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details (e.g. content of management plans, areas where measures to promote diadromous species are being undertaken and any outcomes):</p> <p>Germany has restoration plans for Salmon, Trout, Sturgeon, Eel and <i>Alosa sp.</i>, and the responsibility for implementing these plans is at the regional level (i.e. the Länder). Germany's Eel management plan (which forms part of the implementation of the COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1100/2007 of 18 September 2007 on measures for the recovery of the stock of European eel) has been approved by the Commission. Germany has also established a 'National Action Plan for the Protection of the Sturgeons' which implements the 'European Action Plan on the Protection and Conservation of the European Sturgeon' within the framework of the Berne Convention. This plan contains catchment basis specific management plans aiming at the resettlement of sturgeons in Germany including broadly coordinated related transboundary measures.</p>				
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>Specific actions plans are the responsibility of the Länder as described in the table below:</p>				

Land	Please list for which species a management plan was drawn up			Please specify which of the measures below are taken to support diadromous (migratory between salt and fresh waters) fish species.		
	Species	Management plan yes/no	Link to management plan	Measure	Implementation yes/no	Details/comments
Brandenburg	Salmon	Yes (Stepenitz, Schwarze Elster / Pulsnitz / Ruhlander Schwarzwasser)	No link available, but reports are submitted to NASCO	Restoration of habitats	Yes	Special project in preparation; apart from this only in the framework of river maintenance
	Trout (Sea trout)	Yes (Stepenitz, Ucker)	No link available	Removal of migratory barriers	Yes	Stepenitz-System (1999-2009): 11; Schwarze Elster / Pulsnitz / Ruhlander Schwarzwasser (2004-2009): 9; Ucker-System (1997-2009): 3; Elbe: 1 (currently under construction).
	Common sturgeon			Stocking	Yes	Eel; salmon; sea trout; sturgeon, houting (2000-2006 in Saxony-Anhalt)
	Eel	Yes (RBD Elbe; Oder)	Still in monitoring phase; no link available	Other (regulations of fisheries regime of the Länder)	Yes	Ban on fishing, fixing maximum catches
	Other (housing - Coregonus oxyrhynchus)	Yes (Elbe; in particular Saxony-Anhalt / Brandenburg)	No link available (stocking in 2000-2006 by Saxony-Anhalt - no noteworthy results in mid-Elbe region as fish cannot pass Geesthacht)	Other (hatching + rearing juvenile salmon and sea trout returnees)	In preparation	Capacities for hatching and rearing are currently being developed
Baden-Württemberg	Salmon			Restoration of habitats	Yes	Rhine and relevant tributaries
	Trout			Removal of migratory barriers	Yes	Rhine and relevant tributaries
	Common sturgeon			Stocking	Yes	Eel, salmon
	Eel	Yes	Not yet available	Other (please specify)		
	other (please specify)					
Bremen	Salmon	No		Restoration of habitats	Yes	Only possible to a limited extent
	Trout	No		Removal of migratory barriers	Yes	Construction of a 2nd fish passage at the Weser weir
	Common sturgeon			Stocking	No	
	Eel	Unnecessary		Other (please specify)		
	other (please specify)					
Hamburg	Salmon	No		Restoration of habitats	Yes	Development of shallow water zones
	Trout	No		Removal of migratory barriers	Yes	Passability of the weir at Geesthacht to be improved
	Common sturgeon	No		Stocking	Yes	Eel and salmon (measures by recreational fishing association)
	Eel	No		other (please specify)		
	other (please specify)					
	Common otter	Yes	http://cms.otterzentrum.de/cms/front_content.php?idcat=133			
Lower Saxony	Salmon	No		Restoration of habitats	Yes	Initiation/implementation, for example by maintenance associations, fishing clubs, etc.
	Trout	No		Removal of migratory barriers	Yes	Initiation/implementation, for example by maintenance associations, fishing clubs, etc.
	Common sturgeon	No		Stocking	Yes	no governmental programmes (stocking with salmon, sea trout, eel through fishing associations/clubs)
	Eel	Eel management plan for eel river basins Lower Saxony	not yet approved by EU Commission	Other (please specify)		
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.			Member states were asked to indicate which diadromous species (species with a lifecycle that includes both marine and freshwater phases) they currently have a management plan for, and any other actions that are being undertaken that would promote diadromous species, but are not necessarily included in a management plan.			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.portal-fischerei.de/index.php?id=1240					
Action: 3.5.3 - Adjust fishing capacity to improve balance between fishing capacity and available fish stocks MS Action: Enforce CFP measures and use fisheries funds to favorise capacity adjustment						
Measures of Progress: To be completed by the Member State? NO						

Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)		1999	2004	2006	2007
	Number of vessels	2313	2163	2017	1873
	Tonnage (tons)	69656	66293	61859	69081
	Power (kW)	163743	161987	155619	160886
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details where available (e.g. types of measures used to reduce fleet capacity, reasons why fleet capacity hasn't been reduced):</p> <p>The number of fishing vessels in Germany has consistently reduced from 1999 to 2008 falling from 2313 to 1825 vessels (21% reduction). Tonnage and power also decreased from 1999 to 2006, although there was a slight increase in 2007 due to the entry of a big trawler into the long-distant fleet before both dropped slightly to 68,593 tons and 159,971 kW in 2008 respectively (0.5% reduction in power from 2007). However, small capacity reductions took place during 2007 in passive gear segments, North Sea trawlers and beam trawlers without public aid. The 2007-2013 fisheries operational programme reports that there is no further capacity reductions planned since Germany is currently one of the ten smallest fleets in the EU.</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>2008 data: 1825 vessels; 68593 tons; 159971 kW.</p>					
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Fleet capacity by MS (number of vessels, power, tonnage) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleetstatistics/index.cfm?lng=en http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_2008_902_2_en.pdf</p>				

Target: 3.6 - Impact of fisheries on non-target species and habitats progressively and substantially reduced from 2006 onwards

Action: 3.6.1 - Implement technical measures to help ensure favourable conservation status of marine species and habitats which are not commercially exploited, aimed at the reduction of unwanted bycatch and of damage to the benthos [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (boxes coloured green)	YES (the box coloured in light orange)		
Please indicate the number of active vessels, total number of infringements, number of type D infringements, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed for 2006 and 2007 if available.	Year	Number of active vessels	Number of breaches in type D (Table I, sum D1-D7)	Number of penalties imposed for Type D (Table III, sum D1-D7)	Average fine imposed for Type D breach (Table IV) (€)
	2006	2017	23	22	1428
	2007				

Actions taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures relating to unwanted bycatch and damage to the benthos:

In terms of by-catch and discard reduction, the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection conducted a pilot project in 2008 ('Stop Discards') in the North Sea saithe and mixed demersal (cod) fisheries, which showed that mesh sizes >120mm reduce by-catch (and thus discards) of small fish. A similar study ('Fehmarn Landing Obligation Study', FLOS) was planned for the Baltic Sea with further aims of relaxing technical measures and giving more responsibility to the fishermen, however this has not been put into practice due to legal issues. Germany recently initiated a CCTV project (fully documented fisheries) in the Baltic to record all by-catches and discards, and plans are under consideration in 2010 to expand the study to the North Sea.

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious breaches, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3): Type D infringements of the Common Fisheries Policy concern the use or presence of prohibited fishing gear or methods that are likely to have significant impacts on by-catch affecting the conservation status of marine species and habitats. In 2006 Germany had 2017 active vessels. There were 23 type D breaches in this year, with 22 penalties imposed with an average fine of €1428. No information on actions taken to improve enforcement of CFP measures to reduce by-catch or damage to the benthos was provided by Germany.

Additional clarifications:

2007 data is not currently available.	
Explanation of information contained in measure of progress above.	<i>From the document below it was possible to record the number of active vessels, number of type D infringements and number of penalties imposed for Type D infringements (sum D1-D7). In order to calculate the average fine for Type D infringements, it was necessary to multiply the average fine by the number of Type D infringements for which a fine was imposed for each category D1–D7 (number in brackets in Table IV), sum the total and divide by the number of Type D infringements for which fines were imposed.</i>
Data source	Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which seriously infringed the rules of the CFP 2006 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf

Action: 3.6.2 - Adopt Community Plans of Action for the conservation of sharks and seabirds and implement progressively thereafter **MS Action: Enforce CFP measures**

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES		
Do you have a monitoring programme for sharks or seabirds? Enter Y/N. If Yes, please indicate the first year of implementation (or expected implementation) and the number of years the programme is expected to run for.		Monitoring programme exists? (Y/N)	First year of implementation (enter year)	Total number of years
	Sharks	Y/N		
	Seabirds	Y	1964	45
Please provide any relevant Internet links to monitoring programmes: http://www.uni-kiel.de/ftzwest/ag7/projekte/birds/sas-e.shtml http://www.bsh.de/de/Meeresdaten/Beobachtungen/BLMP-Messprogramm/index.jsp http://www.habitatmare.de				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details (e.g. measures for conservation of sharks and seabirds, department(s) responsible for monitoring, monitoring indicators, any initial results of monitoring):				
<p>Seabird monitoring</p> <p>In Germany seabird monitoring in some areas has been ongoing since 1964. The implementation of the seabird monitoring program is the responsibility of the Länder. Monitoring for seabirds also takes place in specific cases when considering applications for marine permits e.g. on offshore wind farms. A coordinated marine monitoring programme is currently under revision (BLMP - Bund-Länder Messprogramm).</p> <p>Shark monitoring</p> <p>In Germany, monitoring of sharks is conducted in the framework of comprehensive monitoring programmes in the Northeast Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic Sea as part of CFP implementation under the umbrella of the Institutes for Sea Fisheries and the Baltic Sea Fisheries Federal of the Research Institute for Rural Areas, Forestry and Fisheries (vTI). The focus of these monitoring programmes is on fish stock assessment and Chondrichthyans are covered as well. Particularly relevant are the international bottom trawl surveys: IBTS and BITS (since 1966 and 1986 respectively); surveys of Greenland (since 1982); and surveys of Spitzbergen (from 2010). Germany will also be implementing the new Commission Decision adopting the multiannual Community programme for the collection of data for the period 2011-2013 covering - among others - all shark species included in the EU Action Plan for sharks.</p>				
Additional clarifications: There is no clear definition in the EU on the criteria for a systematic shark monitoring. Therefore the answer is Y/N taking into account that a comprehensive monitoring programme for sharks in Germany is not yet in place but data on sharks are available in the framework of fish stock monitoring programmes.				
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.	Member states were asked for specific information on shark and seabird conservation plans.			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: (1) Monitoring North Sea, i.a. IBT Survey; http://www.ices.dk (2) Monitoring Baltic Sea, i.a. BIT Survey; http://www.ices.dk			

	(3) Monitoring Greenland, i.a. NWWG through ICES and vTI/Institute of Sea Fisheries; http://www.vti.bund.de (4) Monitoring Spitzbergen, cooperation MRI and vTI; http://www.sf.npolar.no/pages/database.htm
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Action: 3.6.3 - Identify, define, adopt and enforce fisheries measures required for Natura 2000 sites in the marine environment [by date of designation] **MS Action:** Identify and define fishery measures, as appropriate, needed within the management plans of N2000 sites

