

# European Commission

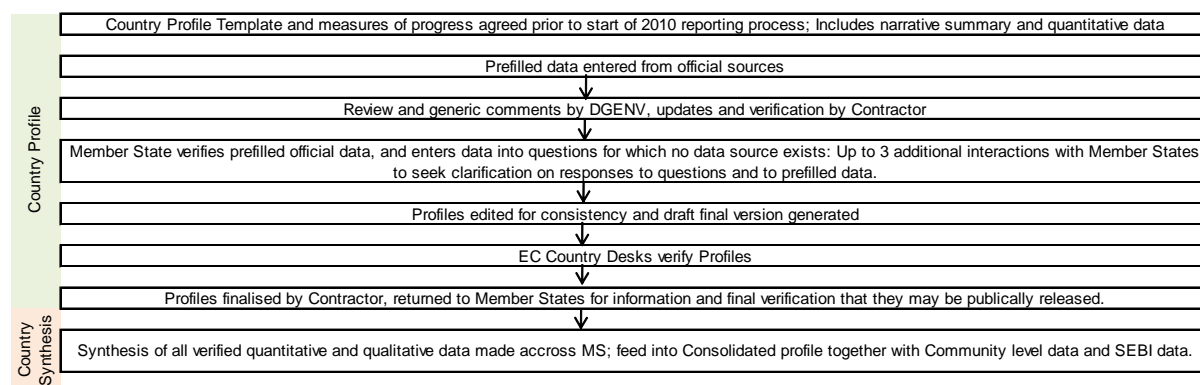
## Biodiversity Knowledge Base

### Country Profile –France

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)<sup>1</sup>. 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.

<sup>1</sup> France 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, 4 of the 4 (100%) sclerophyllous scrub and 7 of the 11 (64%) rocky habitats are in favourable condition. 3 of the 6 (50%) both heath and scrub and grassland habitats are reported to be in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of 5 of the 8 (63%) bogs, mires and fens is reported to be unfavourable-bad.

All rocky habitats in the Marine Atlantic biogeographical region are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of 2 of the 3 (67%) Marine Atlantic coastal habitats is reported to be unfavourable-bad.

In the Atlantic biogeographical region, 50% or more of the coastal (8 of the 12 or 67%), sclerophyllous scrub (1 of the 2 or 50%), rocky (4 of the 7 or 57%) and forest (7 of the 14 or 50%) habitats are reported to be in unfavourable-inadequate condition. The remaining sclerophyllous scrub habitats are reported to be in favourable condition. 8 of the 10 (80%), 6 of the 8 (75%) and 6 of the 9 (67%) grassland habitats, bog, mire and fen habitats and freshwater habitats are in unfavourable-bad condition respectively. Over half the dune habitats (6 of the 11 or 55%) are also reported to be in an unfavourable-bad condition. Assessments of the condition of 1 of the 9 (11%) freshwater habitats are yet to be reported.

In the Continental biogeographical region, the condition of 8 of the 10 (80%) rocky habitats and 2 of the 3 (67%) sclerophyllous scrub habitats is reported to be favourable. 3 of the 5 (60%) heath and scrub habitats are in unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of all coastal habitats and dune habitats is in an unfavourable-bad condition. The majority of freshwater habitats (8 of the 10 or 80%), grasslands (8 of the 11 or 73%) and bogs, mires and fens (5 of the 7 or 71%) in the bioregion are in an unfavourable-bad condition.

In the Marine Mediterranean biogeographical region, 1 of the 1 (100%) rocky habitats and 2 of the 4 (50%) coastal habitats are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. The condition of the remaining coastal habitats is reported to be bad.

There is a slight proportion of uncertainty, with 3 of the 14 (21%) forests and 2 of the 11 (18%) rocky habitats in the Alpine region, 3 of the 16 (19%) forests in the Continental biogeographical region, as well as 3 of the 13 (23%) grasslands and 2 of the 10 (20%) dunes habitats in the Mediterranean reported as of unknown condition.

#### Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Bioregion	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	Coastal habitats	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1

			Freshwater habitats	0	0%	4	40%	6	60%	0	0%	0	0%	10
			Heath & scrub	2	33%	3	50%	1	17%	0	0%	0	0%	6
			Sclerophyllous scrub	4	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4
			Grasslands	5	42%	6	50%	1	8%	0	0%	0	0%	12
			Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	3	38%	5	63%	0	0%	0	0%	8
			Rocky habitats	7	64%	1	9%	1	9%	2	18%	0	0%	11
			Forests	2	14%	5	36%	3	21%	3	21%	1	7%	14
		Marine Atlantic	Coastal habitats	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	3
			Rocky habitats	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
		Atlantic	Coastal habitats	0	0%	8	67%	3	25%	1	8%	0	0%	12
			Dunes habitats	0	0%	4	36%	6	55%	1	9%	0	0%	11
			Freshwater habitats	0	0%	2	22%	6	67%	0	0%	1	11%	9
			Heath & scrub	0	0%	1	20%	4	80%	0	0%	0	0%	5
			Sclerophyllous scrub	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
			Grasslands	0	0%	1	10%	8	80%	1	10%	0	0%	10
			Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	2	25%	6	75%	0	0%	0	0%	8
			Rocky habitats	1	14%	4	57%	2	29%	0	0%	0	0%	7
			Forests	0	0%	7	50%	6	43%	1	7%	0	0%	14
		Continental	Coastal habitats	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
			Dunes habitats	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
			Freshwater habitats	0	0%	2	20%	8	80%	0	0%	0	0%	10
			Heath & scrub	0	0%	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	5
			Sclerophyllous scrub	2	67%	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3
			Grasslands	0	0%	3	27%	8	73%	0	0%	0	0%	11
			Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	2	29%	5	71%	0	0%	0	0%	7
			Rocky habitats	8	80%	0	0%	1	10%	1	10%	0	0%	10
			Forests	3	19%	6	38%	4	25%	3	19%	0	0%	16
		Marine Mediterranean	Coastal habitats	0	0%	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4
			Rocky habitats	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
		Mediterranean	Coastal habitats	0	0%	5	50%	5	50%	0	0%	0	0%	10
			Dunes habitats	0	0%	2	20%	6	60%	2	20%	0	0%	10
			Freshwater habitats	1	8%	6	50%	5	42%	0	0%	0	0%	12
			Heath & scrub	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
			Sclerophyllous scrub	4	50%	3	38%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	8
			Grasslands	1	8%	6	46%	3	23%	3	23%	0	0%	13
			Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	2	50%	2	50%	0	0%	0	0%	4



**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	52
	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	29
	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	19
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Out of 1747 Natura 2000 sites, 918 have an approved or completed management plan, 501 have a management plan in preparation and 328 have no management plan.		
Additional clarifications: To date, there are 1392 steering committees for 1747 sites notified to the Commission, i.e. around 80 % management bodies. Strictly speaking, the steering committee does not manage the site directly: it prepares the objectives document and monitors the site's activities. As it comprises socio-professionals and local actors, it is rather a framework for exchange, consultation, concertation and debate. The objectives document (docob) translates the management guidelines, the implementation of which is encouraged by the site coordinator.		
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	1
	2006	
	2007	
	2008	1
	2009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of 15 Dec 2009, two infringement cases are open.		
Additional clarifications: The figures above relate to cases of infringements/complaints open on 15 December 2009 only.		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6. Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>	

**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)	N
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	Y
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): A legislative tool is developed but not in place yet: a draft law is proposed and should be decided in 2010 for		

the establishment of a "green and blue infrastructure" in France by the end of 2012 as part of a land management tool. This ecological network will include protected areas (Natura 2000 and non-Natura 2000 areas) and non-protected areas (which provide essential goods and services). This draft law proposes a system at three levels:

- a national level: national guidelines for the preservation and restoration of ecological continuity to be approved by decree (= highest level of legislative regulation) to be taken into account by:
- a regional level: regional schemes of ecological coherence to be developed before 2012, containing regional issues of ecological continuities to be taken into account by :
- a local level: the spatial and town project documents of local authorities.

However, some French regions, local authorities and local stakeholders have already developed local ecological connectivities on a contractual basis. In 2010, a national resources centre on green and blue infrastructure should be created. It will be a platform which may help local authorities and stakeholders to support ecological connectivity on their territory. This platform will also enable experience sharing.

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
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**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:

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	94.3	4.0	1.7	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the 352 regularly occurring bird species in France, 14 are globally Near-threatened and 6 are Red-listed. Note this refers to all bird species of France, 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 biogeographic data for non-bird taxa.					
Of the species in the Alpine biogeographical region, the conservation status of 12 of the 36 (33%) invertebrates, 10 of the 39 (26%) mammals and 13 of the 41 (32%) plants was reported to be favourable. 4 of the 9 (44%) fish and 13 of the 41 (32%) plants are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 13 of the 24 (54%) amphibians and reptiles and 10 of the 41 (24%) plants are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 13 of the 36 (36%) invertebrates and 18 of the 39 (46%) mammals is unknown. 1 of the 9 (11%) fish and 2 of the 36 (6%) invertebrates were not reported.					
In the Marine Atlantic biogeographical region, 1 of the 16 (6%) mammals are in a favourable condition and 1 of the 3 (33%) amphibians and reptiles are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 1 of the 4 (25%) fish and 2 of the 2 (100%) plants are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 2 of the 3 (67%) amphibians and reptiles, 3 of the 4 (75%) fish and 15 of the 16 (94%) mammals is unknown.					
In the Atlantic biogeographical region, 3 of the 14 (21%) fish and 9 of the 33 (27%) mammals are in a favourable condition. 4 of the 14 (29%) fish and 8 of the 34 (24%) plants are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 2 of the 14 (56%) fish were reported to be in unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 7 of the 33 (67%) mammals, 24 of the 41 (59%) invertebrates and 20 of the 34 (59%) plants was reported to be unfavourable-bad. The conservation status 14 of the 33 (42%) mammals is unknown.					
In the Continental biogeographical region, 2 of the 22 (24%) fish and 7 of the 47 (26%) mammals are in a favourable condition. 7 of the 22 (32%) amphibians and reptiles and 4 of the 17 (24%) fish are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 13 of the 22 (59%) amphibians and reptiles, 23 of the 47 (49%) invertebrates and 19 of the 35 (54%) plants are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 20 of the 39 (51%) mammals is unknown and the conservation status of 2 of the 47 (4%) invertebrates was not reported.					
In the Marine Mediterranean biogeographical region, 1 of the 3 (33%) amphibians and reptiles and 2 of the 6 (33%) of invertebrates are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 2 of the 3 (67%) amphibians and reptiles, 2 of the 6 (33%) invertebrates and 2 of the 9 (22%) mammals are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The					



conservation status of 4 of the 4 (100%) fish, 2 of the 6 (33%) invertebrates, 6 of the 9 (67%) mammals and 2 of the 2 (100%) plants was reported unknown. In addition, 1 of the 9 (11%) mammals was not reported.

Of the species in the Mediterranean biogeographical region, 14 of the 36 (39%) amphibians and reptiles, 12 of the 32 (38%) invertebrates and 12 of the 41 (29%) plants are in a favourable condition. The conservation status of 9 of the 17 (53%) fish and 16 of the 41 (39%) plants was reported to be unfavourable-inadequate. 5 of the 17 (29%) fish and 11 of the 40 (28%) mammals are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 8 of the 32 (25%) invertebrates and 15 of the 40 (38%) mammals was reported to be unknown.

The reason why Angiosperms are classified as « unfavourable conservation status » is mainly the identification of poor or bad future prospects (climate change). Other species are declining because of other reasons. Bryophytes and pteridophytes are largely in unfavourable conservation status because of small distribution areas. Moreover, good quality habitats are insufficient for those groups of species. These results are confirmed by national red lists.

The distribution of coastal and aquatic species is largely declining, whereas the distribution of species typical of forests and grasslands is rather increasing. The conservation status of Mammals and Reptiles, and, to a lesser extent, Insects is rather encouraging compared to the conservation status of Fishes and Amphibians.

Unknown conservation status is rather large for species in France because some groups did not benefit in 2007 and before from accurate monitoring and experts (lichens, mosses). For animal species, assessment criteria were not fully accurate. The distinction between biogeographical zones was not pertinent for some animal species.

#### 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 as 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	3	13%	5	21%	13	54%	3	13%	0	0%	24
	Fish	1	11%	4	44%	2	22%	1	11%	1	11%	9
	Invertebrates	12	33%	2	6%	7	19%	13	36%	2	6%	36
	Mammals	10	26%	7	18%	4	10%	18	46%	0	0%	39
	Plants	13	32%	13	32%	10	24%	5	12%	0	0%	41
Marine Atlantic	Amphibians and reptiles	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3
	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%	4
	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Mammals	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	15	94%	0	0%	16
	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Atlantic	Amphibians and reptiles	2	8%	5	21%	16	67%	1	4%	0	0%	24
	Fish	3	21%	4	29%	5	36%	2	14%	0	0%	14

	Invertebrates	6	15%	5	12%	24	59%	5	12%	1	2%	41
	Mammals	9	27%	3	9%	7	21%	14	42%	0	0%	33
	Plants	3	9%	8	24%	20	59%	3	9%	0	0%	34
Continental	Amphibians and reptiles	2	9%	7	32%	13	59%	0	0%	0	0%	22
	Fish	4	24%	4	24%	7	41%	2	12%	0	0%	17
	Invertebrates	5	11%	7	15%	23	49%	10	21%	2	4%	47
	Mammals	10	26%	5	13%	4	10%	20	51%	0	0%	39
	Plants	5	14%	6	17%	19	54%	5	14%	0	0%	35
Marine Mediterranean	Amphibians and reptiles	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%	4
	Invertebrates	0	0%	2	33%	2	33%	2	33%	0	0%	6
	Mammals	0	0%	0	0%	2	22%	6	67%	1	11%	9
	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2
Mediterranean	Amphibians and reptiles	14	39%	11	31%	7	19%	4	11%	0	0%	36
	Fish	2	12%	9	53%	5	29%	1	6%	0	0%	17
	Invertebrates	12	38%	6	19%	5	16%	8	25%	1	3%	32
	Mammals	8	20%	6	15%	11	28%	15	38%	0	0%	40
	Plants	12	29%	16	39%	10	24%	3	7%	0	0%	41

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a> ; <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a> ; <a href="http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html">http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html</a>
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**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		Completed	In preparation
	Birds	16	4
	Mammals	6	2
	Amphibians and reptiles	2	9
	Fish	1	0
	Invertebrates	0	5
	Plants	0	11
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: Circulaire DEF/PVEM n° 08/07 du 2 octobre 2008 relative aux éléments de cadrage		