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
How many marine N2000 sites has the MS established?	All sites	Number of marine N2000 sites 183
Have you made a formal request to the Commission regarding fisheries management measures for any marine Natura 2000 sites >12nm from the coast (i.e. outside the territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N).		N
If yes, for how many N2000 sites >12nm from the coast have you made a request?		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details if available (e.g. whether modifications were necessary, why they were necessary or not necessary, in which N2000 sites modifications were made, types of modifications to fisheries management measures, status of implementation):</p> <p>Germany has 183 marine Natura 2000 sites based on the presence of certain habitat and species (see clarifications below). However there are different ways of identifying marine sites, and Germany points out that the method used below is flawed as it uses the presence of migratory species as part of the criteria (and therefore identifies rivers as well as marine areas).</p> <p>Germany has not made any requests to the EU for fisheries measures within marine Natura2000 sites that fall outside territorial waters, but has made changes to fisheries measures for 3 sites within territorial waters. The responsibility for making these changes lies with the five federal states that lie on the coast. In Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein fisheries management measures for marine Natura 2000 sites have been defined. Examples from Schleswig-Holstein are provided below:</p> <p>In Schleswig-Holstein:</p> <p><u>FFH area situated DE-0916-391 'National Park Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea and adjacent coastal areas' and bird sanctuary DE-0916-491 Ramsar site Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea and adjacent coastal areas'</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In a zero-use zone of 12,500ha any use of fishing resources is prohibited (National Park Law). - Restrictive provisions apply to shellfish fishing (National Law, State Fisheries Act, Programme for on the Management of Shellfish Resources). Blue mussels may be fished with a maximum of 8 cutters. Blue mussels may only be taken from outside a protection zone 1 and just outside the intertidal zone. They may be used only for the culture of mussel patches. The cultivated areas are limited to 2,000 hectares. One oyster aquaculture operation is permitted on an area of 150ha. Surf clams may be fished with a maximum of 6 cutters seawards of the three nautical line only. Fishing of other shell fish (razor clams, cockles) is not permitted. <p><u>In the Whale Sanctuary (part of the area DE-0916-391 'National Park Schleswig-Holstein Wadden Sea and adjacent coastal areas', located west of Sylt)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It is not permissible to set bottom gillnets that exceed 1.3m in stretched mesh and no mesh size greater than 150mm can be used (coastal fishing regulations, National Park Act). - With fishermen it was agreed not to fish at low tide within a defined area during July and August which during this period serves as a moulting ground for almost the entire European population of the shellduck (Voluntary Agreement). <p>In Lower Saxony:</p> <p><u>Community Importance/Special Area of conservation DE 2306-301 'National Park Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer' and the Special Protection Area DE 2210-401 'Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer'</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The management plans under the National Park Law for the 'Nationalpark Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer' contains restrictions for stocking shellfish fishing (Regulations: National Park Law, State Fisheries Act. 		

Coastal Fisheries Ordinance).

Additional clarifications:

At present there is no single agreed definition for Marine Sites. Due to different definitions of 'Marine Sites' adopted by different EC Services, the figures presented here for marine Natura 2000 sites might differ from the figures provided in (1.1.1) although both are from official data sources.

The method used here was the presence/absence of the habitats/species below:

Habitats:

- 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120: Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*)
- 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170: Reef
- 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases
- 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Mammals:

- 1364: *Halichoerus grypus*
- 1366: *Monachus monachus*
- 1938: *Phoca hispida bottnica*
- 1365: *Phoca vitulina*
- 1349: *Tursiops truncatus*
- 1351: *Phocoena phocoena*

Amphibians and Reptiles:

- 1224: *Caretta caretta*
- 1227: *Chelonia mydas*

Fishes:

- 1100: *Acipenser naccarii*
- 1101: *Acipenser sturio*
- 1102: *Alosa alosa*
- 4127: *Alosa tanaica*
- 4120: *Alosa caspia normani*
- 1989: *Alosa caspia vistonica*
- 1103: *Alosa fallax*
- 1099: *Lampetra fluviatilis*
- 1095: *Petromyzon marinus*

It is also possible to define the marine sites by their geographic location and define whether they are within or outside of territorial waters depending on where their centre point lies. This gives the following data:

Marine sites within territorial waters: 51

Marine sites outside of territorial waters: 8

Another way of defining marine sites provides the data presented in Target 1.1.1.

DG ENV and DG MARE have completed a guidance document for Member States on how to request for fisheries management measures for marine N2000 sites under the CFP (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/docs/fish_measures.pdf). The Commission is responding to Member States requests regarding fisheries management measures for Natura 2000 sites.

Data source	DG ENV provided number of N2000 sites with a marine component and a link to the guidance document for MS wanting to integrate fisheries measures into N2000 sites. MS have been asked for further detail on fisheries measures within marine N2000 sites.
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To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
Have you defined or modified fisheries management measures for the management plans of N2000 sites for sites within 12nm of the coast (i.e. within territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N)	Y	
If yes, for how many N2000 sites within 12nm of the coast have fisheries management measures been modified or defined?	3	

Additional clarifications:					
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.bfn.de/habitatmare http://www.wattenmeer-nationalpark.de				
Target: 3.7 - Substantially improved information and reporting on environmental integration of the Common Fisheries Policy from 2008 onwards					
Action: 3.7.1 - Make periodic assessments [2006 onwards] of the progress of the Common Fisheries Policy in incorporating environmental protection requirements (with particular reference to biodiversity) MS Action: Collect the data necessary to give scientific support to the indicators used in the reports					
Measures of Progress:					
<table border="1"> <tr> <th>To be completed by the Member State?</th> <th>YES</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Has the Member State established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) that includes sampling/monitoring design for collecting ecosystem data to assist with assessing the impact of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem? (Enter Y/N)</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>		To be completed by the Member State?	YES	Has the Member State established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) that includes sampling/monitoring design for collecting ecosystem data to assist with assessing the impact of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem? (Enter Y/N)	Y
To be completed by the Member State?	YES				
Has the Member State established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) that includes sampling/monitoring design for collecting ecosystem data to assist with assessing the impact of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem? (Enter Y/N)	Y				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available: Germany has implemented the provisions of the Data Collection Framework (DCF; Council Reg. 199/2008, Commission Reg. 665/2008 and Commission Decision 2008/949/EC) with regard to the Module on the 'Evaluation of the effects of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem'. In terms of temporal coverage, the data for the estimation of ecosystem indicators in Appendix XIII will be collected yearly, apart from those surveys at sea that are carried out every two or three years (for indicators 1, 2, 3 and 4). On most surveys, indicators 1-4 will be collected, apart from those where no or few fish greater than 40cm in length are expected (leading to exclusion of indicator 2). Access to the raw VMS data is given in the temporal and spatial resolution given by the currently employed recording system and legal requirements. Validation and aggregation methods have been developed for scientific analyses of VMS data. With regard to indicator 9 (fuel efficiency), information will be collected of the value of landings and fuel consumption.					
Additional clarifications: Details on sampling/monitoring programmes related to this module are given in the respective multi-annual National Programmes, see http://www.dcr-germany.de . Appendix XIII of Commission Decision of (2008/949EC) 6 November 2008 Adopting a multiannual community programme pursuant to council regulation (EC) no 199/2008 Establishing a community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy defines environmental indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem. These indicators are: 1) Conservation status of fish species; 2) Proportion of large fish; 3) Mean maximum length of fishes; 4) Size at maturation of exploited fish species; 5) Distribution of fishing activities; 6) Aggregation of fishing activities; 7) Areas not impacted by mobile bottom gears; 8) Discarding rates of commercially exploited species; and 9) Fuel efficiency of fish capture.					
Data source	Data Collection Framework (DCF; Council Reg. 199/2008, Commission Reg. 665/2008 and Commission Decisions 2008/949/EC and 2010/93/EU) For German National Programmes, see http://www.dcr-germany.de Commission Decision 2008/949/EC adopting a multiannual Community programme pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:346:0037:0088:EN:PDF				

OBJECTIVE 4

Objective: 4: To reinforce compatibility of regional and territorial development with biodiversity in the EU

Headline Target: Regional and territorial development benefiting biodiversity and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented and minimised or, where unavoidable, adequately compensated for, from 2006 onwards.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has there been an increase in Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and Structural funds since 2006? Please indicate Y or N.		Y
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities</p> <p>In the reporting period 2007-2008, and with the assumption detailed hereunder, German direct spending under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity slightly increased. Its global allocation for biodiversity is EUR 193.2 millions (categories 51, 55 and 56). Furthermore its biodiversity-related spending under the Structural Funds is mainly targeted on the promotion of eco-tourism.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>No data available for 2006 (previous programming period). Detailed annual breakdown spending for biodiversity could not be identified for 2007-2008. Therefore the amount (in EUR) shown refers to the total biodiversity allocation under the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013 (categories 51, 55 and 56 as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006). These categories are assumed to strictly follow the total yearly allocations of the Cohesion Policy.</p>		
Data source	<p>Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title</p> <p>Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf</p>	

Target: 4.3. - Ecological coherence and functioning strengthened through spatial planning from 2006 onwards.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are you obliged by law to consider ecological networks in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
If yes, has this law been enacted after 2006? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Are there any mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of this measure? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
If yes, are there regular monitoring reports prepared? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Is there a mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	N (see below)	
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:	N	
<p>Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The most important steering instruments in spatial planning in Germany are "spatial plans" which include a range of technical provisions. Some of these are binding for further project approval procedures, some must be considered when balancing interests. Provisions included in these spatial plans may refer to all uses and protective functions of a given space, including environmental protection. Environmental issues must also be taken into account when taking decisions on other aspects, e.g. economic uses. This results from the general logic of spatial planning law and is laid down in particular in section 2(2) no. 6 of the Federal Regional Planning Act. The fourth sentence expressly calls for decisions to be made in such a way as to pay attention to the requirements of the ecological network.</p>		

Moreover, with regard to the establishment and protection of the European Natura 2000 network pursuant to section 7 (6) of the Regional Planning Act, impact assessments in accordance with the European Habitats and Birds Directives (92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC) must be carried out when making spatial plans.

Pursuant to section 9 (1), first sentence, no. 1 of the Regional Planning Act, a strategic environmental assessment must be carried out when developing spatial plans, identifying expected significant effects of the spatial plan on biological diversity (among other aspects) and describing and evaluating them in a detailed environmental report. This provision transposes Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (Official Journal EC No. L 197 p.30).

The environmental effects of the implementation of the plan must be monitored in accordance with section 9 (4) of the Regional Planning Act. Monitoring measures must be promulgated at the same time as the spatial plan. This provision also serves the transposition of the above-mentioned Directive 2001/42/EC.

The Regional Planning Act entered into force on 30 December 2008 at federal level and on 30 June 2009 for the Länder. However, the previous Regional Planning Act which had been in force since summer 2004 contained comparable provisions.

With regard to the question on "interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning" it should be noted that, although there is no such special coordination, there is a "ministerial conference for spatial planning". The conference has various subcommittees and working groups in which the competent ministries for regional planning at Federal and Land level discuss general spatial planning issues, see section 26 (1) of the Regional Planning Act. These bodies can also deal with ecological network considerations in spatial planning, if appropriate. Since spatial plans at Länder and regional level - and thus also any decisions relating to the ecological network - are the responsibility of the Länder, interministerial coordination on this issue must also be dealt with by the Länder.

The current status of implementation of the ecological network is described under Action 1.2.3.

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
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Action: 4.4.1 - CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism promoted, adopted and implemented as appropriate by key stakeholders [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Implement best practice

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has your country implemented the CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Does your country consider always the CBD Guidelines when planning tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Are there legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Is your country producing any report on the usage of the Guidelines? Enter Y or N here:	N	

Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
As the CBD Guidelines are a voluntary instrument and do not foresee any mandatory implementation into legal national frameworks, no legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development have been established in Germany.
However, legal provisions in the Federal Nature Conservation Act as well as provisions related to the implementation of Art. 6 (3) of the Habitats Directive (impact assessment) also relate to any tourism development project and have to be acknowledged as implementation tools.
As the CBD-Guidelines are focusing on the most vulnerable ecosystems, protected areas play an important role for implementation of the guidelines. In this regard, the European Charta for Sustainable Tourism in Protected areas is an adequate instrument to implement the CBD Guidelines in protected areas. Various German parks have established the European Charta already. The reports on these projects can be regarded

as a valuable source of reporting on the implementation of the Guidelines (see brochure "Joining Forces"). The mentioned brochure has been widely used as a promotion tool for the CBD Guidelines. In addition, various meeting with tourism stakeholders (for example during main tourism fairs) have been used to promote the use of the CBD Guidelines.