	<p>d'organisation et de méthodologie pour la conduite des plans nationaux d'action pour les espèces menacées</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Circulaire DEB/PEVM no 09-04 du 8 septembre 2009 relative au programme de réalisation de nouveaux plans nationaux d'actions en 2010 et compléments méthodologiques à la circulaire du 3 octobre 2008</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Vison d'Europe</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Chiroptères</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Hamster commun</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Ours</li> <li>- Plan d'action Loup</li> <li>- Stratégie nationale Bouquetin</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Outarde canepetière</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Râle des genêts</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Butor étoilé</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Balbuzard pêcheur</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Vautour percnoptère</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Milan royal</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Aigle de Bonelli</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Faucon crécerellette</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Chouette chevêche</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Autour des palombes</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Goéland d'Audouin</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Sittelle corse</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Pies-grièches</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Vautour moine</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Ganga cata et Alouette calandre</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Pétrel de Bourbon (<i>Pseudobulweria aterrima</i>)</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Vipère d'Orsini</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Tortues marines</li> <li>- Plan national d'action Esturgeon d'Europe</li> </ul> <p><a href="http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/-Plans-nationaux-de-restauration-.html">http://www.ecologie.gouv.fr/-Plans-nationaux-de-restauration-.html</a> (website currently being restructured)</p>
<p>Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>If Y, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes:</p> <p>1. Indicators based on growth rates</p> <p>a. Habitat specialist indicators (French Research Centre on Bird Population Biology - CRBPO)</p> <p>4 multi-species indicators are produced each year aggregating abundance indices of species depending on their specialisation to a given habitat. 4 species groups are defined, including 65 species: specialists of forests (18 species), farmlands (20), human settlement (13) and generalists (14) .</p> <p>The degree of specialisation of each species is calculated via the distribution of the species among the three types of habitat (French breeding bird survey, STOC) compared to their availability. When a species is more present in an habitat than expected if its distribution were homogeneous, it is considered as a specialist of this habitat. When a species does not show any bias in its distribution, it is considered as a generalist.</p> <p>The results show that specialist species decline more than average, whereas generalist species tend to spread.</p> <p>b. Indicator of climate change impact (French Research Centre on Bird Population Biology - CRBPO)</p> <p>This indicator estimates the impact of climate change on common breeding bird species, using data from the French breeding bird survey (STOC). It is calculated using the concept of "thermal maximum". The thermal maximum in Europe for a species is the maximal temperature at which a species breeds in Europe. Its value is estimated using the average temperature between March and August in all the squares of the European breeding bird atlas (Hagemeijer &amp; Blair, 1997). It is defined as the 5% atlas cases of the species where the average temperature is the highest. The average growth rate of the group of 15 species with the lower "thermal maximum" (most vulnerable to climate change) is compared to the average growth rate of the group of 15 species with the higher "thermal maximum" (least vulnerable to climate change). The difference between the two trends gives an estimation of global warming impact on common breeding bird species. Since 1989, this difference has grown by 1.86% approximately each year.</p> <p>A similar indicator has been developed at a European level with the contribution of the French bird monitoring team (STOC program) (Gregory et al, 2009).</p> <p>2. Indicators based on community traits</p>	

<p>The methods described below are applicable to any taxa with large-scale survey data, using either abundance or occurrence data.</p> <p>a. Community Specialisation Index (French Research Centre on Bird Population Biology - CRBPO) Functional homogenisation of a community can be estimated as the average specialisation of the species present in that community (Julliard et al, 2006). Species habitat specialisation is quantified with the species specialisation index (SSI), defined as the coefficient of variation (standard deviation/ mean) of the species density across habitats. Then, the community specialisation index (CSI) is calculated as the average specific specialisation index of all individuals detected in a given plot. Using data from the French breeding bird survey, Devictor et al (2007) showed that CSI is very sensitive to landscape fragmentation and recent landscape disturbance, which are two measures of environmental degradation.</p> <p>b. Community Temperature Index (French Research Centre on Bird Population Biology - CRBPO) Change in community composition in response to climate warming can be estimated via a framework based on a community temperature index (CTI) that directly reflects, for a given species assemblage, the balance between low- and high-temperature dwelling species. First, for a given species, one can estimate the long term average temperature experienced by individuals of that species over its range (species temperature index, STI). Then, any local species assemblage can be characterised by a community temperature index (CTI) calculated as the average of each individual's STI present in the assemblage. High CTI would thus reflect a large proportion of species with high STI, i.e. of more high-temperature dwelling species. The CTI can then be used to measure local changes in species composition. Using data from the French breeding bird survey, Devictor et al (2008) found a strong increase in CTI over the last two decades revealing that birds are rapidly tracking climate warming, but that change in community composition is insufficient to keep up with temperature increase: birds are lagging approximately 182 km behind climate warming (91 km northward shift in bird community composition compared to 273 km northward shift in temperature).</p>															
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: 1.a. Developing indicators for European birds. (Gregory et al, 2005, Phil. Trans. of the R. soc. B.) 1.b. An Indicator of the Impact of Climatic Change on European Bird Populations (Gregory et al, 2009, PlosOne) 2.a. - Spatial segregation of specialists and generalists in bird communities (Julliard et al. 2006, ecology letters) - Functional biotic homogenization of bird communities in disturbed landscapes. (Devictor et al, 2007, Global Ecology and Biogeography) 2.b. Birds are tracking climate warming, but not fast enough (Devictor, et al 2008 Proc. R. Soc)  1.b. <a href="http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0004678">http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0004678</a></p>														
<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="6">Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N</td> <td>Birds</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mammals</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amphibians and reptiles</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fish</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Invertebrates</td> <td>N</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plants</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </table>			Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	Y	Mammals	Y	Amphibians and reptiles	Y	Fish	Y	Invertebrates	N	Plants	Y
Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	Y													
	Mammals	Y													
	Amphibians and reptiles	Y													
	Fish	Y													
	Invertebrates	N													
	Plants	Y													
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: Olivier, L., Galland, J. P. &amp; Maurin, H., [Eds]. 1995. Livre Rouge de la flore menacée de France. Tome I : Espèces prioritaires. Collection Patrimoines Naturels (Série Patrimoine Génétique). n°20. SPN-IEGB /MNHN, DNP/Ministère Environnement, CBN Porquerolles, Paris. 486 pp.  <a href="http://inpn.mnhn.fr/docs/livrerouge1.pdf">http://inpn.mnhn.fr/docs/livrerouge1.pdf</a> <a href="http://www.uicn.fr/Liste-rouge-France.html">http://www.uicn.fr/Liste-rouge-France.html</a></p>														
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>France has the following completed species action plans: 16 birds, 6 mammals, 2 for amphibians and reptiles, and 1 for fish. In addition, the following completed species action plans are in preparation: 4 for birds, 2 for mammals, 9 for amphibians and reptiles, 5 for invertebrates and 11 for plants.</p> <p>France has developed several indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes. These can be grouped as follows: indicators based on growth rates, (habitat specialist indicators and indicators of climate change impacts) and indicators based on community traits (Community Specialisation Index and Community Temperature Index).</p>															

France has Red Lists for birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles, fish and plants. Since 2007, the IUCN France Committee and the National Museum of Natural History, with the support of the Ministry in charge of Ecology, have launched a comprehensive programme aiming at updating national red lists of threatened fauna and flora species (both for mainland and overseas territories). These lists follow the IUCN criteria. So far five lists have been published for mainland France: reptiles & amphibians, breeding birds, mammals, orchids, freshwater fish. As regards the overseas territories, the Reunion island red lists will be published soon. This programme also applies to plants, for which the book "Livre rouge de la flore menacée de France" has already been issued in 1995 and will be completed in 2010. IUCN red lists for flora will also be issued in 2010.

**Additional clarifications:**

The species action plans mentioned are all national. Furthermore, additional action plans will be prepared in 2010 :

- 1 for amphibians and reptiles
- 1 for fish
- 1 for invertebrates
- 8 for plants.

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N

Y

Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

French Breeding bird survey (STOC) Coordinated by the research center on bird populations biology – National Museum of Natural History

A breeding bird survey (BBS) was started in France in 1989 following two methods inspired from the North American BBS and the British Constant Effort Site (CES). Both methods are based on volunteer skilled ornithologists counting birds in a standardized way at the same site for several years. For the BBS type of survey, individuals are counted on permanent plots during a fixed period of 5 min, counting visible individuals and singers. To be validated, the count must be repeated on approximately the same date of the year (7 days within April to mid-June), the same time of the day (15 min within 1–4 h after sunrise), by the same observer. Each observer counts for 10 plots in the same morning, plots being at least 200m apart. Counts within these groups were summed before analysis.

For the CES type of survey, individuals are counted by means of trapping with mist-nets and are marked with individually numbered metal rings allowing further identification, thus avoiding double counting. The number and placement of mist-nets are fixed within a trapping site, as well as the number and date of trapping sessions (three to five, between May and mid-July).

The programme produces different indicators among which the "Common birds index" (Farmland, woodland, urban specialists and habitat generalists) (see above, in "indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes "1.a) and the "farmland birds index". The "farmland birds index" is calculated in the same way as the "farmland birds" part of the Common birds index, but the species list is different : it is chosen at the French level for the common birds index and at the European level for the farmland bird index.

**Additional clarifications:**

Data source

Reference or title: Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring  
Weblink: <http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html>

## 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, terrestrial habitats of Community interest in France generally have an unfavourable conservation status. The habitats with the greatest percentage of favourable conservation status are the alpine grassland habitats, where 42 per cent are considered favourable (the remaining 58 per cent are unfavourable). All of the 11 occurrences of continental grassland habitat have an unfavourable conservation status. Furthermore, 90 per cent of the Atlantic grassland habitats have an unfavourable status, the status of the remaining 10 per cent is unknown. Of the Mediterranean grassland habitats in France, the majority (69 per cent) have an unfavourable status, 8 per cent have a favourable conservation status and the status of the remaining 23 per cent is unknown. All of the Atlantic and continental heath and scrub habitat in France has an unfavourable conservation status while 67 per cent of both the alpine and Mediterranean heath and scrub habitat have a status that is unfavourable (the remaining 33 per cent in both cases have a favourable status). All of the 27 occurrences of peat land habitats in France (Atlantic, continental, alpine and Mediterranean) have an unfavourable conservation status. With regards to the forest habitats in France, 93 per cent of the Atlantic forest habitats in France have an unfavourable conservation status (the status of the remaining Atlantic forest habitats are unknown). 57 per cent of alpine forest habitats have an unfavourable status, 14 per cent have a favourable status (of the remaining 28 per cent, the status of 21 per cent is unknown while 7 per cent were unreported). 63 per cent of the continental forest habitats in France have an unfavourable status, 19 per cent have a favourable status while the status of the remaining 19 per cent is unknown. Finally, of the Mediterranean forest habitats in France, 72 per cent have an unfavourable status, 17 per cent have a favourable status and the conservation status of the remaining 11 per cent is unknown. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

According to reporting by the Member State, heath and scrub habitats are rather in a good conservation status because their repartition is not declining and pressures are low. However grasslands are most of the time in unfavourable conservation status (especially in Continental and Atlantic biogeographical zones) because their area is declining. In Mediterranean and Alpine biogeographical zones the status is more favourable.

Additional clarifications:

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

Status of grassland habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences 46	U1+U2 2 Numb ers 36	FV Numbers 6	XX Numbers 4	NA Numbers 0	U1+U2 Percentage 78%	FV Percentage 13%	XX Percentage 9%	NA Percentage 0%
ATL Number Occurrences 10 U1 U2	U1+U2 2 Numb ers 9 1 8	FV Numbers 0	XX Numbers 1	NA Numbers 0	U1+U2 Percentage 90%	FV Percentage 0%	XX Percentage 10%	NA Percentage 0%
Continental Number Occurrences 11 U1 U2	U1+U2 2 Numb ers 11 3 8	FV Numbers 0	XX Numbers 0	NA Numbers 0	U1+U2 Percentage 100%	FV Percentage 0%	XX Percentage 0%	NA Percentage 0%

<b>Alpine Number Occurrences</b>	<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>
12	7	5	0	0	58%	42%	0%	0%
U1	6							
U2	1							
<b>Mediterranean Number Occurrences</b>	<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>
13	9	1	3	0	69%	8%	23%	0%
U1	6							
U2	3							

#### Status of forest habitats

<b>ALL BIO Number Occurrences</b>	<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>
62	44	8	9	1	71%	13%	15%	2%
<b>Atlantic Number Occurrences</b>	<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>
14	13	0	1	0	93%	0%	7%	0%
U1	7							
U2	6							
<b>Continental Number Occurrences</b>	<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	10	3	3	0	63%	19%	19%	0%
U1	6							
U2	4							
<b>Alpine Number Occurrences</b>	<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>
14	8	2	3	1	57%	14%	21%	7%
U1	5							
U2	3							
<b>Mediterranean Number Occurrences</b>	<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>
18	13	3	2	0	72%	17%	11%	0%
U1	6							
U2	7							

### Status of heath and scrub habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U 2 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>
19	16	3	0	0	84%	16%	0%	0%
Atlantic Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U 2 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>
5	5	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	4							
Continental Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U 2 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>
5	5	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	3							
U2	2							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U 2 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>
6	4	2	0	0	67%	33%	0%	0%
U1	3							
U2	1							
Mediterranean Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U 2 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>
3	2	1	0	0	67%	33%	0%	0%
U1	2							
U2	0							

### Status of peat land habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U 2 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>
27	27	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%

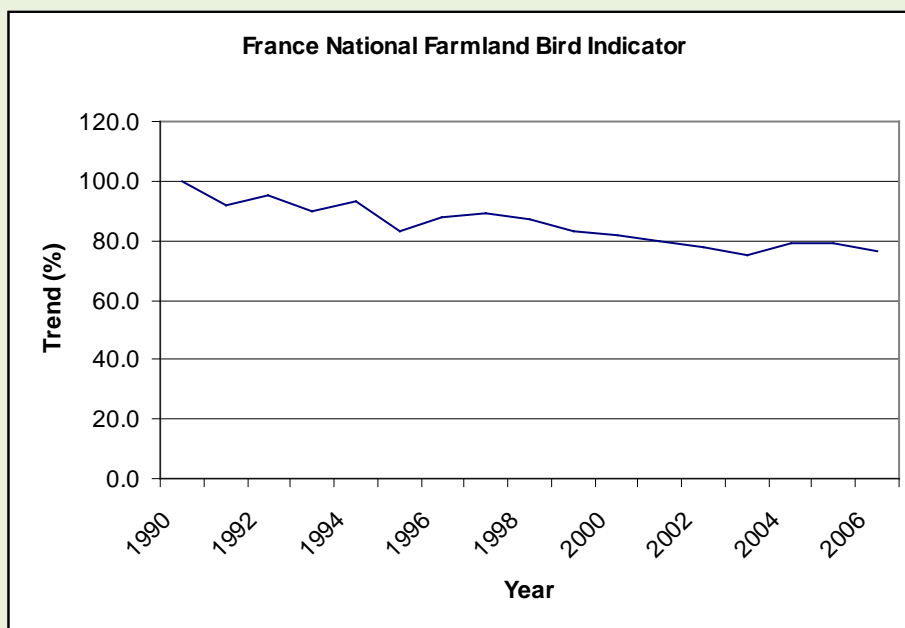


<b>Atlantic Number Occurrences</b>  8 U1 U2	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>  8 2 6  <u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>  100%  <u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%
<b>Continental Number Occurrences</b>  7 U1 U2	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>  7 2 5  <u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>  100%  <u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%
<b>Alpine Number Occurrences</b>  8 U1 U2	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>  8 3 5  <u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>  100%  <u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%
<b>Mediterranean Number Occurrences</b>  4 U1 U2	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>  4 2 2  <u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0  <u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>  0	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>  100%  <u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%  <u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>  0%
<p>Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above</p>		<p><b>Overall condition assessment of grassland, heath and scrub, forest and peat land habitats (favourable conservation status)</b></p> <p>FV=Favourable U= Unfavourable XX= unknown NA= not reported</p> <p>The above Measure of Progress refers to habitats which are considered representative for the wider countryside and are covered by the Habitats Directive. Information on other habitats covered by the Directive can be found under different objectives (eg, 1 and 3) or actions (eg, A2.3). '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.</p>
Data source	Reference or title: HD Article 17 report, MS questionnaire Weblink: <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a> and <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>	

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Index on trends in common farmland bird species to be included (graphic):



Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Between the years 1990 and 2006, France's national farmland bird indicator has shown a general decrease. By 2006 the indicator was at 76.3 per cent, a 23.7 per cent decrease from the 1990 baseline. 21 species were assessed.