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)

http://www.bfn.de/0323_richtlinie.html
www.european-charter.org
Brochure "Joining Forces": www.european-charter.org/about-the-charter/

OBJECTIVE 5

Objective: 5: To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species (IAS) & alien genotypes

Headline Target: Negative impacts on EU biodiversity of IAS and alien genotypes prevented or minimised from 2010 onwards.

Target: A.5.1 Impact of IAS on biodiversity in the EU substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of worst invasive alien species registered per country	Total number	44
	Number of species per 1000 km ²	0.10 – 0.25
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 44 are present in Germany. This equates to between 0.10 – 0.25 species per 1000km ² .		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>The EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on invasive alien species (IAS) identified 163 out of 10,000 alien species as 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity'. These species have been proven to be highly invasive and damaging to native biodiversity in at least part of their European range. The severe impacts of these species range from competition with native species, affects on human health and causing damage to economic activities. The number of worst IAS per 1000 km² is presented as a range, as species occurrence may differ markedly depending on the regional level.</p> <p>The list of 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity' is based on expert opinion expressed at the SEBI 2010 expert group on invasive alien species. Current information is only a preliminary estimate of the number of worst invasive species in European countries. These country figures are only rough indications of the actual impact, which may differ markedly between species and regions.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: SEBI 10 EEA Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity	

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Is there general and/or specific legislation in place in relation to Invasive Alien Species? Please enter Y or N here:		Y/N	Details/comments
	General	N	
	Specific	Y	Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz): Introduction, possession & trade, control & eradication. The Plant Protection Act (Articles 3 and 4): Introduction.
Does general legislation or specific legislation address issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS? Please enter Y or N here:	Import and export		N
	Possession/Trade		Y
	Introduction to the wild		Y
	Control/eradication		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany has no general legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS).			
The Federal Nature Conservation Act (Bundesnaturschutzgesetz (BNatSchG)) applies to regions (Länder) who must implement measures within it for reducing the impacts of IAS on native fauna and flora. Under Article 41(2) of the BNatSchG, release of alien species is subject to approval. However, current exemptions under this regulation are species used in agriculture and forestry or for hunting and fishing purposes as well as species being used for biological plant protection and species already present. There is specific legislation that			

addresses the issues of possession and trade, introduction and control and eradication of IAS. Article 52 of the BNatSchG prohibited the possession and trade of four invasive species throughout Germany. On the 1 March 2010, with the commencement of the amended Federal Nature Conservation Act, the Article 41(2) was replaced by Article 40(4) and Article 52 is replaced by Article 54. Hereby the bans under Article 54 are only count in conjunction with Article 3. With Article 40 (2) and (3) legal obligations to monitor and combat newly established IAS have been introduced to the Act.

The Plant Protection Act (Articles 3 and 4) is currently primarily concerned with the unintentional introduction of alien species but the inclusion of deliberate introduction is under discussion. However, Germany's specific legislation does not address the import and export of IAS.

Additional clarifications:

The following Measure of Progress indicates current national/sub national legislation addressing Invasive Alien Species (IAS), in particular regarding their coverage of issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS. General legislation refers to legislation addressing all aspects of IAS. Specific legislation refers to regulations addressing only certain aspects, e.g. plant pests in Plant Health legislation.

Data source:

Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy, MS questionnaire
Weblink: no link

Action: A.5.1.2 Encourage Member States to develop national strategies on invasive alien species [by 2007] and to implement them fully [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Develop national strategy.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO	
Have a strategy and/or action plan on IAS been developed? Please mark accordingly:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know	
	National Strategy		Y			
	Action Plan	N				
	Other (Please specify)	N				
If NO, are IAS comprehensively dealt with as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N here:			Y/N	Details/comments		
	Biodiversity Strategy		Y	IAS targets within National Biodiversity Strategy (2007)		
	Biodiversity Action Plan		N			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
Germany's National Biodiversity Strategy (2007) contains specific targets for invasive alien species (IAS), included in which is the preparation of a National Strategy for IAS. The National Strategy for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Seas', currently under development is also likely to address IAS introductions. There is currently no action plan specifically developed for IAS and they are not addressed in the biodiversity action plan.						
Additional clarifications:						
The following Measure of Progress specifies whether a national strategy and/ or action plan specifically related to IAS has been developed. If this is not the case, it should specify whether the topic is comprehensively addressed in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Data source	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy Weblink: no link					

Action: A.5.1.3 Encourage ratification and implementation by Member States of the

International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation [2006 onwards].**MS Action:** Ratify and implement.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has the country ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation? Please enter Y or N here:		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Germany has not ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation but has been involved in the development of the Convention and the preparation of the guidelines.		
Additional clarifications: The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation will enter into force 12 months after ratification by 30 states, representing 35 per cent of world merchant shipping tonnage. The convention has so far been ratified by 22 states that represent 22.65 per cent of world tonnage (as on 28 th February 2010).		
Data source	Reference : International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions Weblink: http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247	

Action: A 5.1.4 Establish early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries [by 2008].**MS Action:** Adopt system in Council, implement system at national level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there an inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	Y
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
Is there an early warning and information system for IAS in place? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	Y
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
If IMPLEMENTED or IN DEVELOPMENT, which of the following aspects have been covered? Please enter Y or N here:	Rapid response mechanism	Y
	Incident lists	Y
	Focal point network	Y
	National coordination mechanism	Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, Germany is in the process of developing a national information and early warning system for IAS. Furthermore, the development of a national expert panel is being considered to create a basis for the early warning system.		

Additional clarifications:

The Community is committed under the Biodiversity Action Plan to establish an early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries, taking into account biogeographical regions. The following Measure of Progress indicates the extent to which such a system has been developed or implemented at the national level and the areas covered. In addition, it should provide information on the existence of national/sub-national data centre or database on IAS.

Data source (if any)

Reference or title: MS questionnaire
Weblink:

Target: A.5.2 Impact of alien genotypes on biodiversity in the EU significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Action: A.5.2.2 Ensure protection of biodiversity as part of measures to protect human health and environment in relation to the deliberate release into the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure at national level in line with requirements of the authorisation.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming been adopted? Please tick only one box:	No		
	In development		
	Implemented	Y	
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Germany has adopted legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming. The title and reference of the legislation is as follows: Verordnung über die gute fachliche Praxis bei der Erzeugung gentechnisch veränderter Pflanzen (Gentechnik-Pflanzenerzeugungsverordnung (Gentechnik-Pflanzenerzeugungsverordnung vom 7. April 2008 (BGBl. I S. 655)). There are no specific procedures in Germany for the different regions with regards to the cultivation of genetically modified crops.</p> <p>According to unofficial sources such as the "GMO free Europe" initiative, at the end of July 2009, 189 gmo-free-regions, 197 gmo-free-municipalities and 29.434 gmo-free-farms were declared in Germany, amounting to 1,052,813 ha. The commercial cultivation of Mon 810 has been stopped since April 14th 2009.</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>According to Article 26a of Directive 2001/18/EC, Member States may take appropriate national measures on coexistence in order to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in other products. Commission Recommendation 2003/556/EC on guidelines for the development of national strategies and best practices to ensure the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming is intended to help Member States develop national legislative or other strategies for coexistence.</p> <p>In April 2009, the Commission adopted a second report on the implementation of national measures on the coexistence of GM crops with conventional and organic farming.</p> <p>"GMO free Europe" is an initiative of the Foundation on Future Farming, and is linked to GENET, a European network of non-governmental non-profit organisations engaged in the critical debate of genetic engineering, founded in 1995.</p>			
Data source	<p>Reference or title: EC Report on the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming.</p> <p>Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm</p> <p>GMO free Europe http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/ (last accessed 11/05/2010)</p>		

OBJECTIVE 6

Objective: 6: To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A.6.1: International governance for biodiversity substantially more effective in delivering positive biodiversity outcomes by 2010

Action: A.6.1.1: Press for effective worldwide implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, decisions of the Conference of the Parties including thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and other related international and regional biodiversity agreements (e.g. Bonn, Berne, AEWA, Ramsar, UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and promote greater synergies between these [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Work at EU, global and regional levels for enhanced effectiveness in CBD implementation by streamlining operations of CBD, coordinating action between related multilateral environmental agreements, working towards integrated outcome-based reporting, establishing global partnership with key stakeholders.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has your country submitted the 4 th national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (submitted= Y, not submitted=N)?		Y	
Is a National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP) in place or under development (in place=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y	
Data source	Reference or title: List of Parties that have submitted their 4 th national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2009	864,778
	CMS	2010	380,596
	AEWA	2010	133,539
	Ramsar Convention	2009	244,237
	World Heritage Convention	2008	205,000
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditure		

	s_2006_2008.pdf http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf http://whc.unesco.org/document/102009
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Germany submitted their 4th national report to the CBD in April 2010. The “National Strategy on Biological Diversity” was adopted by the Cabinet on 7 Nov 2007.</p> <p>Germany has paid her contributions to the secretariats of CBD, CMS, AEWA, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention, with no contributions in arrears. In addition to the General Trust Fund of the CBD, Germany contributed 706.290 € to the Voluntary Trust Funds of the CBD in 2009.</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>For the contributions to the CBD General Trust Fund and to the Ramsar Convention, the exchange rate of 30 Sep 2009 is used. For the contribution to the World Heritage Convention, the exchange rate of 1 July 2008 is used. The figures for CBD, CMS, AEWA and World Heritage Convention refer to contributions that have taken place, while the figure for Ramsar refers to the allocated contribution for 2009.</p>	

OBJECTIVE 7

Objective: 7: To substantially strengthen support for biodiversity and ecosystem services in EU external assistance

Target: A .7.1 Financial Resources flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity has substantially increased in real terms

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>multilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million €	3.3	1.8	
	Percentage of total <u>multilateral</u> annual aid budget	0.02	0.01	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the OECD markers, Germany spent EUR3.3m in 2006 and EUR1.8m in 2007 for biodiversity-related multilateral aid, which is 0.02% and 0.01%, respectively, of the total multilateral biodiversity-related aid. However, according to information provided by Germany, since 2006 the volume of German commitments for the conservation of biodiversity and forest protection has risen continuously, reaching 223 million Euros in 2009. In the run-up to the 9th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Bonn, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) succeeded in raising its commitments by 36 per cent within a single year. From 2008 to 2009 there was a further increase of around 30 per cent. At the Conference of the Parties Federal Chancellor Merkel indicated that the German government would make an additional 500 million Euros available to protect forests and other ecosystems over the period from 2009 to 2012. From 2013 onwards an annual 500 million Euros will be made available. This is why further significant increases of Financial Cooperation for biodiversity and forests are planned for the coming years.

These are the commitments for biodiversity and forests in the previous years: 2006 - 115 million Euros; 2007 - 125 million Euros; 2008 - 170 million Euros; 2009 - 223 million Euros. Out of these commitments there are an average of 10 million Euro yearly committed as a contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety has been spending an additional 40 million Euro annually since 2008 for biodiversity and forests in international cooperation.

Additional clarifications:

The figures provided in this assessment have been extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW>). The data presented above may differ from data available to and/or presented by Member States. The exchange rate used is for the 1st of July each year.

Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System
	Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW

Action: A .7.1.3 Enhance MS funds earmarked for biodiversity in MS bilateral development cooperation programmes in support of implementation of the CBD, Millennium Development Goals and other programmes relevant for biodiversity in developing countries. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in other relevant projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million €	19.6	82.8	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	0.003	0.012	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the OECD marker, Germany spent EUR19.6m in 2006 and EUR82.8m in 2007 for biodiversity-related bilateral aid, which is 0.003% and 0.012%, respectively, of the total bilateral biodiversity-related aid. However, according to information provided by Germany, since 2006 the volume of German commitments for the conservation of biodiversity and forest protection has risen continuously, reaching 223 million Euros in 2009. In the run-up to the 9th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Bonn, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) succeeded in raising its commitments by 36 per cent within a single year. From 2008 to 2009 there was a further increase of around

30 per cent. At the Conference of the Parties Federal Chancellor Merkel indicated that the German government would make an additional 500 million Euros available to protect forests and other ecosystems over the period from 2009 to 2012. From 2013 onwards an annual 500 million Euros will be made available. This is why further significant increases of Financial Cooperation for biodiversity and forests are planned for the coming years. These are the commitments for biodiversity and forests in the previous years: 2006 - 115 million Euros; 2007 - 125 million Euros; 2008 - 170 million Euros; 2009 - 223 million Euros. Out of these commitments there are an average of 10 million Euro yearly committed as a contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety has been spending an additional 40 million Euro annually since 2008 for biodiversity and forests in international cooperation.

Additional clarifications:

The figures provided in this assessment have been extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System (<http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW>). The data presented above may differ from data available to and/or presented by Member States. The exchange rate used is for the 1st of July each year. Data for 2008 are not available yet. Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. Figures shown relate to bilateral aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to GEF, UNEP and other organisations active in the field of biodiversity. Also, it should be noted that figures are based on indications of the policy objectives of bilateral aid activities, though the biodiversity objective will often be less than the total value of such activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through "markers" which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities' contribution to the objectives. Thus, the figures are approximate.

Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW
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Action: A.7.1.4 Enhance the overall contribution of EU MS for biodiversity through a substantial 4th replenishment of the GEF based on the agreed policy priorities. **MS Action:** Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Contribution to the GEF replenishment		3 rd replenishment	4 th replenishment	5 th replenishment
	Total in million €	293.67	277.46	
	Percentage of total budget	11.00	12.89	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany contributed EUR293.67 million to the 3 rd replenishment which is 11.00% of the total replenishment. Germany contributed EUR277.46 million to the 4 th replenishment which is 12.89% of the total replenishment.				
Additional clarifications: For the 3 rd replenishment the exchange rate of 19 September 2002 was used. For the 4 th replenishment the exchange rate of 19 October 2006 was used where applicable. Data for the 5 th replenishment are not available yet.				
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website and information provided by Germany Weblink: http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx			

Target: A.7.2 EU mainstream external development assistance delivering enhanced biodiversity and related livelihoods benefits, and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A 7.2.2 Systematically carry out ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects funded by EU in partner countries and ensure actions are identified and implemented to prevent and mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity in a timely manner **MS Action:** Check and ensure that SEAs and EIAs are systematically carried out on relevant development strategies, programmes and projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects mandatory? Please enter Y or N:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects are mandatory. Nach der „Verfahrensregelung zur Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfung (UVP) in der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit“ wird die UVP bei allen Projekten angewandt. Sie versteht sich als integraler Bestandteil der üblichen Verfahren bei Planung, Entscheidung und Steuerung von entwicklungspolitischen Vorhaben und damit als projektbegleitender Prozess. In einer Vorprüfung werden die Vorhaben daraufhin geprüft, ob Handlungsbedarf aufgrund möglicher Umweltrisiken besteht. Wird dies bestätigt, sind während der Durchführung weitergehende Untersuchungen zur Umweltverträglichkeit zu erstellen. Das Umweltprüfungsverfahren in der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit wird derzeit überarbeitet und um eine strategische Umweltprüfung (SUP) erweitert. Diese Reform zielt darauf, das Potenzial für die Verbesserung der Umweltqualität und für die ökologische Nachhaltigkeit zu erschließen und damit den Anforderungen der Strategischen Umweltprüfung und der Klimaschutzpolitik besser gerecht zu werden. Außerdem soll das neue Verfahren bereits bei der Strategieentwicklung mit dem Partnerland angewandt werden.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

OBJECTIVE 8

Objective: 8: To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A8.1: Impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
The MS actions under this target fully implemented by 2010, showing impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 (Y/N)	MS action	Implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
	A.8.1.3		Y	
	A.8.1.4		Y	
	A.8.1.8	Y		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany has provided funding for the CBD Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing. While there is no national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing, Germany has raised awareness of the guidelines, through a national ABS Internet portal, an information brochure on ABS in Germany, periodic round table meetings with user sectors on access and benefit-sharing, and guidelines for researchers and research institutions on compliance with domestic ABS regulations of provider countries when applying for national public research funding. While there is no national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources, awareness has been raised through discussions, Internet pages and German translation of the ITPGR and the SMTA. Wood produced in Germany comes from sustainable forestry. According to the last available estimate, in 2006 of 112.5 mio m ³ imported wood, some 1.9 mio m ³ came from illegal sources. A large number of import, export and re-export documents for trade in CITES specimens was issued in 2007 and 2008 and a high number of items were seized. There is no information on import, export and re-export applications denied. National capacity for implementing CITES has been developed and support to developing countries for implementing CITES has been provided. The contributions to the CITES Trust Fund were paid.				
Additional clarifications:				
This is a summary of the Measures of Progress under objective 8.				
Data source	All the other Measures of Progress under objective 8.			

Action:

A.8.1.3: Promote full implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits (ABS) arising out of their Utilisation, and other agreements relating to ABS such as the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources – and continue to contribute to negotiation of an international regime on ABS according to the mandate adopted at the 7th Conference of the Parties of the CBD [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure effective implementation of the Bonn Guidelines at national level, in particular by enhancing awareness of stakeholders. Effectively participate in and contribute to EU preparations for international ABS negotiations. Effectively contribute to ongoing negotiations of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Indicate the provision of funds for the CBD Access & Benefit-sharing Working Group	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2006		
	2007	28,000	
	2008	51,100	
	2009	150,000	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany has provided the following amounts for the ABS Working Group: EUR28,000 in 2007, EUR51,100 in			

2008 and EUR150,000 in 2009.	
Additional clarifications:	
-	
Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/meetings/

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Does national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?	Y	
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.	Y	
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): While there is no national legislation implementing the Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing, the following activities raising awareness of the Guidelines have taken place: - National ABS Internet portal - Information brochure on ABS in Germany - Periodic round table meetings with user sectors on access and benefit-sharing - Guidelines for researchers and research institutions on compliance with domestic ABS regulations of provider countries when applying for national public research funding		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES (Parties to The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, UK)
Does national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?	N	
Have national activities raising awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.	Y	
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): While there is no national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (note that national legislation is not mandatory), awareness has been raised through discussions, Internet pages and German translation of the ITPGR and the SMTA: Staatliche Rechtsvorschriften sind nicht erforderlich; Nutzung des SMTA wurde aber in den betroffenen Institutionen eingeführt (Genbanksatzungen). Raising awareness of the SMTA: Mehrere Gespräche; Internetangebote (FAQs) des BMELV und der BLE; deutsche Übersetzung des ITPGR und SMTA.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A.8.1.4: Maximise the proportion of EU consumption of wood products deriving from

sustainable sources [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Ensure implementation of CITES provisions for listed timber species and support capacity building in range states. Review of other timber species with criteria for listing. Participate in Community-level analysis of options for further legislation to control imports of illegally harvested timber into the EU (as foreseen in FLEGT action plan). Encourage private and public sector procurement policies favouring wood products from sustainable sources.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources (%)?	2006	
	2007	
	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Wood produced in Germany comes from sustainable forestry. According to the last available estimate, in 2006 of 112.5 mio m ³ imported wood, some 1.9 mio m ³ came from illegal sources. 2007: Nationaler Holzverbrauch von 108,5 Mio. m ³ 2008: Nationaler Holzverbrauch von 94,5 Mio m ³		
Additional clarifications: Um eine Aussage über die nachhaltige Produktion des verbrauchten Holzes zu treffen, ist zunächst darauf hinzuweisen, dass in Deutschland produziertes Holz aus nachhaltiger Forstwirtschaft stammt. Bei einer Betrachtung des nationalen Holzverbrauchs aus nachhaltiger Produktionsweise sind indirekte Importe von Holz aus potentiell illegalen Holzeinschlägen zu berücksichtigen, die über andere EU-Mitgliedstaaten, - oft als verarbeitete Produkte - ihren Weg nach D finden. Nach Berechnungen des vTI stammten im jüngsten vorliegenden Untersuchungszeitraum, im Jahr 2006, ca. 1,9 Mio. m ³ (in Rohholzäquivalenten = r) der direkten Einfuhren von Produkten auf der Basis Holz (nicht nur Tropenholz) sowie ca. 4,1 Mio m ³ (r) der indirekten Einfuhren geschätzt aus illegalen Quellen. Die Einfuhr belief sich 2006 auf 112,5 Mio m ³ , 2007 auf 131,6 Mio. m ³ und 2008 auf 118.,1 Mio. m ³ .		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A8.1.8: Support capacity-building and implementation of CITES provisions to ensure that trade in CITES species is effectively regulated and controlled and not detrimental to the conservation of the species in range states [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure that EC CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced including the imposition of adequate sanctions for infringements of the Regulations. Support of CITES programmes and programmes in range states to ensure effective implementation of CITES to trade in species on sustainable levels.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of import applications denied during the last reporting cycle compared to the number of import documents issued	Number of import documents issued	13,653
	Number of import applications denied	
	Import applications denied as percentage of the number of import documents issued	
Number of export and re-export certificates/permits denied during the last reporting cycle compared to permits issued	Number of export documents issued	2328
	Number of export applications denied	

	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued		
	Number of re-export documents issued	19,796	
	Number of re-export applications denied		
	Re-export applications denied as percentage of the number of re-export documents issued		
Change in the number of seizures as a percentage of total trade for the last two reporting periods (net change)		Year	Number
	Number of seizures in reporting period 1	2007	132,188
	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2008	115,772
	Net change between reporting periods	n/a	16,416
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	The national CITES authorities have provided oral/written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training to staff and stakeholders involved with CITES implementation.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Support has been provided to Tajikistan and Kazakhstan for sustainable natural resources utilisation and biodiversity conservation (GTZ project), which is aimed specifically at CITES-protected ungulates.		
Data source	Reference or title: CITES biennial reports Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml and http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&vm=detailed&sb=Title		
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2008	299,916	
Data source	Reference or title: CITES COP documents Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The number of import, export and re-export documents issued in 2007 and 2008 was 13,653, 2328 and 19.796, respectively. No information is available about the number of denied import, export or re-export applications. The numbers for seizures and confiscation of specimens is 132,188 for 2007 and 115,772 for 2008. As to capacity-building at the national level, the national CITES authorities have provided oral/written advice/guidance, technical assistance and training to staff and stakeholders involved with CITES implementation. Support has been provided to Tajikistan and Kazakhstan for sustainable natural resources utilisation and biodiversity conservation (GTZ project), which is aimed specifically at CITES-protected ungulates. Germany paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2008, with no contributions in arrears.			
Additional clarifications: All information here refers to the biennial period of 2007 and 2008 combined. The numbers of seizures refer to seized and confiscated specimens only (not including figures provided in kilograms or litres); they also exclude the (much lower figures) from the Länder. For the financial contribution, the exchange rate of 31 December 2008 was used. Only the number of seized specimens is reported. The number of confiscated specimens cannot be added on top of the seized specimens as the former ones are those where the legal procedure has been settled whereas the latter ones are those where the legal procedure has still been open during the reporting period.			