#### 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 data source

**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 EUR

Amount of Axis 2 in million EUR

Percentage of Axis 2

	7557.063109	4233.181914	56.01%		
Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount Axis 2 in million EUR	Percentage of Axis 2		
	13665.897012	7324.594575	53.60%		
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes	1876.944761	24.84%	3249.750248	23.78%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture	0	0%	0	0%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest	0	0%	0	0%
	Forest-environment	0.055	<0.01%	0.1	<0.01%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2010, in France total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 7557.06 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013 and to 13665.9 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 4233.18 million EUR, and 7324.59 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 56.01 and 53.60 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in France was 1876.94 million EUR (3249.75 with co-financing) and amounted to 24.84 per cent of the EAFRD (23.78 with co-financing). Finally, forest-environment payments (measure 225) account for 0.055 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (<0.01 per cent of EAFRD) and 0.1 million EUR of public expenditure (<0.01 per cent of public expenditure). There are no payments in France for Axis 2 measures 213 (Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture) and 224 (Natura 2000 payments related to forests) for the period 2007 to 2013.					
Additional clarifications:					
<b>2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only):</b> 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.					
<b>NOTE: Corse, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion missing</b>					
			Public Expenditure - Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N (million EUR)		
Axis 2 Measure			EAFRD	Total	
Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (213)			0	0	
Agri-environment payments (214)			446.2845	815.8085	
Forest environment payments (225)			0	0	
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 above 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 hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts				

	<p>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	<p>Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports</p> <p>Weblink: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a></p>

**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	7,797,145	
	Share of HNV farmland	22.1%	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the high nature value (HNV) farmland report published by the European Environmental Agency and Joint Research Center in 2008, HNV farmland in France amounted to 7.80 million ha, representing a share of 22.1 per cent of HNV farmland in farmed area.			
Additional clarifications: 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.			
Data source	Reference or title: EEA/JRC High nature value farmland Weblink: <a href="http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf">http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf</a>		

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Forest under certification		Area in ha	Percentage of total forest area
	FSC	16851	0.11%
	PEFC	5114484	32.88%
	Other	please specify below	
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to official sources, in 2009 France had a total certified forest area of 5.13 million hectares out of a total forest area of 15.55 million hectares. 16,851 hectares were certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) while the majority was certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification scheme (PEFC) under which 5.11 million hectares were certified. In total, 32.99 per cent of the forest area in France was certified.</p>			
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>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.</p>			

Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website Weblink: <a href="http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&amp;L=t%3D_self">http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&amp;L=t%3D_self</a> <a href="http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp">http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp</a>
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**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:**

<b>To be completed by the Member State?</b>		<b>YES</b>
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		N
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		N
Establishment and/or retention of habitats		N
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): According to the Member State, the following standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) have been implemented:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection of permanent pasture.</li> </ul> <p>The GAEC standards include a current requirement to maintain environmental areas, such as buffer strips, hedges, woodland edges, fallow land or other habitats of biodiversity value, that are at least 1% of agricultural land. In the calculation of environmental areas, the area of each type of feature is weighted to reflect their biodiversity value. The GAEC rules are being amended and the minimum environmental area will increase to 3% in 2011 and 5% in 2012. The requirement does not relate to farms of less than 15 ha.</p>		
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 above 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 Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf</a> <a href="http://agriculture.gouv.fr/sections/magazine/dossiers/mise-en-oeuvre-du-bilan5127/conditionnalite/">http://agriculture.gouv.fr/sections/magazine/dossiers/mise-en-oeuvre-du-bilan5127/conditionnalite/</a>	

**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:**

<b>To be completed by the Member State?</b>		<b>YES</b>
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:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		

Training measures have been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2. Training measures can be used to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures that benefit biodiversity. The themes of Axis 2 (including biodiversity) are some of the primary objectives of training measures (in Axis 1 and 3). However, advisory services are not completely implemented in France, only in Réunion.

Additional clarifications:

The above 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:
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**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	
		Regional level	National level
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)	Population of farmland birds		N
	HNV farming		N
	HNV forestry		N
	Tree species composition		N
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)			
If Y for programme-specific indicators, please specify:			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the Member State, no monitoring schemes have been put in place for the following mandatory biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population trends of farmland birds.</li> <li>• HNV farming.</li> <li>• HNV forestry.</li> <li>• Tree species composition.</li> </ul>			
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 Weblink:		

**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
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What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million EUR	As percentage of total additional rates generated	
	468	47%	
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 992 million EUR has been added to the French 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, France attributed 468 million EUR in additional funding to 'biodiversity', amounting to 17 per cent of total national additional programmed funding. As regards France's 'outermost regions', out of a total of 16.6 million EUR 9.9 million EUR were allocated to biodiversity, representing roughly 60 per cent of total additional programmed funding of the regional RDPs.			
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.			
Table below provides an overview of resources generated for France's 'outermost regions':			
	Total million EUR	Biodiversity million EUR	Percentage
-			
Guadeloupe	3.6	1.4	37.9
Guyane	2	0.3	14.9
Martinique	2.6	1.7	64
Ile de la Réunion	8.4	6.5	77.6
	16.6	9.9	59.64%
Final sums and percentage for all regions have been calculated based on information provided by official sources.			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission DG Agriculture Weblink: <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&amp;format=HTML&amp;aged=0&amp;language=EN&amp;guiLanguage=en">http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&amp;format=HTML&amp;aged=0&amp;language=EN&amp;guiLanguage=en</a>		

**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
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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	
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	Y*	
		Other	Please specify See ** and ***		Y**	Y***	
If N, 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	12	Unknown		Conservation of 10 main or endangered forest tree species + Inventory of forest tree species in French Guyana (nearly 1600 according to the latest results, 2009)	
			Value in EUR				80 000 EUR (2009)
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken: See narrative summary below.							
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to the Member State, a national strategy has been developed and adopted that specifically addresses the conservation of genetic resources. The aim of the strategy, which is not yet defined as a national action plan, is to list all national collections of genetic resources which are presently under the responsibility of various actors, so called "networks". After this first step, the "network of the networks" will be coordinated by one single operator, possibly linked with the FRB (Foundation for Biodiversity Research) and all stakeholders. A national enquiry will also investigate the possibility of developing a national database on genetic resources. The Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries has undertaken a second enquiry to better describe the strengths and weaknesses of the variety conservation networks, describe the needs of the networks, and define a global policy.</p> <p>In addition an action plan has been established relating to genetic conservation in forests.</p>							



Projects have been undertaken on the in-situ conservation of 12 crop varieties, livestock breeds and the conservation of 10 key or endangered forest tree species, and an inventory of forest tree species in French Guyana and in other French tropical territories (nearly 1600 according to the latest results in 2009).

**Additional clarifications:**

The above 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.

\* for forestry (since 2006)

\*\*Network of genetic resources conservation

Implementation of a national database on vegetal, animal and microbial genetic resources

\*\*\* Commission for conservation of forest genetic resources (since 1991)

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:
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**To be completed by the Member State?**

NO

Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	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 France in this regard, and thus no payments were made.

**Additional clarifications:**

Percentages have been calculated based on figures on actual agri-environment payments taken from 2007 and 2008 monitoring data provided under A2.1.1.

**Note:** Corse, Guadeloupe, Martinique, La Réunion are not covered

Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: No link
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**Action: A.2.1.12** Exploit opportunities under the CAP [2007-2013] to implement all above actions in the Outermost Regions. **MS Action:** (FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL ) Take account of biodiversity needs in design of CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RD programmes for outermost regions.

**Measures of Progress:**

**To be completed by the Member State?**

YES

EAFRD	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount of Axis 2 in million EUR	Percentage of Axis 2
	651.1	116.1	17.8%
Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount of Axis 2 in million EUR	Percentage of Axis 2
	1002.7	146.6	14.5%

		EAFRD expenditur e in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	Percentag e of public expenditur e
Axis 2 payments for supporting:	Agri-environment schemes	45.8	7	56.2	5.6
	Natura 200 payments - agriculture	0	0	0	0
	Natura 2000 payments - forest	0	0	0	0
	Forest-environment	18.6	2.9	24.7	2.5
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, in 2010 in France' outermost regions total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 651.1 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013 and to 1002.7 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 116.1 million EUR, and 146.6 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 17.8 and 14.5 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in France's outermost regions was 45.8 million EUR (56.2 with co-financing) and amounted to 7 per cent of the EAFRD (5.6 with co-financing). Finally, forest-environment payments (measure 225) account for 18.6 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (2.9 per cent of EAFRD) and 24.7 million EUR of public expenditure (2.5 per cent of public expenditure). There are no payments in France's outermost regions for Axis 2 measures 213 (Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture) and 224 (Natura 2000 payments related to forests) for the period 2007 to 2013.					
Additional clarifications: Figures above refer to the four French overseas departments Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion.					
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above		<b>Use of opportunities for targeted funding of N2000/biodiversity from rural development policy budget in outermost regions</b>  The above figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures ( <u>including</u> national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional <u>private contributions are excluded</u> . At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (eg, agri-environment payments), the figures for national co-financing and hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts provided by official sources.			
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire 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 <u>specifically</u> take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Y		
	Deforestation	Y		
If Y for <u>afforestation</u> please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species: See narrative summary below.				
If Y for <u>deforestation</u> , please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity: See narrative summary below.				
To what extent are the following planning tools	Afforestation	Limits for	Deforestation	Limits for

used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:		application in ha		applicatio n in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	N		Y	>25 ha or >10 ha if departem ental rate of afforestat ion <10%
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	N		N	
Biodiversity Surveys				
Other				
<p>Additional detail &amp; 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, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account.</p> <p>As regards afforestation, the national policy for forest genetic resources and the guidelines related to forest reproductive material aim at the proper adaptation of forest tree species to local ecological conditions and organise the harvesting of forest seeds as per a control chain in order to guarantee the origin of reproductive materials. Different guidelines are set up for the thorough list of tree species (including non native ones) which can be used for afforestation at the regional level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National guidelines for the development and management of national forests (Directives Nationales d'Aménagement et de Gestion pour les forêts domaniales (DNAG)) and their regional equivalent, the regional guidelines for the development of forests in the public domain (directives régionales d'aménagement (DRA/SRA),</li> <li>- Regional schemes for private forest management (SRGS).</li> </ul> <p>No specific guidelines are available for planting non-native species at the national level.</p> <p>As regards deforestation, the following guidelines apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For areas larger than 25 ha, an impact study and a public enquiry are compulsory.</li> <li>- For areas smaller than 25 ha, only notice is given, except if the area covers more than 10 ha and the rate of afforestation is less than 10 %, in which case a public enquiry is requested;</li> <li>- For areas smaller than 4 ha, an authorisation regime ("régime d'autorisation") is required.</li> </ul> <p>As regards Natura 2000 sites, 'incident' studies are required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For areas to be deforested larger than 25 ha or larger than 10 ha if rate of afforestation is less than 10%</li> <li>- For DRA (directives régionales d'aménagement) and SRGS (Schéma régionaux de Gestion Sylvicole) management documents.</li> </ul> <p>Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are used for plans, programmes and projects related to deforestation operations (see above), but not for afforestation. Forest management documents regarding forests within Natura 2000 sites are subject to impact assessment; exemptions are provided for in Article L. 11 of the Forestry Code.</p>				
Additional clarifications:				
The above 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.				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:			
<p><b>Target: A.2.2</b> Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.</p> <p><b>Action: A.2.2.1</b> Identify geographical risk areas for factors affecting soil biodiversity (soil sealing, loss of organic matter, soil erosion, etc.) [by 2009].<b>MS Action:</b> Identify risk areas</p> <p><b>Measures of Progress:</b></p>				

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 Y, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used: See narrative summary below.		
If Y, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:		Y
If N, 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
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to reporting by the Member State, monitoring exercises on soil biodiversity are running on pilot sites and in the framework of the French National Soil Monitoring Network, in order to design the national monitoring strategy for soil biodiversity (e.g. indicators, sampling periods, frequency, reporting and costs). Already tested indicators are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- soil microflora diversity (based on DNA methods) and activity (based on respiration and other enzymatic activities)</li> <li>- soil fauna (based on the abundance and diversity of Earthworms, Collembola, Nematodes and total Macrofauna).</li> </ul> <p>ADEME (French Agency for Environment and Energy Management) financially supported the following research and monitoring programmes in order to set up the monitoring of soil biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "ECOMIC-RMQS" assessed the amount and diversity of soil micro organisms in 2200 soil samples collected within the National Soil Monitoring Network (RMQS) (this work is currently being published)</li> <li>- "RMQS-Biodiv" measured the diversity of soil microflora (diversity, respiration and activity) and of fauna (earthworms, collembola, nematodes, total macrofauna) at 118 locations based in the Brittany region (this work is currently being published)</li> <li>- "Development and validation of soil bioindicators" refers to 20 laboratories currently testing soil bioindicators based on soil flora, microflora and fauna at 12 sites (4 contaminated lands, 4 agricultural sites and 4 forest sites) in order to define more suitable indicators to be selected to monitor soil degradations and changes in land uses.</li> </ul> <p>Complementary to the measurement of biological parameters, more 'classical' information is also recorded, such as soil type, climate, land use, physical and chemical parameters. Those research and monitoring exercises will provide data to implement the existing Soil Monitoring Network with biological indicators informing about the status of soil biodiversity in France.</p> <p>Furthermore, some research is underway regarding the distribution and functions of soil organisms through the GESSOL programme, funded by the Ministry in charge of Ecology.</p> <p>All these national programmes include the selected biological indicators recommended by the recent EU study called "ENVASSO" (see Gardi et al., 2009 and Bispo et al., 2009).</p> <p><u>Background information on the French Soil Quality Monitoring Network</u></p> <p>The French Soil Quality Monitoring Network (RMQS) is already implemented since 2000 and a specific programme named Ecomic RMQS has for aim to assess the soil microflora.</p> <p>More information:</p> <p>Scope of the programme:</p> <p>It is a multi land use network of 2200 sites sampled each 10 years on a 16 km square cell covering the whole French territory. This network aims to monitor the quality of soil (first of all heavy metal contamination) in order to early detect unsuspected evolutions. The other objectives are to: detect gradients by mappings, explore the relation between soil quality and possible controlling factors, constitute a bank of soil samples.</p> <p>Type of indicators:</p> <p>For the Ecomic RMQS programme, the main indicators are based on the DNA extraction, in order to establish the density and the diversity of the genetic structures of the bacterial communities.</p> <p>Parameters related to faunistic or microbiological activity mandatory:</p> <p>None. The heavy metal data collection of the RMQS is financed by the French Ministries of agriculture and Ecology and the French Environment and Energy Management Agency. All the other indicators, and among them the DNA assessment with the Ecomic RMQS programme are financed by specific programmes and therefore not automatically renewed every ten years in order to be monitored.</p> <p>Projects undertaken to identify potential indicators of soil biodiversity:</p> <p>In Brittany (north-western French region) there's a specific programme (RMQS Biodiv) implemented on 108</p>		

out of the 2200 RMQS sites. This programme aims to assess the soil fauna and flora amounts. The first results have already been published in Cluzeau D., Pérès G., Guernion M. et al., 2009. « Intégration de la biodiversité des sols dans les réseaux de surveillance de la qualité des sols : exemple du programme-pilote à l'échelle régionale, le RMQS BioDiv », Étude et Gestion des sols, vol. 16, n°3/4, pp. 187-201.

**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.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire references:
	Bispo A. et al. 2009. Indicators for monitoring soil biodiversity. Integr Environ Assess Manag 5. pp 717-719.
	Bispo A. et al. 2009. Le programme ADEME "Bioindicateurs de qualité des sols" : Vers le développement et la validation d'indicateurs biologiques pour la protection des sols. Étude et Gestion des Sols, Volume 16, 3/4, 2009 – pp. 145 - 158
	Cluzeau et al. 2009. Intégration de la biodiversité des sols dans les réseaux de surveillance de la qualité des sols : exemple du programme-pilote à l'échelle régionale, le RMQS BioDiv. Etude et Gestion des Sols, vol. 16/3-4, 2009. pp. 187-201
	Dequiedt S. et al. 2009. ECOMIC-RMQS : biogéographie microbienne à l'échelle de la France. Etat d'avancement et premiers résultats. Etude et Gestion des Sols, vol. 16/3-4, pp. 219-231
	Gardi C. et al., 2009. Soil biodiversity monitoring in Europe: ongoing activities and challenges. European Journal of Soil Science. doi: 10.1111/j.1365-2389.2009.01177.
	Weblinks:
	<a href="http://www.gissol.fr/programme/rmq/rmq.php">http://www.gissol.fr/programme/rmq/rmq.php</a> (French Monitoring Network for soil quality)
	<a href="http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library/Themes/Biodiversity/Meeting062008/RMQS_BioDivConsortium.pdf">http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library/Themes/Biodiversity/Meeting062008/RMQS_BioDivConsortium.pdf</a> (RMQS-Biodiv)
	<a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=3096">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=3096</a>
	Ranjard L., Dequiedt S., Lelievre M. et al., 2009. « Platform GenoSol: a new tool for conserving and exploring soil microbial diversity », Environmental Microbiology Report. Vol. 1, n°2, avril 2009. pp. 97-99.
	<a href="http://www2.dijon.inra.fr/plateforme_genosol/projets/index.php?cat=an">http://www2.dijon.inra.fr/plateforme_genosol/projets/index.php?cat=an</a>

**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 <sub>3</sub> /l]	2.88	2.30	2.03	1.84
	Total Ammonium [mg N/l]	0.36	0.34	0.24	0.33
Concentrations of nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> )		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers [mg N/l]	2.60	2.50	2.81	2.57
	Groundwater [mg NO <sub>3</sub> /l]	-	18.1	21.0	19.9
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	0.106	0.106	0.099	0.111
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]	-	-	-	-
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to European Environment Agency data in France, oxygen demand (BOD5) figures showed a clear downward trend from 2002 to 2005, falling from 2.88 mg O <sub>3</sub> /l in 2002 to 1.84 mg O <sub>3</sub> /l in 2005. Figures were					

lower than the European weighted average of 2.47 mg O<sub>3</sub>/l in 2005. Ammonium data demonstrated a slight decrease from 0.36 mg N/l in 2002 to 0.33 mg N/l in 2005. Values were lower than the European weighted average of 0.41 mg N/l in 2005.

Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, decreasing from 2.60 mg N/l in 2002 to 2.57 mg N/l in 2005, but with a peak of 2.81 mg N/l in 2004. Figures were below weighted average of 3.74 mg N/l for Western Europe in 2005.

Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater showed no clear trend from 2003 to 2005, amounting to 18.1 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l in 2002 and 19.9 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l in 2005, with a peak of 21.0 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l in 2004.

Data on concentrations of phosphorus in rivers showed an upward trend from 2002 to 2005, values amounting to 0.106 mg P/l in 2002 and 0.111 mg P/l in 2005, but with a lowermost value of 0.099 mg P/l in 2004. 2005 values were slightly below the weighted average of 0.114 mg P/l for Western Europe in 2005. No information on phosphorus concentrations in lakes was available.

#### Additional clarifications:

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).

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.

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).

**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.

#### Data source

Reference or title: European Environment Agency data and maps on water

Weblink:

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006>

<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe>

<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>

#### 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, all of the alpine and continental fresh water habitats in France have an unfavourable conservation status. 89 per cent of the Atlantic and 92 per cent of the Mediterranean freshwater habitats have an unfavourable conservation status. 8 per cent of the Mediterranean freshwater habitats have a favourable status while the status of the remaining 11 per cent of Atlantic fresh water habitats is unknown. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

According to reporting by the Member State, the conservation quality of freshwater habitats and bogs, mires and fens is often low and their area is in decline.

#### Additional clarifications:



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

**Status of freshwater habitats**

<b>ALL BIO Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number s</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
41	39	1	0	1	95%	2%	0%	2%
<b>Atlantic Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number s</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
9	8	0	0	1	89%	0%	0%	11%
U1	2							
U2	6							
<b>Continent al Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number s</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
10	10	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	2							
U2	8							
<b>Alpine Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number s</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
10	10	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	4							
U2	6							
<b>Mediterra nean Number Occurrences</b>	<u>U1+U2 Number s</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percenta ge</u>	<u>FV Percenta ge</u>	<u>XX Percenta ge</u>	<u>NA Percenta ge</u>
12	11	1	0	0	92%	8%	0%	0%
U1	6							
U2	5							

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, MS questionnaire Weblink: <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a> and <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>

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	1328	1319	1339	1344
	Number complying with guide values	832	803	719	1278
	As percentage of total number of bathing waters	62.7%	60.9%	53.7%	95.1%
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 France had a total number of 1278 bathing waters which complied with more stringent guide values regarding physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of testing. This corresponded to 95.1 per cent of all inland bathing waters. Compared to previous years, the percentage of bathing waters complying with guide values increased.					
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: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html</a>				

**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					581
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 581 in France.					
Additional clarifications:					
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: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second</a>				



To be completed by the Member State?														NO		
Development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories	Colour Code	Rivers				Lakes				Transitional waters				Coastal waters		
		PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI
	Green			X	X	X		X		X				X		
	Yellow		X		X		X				X	X	X		X	
	Red	X							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p><b>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</b></p> <p>According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, France progressed on the development of biological assessment methods for lakes, focusing on phytoplankton and benthic invertebrates. The latter was also a method applied for the assessment of rivers, all other assessments for the same water category either development or not developed yet, like phytoplankton. Depending on the districts, methods are either partially developed or underdeveloped for transitional or coastal waters.</p> <p>According to reporting by the Member States, in 2010 the following applies for biological assessment methods in France:</p> <p><u>Rivers</u> Phytoplankton: The data-gathering is in progress in river basin district to develop an assessment method. Macrophytes and Phytobenthos: Two parameters are used for the MP assessment. One method is already available for phytobenthos and under development for macrophytes.</p> <p><u>Lakes</u> Fish Fauna: Work is in progress for this element. France coordinates the cross GIG fish for lakes. Benthic Invertebrate: An assessment method more relevant than the current is under development.</p> <p>Generally, work is in progress to improve all biological assessment methods, in particular within the second round of Intercalibration. Considering particularities of French overseas departments (eg, specific ecosystems functioning, specific flora and fauna, knowledge gathering started relatively recently), specific initiatives are under development to put into place biological assessment methods adapted to the characteristics of overseas departments. Water bodies of overseas departments cover a limited number of national types of water bodies.</p>																
<p><b>Additional clarifications:</b></p> <p>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).</p>																
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above		<p><b>Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>PP= phytoplankton;            MP=macrophytes and phytobenthos;            BI= benthic invertebrate;            FI= fish fauna;            MA= macro algae and angiosperms.</p>														

Data source	Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second</a>		
<b>Target: A.2.4</b> Principal pollutant pressures on terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013.			
<b>Action: A2.4.1</b> 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]. <b>MS Action:</b> Implement directives at Member State level.			
<b>Measures of Progress:</b>			
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			2008
	Total number of installations		6088
	Total number of permits issued		6336
	Total number of outstanding permits		0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to a monitoring report on the permitting progress, in 2008 France had a total number of 6088 IPPC installations and issued 6336 permits. No permits were still outstanding. 4583 was the number of permits that were considered but not updated given they already complied with the conditions of the IPPC Directive.  According to updated figures provided by the Member State, the following applies for 2009: Number of existing installations : 5758 Number of permits : 5758 Number of pending permits (re-examination under way) : 784			
Additional clarifications: "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. It is important to note that while some Member States issue one permit for each installation, some issue more than one permit per installation and others issue single permits covering more than one installation. 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.  The initial Measure of Progress included information on permits reconsidered and updated to take environmental conditions into account. However, these data have not been included due to inconsistencies of information and the risk of misinterpretation. To guarantee an appropriate assessment of progress in the future, a related question on the number of permits that had to specifically address the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directive might be included.			
Data source	Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations, MS questionnaire Weblink: <a href="http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &amp;a=d">http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &amp;a=d</a>		
<b>Action: A.2.4.2</b> Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007]. (cf action 3.2.2 ) <b>MS Action:</b> Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level.			

### 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 <sub>x</sub> as NO <sub>2</sub> )	1414.02	1362.3	1272.5	810	1071
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO <sub>x</sub> as SO <sub>2</sub> )	428.51	415.1	358.1	375	337
	Ammonia (Gg NH <sub>3</sub> )	740.20	740.5	754.3	780	729
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg)	1289.18	1179.4	1085.9	1050	1060
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to NECD reporting, in 2008 France's emissions of nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds were well above relevant NECD ceilings. Sulphur oxides and ammonia emissions were already below ceilings set out in the Directive. France's 2010 emission ceiling targets for sulphur oxides and ammonia are likely to be attained with existing air pollution control measures. However, according to projections, nitrogen oxides and non-methane volatile organic compounds targets are unlikely to be met.</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>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 volatile organic compounds. These four pollutants are primarily responsible for acidification, eutrophication, and ground-level ozone. The ceilings must be met by 2010.</p> <p>According to NECD reporting requirements, for the main pollutants NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, VOCs (c), NH<sub>3</sub> 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.</p> <p>Emission projections for 2010 are based on the "with measures" scenario which takes into account all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> 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".</p>						
Data source	<p>Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p><a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm</a></p>					

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)
	12	8	6	1	98	95	91	41
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):								
<p>According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in France the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 12 and 98 per cent respectively, considering an area of 177,359 km<sup>2</sup> and 180,099 km<sup>2</sup>. Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate a decrease to 8 and 6 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 1 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages a reduction to 95 per cent in 2010 and 91 per cent in 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 41 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.</p>								
Additional clarifications:								
<p>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.</p>								

Data source	Reference or title: EEA core set indicators Weblink: <a href="http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/IAssessment1245763350536/view_content">http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/IAssessment1245763350536/view_content</a>			
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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	63	54	-16%

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
According to OECD data, France's gross nitrogen balance was 54 kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land between 2002 and 2004, a decrease of 16 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: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html</a>
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## 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	3.38	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1999–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.05	
Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1984–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	+0.05	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The mean marine trophic index for French EEZ waters (not including overseas territories) was 3.38 in 2004. This is a slight decrease since 1999 (-0.05) and an overall increase since 1984 (+0.05).		
Additional clarifications:		
<p>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).</p> <p>TL can be calculated from:  <math>TL_i = \sum_j TL_j \times DC_{ij}</math>            where <math>TL_j</math> represents the fractional trophic levels of prey <math>j</math>, and <math>DC_{ij}</math> represents the fraction of <math>j</math> in the diet of <math>i</math>. 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 <math>k</math> from:</p> $\text{Mean TL}_k = \sum_i (Y_{ik} \times TL_i) / \sum_i Y_{ik}$ <p>where <math>Y_i</math> refers to the landings of species (group) <math>i</math>, 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.</p> <p>The fishing-in-balance (FiB) index is defined as:</p> $FiB_k = \log[Y_k \times (1/TE)TL_k] - \log[Y_0 \times (1/TE)TL_0]$ <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Does not change (remains = 0) if TL changes are matched by 'ecologically correct' changes in catch;</li> <li>- Increases (&gt;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);</li> <li>- Decreases (&lt;0) if the fisheries withdraws so much biomass from the ecosystem that its functioning is impaired.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>		
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Mean marine trophic level, from Sea Around Us Project and Convention on Biological Diversity.            Weblink: <a href="http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx">http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx</a>            Pauly (2005): The Marine Trophic Index: a new output of the Sea Around Us website. Sea Around Us project newsletter, Issue 29:  <a href="http://www.seaaroundus.org/newsletter/Issue29.pdf">http://www.seaaroundus.org/newsletter/Issue29.pdf</a>            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:  <a href="http://ukpmc.ac.uk/article/reader.cgi?artid=966015">http://ukpmc.ac.uk/article/reader.cgi?artid=966015</a></p>	

### Measures of Progress:

NO

Detailed reporting by biogeographic regions is provided under 'Additional clarifications', below. 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 France showed that of the four marine habitats assessed in the Marine Atlantic region, two had an 'Inadequate' status (50%) and two had a 'Bad' status (50%). Five marine habitats were assessed in the Marine Mediterranean region—three had an 'Inadequate' status (60%) and two had a 'Bad' status (40%).

A total of 25 marine species were assessed in the Marine Atlantic region, including reptiles, fish, mammals and plants. Of these 25, one had a 'Favourable' status (4%), one had an 'Inadequate' status (4%), three had a 'Bad' status (12%) and 20 had an 'Unknown' status (80%). A total of 24 marine species were assessed in the Marine Mediterranean region—three had an 'Inadequate' status (13%), six had a 'Bad' status (25%), 14 had an 'Unknown' status (58%) and one was Not Reported (4%).

Habitats:

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		[TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported						
Marine Atlantic	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	1	33%	0	0%	2	67%	0	0%	3				
Marine Atlantic	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	1	25%	3	75%	0	0%	4				
Marine Atlantic	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0				
Marine Atlantic	Mammals	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	15	94%	0	0%	16				
Marine Atlantic	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2				
Marine Atlantic	TOTAL	1	4%	1	4%	3	12%	20	80%	0	0%	25				
Marine Mediterranean	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	1	33%	2	67%	0	0%	0	0%	3				

Marine Mediterranean	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%	4
Marine Mediterranean	Invertebrates	0	0%	2	33%	2	33%	2	33%	0	0%	6
Marine Mediterranean	Mammals	0	0%	0	0%	2	22%	6	67%	1	11%	9
Marine Mediterranean	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	2
Marine Mediterranean	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>24</b>

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 (*Posidonia oceanica*)
- 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*



<i>Alosa alosa</i> <i>Alosa fallax</i> All other <i>Alosa</i> spp <i>Salmoniformes</i> - <i>Coregonidae</i> <i>Coregonus oxyrhynchus</i>	
Data source	Reference or title: Source: Article 17 report on period 2001-2006, 2008 Prepared by ETC/BD, June 2009 Weblink: <a href="http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/">http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/</a> and <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>

**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>France reported that, in 2009, it had 93 surveillance stations and 61 operational stations for monitoring surface water in coastal areas. The UK has 164 coastal water bodies. Approximately 55% of coastal water bodies are included in surveillance monitoring. It has assessment methods developed in most coastal bodies of water for monitoring phytoplankton and some methods available or being developed for monitoring macroalgae and angiosperm. No information was available on methods for monitoring benthic invertebrates.</p> <p>France reported that a programme of measures has been adopted for coastal areas under the WFD.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: 'Monitoring programmes for coastal areas under Water Framework Directive' Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf</a> annex: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_2_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_2_en.pdf</a>	

**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	Y
	Plan or strategy adopted / implemented	
	Don't know	
Please provide a link to the ICZM plan or strategy if available:		
<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</p>		



there is no ICZM plan/strategy, whether and how ICZM issues are integrated into other planning tools: France reported that a national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) is being developed.