OBJECTIVE 9

Objective: 9: To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change

Headline Target: Potential for damaging impacts, related to climate change, on EU biodiversity substantially reduced by 2013

Target: A.9.1 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by 2010.

Action: A.9.1.1 Commitments made under the Kyoto Protocol respected [2006 onwards]. **MS**

Action: Comply with Kyoto burden-sharing target as laid down in Kyoto Protocol ratifying decision (2002/358/EC).

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Annual anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) in million tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents (excl. LULUCF).		2006	2007	2008
	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent	980.0	956.1	958.1
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	-19.1	-21.2	-22.2
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): German GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) slightly decreased, in relative terms, during the period 2006-2008. This decrease was continuous along the 3 covered years. Furthermore, its GHG emissions were still kept below its 1990 baseline, to -22.2% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of -21% by the period 2008-2012.				
Additional clarifications: GHG data from Members States National GHG reports to the EEA Central Data Repository, under the EC Monitoring Mechanism (obligation n°280/2004/EC). Classification of MS performances with regards to GHG emissions follows the developed system : [0-1% change] = 'imperceptibly' , [1-3% change] = 'slightly' , [3-6% change] = 'noticeably' , [from 6% change] = 'significantly'				
Data source	National GHG Inventory Report on the EEA Central Data Repository (EIONET -2010 submission). http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/			

Target: A.9.3 Climate change adaptation or mitigation measure from 2006 onwards delivering biodiversity benefits, and any negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A.9.3.2 Ensure that implementation of EU Biomass Action Plan takes due account in assessments, where relevant, of impacts on biodiversity, in particularly on high-nature-value farmland and forests, in order to achieve ecological sustainability of biomass production [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Carry out sustainability impact assessments, ensure decision-making takes account of findings in relation to biodiversity impacts in order to prevent and minimise negative impacts

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES	
Have a separate action plan on <u>biomass</u> and/or a National Renewable Action Plan (NREAP) already been developed? Please tick only one box for each row:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	Action Plan			X	
	NREAP		X		
Have key mechanisms in implementing sustainability criteria for biofuels and	Roundtables	National certification bodies		Other national approaches (please specify)	

bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)			Recognition certification schemes by BLE (see below)
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?	Y/N partly	Details/comments Requirements adopted for all biofuels and vegetable oils	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In Germany, the legislative implementation of sustainability criteria in Biomass electricity sustainability ordinance and Biofuels sustainability ordinance is in force. The Action Plan on Biomass was adopted in April 2009, whereas the NREAP is still in development since June 2009. The Federal Agency for Food and Agriculture recognizes certification systems and certification bodies, and the recognition has begun with 1 certification system that has been awarded preliminary recognition (ISCC).			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	www.ble.de , www.bmu.de , http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/44655/4593/ http://www.ble.de/nn_465996/DE/02_Kontrolle_Zulassung/05_NachhaltigeBiomasseherstellung/NachhaltigeBiomasseherstellung__node.html?__nnn=true http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Standardartikel/Landwirtschaft/Bioenergie-NachwachsendeRohstoffe/NachwachsendeRohstoffe/Biomasseaktionsplan.html?nn=453788		

Target: A.9.4 Resilience of EU biodiversity to climate change substantially strengthened by 2010.

Action: A.9.4.1 Develop a comprehensive programme of priority actions to support biodiversity adaptation to climate change in the EU [by 2008]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of programme.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					YES	
Have a national biodiversity adaptation strategy and/or action plan been developed? Please mark accordingly:			No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy		X			
	Action Plan		X			
	Other	(Please specify)				
If NO, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national adaptation strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:				Y/N	Details/comments	
			Adaptation Strategy	Y	See below	
			Adaptation Action Plan	N	See below	
If NO to LINE 2, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy				Y/N	Details/comments	
			Biodiversity Strategy			

and/or action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:	Biodiversity Action Plan		
If NO to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:	Y/N	Details/comments	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Biodiversity forms one of 13 fields of action in the German Adaptation Strategy which was adopted by the federal government in December 2008. An Adaptation action plan is currently developed and will be set up by spring 2011.			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source			

Action: A.9.4.3 Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation measures prepared [by 2009], commence implementation [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Contribute to assessment through regional and site specific climate impact assessment.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	See below
Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	See below
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	See below

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
In Germany, assessments of habitats and species most at risk from climate change has been undertaken through various studies:

Habitats:

A first index-based analysis of the sensitivity to climate change of habitat types of annex I Habitats Directive was made by Petermann et al. (2007). Preliminary 23 of 91 habitat types, which occur in Germany, were classified as "highly sensitive".

Impacts of climate change on habitats were also analysed in the project "Protected Areas in Germany under Global Change - Risks and Policy Options" (2006-2009)

Habitats like lakes, running waters or forests were analysed by Holsten, A., Vetter, T., Vohland, K., Krysanova, V. (2009) in consideration of changing abiotic or biotic conditions like water level, flood dynamics or temperature or other climatic variables.

Further research for habitat types will be made also in the project "impacts of climate change on fauna, flora and habitat types" (2008-2011).

Species:

The BfN is funding several research and developing projects with a focus on species at risk:

Terminated projects:

1. Modelling the impact of climate change on plant distribution in Germany

Ongoing projects:

2. Project "Protected Areas in Germany under Global Change - Risks and Policy Options" (2006-2009)
3. Project "impacts of climate change on fauna, flora and habitat types" (2008-2011)
4. Project „Changes in the distribution of avian species and analysis of the influence of climate change“ (2008-2010)
5. Project "Impacts of recent climate change on the fauna in Germany" (2008-2009)

The projects include modelling of climatic envelopes of species distribution (higher plants - project 1; birds - project 2; several species of the annexes of the Habitats Directive - project 3), index-based approaches to assess species' vulnerability to climate change (birds and Ground Beetles - project 2; species of the annexes of the Habitats Directive - project 3; species of special concern of the protection of species - project 5), but also an

analysis of the influence of climate change on the densities of common bird species.

Habitats and species most at risk from climate change have been partly identified, but are also subject of ongoing scientific studies. It is not possible to make an analysis for all of the species occurring in Germany. Therefore the studies were focused on the habitat types and species of the Habitats Directive and species of special species protection concern. In the next year(s) a summarized assessment of species and habitats at risk with the results of all the projects mentioned above should be made.

Additional clarifications:

Data source

Petermann, J., Balzer, S., Ellwanger, G., Schröder, E. & Ssymank, A. (2007): Klimawandel - Herausforderung für das europaweite Schutzgebietssystem Natura 2000. - Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 46: 127-148

"Protected Areas in Germany under Global Change - Risks and Policy Options" (2006-2009) http://www.pik-potsdam.de/research/research-domains/earth-system-analysis/backups/biodiversity_old/copy_of_schutzgebiete

Holsten, A., Vetter, T., Vohland, K., Krysanova, V. (2009) Impact of climate change on soil moisture dynamics in Brandenburg and consequences for nature conservation areas. Ecological Modelling 220: 2076-2087

Modeling the impact of climate change on plant distribution in Germany
<http://www.ufz.de/index.php?en=6370>

Project "Protected Areas in Germany under Global Change - Risks and Policy Options" (2006-2009)
http://www.pik-potsdam.de/research/research-domains/earth-system-analysis/backups/biodiversity_old/copy_of_schutzgebiete

National reports in the framework of UNFCCC
http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php

OBJECTIVE 10

Objective: 10: To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally

Target: A10.1: Research findings on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation and sustainable use by 2010 and again by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES
Is there a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research? Enter Y or N here:	Y
<p>If 'Yes', please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links.</p> <p>The research programme "Biodiversity and Global Change (BIOLOG)", (2000-2010, funding sum nearly 75 million) of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research addresses the questions: Which species live in an ecological system? How do the species function within the ecological system? How is the ecological system developing? How can the ecological system be used sustainably? (www.biolog-online.info). The research-program is subdivided into a German branch "BIOLOG-Europa" (http://www.biolog-europe.org/) and an African branch "BIOdiversity Monitoring Transect Analysis in Africa (BIOTA)" (http://www.biota-africa.org/). Measures are presently underway to handover research results and instruments to the full ownership of the cooperating countries</p> <p>The research-programme "Sustainable Land Management" (to commence in 2010) is a framework programme with three modules at present. Biodiversity-research is a component in all modules and is focussed in the module "Interaction between Land Management and Ecosystem functions and services". Under the roof of a European funded ERA-Net, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research together with further European funding institutions will start biodiversity research projects, to which Germany will contribute approx. 2 Million Euro.</p>	
If 'No', is biodiversity research incorporated into other national programmes? Enter Y or N here:	Y
<p>If biodiversity research is incorporated into other national programmes, please list and briefly describe those programmes here, and provide any relevant Internet links.</p> <p>There are several sectoral research programmes run by different Federal Ministries which include biodiversity:</p> <p>The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety funds each year a range of biodiversity research and development (R&D) projects under the "Umweltforschungsplan" (http://www.bfn.de/0201_ufoplan_fue.html). In addition, several dialog fora have been organized with relevant stakeholders in order to develop a research strategy to support the implementation of the German National Biodiversity Strategy (http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/downloads/doc/43155.php).</p> <p>The Federal Ministry of Education and Research research programmes are incorporated into the BMBF framework programme "Research for Sustainable Developments" (http://www.fona.de/en/index.php).</p>	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Germany has both a dedicated national biodiversity research programme in the form of the 'Biodiversity and Global Change (BIOLOG) programme of the Federal Ministry of Education and Research. This programme is sub-divided into a German branch (BIOLOG-Europa) and an African branch (BIOTA). In addition, the research programme "Sustainable Land Management" (to commence in 2010) is a framework programme with three modules at present. Biodiversity related research is a component in all modules and is particularly focused in the module "Interaction between Land Management and Ecosystem functions and services". Under the roof of a European funded ERA-Net, the Federal Ministry of Education and Research together with further European funding institutions will begin biodiversity research projects, to which Germany will contribute approximately €2 million. Several sectoral research programmes run by different Federal Ministries also include biodiversity research. For example, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety funds each year a range of biodiversity research and development (R&D) projects under the "Umweltforschungsplan".</p>	

Additional clarifications		
Research of the Federal Ministry for Agriculture is not covered.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: www.biolog-online.info http://www.biolog-europe.org http://www.biota-africa.org http://www.fona.de/en/index.php http://www.bfn.de/0201_ufoplan_fue.html http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/downloads/doc/43155.php	
Action: A10.1.2 Identify ways and means to strengthen independent scientific advice to global policy making, inter alia by actively contributing to CBD Assessment, and the ongoing consultations on the need for improved International Mechanisms on Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity MS Action: As for Community: Engage in CBD consideration of 2007 MA Evaluation, and ongoing IMOSEb consultations		
Measures of Progress:		
To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a national initiative? Y or N here:		N
Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency? Y or N here:		N
If yes, please list and provide a short description here:		
If you responded 'yes' to either question above, please indicate:		
1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)	Local/Community	
	Sub-national	
	National	
2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)	Stakeholder engagement	
	Valuation of ecosystem services	
	The contribution of documented case-studies from indigenous and local communities	
	The facilitation of open access to research on biodiversity	
	Support for standardization for collection of biodiversity data and reporting	
Are the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) utilized in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation? Enter Y or N here:		Y
Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services? Enter Y or N here:		N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany does not currently have a plan to follow up the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), either as part of a national initiative or as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency. The German Government has analysed the MA in terms of its relevance for Germany. The targets and measures resulting from this analysis may be found primarily in the chapters of the National Strategy on Biological Diversity on "concrete vision" and "action areas". Germany has also presented a comprehensive concept for the national implementation of the MA's recommendations in the National Strategy on Biological Diversity.		
Additional clarifications see chapter "Implementation of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment in Germany" in the National Strategy on Biological Diversity .		
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:	<i>The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9th Conference of Parties (COP) meeting. This led to decision COP IX/15: Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The responses above regard Member State engagement in the follow up activities.</i>	

Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.bmu.de/files/pdfs/allgemein/application/x-download/national_strategy_biodiv.pdf
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Action: A10.1.6 Allocate adequate financial resources to European and national biodiversity research and to dissemination of its results, including under the 7th Framework Programme
MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the ESFRI

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.8 for an indication of the amount of funding allocated for biodiversity research for the years 2006-2010 for this Member State.	