The report submitted by France in 2006 on the implementation of the recommendation of the European Union for ICZM mentioned a number of concrete actions which were current or to be implemented after the recommendation. These actions are still relevant, including the law regulating urbanisation in coastal areas (Law No. 86-2 referred to as the "Coastal Law").

France launched a major debate on the environment, involving government officials, elected representatives, NGOs and professionals, the outcomes of which are currently being translated into legislation. This debate, called "Grenelle de l'environnement", helped to establish the principle of a national strategy for the sea and coastline, through an integrated approach.

Following the Grenelle Environment Forum, a "Grenelle" of the sea was launched to drive a more specific and concerted national debate over the sea and coastline, resulting in 138 commitments, leading to the publication of a blue book, which should feed into the national strategy and guide the various actors involved in planning and sectoral policies.

As anticipated by the recommendation, these actions have helped to:

- identify and provide long term solutions to challenging coastal issues, focusing on the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources (chapter II of the recommendation),
- involve stakeholders in the discussions and conduct a public consultation (chapter III of the recommendation),
- adopt the principle of a national strategy for an integrated approach for the sea and the coastline based on existing coastal instruments (chapter IV of the recommendation).

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)

Reference or title :Livre bleu - Stratégie nationale pour la mer et les océans, décembre 2009

Weblink:

<http://www.legrenelle-mer.gouv.fr/spip.php>

[http://www.sgmer.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2009-12-08\\_-\\_Livre\\_bleu.pdf](http://www.sgmer.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/2009-12-08_-_Livre_bleu.pdf)

**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	79.0	96.4
	2007	77.7	95.7
	2008	97.2	97.2
Data source	Reference or title: Bathing Water Quality 2006 data can be obtained from mid-term review country profiles. Weblink: 2007 season: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html</a> (national reports can be useful for text and trends) or <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf</a> (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p26) 2008 season: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html</a> (for national reports) or <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf</a> (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
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: <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu">http://www.eea.europa.eu</a> ; <a href="http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386">http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386</a>				
Change in winter orthophosphate concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
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: <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu">http://www.eea.europa.eu</a> ; <a href="http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387">http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387</a>				
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):  France currently has 1,968 coastal bathing areas and a high proportion of these have reached mandatory standards on water quality: 96.4% in 2006; 95.7% in 2007 and 97.2% in 2008. The proportion reaching the stricter guideline standards on water quality was lower in 2006 and 2007 (79.0% and 77.7% respectively) but reached 97.2% in 2008. There are no trend data for nutrient concentrations in coastal waters between 1985 and 2005 as France has reported time series to the EEA of less than 5 years.					
Additional clarifications: -					
<b>Action: 3.2.1</b> - 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) <b>MS Action:</b> Implement directives at Member State level					
<b>Measures of Progress:</b>					
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.					
<b>Action: 3.2.2</b> - 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) <b>MS Action:</b> Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level					
<b>Measures of Progress:</b>					
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:

This action is covered under Objective 2 and elsewhere in Objective 3.  
Please see Action 2.4.2 for information on this Member States' emission ceilings, current emissions and WM projections.  
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 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 (EUR)	Amount from EFF EC funds (EUR)	Total (EUR)
	Axis 1	2007 - 2013	82870774	59621494	142492268
	Axis 2	2007 - 2013	57473347	63029212	120502559
	Axis 3	2007 - 2013	72125330	85049416	157174746
	Axis 4	2007 - 2013	5535936	5699644	11235580
	Total (Axis 1-4)	2007 - 2013	218005387	213399766	431405153
Types of environmentally friendly measures	Axis:		Description of types of measures:		
	Axis 1		Promote sustainable fisheries in the maritime zone. Reduce fishing capacity of the fishing fleet as a key tool for conservation, including a decommissioning scheme to reduce capacity by 30% by 2012. Improve efficiency of fishing vessels and selectivity of fishing gear.		
	Axis 2		Introduce innovative and environmentally friendly aquaculture methods.		
	Axis 3		Protect and develop aquatic fauna and flora.		
	Axis 4		Diversify activities outside of the fishing sector.		

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  
France'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 142,492,268 EUR and includes measures such as reducing over-capacity as well as

**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	7698	1360	18	454	5105	75000
	2007						
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):							

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 France had 7,698 vessels and 18% were involved in a serious infringement (1,360 vessels). A total of 454 penalties were imposed with an average fine of 5,105 EUR and maximum fine of 75,000 EUR.	
Additional clarifications: 2007 data is not currently available.	
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: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf</a>

**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?
	Salmon		Y
	Trout		Y
	Sturgeon		Y (in progress)
	Eel		Y
	Other	(please specify) <i>Alosa alosa</i> <i>Alosa falax</i> <i>Lamprolaima fluviatilis</i> <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	Y
Please indicate if any of the following actions			Undertaking?
			Details/comments

are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details	Restoration of habitats		Y																													
	Removal of migratory barriers		Y																													
	Stock enhancement		Y	Breeding stocks in captivity in CEMAGREF, near Bordeaux Stock enhancement from breeding in captivity is the major component of the national action plan and the major issue for recovering populations of sturgeons.																												
	Other	(please specify)																														
<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>France has national management plans for Eel and plans for Salmon and Trout that are implemented at the river basin level. For sturgeon, a plan to apply the international action plan of the Bern convention is currently being written by the French authorities. However, sturgeon fishing is currently forbidden and some stock enhancement is foreseen within the plan. For the other species, mainly <i>Alosa alosa</i>, <i>Alosa fallax</i>, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> and <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> as well as the sea trout, management plans exist, that are implemented in the different basins. For instance, fishing measures are implemented at the regional level through closed seasons and gear restrictions.</p> <p>A national eel management plan was sent to the Commission for approval in December 2008. The measures of this plan aim at reducing the mortality rate by 30% through changes to fishing practices and the implementation of nearly 1,600 separate activities considered to be urgent for eel populations. This plan also provides for monitoring.</p> <p>Management plans at the level of district basins take measures to restore habitats and remove migratory barriers. A national management strategy is also in progress to provide guidelines on the management of fisheries, habitats and research. This is being set up in consultation with professional and amateur fisheries as well as hydro-electricians and associations involved in the protection of the environment (e.g. NGOs).</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p>																																
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.		<p><i>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.</i></p>																														
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:																															
<p><b>Action: 3.5.3</b> - Adjust fishing capacity to improve balance between fishing capacity and available fish stocks <b>MS Action:</b> Enforce CFP measures and use fisheries funds to favorise capacity adjustment</p>																																
<p><b>Measures of Progress:</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="4">To be completed by the Member State?</th> <th colspan="2">NO</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th>1999</th> <th>2004</th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)</td> <td>Number of vessels</td> <td>8303</td> <td>7893</td> <td>7682</td> <td>7589</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tonnage (tons)</td> <td>215077</td> <td>215079</td> <td>209021</td> <td>209313</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power (kW)</td> <td>1111282</td> <td>1067021</td> <td>1054878</td> <td>1063956</td> </tr> </table> <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</p>					To be completed by the Member State?				NO				1999	2004	2006	2007	Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)	Number of vessels	8303	7893	7682	7589	Tonnage (tons)	215077	215079	209021	209313	Power (kW)	1111282	1067021	1054878	1063956
To be completed by the Member State?				NO																												
		1999	2004	2006	2007																											
Fleet capacity (number of vessels, tonnage, power)	Number of vessels	8303	7893	7682	7589																											
	Tonnage (tons)	215077	215079	209021	209313																											
	Power (kW)	1111282	1067021	1054878	1063956																											



hasn't been reduced):

France's fishing capacity decreased from 1999 to 2006 but then increased slightly from 2007 to 2008. Current capacity is 7,918 vessels; 197,183 tons and 1,070,815kW which are down 5%; 8% and 4% respectively from 1999. This was mainly a consequence of measure to reduce fishing effort for cod, hake and sole. The trawler fleet in the Mediterranean has also been reduced. Within France's 2007-2013 operational programme there is a specific measure for decommissioning vessels in order to reduce over-capacity of the fleet. There is an objective to reduce capacity by 30% by 2012 of the main fleet and a 20% reduction of vessels under 12m which will focus on vessels over 10 years old.

Additional clarifications:

2008 data: 7918 vessels; 197183 tons; 1070815 kW.

Data source

Reference or title: Fleet capacity by MS (number of vessels, power, tonnage)  
Weblink: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleetstatistics/index.cfm?lng=en>

**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) (EUR)
	2006	7698	688	249	1986
	2007				
Actions taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures relating to unwanted bycatch and damage to the benthos					
No specific measures beyond implementation of the CFP.					
<p>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.</p> <p>In 2006 France had 7,698 active vessels. There were 688 type D breaches in this year and 249 penalties imposed with an average fine of 1,986 EUR. France has no specific measures (beyond implementing CFP measures) related to reducing unwanted by-catch or damage to the benthos.</p>					
Additional clarifications:					
2007 data is not currently available.					
Explanation of information contained in measure of progress above.	<p>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.</p>				
Data source	<p>Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which seriously infringed the rules of the CFP 2006 Weblink: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf</a></p>				



**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 Y, 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	N		
	Seabirds	Y	2008	3
Please provide any relevant Internet links to monitoring programmes: CCAMLR (WG-IMAF) <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/imaf/ie-intro.htm">http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/imaf/ie-intro.htm</a>				
<p>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> <p>France has a monitoring programme for seabirds but not a specific programme for shark monitoring.</p> <p>Seabird by-catch monitoring has been conducted since 2008 as part of an overall plan to reduce seabird by-catch. The objective of the action plan is to reduce the level of incidental bird by-catch mortality (from November 2007) by a factor of two over the next three years. The plan contains actions under the following five themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prescription of conservation measures</li> <li>• Regulatory instruments</li> <li>• Education and training</li> <li>• Data collection</li> <li>• Research and development</li> </ul> <p>Specific activities under the plan include: a cooperative study to evaluate the seabird by-catch problem in the French fishery and develop recommendations and solutions; an analysis of the environmental, spatial, temporal and operational effects on the incidental mortality of white-chinned and grey petrels in the longline fishery in Subarea 58.6 and Division 58.5.1; substantial improvements to the mitigation measures being used (particularly haul mitigation devices and streamer lines); use of seasonal/area fishery closures; improvements to observer data collection and reporting; coordination between TAAF (Terres Australes et Antarctiques françaises) and WG-IMAF (CCAMLR working group on Incidental Mortality in Antarctic Fisheries); and formation of a technical working group to advise TAAF.</p>				
Additional clarifications:				
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: <a href="http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/imaf/ie-intro.htm">http://www.ccamlr.org/pu/e/sc/imaf/ie-intro.htm</a>			

**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?		Number of marine N2000 sites
	All sites	201
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 Y, for how many N2000 sites >12nm from the coast have you made a request?

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):

France has 201 marine Natura 2000 sites based on the presence of certain habitats and species (see clarification below).

No measure regarding fisheries management has been taken or modified for the management of Natura sites within or beyond 12 nm in France. In fact, marine Natura 2000 sites have just been designated and steering committees are being put into place to set up specific objectives for the sites. At the national level, a process was initiated to establish frame of reference for national fisheries management measures which could then be adapted to each marine Natura2000 site. However, it is the preference of fishermen to start at the local level and therefore work is in progress to set specific objectives for each marine natura 2000 site.

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: 140

Marine sites outside of territorial waters: 2

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](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

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)	N
If Y, for how many N2000 sites within 12nm of the coast have fisheries management measures been modified or defined?	
Additional clarifications:	
Instructions for completing questions on the measure of progress above	<i>Please indicate whether and for how many N2000 sites with a marine component within 12nm of the coast fisheries management measures have been modified or defined, and provide some descriptive text.</i>
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:

**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:**

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
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available:</p> <p>France has proposed a National Programme for Collection of Fisheries Data for 2009-2009. Under Module V: Module of evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem, France has proposed collecting data for ecosystem indicators 1-9 from Appendix XIII of Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 Adopting a multiannual community programme pursuant to council regulation (EC) no 199/2008. For indicators 1-3, data will be collected and stored in the IFREMER database 'Harmonie'. Data collected during surveys will also be used for indicator 4 on the size at maturation of exploited fish species. VMS data will be used by Ifremer to create an algorithm to check vessel position, assess if a vessel is fishing, and characterise the distribution of fishing effort—which will be used for indicators 5-7. Data for Indicator 8 on discarding rates of commercially exploited species will be collected using sampling of effort at sea and the protocol for data collection on board fishing vessels to estimate the discard rate. Indicator 9 on fuel efficiency will be calculated using the cost of fuel and the value of landings.</p> <p>France also collect data on incidental catches of cetaceans (EC 812/2004) (data of 2008) &amp; fishing for deep seas stocks (EC 2347/2002) (data of 2002 to 2009).</p> <p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>Appendix XIII of Commission Decision of 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.</p>	
Data source	Data Collection Programme National Proposals 2009.

	<p><a href="https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library?p_p_id=20&amp;p_p_lifecycle=0&amp;p_p_state=maximized&amp;p_p_mode=view&amp;_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview&amp;_20_folderId=94845">https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library?p_p_id=20&amp;p_p_lifecycle=0&amp;p_p_state=maximized&amp;p_p_mode=view&amp;_20_struts_action=%2Fdocument_library%2Fview&amp;_20_folderId=94845</a></p> <p>Commission Decision of 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, <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:346:0037:0088:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:346:0037:0088:EN:PDF</a></p>
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## 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
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities In the reporting period 2007-2008, and with the assumption detailed hereunder, French direct spending under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity slightly increased. Its global allocation for biodiversity is EUR 327.5 millions (categories 51, 55 and 56).		
Additional clarifications: 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.		
Data source	Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_ba_p_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_ba_p_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>  Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS. <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf</a>	

**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 Y, 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:	n (not yet) <input type="checkbox"/>	
If Y, are there regular monitoring reports prepared? Enter Y or N here:		
Is there a mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):  In France, a law voted in August 2009, obliges to consider ecological networks in spatial planning (loi n°2009-967 du 3 août 2009 relative à la programmation de la mise en œuvre du Grenelle de l'environnement). This law will be completed by a second one in 2010 (loi portant engagement national pour l'environnement – second "Grenelle" law). In France, there is no need for interministerial coordination to include ecological network considerations into spatial planning, since spatial planning and biodiversity are dealt within the same ministry.		
Additional clarifications: In France, the process to establish the ecological network at a large scale is "only beginning". The law aims the achievement of regional master plans of the ecological network by the end of 2012. These regional master		

plans of the ecological network will have to be taken into account in urban planning documents. Meanwhile, the same law establishes a new objective for urban planning which is "to preserve biodiversity, in particular by conserving, restoring and creating ecological connections".

However, some French region and local authorities have already worked on ecological networks and their inclusion in spatial planning.

Works have been done at different scales and with different regulatory aftermaths. Besides, for decades national parks and regional natural parks mostly include ecological networks in their master plans, with which all spatial planning documents must be compatible. As monitoring is concerned, environmental impact assessment of plans and programs has taken ecological continuity into account for several years. For the moment environmental evaluation is the only mean to monitor the effectiveness of measures for ecological networks in spatial planning; however it seems quite difficult to define the good indicators to do so.

In 2010, a national resources center on Green and Blue Infrastructure should be created. It will be a platform that will help local authorities to elaborate green and blue infrastructure on their territory, providing scientific backgrounds and methodology. This platform will also enable experience sharing.□

Data source (if any)	Guidelines on "Trame verte et bleue" (Green and blue infrastructure) are being written and might be published when the second "Grenelle" law will be adopted  <a href="http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020949548&amp;fastPos=1&amp;fastReqId=507045715&amp;categorieLien=cid&amp;oldAction=rechTexte">http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020949548&amp;fastPos=1&amp;fastReqId=507045715&amp;categorieLien=cid&amp;oldAction=rechTexte</a> (loi du 3 août 2009)□
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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): The biodiversity action plan for tourism was adopted in April 2009 and is now under implementation in France. Tourism development is planned as per national laws and regulations as well, including the Tourism code (Code du tourisme), the Environment code (Code de l'environnement), the Urban planning code (Code de l'urbanisme), Law on coastal areas (Loi Littoral) and the law on Mountains (Loi Montagne).□		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité - Plan d'action tourisme 2009 - 2010 Weblink: <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=12786">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=12786</a> <a href="http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr">http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr</a> □	

**Action:** 4.5.1 - All above actions applied, as appropriate, in Outermost Regions (French Guyana, Guadeloupe, Reunion, Martinique, Canaries, Azores, Madeira) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** (FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL ONLY ) All above actions (where applicable) applied in outermost regions

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Do you include biodiversity concerns into Regional and territorial development activities and programmes for Outermost regions? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Are negative impacts on biodiversity prevented and minimised? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
When these negative effects are unavoidable, are they adequately compensated for? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Is there any specific measure for the Outermost region what is only for the OR? Enter Y or N here:	Y	

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

Specific Biodiversity Action Plans have been written and are currently being implemented in each French Outermost Region ("départements" and "collectivités"). These Action plans are local applications of the National Strategy for Biodiversity, and include actions towards reducing negative impacts on biodiversity (for instance "stop the impact of gravel-pits on aquatic ecosystems" in Martinique or "destruction of sources of introduction of invasives species (targeting farming greenhouses used for local food production)" in Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises).

Moreover, a project for a biodiversity network (which could be compared to Natura 2000 network) is currently implemented in Outermost Regions. Lists of determining species are being elaborated and sites will be selected for this network. France also participates to the "Voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European Overseas" to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in European overseas entities inspired by the experience with EU nature conservation.

The coherence of actions is reinforced by the IFRECOR (French initiative for coral reefs) at a regional scale. In 2010 a new initiative will be launched, aiming at reinforcing the coherence of all actions about biodiversity in overseas and outermost regions (IFREBIOM).□

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-plans-d-actions-de-la.html>□



## 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	40
	Number of species per 1000 km <sup>2</sup>	< 0.10
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the '163' worst invasive alien species (IAS) identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 40 are present in France. This equates to < 0.10 species per 1000km <sup>2</sup> .		
Additional clarifications: 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 km <sup>2</sup> is presented as a range, as species occurrence may differ markedly depending on the regional level. 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.		
Data source	Reference or title: SEBI 10 EEA Weblink: <a href="http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity">http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity</a>	

o 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
	Gener al	N	
	Specif ic	Y	Code de l'environnement: Art. L.424-10, L.424-11, Annex Ic (import game bird sp.), Art. L.432-10, Annex le (introduction aquatic species), Art. L. 411-3 (introduction, trade, transport, use of listed IAS)  Plant Protection legislation – Secondary legislation: control
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		Y
	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): France has no general legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS), however, specific legislation addresses the issues of import, trade, introduction and control of IAS. Various Articles under the Code de l'environnement address IAS. Articles L.424-10, L.424-11, Annex Ic prohibit the import of all game bird			

species (with the exception of six species) without prior authorisation. Likewise, Article L.432-10 Annex Ie prohibits the introduction of new aquatic species without Ministerial authorisation. The introduction, trade, transport and/or use of listed IAS may be prohibited under Article L.411-3. Two species (*Ludwigia grandiflora* and *Ludwigia peploides*) have already (since 2007) been listed under article L.411-3. Furthermore, lists of vertebrates, plants and invertebrates to be regulated under Article L.411-3 are currently being developed. Plant protection legislation focuses on the control of IAS; secondary legislation concentrates on the control of harmful organisms (*Arrêté du 31 juillet 2000 établissant la liste des organismes nuisibles aux végétaux...* soumis à des mesures de lutte obligatoire). Trade in species of the genders *Chrysemys* spp., *Pseudemys* spp., *Trachemys* spp., *Graptemys* spp. and *Rana* spp. is prohibited under specific measures. These provisions will soon be extended to other invasive vertebrates kept in captivity. In addition, there is also a national list of pest species, both plant and animal of which control is obligatory.

**Additional clarifications:**

The above 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	N			
	Action Plan	N			
	Other (Please specify)	N			
If NO, are IAS <u>comprehensively</u> 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		
		Biodiversity Action Plan	Y	Grenelle de l'environnement	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):					
France has not developed a national strategy or action plan on invasive alien species (IAS). However, IAS are addressed in the French Biodiversity Strategy and proposals for IAS prevention and control actions have been endorsed as part of the <i>Grenelle de l'environnement</i> . Most plans for Overseas Territories address IAS. According to the Member State authorities, a national strategy for IAS is under way, addressing IAS with negative impacts on wild biodiversity. Furthermore, a specific strategy for IAS is implemented for overseas territories. In this context, a number of specific actions are being / will be undertaken including: developing national legislation for IAS (e.g. in the overseas territories), building a national network of IAS experts, elaborating national framework for IAS surveillance (i.e. for the purposes of early detection and rapid response), improving communication and research on IAS, developing a mechanisms to identify high priority IAS, and developing and implementing species-specific action plans for these species. Finally, already existing action plans will be updated (e.g. the existing action plan for ruddy duck will be updated according to the European strategy on buddy duck).					
Additional clarifications:					
The above 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, MS questionnaire 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:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): France has ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation. Adhesion to the convention by Act n°2008-476 was signed 22/05/2008.		
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 <sup>th</sup> February 2010).		
Data source	Reference : International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions Weblink: <a href="http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247">http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247</a>	

**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, France is drafting a national strategy for invasive alien species (IAS) with negative impacts on biodiversity (e.g. the outermost regions).

This strategy also includes the development of a national framework for early warning and surveillance (for national territory). Furthermore, a national network of IAS focal points is already under construction.

The foreseen actions to develop national early warning include:

- A review of lessons learned / situation of IAS in other countries and regions, especially those sharing similar environmental characteristics. Based on this, identification of priority species (i.e. species not yet present / established in France) to be monitored (e.g. the grey squirrel);
- Implementation of an early detection and rapid response system including, for example: development of a national database on species currently introduced in natural environment; identification of relevant actors to be involved and establishing coordination between possible new / already existing surveillance initiatives; and further improving cooperation on control measures across national boundaries.

#### 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 above 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

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): France has adopted legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming (Law 2008-595 published in the French Official Journal on 26.08.2008). With regards to the cultivation of genetically modified crops in France, natural parks can exclude their cultivation should there be unanimous agreement of concerned farmers and if this possibility is included in their charter.

According to unofficial sources such as the "GMO free Europe" initiative, there are currently 21 Regions formally or informally declared GMO free:

Aquitaine, Auvergne, Basse-Normandie, Bourgogne, Bretagne, Centre, Champagne-Ardenne, Corse, Franche-Comté, Haute Normandie, Ile de France, Languedoc-Roussillon, Lorraine, Limousin, Midi-Pyrénées, Nord-pas-de-Calais, Pays-de-la-Loire, Picardie, Poitou-Charentes, Provence Alpes-Cote D'Azur, Rhône-Alpes.

#### Additional clarifications:

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.

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.

"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.

Data source

Reference or title: EC Report on the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming,

Weblink: [http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm)

GMO free Europe initiative

<http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/> (last accessed 11/05/2010)

## 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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/reports/search">http://www.cbd.int/reports/search</a>		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2009	601,347
	CMS	2008	331,954
	AEWA	2008	153,491
	Ramsar Convention	2009	178,346
	World Heritage Convention	2008	141,148
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites  Weblink: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2">https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2</a> <a href="http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm">http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm</a> <a href="http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditures_2006_2008.pdf">http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditures_2006_2008.pdf</a>		

	<a href="http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf">http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf</a> <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/">http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/</a>
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
<p>The 4<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD was submitted in July 2009. The 2<sup>nd</sup> version of the “Strategie Nationale pour la Biodiversite” was published in April 2009.</p> <p>France has paid her annual contribution to CBD, CMS, AEWA, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention.</p>	
Additional clarifications:	
<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 EUR	0	0		
	Percentage of total <u>multilateral</u> annual aid budget	0	0		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any multilateral biodiversity-related aid spending for France for 2006 or 2007.					
Additional clarifications: The exchange rate used is for the 1 <sup>st</sup> of July each year. Data for 2008 are not available yet. See also the clarification under the next Measure of Progress on bilateral aid.					
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html</a> and <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW">http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW</a>				

**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 EUR	17.7	57.3	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	0.002	0.009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the OECD markers, France spent EUR17.7m in 2006 and EUR57.3m in 2007 on bilateral biodiversity-related aid, which is 0.002 and 0.009%, respectively, of the total annual bilateral aid budget.				
Additional clarifications: The figures provided in this assessment have been extracted from the OECD Creditor Reporting System ( <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW">http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW</a> ). The data presented above may differ from data available to and/or presented by Member States. The exchange rate used is for the 1 <sup>st</sup> 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: <a href="http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html">http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html</a> and <a href="http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW">http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW</a>			

**Action: A.7.1.4** Enhance the overall contribution of EU MS for biodiversity through a

substantial 4<sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>rd</sup> replenishment	4 <sup>th</sup> replenishment	5 <sup>th</sup> replenishment
	Total in million EUR	166.07	150.33	
	Percentage of total budget	6.81%	7.04%	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): France contributed 166.07 million EUR to the 3 <sup>rd</sup> replenishment which is 6.81% of the total replenishment. France contributed 150.33 million EUR to the 4 <sup>th</sup> replenishment which is 7.04 % of the total replenishment.				
Additional clarifications: For the 3 <sup>rd</sup> replenishment the exchange rate of 19 September 2002 was used. For the 4 <sup>th</sup> replenishment the exchange rate of 19 October 2006 was used where applicable. Data for the 5 <sup>th</sup> replenishment are not available.				
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: <a href="http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx">http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx</a>			

**Action: A.7.1.6** Enhance economic and development assistance funds available for biodiversity-related actions in the MS' Overseas Countries and Territories. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that biodiversity is addressed through specific programmes and projects or through integration in other sectors covered by economic development assistance

#### Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES: DK, NL, FR, UK only	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008	
	Total in million EUR	0.571	0.470	0.358	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	15	15	15	
Have specific financing programmes been implemented aiming at supporting the conservation of biodiversity in OCTs? Please enter Y or N here:			Y		
If Y, please specify the value of these financing programmes (in million EUR)			1.8		
If Y, please specify key objectives and actions of the programme: Ifrecor, the French initiative in relation with the ICRI (International Coral Reef Initiative), a programme of actions for the protection and sustainable management for coral reefs and associated ecosystems OCTs plans for biodiversity (in relation with the national strategy for biodiversity).					
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The annual spending on biodiversity-related bilateral aid for French overseas territories amounted, for the years 2006-2008, to between EUR0.358 and 0.571 million per year.					
Additional clarifications: It should be noticed that financing OCTs is not considered as being bilateral aid in France and is not identified as such in financial documents. It is therefore difficult to have accurate figures. Figures given in the tables are a minimum.					
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: <a href="http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx">http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx</a>				

**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:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications:		
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p><b>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</b></p> <p>Relevant projects are hereby defined as equivalent to projects that require SEA and EIA according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and Directive 2003/35/EC) and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC).</p>	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**Action: A 7.2.5** Ensure that projects financed by EU economic and development assistance do not cause significant negative impacts on biodiversity in the MS Overseas Countries and Territories. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that SEAs and/or EIAs are systematically carried out on development strategies, programmes and projects.

**Measures of Progress:**

To be completed by the Member State?		YES: DK, FR, NL, UK only
Are ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects mandatory for OCTs? Please enter Y or N:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
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): France has provided funding for the CBD Working Group on Access and Benefit-sharing. National legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing as well as the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources is under development, as are public awareness activities regarding the Bonn Guidelines. While no information on the quantity of sustainable wood imported to France is available, the percentage of certified round wood in the French harvest is as follows: 2006: 29%, 2007: 40%, 2008: 45%, 2009: 42%.				
A large number of import, export and re-export documents for trade in CITES specimens was issued in 2005 and 2006, with no information on the number of applications denied, and many items seized. National capacity for implementing CITES has been developed. No support to developing countries for implementing CITES has been provided but Andorra was supported. 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 7<sup>th</sup> 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	50,000	
	2008		
	2009	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			

France provided EUR50.000 for the 5 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the ABS Working Group in 2007 and an unknown amount to the 6 <sup>th</sup> meeting in 2008.	
Additional clarifications: -	
Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/meetings/">http://www.cbd.int/meetings/</a>

### 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)?		UD
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.		UD
Additional detail (If Y, 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): National legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing is under development in France as are national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing.		
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)?		UD
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.		N
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): National legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources is under development in France. France has not implemented national activities raising awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources.		
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	
<p>Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The following figures reflect the part of certified round wood in the French harvest, as stated in the national harvest inquiry: 2006: 29%, 2007: 40%, 2008: 45%, 2009: 42%. It is NOT the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources, which is higher. In low risk countries like France, wood without any proof of legality or sustainability is not necessarily illegal or unsustainable, because the forest administration controls the harvesting. The forest owners and the wood based industries must be able to demonstrate the sustainability of their sourcing to the consumer. That is why France strongly promotes the certification of the forest and the chain of custody through the wood processing branches.</p> <p>Regarding the imported wood from third countries, the implementation of the 2005 FLEGT regulation (VPA), of the FLEGT due diligence regulation and of the Directive on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources will considerably minimize the risk of illegal and unsustainable wood. France is strongly involved in all those processes.</p> <p>France also conducted such a study, but only to assess the French state public procurement policy. The results are not yet public but the draft report shows that in 2009 nearly 60% of the public purchasers refer at least partially to sustainable forest management for the operation involving wood and wood products. A revision of the public procurement policy is due for 2010.</p> <p>No information on the quantity of sustainable wood imported to France.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
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	37,855
	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	1944
	Number of export applications denied	
	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued	

	Number of re-export a documents issued	64,007	
	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	2005	51,605
	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2006	10,820
	Net change between reporting periods	NA	-40,785
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	The national CITES authorities have provided oral/written advice/guidance to Management Authority, Scientific Authority and enforcement authorities; technical assistance to Management Authority and enforcement authorities; training of Management Authority, Scientific Authority, enforcement authorities and traders.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	France provided CITES–related technical assistance to Andorra.		
Data source	Reference or title: CITES biennial reports  Weblink: <a href="http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml">http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml</a> and <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_ba_p_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_ba_p_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>		
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2008	208,784	
Data source	Reference or title: CITES COP documents  Weblink: <a href="http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml">http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml</a>		
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 2005 and 2006 was 37,855, 1944 and 64,007, 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 51,605 for 2005 and 10,820 for 2006, a net decrease of 40,785 specimens. As to capacity-building at the national level, the national CITES authorities have provided oral/written advice/guidance to Management Authority, Scientific Authority and enforcement authorities; technical assistance to Management Authority and enforcement authorities; training of Management Authority, Scientific Authority, enforcement authorities and traders. France provided CITES – related technical assistance to Andorra. France paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2008, with no contributions in arrears.			
Additional clarifications: All information here (except for the financial contribution to the CITES Trust Fund) refers to the biennial period of 2005 and 2006 combined as the 2007/08 report was not available yet. The numbers of seizures refer to seized and confiscated specimens only (not including figures provided in kilograms or litres). For the financial contribution, the exchange rate of 31 December 2008 was used.			