Action: A10.1.8 Put institutional arrangements in place to ensure policy-relevant research done (e.g. in support of implementation of the nature directives, integration of biodiversity into sectoral policies) and research outcomes are reflected where appropriate in policy development
MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes; strengthen national institutions/mechanisms at the science-policy interface for biodiversity, strengthen ability to assimilate research results at policy level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Has a national biodiversity platform been created to ensure that biodiversity research and outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If yes, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If no, are there plans to develop such a platform? Enter Y or N here:	
If a current national biodiversity platform exists, please provide the link below: http://www.biodiv-chm.de/	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The German Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) is the 'central information, communication and cooperation system of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity'. The German CHM also serves as the National Bioplatform, linked from the overall European Platform for Biodiversity. In addition, Germany has a 'Network-Forum' (netzwerk-forum) for biodiversity. This platform was created to help scientists to initiate collaborations between representatives of various disciplines and help decision makers to learn about scientific answers to current problems in order to make informed decisions. The mission of the 'Network-Forum' is to support biodiversity research in Germany in these functions, and thus ultimately contribute to sustainable development worldwide and in Germany.	
Additional clarifications In 2009, the structure "Network and Forum" was created through the Federal Ministry of Education and Research start-up funding, which can be referred to as a complementary supplement to CHM. Concepts on sustainable structural safeguarding of "Network-Forum" following conclusion of the project are in process (http://www.biodiversity.de/).	
Data source	Reference or title: Bioplatform website (European Platform for Biodiversity) Weblink: http://www.bioplatform.info/ EPBRs, http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info Network-Forum on Biodiversity: http://www.biodiversity.de/

Action: A10.1.9 Establish and promote (2006 onwards) common data standards and quality assurance procedures to enable interoperability of key European and national biodiversity databases and inventories (by 2008) **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Please select only ONE of the following:	Participant (signed MoU)	Y
	Associate Member	
	non-member	
<p>If Participant or Associate Member of GBIF, please describe ways in which Member State participates.</p> <p>Germany has been a voting participant of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) since February 2001. Germany's 'Participant node' is GBIF Germany (http://www.gbif.de). As one of the founders of the GBIF, Germany makes a substantial annual contribution to support the running of the international GBIF Secretariat and the GBIF work programme. Eight Nodes from different regions form GBIF-Germany, each responsible for a range of taxonomic groups. With a total of 50 different institutions in more than 65 individual projects, nearly all substantial natural history institutes with biological collections and research facilities are involved in the build up of this structure. Germany has already contributed more than 7 million specimen and observation records to the GBIF network promotion and expansion of national structures (currently GBIF soil zoology for 3 years with approx. 2,9 million €), financing and data mobilization in ongoing research projects, delegation of participants to annual GB conferences.</p>		
Data source	GBIF Data http://www.gbif.org/participation/data-publishers/who-is-publishing/ GBIF Participants http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/ Weblink GBIF http://www.gbif.org GBIF Germany, http://www.gbif.de/	
To be completed by Member state?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI).	Government agency/Research group is a member	Y
	Public University in MS is a member	Y
	Not a member	
<p>If Government agency/Research group is an ENBI member, please describe ways in which Member State participates.</p> <p>There are 11 German organisations involved in the European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI). A list of organisations and their participation in ENBI are provided below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institut für Meereskunde (now Leibniz-Institute of Marine Sciences), Universität Kiel (IMUK): Contractor WP11-Multilingual access • Verlag für interaktive Medien GbR (VIM): Contractor WP12-Info services on European data, Contributor WP2,4,10 • Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin-Dahlem. Freie Universität Berlin (FUBE.BMB): Contributor WP9, member WP6 • Botanische Staatssammlung München, Department of Mycology (BSMD.MYC): Member WP2 • Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (DSMZ): Member WP6 • Institut für Pflanzengenetik und Kulturpflanzenforschung (IPKFH.GB): Member WP5 • Humboldt- Universität Berlin, Institut für Systematische Zoologie (UBER.SZ): Member WP2 • Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (SMNS), Dept. of Entomology: Member WP6 • Zentralstelle für Agrardokumentation und -information, Information Centre for Genetic Res (ZADI.IGR): Member WP12 		

- Zoologische Staatssammlung München (ZSM): Member WP2
- Kolleg für Management und Gestaltung nachhaltiger Entwicklung gGmbH (KMGE): Member WP12

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

Germany has been a voting participant of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) since February 2001. Germany's 'Participant node' is GBIF Germany (<http://www.gbif.de>). As one of the founders of the GBIF, Germany makes a substantial annual contribution to support the running of the international GBIF Secretariat and the GBIF work programme. Eight Nodes from different regions form GBIF-Germany, each responsible for a range of taxonomic groups. With a total of 50 different institutions in more than 65 individual projects, nearly all substantial natural history institutes with biological collections and research facilities are involved in the build up of this structure. Germany has already contributed more than 7 million specimen and observation records to the GBIF network, promotion and expansion of national structures (currently GBIF soil zoology for three years with approximately €2.9 million), financing and data mobilization in ongoing research projects, delegation of participants to annual GB conferences.

The European Network of Biodiversity Information (ENBI) is the European contribution to the GBIF. ENBI is organized into 13 Work Packages. Each separate work package is assigned a participant that acts as leader for the task, and will act as Contractor for that work package. All other participants ('members' in the terminology of Thematic Networks) are linked to a work package, depending on their tasks in or contributions to the work package. A total of 11 German organisations contribute to ENBI.

The Institut für Meereskunde (merged in 2004 with the Research Centre for Marine Sciences to form the Leibniz-Institute of Marine Sciences) at the University of Kiel in Germany the leader on the European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI) Work Package 11: Multilingual access, working to provide multi-lingual access to European biodiversity sites through a website interface. The German publishing of interactive media organisation Verlag für interactive Medien (VIM) is the lead contractor on ENBI Work Package 23: Information services on European data. This work package has two objectives: to provide information about the needs of European users of Biodiversity data and to exchange knowledge and ideas that lead to the establishment of an organisational and technological infrastructure to elaborate a first prototype of a European Dictionary of Domesticated and Utilised Animals. VIM also contributes to WP2: ENBI forum; WP4: IPR, Copyrights and financial issues; and WP 10: Generic analysis tools and data mining. The German Botanic Garden and Botanical Museum Berlin-Dahlem at the Freie University Berlin contributes to WP9: Interoperability and Common Access. This work package aims to make an inventory of existing interoperability tools in the various domains of biodiversity databases and data collections, to enhance common protocols and approaches; Build a library of functions to support an overarching architecture for interoperability and common access based on elements and efforts existing in the biodiversity informatics community; and Develop a design for a prototype to demonstrate the feasibility of an interoperable system with common access to selected databases and the Species 2000 europa project in collaboration with work package 8. The Botanic Garden also is a Member of WP6: Cooperation of pan-European databases on biological collections and specimens. Several other German organisations are involved in the ENBI project as well. These include: the Botanische Staatssammlung München, Department of Mycology (member WP2: ENBI Forums); Deutsche Sammlung von Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen GmbH (member WP6: Cooperation of pan-European databases on biological collections and specimens); Institut für Pflanzengenetik und Kulturpflanzenforschung (member WP5: Check lists and species bank); Humboldt- Universität Berlin, Institut für Systematische Zoologie (member WP2: ENBI forums); Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart (SMNS), Dept. of Entomology (member WP6: Cooperation of pan-European databases on biological collections and specimens); Zentralstelle für Agrardokumentation und information, Information Centre for Genetic Res (member WP12: Info services on European data); Zoologische Staatssammlung München (member WP2: ENBI forums); and Kolleg für Management und Gestaltung nachhaltiger Entwicklung GmbH (member WP12: Info services on European data).

Additional clarifications

Data Source

Reference or title: ENBI website

Weblink: <http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php>

SUPPORTING MEASURE 1

Supporting measure: 1: Ensuring adequate financing for biodiversity

Target: B1.1: Adequate funding provided for Natura 2000, biodiversity outside Natura 2000 in EU, biodiversity in external assistance and biodiversity research, inventory and monitoring 2007-2013

Action: B1.1.1: Ensure adequate financing provided [2007-2013] to Natura 2000 implementation through community (CAP Rural Development, Structural Funds, Life+) and MS co-financing, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation status and benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
Does a national programme identifying long-term goals and the allocation of funding (both COM and MS co-funding) for the related biodiversity activities exist? If present indicate Y, if absent indicate N		Y		
If yes, please provide details on the national programme:				
As a federal state, the task of conserving biological diversity in Germany is performed by the federal authorities and by the states (<i>Länder</i>) and local authorities. In addition, financial resources for the conservation of biodiversity are provided not only by the nature conservation sector, but also by other sectors (e.g. agriculture and forestry, transport, urban development, education and research). Among other things, these resources are used to support direct measures in the field of area and species conservation, nature - friendly use, research projects and associations. In addition to resources from the domestic budget, money for nature conservation measures is also provided by a number of foundations (public and private) and by the EU.				
Data source	Reference or title: National Reports to the CBD Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/			
What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	Year	Expenditure for management	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
	2004	5,984,622	0	0
	2005	7,256,837	2,281,802	0
	2006	2,929,847	478,174	0
	2007	5,206,702	1,207,888	0
	2008	10,165,331	1,448,173	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
As a federal state, the task of conserving biological diversity in Germany is performed by the federal authorities and by the states (<i>Länder</i>) and local authorities. In addition, financial resources for the conservation of biodiversity are provided not only by the nature conservation sector, but also by other sectors (e.g. agriculture and forestry, transport, urban development, education and research). Among other things, these resources are used to support direct measures in the field of area and species conservation, nature - friendly use, research projects and associations. In addition to resources from the domestic budget, money for nature conservation measures is also provided by a number of foundations (public and private) and by the EU.				
Within LIFE projects, from 2004 – 2008, Germany spent up to EUR10,165,331 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites. Germany spent up to EUR2,723,233 per year on restoration for Natura 2000 sites. Germany commented that the figures provided represent only a small fraction of Germany's spending for Natura 2000 management and restoration, since these tasks are mainly financed through other instruments				

than LIFE. However, according to Germany it is currently not possible to provide a total for Natura 2000 management and restoration expenditure in Germany.

Additional clarifications:

The information on national programmes is taken from Germany's 3rd national report to the CBD as the 4th national report had not been submitted as of November 2009. The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to Germany's contribution to LIFE and LIFE+ Nature projects that started in the year as indicated. The allocation to management, restoration and 'other' is not always straightforward. Where a project was submitted by two or more countries, the national contribution was equally divided between the Member States.

Data source	Reference or title: LIFE project database Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm
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Action: B1.1.2: Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co-financing measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see A.2.1.1 for Community and MS co-financing measures under the RD Regulation which are supportive of biodiversity.