## 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 <sub>2</sub> equivalents (excl. LULUCF).		2006	2007	2008
	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent	545.0	534.9	531.8
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	-3.6	-5.4	-6.1
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): French 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 -6.1% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of 0% 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). <a href="http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/">http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/</a>			

**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			Y	
	NREAP			Y	

Have key mechanisms in implementing sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Roundtables	National certification bodies	Other national approaches (please specify)
	P(2011)		Y (general law specifications about biofuels' sustainability)
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?	Y/N	Details/comments	
	Y		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): A national action plan about energy produced from biomass, covering the 2007-2010 period, is currently implemented in France. Moreover, a NREAP consisting in 50 measures, has been adopted in December 2008.  Generally, any financial or supporting tool encouraging energy recovery from biomass (heat, electricity) takes into account environmental impacts, including biodiversity. For instance, the call for proposals under the heat fund (fonds chaleur), launched in October 2009 and dedicated to the development of boilers fueled with biomass, recommends the use of timber from sustainably managed forests (PEFC, FSC). Furthermore, operators are requested to follow guidelines about "rational management of residual forest" in some forest areas where soils are fragile and susceptible to be degraded by forest exploitation. Finally, under the third call for proposals launched to develop biomass electricity power plants, candidates have to produce analyses dealing with environmental impacts, and showing that forest exploitation is sustainable.			
Additional clarifications: A life cycle analysis for biofuels has been achieved by the French agency for environment (ADEME), in which indirect land uses changes (ILUC) have been taken into account.  A study, called "biomass and biodiversity" has been realised by researchers, in order to make proposals to reduce impacts of bio-energy on biodiversity.  An expertise has been carried out to assess the ways to implement the RED sustainability biofuels scheme in France.			
Data source (if any)	"Grenelle 1" law, article 18 <a href="http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020949548">http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000020949548</a>		

**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)				
				Y/N	Details/comments	
If N, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a			Adaptation Strategy	Y		

national/sub-national <u>adaptation strategy</u> /action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:	Adaptation Action Plan	Y	Action plan under development
If N to LINE 2, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments
	Biodiversity Strategy		
	Biodiversity Action Plan		
If N to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:		Y/N	Details/comments
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>The French Climate change adaptation strategy (November 2006) includes a section dedicated to biodiversity. The National biodiversity strategy (2004) also takes into account climate change (notably through the set-up of a national ecological network or for issues pertaining to forests). The revision of this strategy in 2010-2011 will however allow for more thorough consideration of this issue.</p> <p>The law related to the implementation of the Grenelle de l'Environnement, voted on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of August 2009, includes the adoption of a national climate change adaptation action plan by 2011. To this effect, an inter-ministerial group has been set up on "Climate change: costs of impacts and lines of adaptation", which included a sub-group dedicated to biodiversity. The report has been published in October 2009 and includes a section on biodiversity, which states the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, their consequences and some recommendations for adaptation. This report will serve as an input for the national multi-parties consultation process which has been launched in December 2009 and will run throughout 2010 in order to plan out the adaptation measures to be implemented in the national adaptation plan. Three groups have been formed for this process, one of them being dedicated to cross-cutting issues – biodiversity, water, health, natural hazards.</p> <p>Some projects for biodiversity adaptation have however already been undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the development of the national ecological network ("trame verte et bleue") is underway and will facilitate the migration of species in response to climate change by insuring ecological continuity nationwide. Some local authorities have already or are in the process of setting up such a network on their jurisdiction;</li> <li>- the analysis of the impacts of climate has been added in the elaboration of national species action plans;</li> <li>- a strategy for the creation of protected area is being developed and will allow for more consistent and appropriate coverage of the territory; it will be based on a list of species/habitats in need of protection, which includes species to be affected by climate change in the future</li> <li>- some Life+ projects have focused on adaptative management and protected areas in the context of climate change, notably as regards forests.</li> </ul>			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source	<p>CBD national reports. Fourth national.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Observatoire National des Effets du Réchauffement Climatique (ONERC), 2007, Stratégie nationale d'adaptation au changement climatique, La Documentation française</li> <li>2. Direction Générale de l'Energie et du Climat (DGEC)/ONERC, 2009, Evaluation du coût des impacts du changement climatique et de l'adaptation en France – Rapport de la deuxième phase – Partie II Rapport des groupes transversaux – Rapport du groupe Biodiversité, pp.93-173.</li> <li>3. ONERC, 2009, Climate change : costs of impacts and lines of adaptation – Report to the Prime Minister and Parliament</li> <li>4. 5th National report in the framework of UNFCCC to be published</li> </ol> <p><a href="http://www.cbd.int/countries">http://www.cbd.int/countries</a></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=13181">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=13181</a></li> <li>2. <a href="http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/094000463/index.shtml">http://www.ladocumentationfrancaise.fr/rapports-publics/094000463/index.shtml</a></li> <li>3. <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=12350">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/spip.php?page=article&amp;id_article=12350</a></li> <li>4. <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=12575">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/rubrique.php?id_rubrique=12575</a>. <a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/4903.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_natcom/submitted_natcom/items/4903.php</a></li> </ol>		
<p><b>Action: A.9.4.3</b> Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation</p>			

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	
Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	Some species have been identified
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
	Y	Some habitats (notably forests) have been identified
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>No complete work has been undertaken to identify the species and habitats the most at risk in response to climate change in France. However, different initiatives have been taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- some work has been undertaken to determine the impacts of climate change on forests habitats, in particular on beech groves, within and outside Natura 2000 sites;</li> <li>- work has also been undertaken on the phenology of migration of several trans-saharian sparrows;</li> <li>- in the framework of the Strategy for protected areas creation, a list of species has been set up, which includes some species likely to be impacted by climate change.</li> </ul> <p>A synthesis study has just been launched by the Ministry in charge of Ecology in order to gather, summarise and analyse available knowledge on the impacts of climate change on biodiversity in France, as well as recommend further studies/research to be launched to fill the gaps. It will also attempt to list vulnerable species as regards climate change. More research on climate change and wetlands is also planned.</p>		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source		

## 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
If 'Yes', please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links. From 2006 to 2009, the French National Research Agency (ANR) has supported a yearly call for research proposals on biodiversity, with the support of the French Institute of Biodiversity from 2006 to 2008		
If 'No', is biodiversity research incorporated into other national programmes? Enter Y or N here:		
If biodiversity research is incorporated into other national programmes, please list and briefly describe those programmes here, and provide any relevant Internet links.  Other ministries in charge of environment or in charge of agriculture may support research actions on biodiversity		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Research on biodiversity and ecosystem services has been progressing steadily since 2000, with yearly calls for proposals of the French National Research Agency (ANR). Complementary calls may be launched by other ministries and, more recently, by the French Foundation for Research on Biodiversity, created in 2008. Between 2006 to 2009, the calls for proposals were targeted, with a comprehensive description of the goals and expected outcomes. Projects receive a significant support from ANR (in the range of 500 000 EUR) and last 3 years. Thus, the impact of these research projects on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity may not be yet visible		
Additional clarifications The number of scientists involved in research on biodiversity in France may be estimated to be at least 3000. This involves full time scientists from research institutions and university professors (with a part-time on research).		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

**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:		Y
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 Y, please list and provide a short description here: France conducted in 2009 a study aiming at describing ecosystems and the services they provide in France. With existing data, France produced a typology of terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems (based on land use and land cover) and of ecosystem services, indicators to assess the state of ecosystems and the quality of		

<p>the services, and a methodology to assess the link between ecosystems' state and services. This study will be used next year to launch a second part of the French MA which will probably consist in a large mobilization of French expertise on biodiversity to assess more precisely qualitatively and quantitatively the state of ecosystems and the services they provide. The results were presented to the EEA and the EURECA project team.</p>		
<p>If you responded Y to either question above, please indicate:</p>		
<p>1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)</p>	Local/Community	
	Sub-national	
	National	Y
<p>2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)</p>	Stakeholder engagement	
	Valuation of ecosystem services	Y
	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	
<p>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:</p>		Y
<p>Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services? Enter Y or N here:</p>		N
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>In 2009, France conducted a study aimed at describing ecosystems and the services they provide in France. With existing data, France produced a typology of terrestrial, aquatic and marine ecosystems (based on land use and land cover) and of ecosystem services, indicators to assess the state of ecosystems and the quality of the services, and a methodology to assess the link between ecosystems' state and services. This study will be used next year to launch a second part of the French MA which will most likely involve mobilization of French expertise on biodiversity to assess more precisely qualitatively and quantitatively the state of ecosystems and the services they provide.</p> <p>France has used the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation. Valuation and accounting methods are not used yet in the MA follow up. However, they have been used in another review linking biodiversity and ecosystem services [rapport CAS, 2009]. France also participated to the work of the EEA about environmental accounting and ecosystem services.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications</p>		
<p>Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:</p>	<p><i>The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9<sup>th</sup> 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></p>	
<p>Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:</p>	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: Reference or title: Chevassus-au-Louis B., Salles J.-M., Pujol J.-L., 2009. Approche économique de la biodiversité et des services rendus aux écosystèmes – Contribution à la décision publique, Centre d'Analyse Stratégique, 399 p. <a href="http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=980">http://www.strategie.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=980</a> Asconit, Biotope, Credoc, Pareto, 2009. Étude exploratoire pour une évaluation des services rendus par les écosystèmes en France, Application du Millennium Ecosystem Assessment à la France, Rapport final, étude financée par le MEEDDM, 201p. + fiches écosystèmes.</p>	
<p><b>Action:</b> 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 <b>MS Action:</b> Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives</p>		



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?	The following MS need to complete this section: AT, DK, EL, IT, LU, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE	
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 Y, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
If N, 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: <a href="http://www.gis-ifb.org/en/">http://www.gis-ifb.org/en/</a>		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategies provides a link to the French national biodiversity platform, part of the Fondation pour la recherche sur la biodiversité (FRB). Its mission is to lead, coordinate and disseminate information on biodiversity research and associated activities. Their website includes a 'news' section, information on 'Research in France' showing different actions in biodiversity research, a publications section and links to other sites.		
Additional clarifications -		
Data source	Reference or title: EPBRS site with links to national bio platforms Weblink: <a href="http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info">http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info</a>	

**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	
If Participant or Associate Member of GBIF, please describe ways in which Member State participates. France joined the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) as a voting Participant in March 2001. The French Participant node is GBIF France. GBIF France's mission is to collect all data hosted in France, as they related to biodiversity within the French territory and the rest of the world. In addition, GBIF France has the following objectives: to raise awareness of GBIF in France; to offer French researchers the tools developed by		



GBIF to make their data accessible; to support data providers as they use the central GBIF portal; to enable interoperability of databases on biodiversity; and to enable viewing of multiple datasets using GIS and geo-spatial modelling.		
Data source	Reference or title: GBIF website Weblink: <a href="http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/">http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/</a> GBIF France, <a href="http://www.gbif.fr/">http://www.gbif.fr/</a>	
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	
	Not a member	
If Government agency/Research group is an ENBI member, please describe ways in which Member State participates. The French Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle, Institut de Systématique - Service de Systématique Moléculaire. Laboratoire d'Ichtyologie contributes to WP7 (Observational Data), and 12 (Information services on European data) and is also a member of WP11 (Multilingual access).		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): France joined the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) as a voting Participant in March 2001. The French Participant node is GBIF France. GBIF France's mission is to collect all data hosted in France, as they related to biodiversity within the French territory and the rest of the world. In addition, GBIF France has the following objectives: to raise awareness of GBIF in France; to offer French researchers the tools developed by GBIF to make their data accessible; to support data providers as they use the central GBIF portal; to enable interoperability of databases on biodiversity; and to enable viewing of multiple datasets using GIS and geo-spatial modelling. 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. Participating in ENBI in France is the Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle. The Museum National D'Histoire Naturelle is a scientific establishment and a public service, applying itself to research and the dissemination of knowledge. The Department of Molecular Systematics is a platform for research under the Department for Systematics and Evolution. They are contributors to ENBI Work Package 7: Observational Data and Work Package 23: Information Services on European Data. They are also 'members' of Work Package 11: Multilingual access.		
Additional clarifications		
-		
Data Source	Reference or title: ENBI website Weblink: <a href="http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php">http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php</a>	

## 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 Y, please provide details on the national programme: France's expenses for biodiversity and landscape conservation comprise 4.2% of the total environmental protection budget. The conservation of biodiversity and landscape is mainly publicly financed, but local funding plays also an important role. At the focus of this funding is the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directives, in particular the Natura 2000 network. Another focus of funding is the implementation of a new law from 2006 on National Parks, Marine Nature Parks and Regional Nature Parks. For France's overseas territories, increased funding has been foreseen for biodiversity conservation.				
Data source	Reference or title: National Reports to the CBD Weblink: <a href="http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/">http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/</a>			
What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	Year	Expenditure for management	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
	2004	8,027,127	0	0
	2005	1,358,244	0	0
	2006	2,260,693	0	0
	2007	2,387,768	0	0
	2008	6,040,295	0	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): France's expenses for biodiversity and landscape conservation comprise 4.2% of the total environmental protection budget. The conservation of biodiversity and landscape is mainly publicly financed, but local funding plays also an important role. At the focus of this funding is the implementation of the Habitats and Birds Directives, in particular the Natura 2000 network. Another focus of funding is the implementation of a new law from 2006 on National Parks, Marine Nature Parks and Regional Nature Parks. For France's overseas territories, increased funding has been foreseen for biodiversity conservation. Within LIFE projects, from 2004 – 2008, France spent up to EUR8,027,127 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites.				
Additional clarifications: The information on national programmes is taken from France's 4 <sup>th</sup> national report to the CBD. The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to France'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: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm</a>
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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)		175,187,846		
	Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)		48,880,964		
	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		103,442,222		

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): France's allocation for category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection) for 2007-2013 is 175.2 million EUR, for category 55 (protection of natural assets) 48.9million EUR and for category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage) 103.4million EUR.

**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: <a href="http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title">http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&amp;vm=detailed&amp;sb=Title</a>
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**Action:** B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds *flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity* [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.

**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 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.	

**Action:** B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to *European and national biodiversity research* 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).