Action: B1.1.4: Allocate, at MS initiative, *cohesion and structural funds* for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS operational programmes [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Propose and implement projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Indicate cohesion and structural funds for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS' operational programmes (in EUR)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Allocation under category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection)		50,619,560		
	Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)		56,637,975		
	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		85,970,068		

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany's allocation for category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection) for 2007-2013 is EUR50.6m, for category 55 (protection of natural assets) EUR56.6m and for category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage) EUR86m.

Additional clarifications:

The amount (in EUR) shown for 2007 refers to the allocation for the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013.

Data source	Reference or title: Data on Cohesion and Structural Funds provided by the Commission Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=2010_bap_repor
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		t/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title	
<p>Action: B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds <i>flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity</i> [for period 2006-2010 compared with period 2000-2005; and again for period 2011-2013]. MS Action: Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in to other relevant projects. Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.</p>			
To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
This action is covered under Objective 7. Please see the measures of progress under A.7.1 and A.7.1.3 for your country's international development assistance funds for projects directly benefiting biodiversity.			
Measures of Progress:			
<p>Action: B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to <i>European and national biodiversity research</i> and to dissemination of its results, including under the Seventh Framework Programme [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiative(s) under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).</p>			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Please indicate amount of national funding allocated for European and national biodiversity research activities and programmes for the years indicated.	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2006	90,000,000	
	2007	90,000,000	
	2008	90,000,000	
	2009	90,000,000	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): From 2006-2009, Germany has spent EUR90,000,000 annually for biodiversity research programmes plus institutional funding for research infrastructure.			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

SUPPORTING MEASURE 2

Supporting Measure: 2: Strengthening EU Decision Making for Biodiversity

Target: B2.4: Complimentarity of EC and MS biodiversity strategies and action plans substantially enhanced by 2010

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a new national environmental policy or strategy been created, or an existing policy or strategy updated, in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'? Please indicate Y or N in each case.	New strategy/policy created	Y
	Existing strategy/policy updated	
	Strategy/policy in development	
	No new strategy/policy	
<p>If new strategy/policy created, existing strategy/policy updated or strategy/policy in development, please provide details (name of plan, year of implementation) as well as an Internet link, if available, here:</p> <p>Die Bundesregierung hat am 7. November 2007 die unter Federführung des Bundesumweltministeriums erarbeitete Nationale Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt beschlossen. Damit liegt in Deutschland erstmals eine umfassende und anspruchsvolle Strategie zur Umsetzung des UN-Übereinkommens über die biologische Vielfalt vor, die rund 330 Ziele und rund 430 Maßnahmen zu allen biodiversitätsrelevanten Themen enthält. Im Kapitel „Anhang“ werden u. a. die Beschlüsse der verschiedenen Vertragsstaatenkonferenzen des Übereinkommens über die biologische Vielfalt sowie die Inhalte der EU-Biodiversitätsstrategie und der EU-Aktionspläne, u.a. der Mitteilung zum 2010-Ziel von 2006 den jeweiligen Abschnitten der nationalen Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt zugeordnet..</p>		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The German Federal Government adopted a National Strategy for Biodiversity on 7 November 2007 to implement the UN Convention on Biological Diversity at the national level. It contains about 330 targets and 430 initiatives, comprehensively dealing with all biodiversity-related issues. The EU Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond' is incorporated with relevant sections of this national strategy.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/nationale_strategie/doc/40332.php	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 3

Supporting Measure: 3: Building Partnerships for Biodiversity

Target B3.1: Key stakeholder groups actively engaged in conservation of biodiversity from 2006 in each MS

Action B3.1.2: Develop farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships, building on existing consultative processes under the Common Agricultural Policy and forest policy [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Facilitate such partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
How many farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by MS at the local, regional and national levels? Please indicate number of partnerships in the following table:	Local	Regional	National
	>1000	ca. 100	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by Member States at local, regional and national levels, please provide details on how these partnerships have been facilitated</p> <p>In the context of agri-environment schemes, thousands of agreements have been concluded with land users (agricultural-environmental contractual nature). In addition to the agricultural environment there are a variety of local and regional projects that contribute to preserving biodiversity. These have been partially implemented but not directly with farmers and foresters (eg landscape projects, the mire, or for Natura 2000, for example with landscape associations). A number of regional projects include federal, state and local funds from the districts / municipalities (eg nature conservation project of the Federation "Nordvorpommersche forest landscape"), in which individual contracts with farmers and foresters. As part of the national coordination processes e.g. in connection with the design of the CAP and Forestry are held at the federal level consultative processes. Partnerships are at the local and regional level.</p>			
<p>Additional clarifications</p> <p>Above text was translated using an online tool and the translation has not been checked.</p> <p>Original German text is below:</p> <p>Im Rahmen der Agrarumweltförderung wurden mehrere Tausend Vereinbarungen/Verträge mit Landnutzern abgeschlossen (Agrarumweltmaßnahmen, Vertragsnaturschutz). Neben den Agrarumweltmaßnahmen gibt es eine Vielzahl von lokalen und regionalen Projekten, die dem Erhalt der Artenvielfalt dienen. Diese wurden teilweise jedoch nicht direkt mit Landwirten oder Forstwirten durchgeführt (z.B. Projekte der Landschaftspflege, des Moorschutzes oder für Natura 2000 sondern beispielsweise mit Landschaftspflegeverbänden). Eine Reihe von regionalen Projekten wird mit Bundes-, Landes und Eigenmitteln der Landkreise/Kommunen durchgeführt (z.B. Naturschutzgroßprojekt des Bundes "Nordvorpommersche Waldlandschaft"), in denen Einzelverträge mit Land- und Forstwirten geschlossen werden..Im Rahmen der nationalen Abstimmungsprozesse z.B. im Zusammenhang mit der Gestaltung der GAP und Forstpolitik finden auf Bundesebene Konsultativprozesse statt. Partnerschaften finden naturgemäß auf lokaler und regionaler Ebene statt.</p>			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

Action B3.1.5: Develop biodiversity and planning partnership [2007 onwards] **Member**

State action: Facilitate partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Does MS have a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box	Local	Y	
	Regional	Y	
	National	Y	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnerships at local, region, and/or national levels, please provide details</p> <p>In Germany, the implementation of the National Biodiversity Strategy is not only the role of the federal government, but must involve all actors in society. With this in mind, the BMU started a multi-year, dialogue-orientated process in December 2007. Large national and regional forums on biological diversity and different actor-related dialogues are part of this process. Government and non-state actors are invited to participate in the implementation process.</p> <p>At the regional level (in some states) and at local level, there are forums for stakeholder participation in various processes. These include in the preparation of management plans for Natura 2000 sites (also called "round tables") and the development of national development plans or the implementation of regional strategies for biodiversity</p>			
<p>Additional clarifications</p> <p>Above text was translated using an online tool and the translation has not been checked.</p> <p>Original German text is below:</p> <p>Die Umsetzung dieser Nationalen Strategie ist keine Aufgabe für den Bund allein, sondern muss alle gesellschaftliche Akteure einbeziehen. Deshalb hat das BMU im Dezember 2007 einen mehrjährigen, dialogorientierten Umsetzungsprozess gestartet. Bausteine dieses Prozesses sind große Nationale und Regionale Foren zur biologischen Vielfalt sowie verschiedene akteursbezogene Dialogforen. Es sind alle staatlichen und nicht-staatlichen Akteure eingeladen, sich am Umsetzungsprozess zu beteiligen.</p> <p>http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/nationale_strategie/doc/40332.php</p> <p>Auf regionaler Ebene (in einigen Bundesländern) und auf lokaler Ebene gibt es Foren und Beteiligungen, z.B. bei der Erstellung von Managementplänen für Natura 2000-Gebiete (auch "Runde Tische"), bei der Erarbeitung von Landesentwicklungsplänen oder zur Umsetzung von regionalen Strategien zur biologischen Vielfalt.</p>			
Data source	<p>Reference or title:</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p>http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/nationale_strategie/doc/40332.php</p>		

Action B3.1.6: Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES	
How many forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships? Please indicate number of forums/partnerships in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
			1	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage business-biodiversity partnerships, please provide details of these initiatives</p>				

At COP 9, the international Biodiversity and Business Initiative was launched. The aim is the integration of the private sector in the implementation of the CBD. The key instrument is a leadership declaration which has to be signed which results in membership. So far 42 companies from Japan, Brazil, Germany, and South Africa are members of the initiative. There are regular meetings with member companies including the development of a handbook for the integration of biodiversity issues into company management systems. The overall goal is to have a global B & B strategy with national focal points and an international coordination mechanism.

Additional clarifications

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: www.business-and-biodiversity.de
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Action B3.1.7: Develop partnership between financing sector and biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platform/framework set up to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity? Please indicate number of forums or similar platforms/frameworks in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity, please provide details of these initiatives</p> <p>There are no specifically designed platforms for partnerships in the financial sector on biodiversity. However, Germany reported that the following initiatives can be considered to encourage these partnerships:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "B & B" initiative (see answer to question B.3.1.6), in which banks and insurance companies are active; - A project started in December 2009 by the Ministry, linking the implementation of the National Strategy on Biodiversity to economic questions. - Initiative within the financial sector, the 'Association for Environmental Management in Banks, savings banks and insurance companies'; - "Business and Biodiversity Conference" in April 2008 in Germany, where the importance of the financial sector was discussed. 				
<p>Additional clarifications</p> <p>Above text was translated using an online tool and the translation has not been checked.</p> <p>Original German text is below:</p> <p>Es gibt keine eigens für den Finanzsektor aufgebaute Plattform zum Thema Biodiversität. Allerdings wird auf folgende Maßnahmen in diesem Themenspektrum hingewiesen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "B&B-Initiative" (s. Antwort zu Frage B.3.1.6), in der auch Banken und Versicherungen aktiv sind; - ein im Dezember 2009 gestartetes Projekt des BMU, mit dem die Umsetzung der Nationalen Strategie zur biologischen Vielfalt durch die Wirtschaft befördert werden soll - Initiative innerhalb des Finanzsektors beim "Verein für Umweltmanagement in Banken, Sparkassen und Versicherungen"; - "Business and Biodiversity Conference" im April 2008 in Deutschland, auf der auch die Bedeutung im Finanzsektor erörtert wurde. 				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

	www.vfu.de http://www.business-and-biodiversity.de/startseite.html http://www.globalnature.org/27880/Events/Archive-Events/Conferences/Conference-Business-and-Biodiversity/02_vorlage.asp	
Action B3.1.8: Apply the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines for projects affecting terrestrial lands of indigenous and local communities both within the EU MS and in Third countries [2006 onwards]. Member State action: Apply in respect of projects financed by MS public aid		
Measures of Progress:		
To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines been applied to projects financed by public funds? Please indicate Y/N against each box:	In EU countries	
	In non-EU and developing countries	N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied to projects financed by public funds in EU and/or non-EU countries, please provide a short description of those projects, including how the Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied. The Akwe Kwon Guidelines have not been applied to projects financed by public funds. However, the German Development Cooperation has broadly included the Akwe Kwon Guidelines to their own criteria and objectives in the concept note "Development with indigenous people in Latin America and the Caribbean". The German government aims to ensure that collaborations in Latin America and the Caribbean are more relevant to the rights, needs and organizational processes of indigenous people. Indigenous people are involved in a cross-sectional approach in all appropriate projects and their concerns are taken into account. In addition, indigenous organizations are promoted directly, both at the national level and across countries (for example, promotion of indigenous federations). There are also plans to create an overarching approach to address the needs of indigenous in development policy.		
Additional clarifications Above text was translated using an online tool and the translation has not been checked. Original German text is below: In der deutschen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit finden die Akwe Kon Leitlinien bisher keine Anwendung. Die deutsche Entwicklungszusammenarbeit hat den Akwe Kon Leitlinien weitgehend entsprechende eigene Kriterien und Zielvorstellungen im Konzept „Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit indigenen Völkern in Lateinamerika und der Karibik“ festgeschrieben (http://www.bmz.de/de/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/Konzept139.pdf). Die deutsche staatliche Entwicklungspolitik richtet damit ihre Zusammenarbeit in Lateinamerika und der Karibik stärker auf die Rechte, Bedürfnisse und Organisationsprozesse indigener Völker aus. Einerseits werden in einem Querschnittsansatz indigene Völker in allen Vorhaben angemessen einbezogen und ihre Belange berücksichtigt. Andererseits werden indigene Organisationen direkt gefördert, sowohl auf nationaler Ebene als auch länderübergreifend (zum Beispiel Förderung indigener Dachorganisationen). Es wird darüber hinaus beabsichtigt, ein übergreifendes Konzept zur Berücksichtigung der Belange Indigener in der Entwicklungspolitik zu erstellen.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://www.bmz.de/de/service/infothek/fach/konzepte/Konzept139.pdf .	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 4

Supporting Measure: 4: Building public education, awareness and participation for biodiversity

Target B4.1: 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, 15 million by 2013.

Action B4.1.1: Develop [2006/07] and implement [2007 onwards] a communications campaign in support of full implementation of this Action Plan **MS Action:** Develop and implement campaign in partnership with Commission

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) been developed at the national level? Please tick only one of the following	Yes	
	No and not yet being developed	Y
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	Y
	Fully	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and if a communications campaign in support of the EU BAP has been developed or is under development, please provide additional details and a short description of it below.</p> <p>There is no specific campaign for the EU Biodiversity Action Plan. However, several national campaigns in Germany have/are aimed at increasing public awareness on the issue of biodiversity and its importance in general:</p> <p>A Communication Campaign for the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) has included several activities:</p> <p>Since December 2007, the Federal Environment Ministry has organized - and will continue to do so in the future - several national and regional workshops as well as dialogues with different stakeholders (NGOs, agriculture/forest, research, education) in order to push the implementation of the strategy which is considered as a task for all relevant groups in the society. In addition, a professional advertising campaign is being developed.</p> <p>The National Campaign for the CBD COP 9 (in Germany, Bonn, May 2008) included a variety of awareness raising measures, e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Info-bus" tour through Germany, - support from VIPs ("Naturallianz") - publications, material for schools - competitions, exhibitions - film clips, cinema days - COP 9 music concerts 		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title:</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p>NBS: http://www.biologischevielfalt.de</p> <p>COP 9: http://www.bmu.de/naturschutz_biologische_vielfalt/un_konferenz_2008/kampagne_naturallianz/doc/42541.php</p>	

Action B4.1.2: Strengthen and implement IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Support the initiative, implement joint actions under the initiative			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?			NO
What is the amount of funding by the MS for the supporting the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate amounts (in €):	2006	2007	2008
	0	150,000	0
Have the national Environment Ministries made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate Y / N			Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and a brief description of how the Member State has supported the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative. The BMU - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (15/12/2006), Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (10/01/2005), GTZ – Biodiversity (22/05/2007), Land Berlin, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung (22/05/2008) and Niedersächsische Landesforsten (19/04/2008) have all made declarations supporting the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative. In total, a sum of 150,000 Euros has been contributed between 2006 and 2008 to fund Countdown projects.			
Additional clarifications			
In 2007, Germany funded the European Expert Workshop for Marine Ecosystems with 150.000 Euros.			
Data source	Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative Weblink: unpublished		

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:

Target: C.1.2: Indicators in place and informing policy decisions by 2010

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:		
Germany has established a system of national biodiversity indicators, which reflects 14 of the 26 SEBI indicators and includes several additional indicators. Several of these indicators are new, and the collection of data has only just started, while other indicators make use of long-established systems of monitoring.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Germany has established a system of national biodiversity indicators, which reflects 14 of the 26 SEBI indicators and includes several additional indicators. Several of these indicators are new, and the collection of data has only just started, while other indicators make use of long-established systems of monitoring.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009 and the German National Strategy for Biological Diversity. Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009; German National Strategy for Biological Diversity	
	Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/de/de-nbsap-01-en.pdf	

Action: C.1.2.1. Adopt and apply [by 2007], at EC and MS levels, a small set of biodiversity headline indicators which inform the public and decision-makers on the state and trends of biodiversity, pressures on biodiversity and the effectiveness of key policy measures; adopt and apply at EC level a biodiversity index as a *Sustainable Development Indicator* and as a *Structural Indicator* [by 2007]. **MS Action:** Engage with Commission in indicator development, adopt in Council, support data flow.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity indicators	SEBI 2010 indicator	Corresponding national indicator(s)
	Abundance and distribution of selected species (birds; butterflies)	Sustainability indicator for species diversity (birds), none for butterflies
	Red List Index for European species	Endangered species
	Species of European interest	Conservation status of Habitats Directive habitat types and species
	Ecosystem coverage	None
	Habitats of European interest	Conservation status of Habitats Directive habitat types and species
	Livestock genetic diversity	None
	Nationally designated protected areas	Size of strictly protected areas
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	Natura 2000 area designations
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	Nitrogen surplus (overall balance sheet)
	Invasive alien species in Europe	Number of non-native fauna and flora species in Germany

	Impact of climate change on bird populations	In development
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	None
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	Dissection of the landscape
	Fragmentation of river systems	None
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	None
	Freshwater quality	Water quality: Proportion of water bodies with at least water quality grade II
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	None
	Forest: deadwood	None
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	Same
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	Agro-environmental subsidy (subsidised area); Organic farmland as a proportion of total agricultural land; High nature value farmland
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	Populations of selected commercial marine species; Sustainable marine fisheries
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	None
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	None
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	None
	Financing biodiversity management	None
	Public awareness	Significance of environmental policy goals and tasks
	Additional indicators	See below
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): For 14 of the 26 indicators, Germany has developed national indicators, which closely resemble, or are identical to the SEBI indicators. The following additional indicators are used: Conservation status of floodplains - Land use: increase in the amount of land used for human settlements and the transport infrastructure - Sustainable forestry (proportion of certified forest land) - Genetic engineering in agriculture - Flowering season of indicator plants.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009 and the German National Strategy for Biological Diversity.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009; German National Strategy for Biological Diversity Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/de/de-nbsap-01-en.pdf	
Target: C.1.3: Monitoring providing adequate data flow for implementation of indicator set, for reporting on favourable conservation status, and for broader assessment of effectiveness of this Action Plan by 2010.		
Action: C.1.3.1: Establish reference values for favourable conservation status for Habitats and Birds Directive habitats and species to achieve a consensus of definitions across Member States [2006/07]; monitor habitats and species status in relation to these values [2007 onwards]. MS Action: Participate in development of reference values, carry out related		

monitoring as required under nature Directives.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for habitats	Habitat types	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Coastal habitats	12	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied; Synergies with TMAP are used
	Dunes habitats	12	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied
	Freshwater habitats	12	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied
	Heath and scrub	5	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied
	Sclerophyllous scrub	1	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied
	Grasslands	15	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied; some overlap with monitoring for HNV indicator
	Bogs, mires and fens	8	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied
	Rocky habitats	9	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied
	Forests	17	Typical species, structures and important derogation factors are recorded at occurrences included in the programme: Depending on distribution and area covered full census or sampling approaches are applied; frequent forest habitat types are included in the national forest inventory; Habitat type 9120 is included in 9110
	<i>Others</i>		
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds	4	Monitoring of common breeding birds by the Dachverband Deutscher Avifaunisten (DDA) - the Federation of German Avifaunists - has provided reliable information on the

			widespread common bird species of Germany since 1990. Further important modules of bird observation are the "rare breeding birds monitoring" and the monitoring programmes for resting waterbirds (e.g. International Waterbird Census, Trilateral Monitoring and Assessment Programme of the Wadden Sea, Seabirds at Sea), as well as monitoring of birds of prey and owls and the "Integrated Monitoring of Songbird Populations".
	Mammals	28	
	Amphibians and reptiles	20	
	Fish	10	
	Invertebrates	35	
	Plants	17	
	Others		
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The German national monitoring schemes under the Habitats Directive refer to: Sachteleben, J & M. Behrens (2009): Konzept zum Monitoring des Erhaltungszustandes von Lebensraumtypen und Arten der FFH-Richtlinie in Deutschland; draft, unpublished; 200 p.</p> <p>According to the obligations under article 11 of the Habitats Directives member states of the European Union shall establish monitoring programmes to assess the conservation status of the species listed in the annexes II, IV and V (as well as habitat types of annex I). These data shall provide a sound basis for the national reports given by the member states every 6 years. The last national report provided by Germany in 2007 covers the timeframe from 2001 until 2006. It was based on heterogeneous data provided by the German federal states nature conservation agencies and additional expert opinion since a nation wide monitoring plan with standardized methods was lacking. For the ongoing reporting period (2007–2012) the German Länder (federal states) and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation developed a harmonized monitoring plan that started in 2008. Taking into account some statistical settings and agreements, in Germany annex species and habitat types with more than 63 occurrences within a given biogeographical region are sampled at 63 randomly chosen localities. For species or habitat types with a lower number of occurrences all known localities are included into the monitoring. For each species or habitat type, always the same localities were covered by the monitoring (constant plots), as long as the species resp. habitat type is present there. Species and habitat type specific assessment schemes define the relevant parameters to be recorded and assessed (using threshold values) during the field work at the sampled localities. Species population monitoring is mainly based on semi-quantitative field methods e. g. egg mass counts, calling surveys, line transect counts rather than more time-consuming capture mark recapture techniques. The Monitoring under the Habitats Directive in Germany is an overview surveillance mainly to provide data for the national report. For more detailed information e. g. for species management or action plans at the level of single federal states or single protected areas additional monitoring activities are required and done by the German Länder.</p> <p>A short overview on population trends and monitoring of Birds in Germany is given in http://www.dda-web.de/downloads/texts/publications/birds_biodiversity_and_the_2010_target_in_germany_ebook.pdf</p> <p>More detailed information are given by Christoph Sudfeldt, Johannes Wahl, Alexander Mitschke, Martin Flade, Johannes Schwarz, Christoph Grüneberg, Martin Boschert und Karsten Berlin (2010): Vogelmonitoring in Deutschland – Ergebnisse und Erfahrungen. – Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 83, S. 96 ff.</p>			
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>Only nationwide schemes regarding Natura 2000 (Birds and Habitats Directive) were mentioned in this section; So far, species of annex V (Habitats Directive) are not included in the nation wide monitoring programme; there are a lot more ongoing monitoring programmes at local and regional level in the Länder, for details see EUMON-Database: http://eumon.ckff.si/news.php</p>			
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: 1) Sachteleben, J & M. Behrens (2009): Konzept zum Monitoring des Erhaltungszustandes von Lebensraumtypen und Arten der FFH-Richtlinie in Deutschland; draft, unpublished; 200 p. 2) Christoph Sudfeldt, Johannes Wahl, Alexander Mitschke, Martin Flade, Johannes Schwarz, Christoph Grüneberg, Martin Boschert und Karsten Berlin (2010): Vogelmonitoring in Deutschland – Ergebnisse und Erfahrungen. – Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt 83, S. 96 ff. Weblink: http://www.dda-web.de/downloads/texts/publications/birds_biodiversity_and_the_2010_target_in_germany_ebook.pdf; http://eumon.ckff.si/news.php</p>		

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