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	12,000,000
	2007	9,000,000
	2008	4,000,000
	2009	7,000,000
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The support to research activity has reached a maximum in 2006, after a continuous progression since 2000. From 2006, the effort has come back to a running average of 6 to 7 million EUR each year. This support includes the contribution to the BiodivERsa ERA Net.		
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	
	Existing strategy/policy updated	Y
	Strategy/policy in development	
	No new strategy/policy	
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: The National Strategy for Biodiversity was created in 2004. Its 10 action plans have been up-dated in 2009, this update took into account the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'. <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-plans-d-actions-de-la.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-plans-d-actions-de-la.html</a>		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The French National Strategy for Biodiversity was created in 2004. Its ten action plans were updated in 2009; taking into account the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-plans-d-actions-de-la.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-plans-d-actions-de-la.html</a>	

## 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
		20	1
<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>Forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated at the regional and national levels. Twenty have been facilitated at the regional level and one has been facilitated at the national level.</p> <p>Incentives at local level consist in financing territorial partnerships (chartes forestières de territoire) dealing with multifunctional aspects including biodiversity.</p> <p>At regional level, regional action plans for forestry development are implemented, also including biodiversity topics.</p> <p>At national level, an action plan for forest biodiversity includes a number of actions involving diverse partnerships with public/private forest managers/owners representatives, research centres and NGOs. Guidelines for biodiversity integration in forest management have been developed in this context.</p> <p>It seems that similar partnerships for farming and biodiversity have not been facilitated and established.</p>			
Additional clarifications			
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?	NO	
Does MS have a forum or similar platform/framework set up for	Local	N

biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box		Regional	N	
		National	N	
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>Regional Planning is guided by the implementation of a seven year programme called Contrats de Projets Etat Région 2007-2013 (CPER). This outlines the projects that the national, regional and local governments have agreed to undertake. Biodiversity concerns are integrated into these projects.</p> <p>The Grenelle de l'Environnement (a series of national workshops on biodiversity) also developed tools which will allow coherence for planning and biodiversity. These will be piloted in each region in partnership with local authorities and stakeholders and the results of this will be included in urban planning documents.</p> <p>France does not have an established forum, framework or similar platform for encouraging the development of biodiversity and planning partnerships. However, the process for the development of biodiversity and planning partnerships is underway. In fact, it rests upon the Grenelle de l'Environnement (started in 2007) and will be encouraged during 2010, international year for biodiversity.</p> <p>A plan entitled "Nature en Ville", an outcome of the Grenelle Environnement is being drafted. Its actions will be implemented through a partnership between all stakeholders (national and local governments, corporate professionals, NGOs, scientific experts). One action of this plan is to create a portal dedicated to the subject of nature in towns. In addition, the "Ville Durable" plan which includes actions such as "Eco quartiers", "Ecocités" will be based on the same kind of partnership.</p> <p>Following the revision of the National Strategy for Biodiversity in 2011, a system for biodiversity governance involving all stakeholders at national, regional and local levels will be designed. This will involve integrating biodiversity into all sectoral policies of regional and local strategies and ensure policy coherence.</p>				
Additional clarifications				
Data source	Reference or title: CBD 4 <sup>th</sup> National Report for France Weblink: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/">https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/</a> <a href="http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/">http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/</a> <a href="http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/">http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/</a> <a href="http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?rubrique293">http://www.legrenelle-environnement.fr/grenelle-environnement/spip.php?rubrique293</a> <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Presentation,13737.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Presentation,13737.html</a>			
<b>Action B3.1.6: Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. Member State action: Facilitate such partnerships within MS</b>				
<b>Measures of Progress:</b>				
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	1	3	2
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				
France has set up a number of initiatives to encourage business and biodiversity partnerships. These are summarised and listed in chronological order below:				
In July 2006, a seminar was held on "Offset mechanisms: an opportunity for economic and financial sectors" (included stakeholders such as Shell, BBOP, Forest Trends, IUCN, etc).				



In 2007, material was published on the advantages biodiversity initiatives for business «La biodiversité, un atout pour vos sites d'entreprise » (MEDD, EpE, Orée, Comité français de l'UICN). In October, "Grenelle de l'environnement", was launched consisting of roundtables on different environmental topics (including one on biodiversity, e.g. debates on "green and blue corridors") with the State, local authorities, NGOs, companies and trade unions.

In February 2008 the "Foundation for Biodiversity Research" was created by the Ministries of ecology and of research, within which a structure is dedicated to the dialogue with civil society, the Strategic Orientation Committee, and involves numerous companies.

In 2008, the multiyear (2005-2008) programme between the Ministry of ecology and IUCN International ended. One of the outputs included guidelines made with the company Accor on the sustainable use of natural resources in hotels ("Biodiversity: my hotel in action"). This programme was renewed in 2009 until 2013 and will include actions on business and biodiversity, e.g. TEEB report for business.

A Conference on Biodiversity in France (in the framework of the International Year for Biodiversity), is planned for May 2010 including panel discussions on business and biodiversity. The involvement of several companies is foreseen.

Additional clarifications

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
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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
	1		1	
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>France has set up the following initiatives to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 2006 : Seminar on "Offset mechanisms : an opportunity for economic and financial sectors" (Shell, BBOP, Forest Trends, IUCN, etc.).</li> <li>• May 2008 : Launch of the first pilot operation in France on compensation banking (with CDC Biodiversité / public bank, in the Plaine de Crau).</li> </ul>				
Additional clarifications				
Some banks have adopted the Equator Principles on a voluntary basis in France (BNP Paribas, Société Générale, Dexia, etc.).				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: <a href="http://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/">http://www.cdc-biodiversite.fr/</a> (Website of CDC Biodiversité, sister company of La Caisse des dépôts dedicated to biodiversity)			

**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	
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.		
No information was available concerning the application of the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines to projects financed by public funds.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

## 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	X
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	
	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>No communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been developed at the national level.</p> <p>However, general awareness raising activities on the French National Biodiversity Strategy and biodiversity-related subjects have been developed by the Ministry of Environment. In 2006, the Ministry held a campaign on biodiversity and climate change (national radio and television) together with "les jardins de l'écologie", an event taking place in park in Paris showcasing questions and answers about biodiversity with large potted plants, story telling. It involved visitor participation regarding daily eco-friendly behaviours.</p> <p>Other communication and awareness raising tools used have included: a free exhibition provided for stakeholders with updated information on the importance and relevance of the NBSAP; numerous documents published on biodiversity, including two illustrated booklets on biodiversity; public awareness events on grassland biodiversity and invasive alien species on International Biodiversity day.</p> <p>In 2009, communication actions were planned to raise awareness in 2010 (international year of biodiversity). Activities of the Directorate of water and biodiversity in the Ministry of Environment include:</p> <p>1) an institutional campaign: with broadcasting of short programmes on biodiversity entitled "les héros de la biodiversité" from 4 January to 26 December 2010 showcasing concrete actions taken by ordinary people in favour of biodiversity, a press and poster campaign in January and May : "What is Biodiversity ? Why should we take care of biodiversity?", an internet campaign aimed at raising awareness of young people.</p> <p>2) general public communication campaigns: a brochure on the issue of biodiversity, a mobile exhibition on invasive alien species, a campaign for amateur gardeners on the reduction of pesticide use; activities in supermarkets and an event "les rendez-vous aux jardins", a public rally at the National Museum of Natural History with a "pollinator observatory", updated flyers on species with events in railway stations, motorways and airports, a national call for projects on "Art and Biodiversity" with a final event in the autumn, video clips</p>		

on marine biodiversity on the site of the Ministry of Ecology, French portal for the international year of biodiversity.

3) targeted campaign for elected representatives and experts: press and media campaign, brochure on "trame verte et bleue" (50 000 copies), conference on 'national action plans, 15 years of policy, experience – sharing' and a brochure on results and projected outcomes for a wetland policy in France.

Additional clarifications

Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title:  Weblink:  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/</a>  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-La-biodiversite,1008-.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/-La-biodiversite,1008-.html</a>  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-orientations-strategiques-de.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-orientations-strategiques-de.html</a>  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/2010-annee-internationale-de-la,12584.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/2010-annee-internationale-de-la,12584.html</a>  <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-heros-de-la-biodiversite.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Les-heros-de-la-biodiversite.html</a>  <a href="http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/-Ca-se-passe-pres-de-chez-vous-.html">http://www.biodiversite2010.fr/-Ca-se-passe-pres-de-chez-vous-.html</a></p>
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**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
	2,002,000	2,067,000	2,002,000
Have the national Environment Ministries made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate Y / N			Y
<p>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.</p> <p>The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs made a declaration supporting the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative on the 10<sup>th</sup> January 2005. The French government communicated that it was committed to implementing a strategy for biodiversity based on existing frameworks and restoration plans for threatened species and to reinforce European policies on invasive alien species and biodiversity conservation in the high seas, coastal Mediterranean areas and overseas departments. It also said that a cooperation platform with the private sector would be established on how to reach the 2010 biodiversity target.</p> <p>Between 2006 and 2008, France contributed funding for the supporting the 2010 countdown initiative. The total sum over this period was about 6 million euros. This included about a third of the sum as a contribution to the general budget of IUCN, another third in specifically allocated areas.</p> <p>A new framework agreement was signed in 2009 and hence contributions to IUCN continue.</p>			
Additional clarifications			

Contribution of France to IUCN :

	2006	2007	2008
Contribution to the general budget of IUCN (euros)	750 000	750 00	750 000
specifically allocated contributions (euros)	627 000	692 000	627 000
technical assistance made available (euros)	625 000	625 000	625 000

Data source	Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative Weblink: unpublished
	Reference or title: Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Environmental Diplomacy. Biodiversity. Weblink: <a href="http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/environment_1097/environmental-diplomacy_4155/biodiversity_4158/french-and-european-positions_5871.html">http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/environment_1097/environmental-diplomacy_4155/biodiversity_4158/french-and-european-positions_5871.html</a>

## 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
<p>Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:</p> <p>Within the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy, two first sets of national indicators (1 for mainland France and 1 for overseas territories) have been developed in 2007 in order to monitor biodiversity. The identification of these indicators, which are based on the State-Pressure-Response concept, resulted from the analysis of the challenges, and sub-topics underlying each challenge, facing biodiversity. This work largely rested upon the SEBI discussions. The methodology and each one of these indicators are described in two documents which are freely accessible (cf references and weblinks).</p> <p>Further work will consist in making a thorough assessment of the indicators needed and available, completing the current sets by indicators which have been developed since, ensuring the long term supply of the necessary data and developing further indicators to assess the effectiveness of the national policies for biodiversity preservation.</p> <p>Most SEBI indicators are included in the national set of indicators. These indicators are informed every year in the annual report of the French national strategy for biodiversity, if data is available).</p> <p>France is implementing a wide range of environmental and biodiversity indicators. Of the 26 SEBI indicators, France has adopted directly or amended to the national circumstances 22; with only 4 indicators not applied or under development. There are six additional nationally-used biodiversity indicators.</p>		
<p>Additional detail &amp; Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>France is implementing a wide range of environmental and biodiversity indicators. Of the 26 SEBI indicators, France has adopted directly or amended to the national circumstances 22; with only 4 indicators not applied or under development. There are six additional nationally-used biodiversity indicators.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>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 information provided by France. Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.</p>		
Data source (if any)	<p>Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009</p> <p>Weblink: <a href="http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/France-metropolitaine.html">http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/France-metropolitaine.html</a></p>	

**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)	indicators for trend in abundance of common birds, butterflies, freshwater fish, commercial fish stocks
	Red List Index for European species	Under development

	Species of European interest	Same (Habitats Directive Species only)
	Ecosystem coverage	Same
	Habitats of European interest	Same
	Livestock genetic diversity	Same
	Nationally designated protected areas	Same
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	Same (Sufficiency and Area of Natura 2000 sites are used)
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	Evolution of pollutant concentration in waters
	Invasive alien species in Europe	Number of management plans addressing invasive species
	Impact of climate change on bird populations	Impact of climate change on common breeding birds
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	Same
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	Trend in diversity of types of land use with low-level artificialisation at local scale
	Fragmentation of river systems	Under development
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	Proportion of transitional and marine waters in a good ecological status
	Freshwater quality	Proportion of freshwaters in a good ecological status
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	- Gross annual production (which represents forest biological growth) per tree species - Amount of wood harvested per year
	Forest: deadwood	Quantity (per ha) of large standing and lying deadwood (diameter >35cm)
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	Same
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	Area of organic farming and proportion of the total cultivated area; area with agri-environment practices and proportion of the total cultivated area
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	Percentage of overfished species
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	None
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	None
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	Same (but difficult to implement)
	Financing biodiversity management	Financing for the protection of biodiversity
	Public awareness	Place for biodiversity given by the public among environmental stakes
	<i>Additional indicators</i>	See below under additional information



Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the 26 SEBI indicators, France has adopted directly or amended to the national circumstances 22; with only 4 indicators not applied or under development. There are six additional nationally-used biodiversity indicators.

**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.

- Red List Index for European species: a similar indicator is under construction in France. There are currently no successive evaluations with the same method. The revision of the Red Lists, currently in progress, will be the initial reference.
- Species of European Interest : it applies only to the species annexed to the Habitat directive. France takes part in the tests to apply this indicator in the context of the Bird directive.
- Forest: deadwood : A "Deadwood" indicator was calculated in France in the context of an evaluation of national criteria for sustainable management. The similar indicator "Quantity (per ha) of large standing and lying deadwood (diam. >35 cm)" was calculated in the context of the art. 17 Habitats directive to evaluate the "structure and function" parameter.
- Patent applications based on genetic resources: this indicator exists in France but is very difficult to fill in. Technically, the identification of demands of patents concerning biodiversity is very difficult with the present databases and supposes a considerable work of information collection. Indeed, the international classification of patents and the request by keywords do not allow to precisely determining the demands of patents that would relate to genetic resources. There is also the problem of the European and international demands concerning the national level and the problem, as well, of national demands not concerning our country. The origin of genetic resources is not necessarily filled in.
- Financing biodiversity management: In France, the "accounts of biodiversity" distinguish the financing for the management of natural sites and species, the financing for knowledge, the financing for the reduction of pressures and the financing for other biodiversity-related actions. This indicator also distinguishes the main categories of organisations involved.

**Additional indicators:**

- Number of plant varieties;
- Natural area lost per year ("Surface artificialisée annuellement");
- Leaf deficit index;
- Forest area with guarantee for sustainable management and ratio compared to total wooded area;
- Dominance of natural and semi-natural ecosystems in the landscape;
- Trend in the pollutant content in waters.

Data source (if any)

Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009  
Weblink:

**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			
	Dunes habitats			
	Freshwater habitats			
	Heath and scrub			
	Sclerophyllous scrub			
	Grasslands		Method for the assessment of conservation status of calcareous grasslands	

	Bogs, mires and fens		
	Rocky habitats		
	Forests		Method for the assessment of conservation status of Natura 2000 sites
	<i>Others</i>		French cartography of natural habitats (1/100 000)
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds		French Breeding bird survey French Winter farmland birds survey
	Mammals		French common bat survey
	Amphibians and reptiles		
	Fish		
	Invertebrates		French Rhopalocera survey French garden butterflies survey
	Plants		French common plants survey
	<i>Others</i>		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
<p><b>Habitats</b>  A method for assessing the conservation status of forests in Natura 2000 sites was tested in 2009 and could be extended to the whole country. Moreover a study about the opportunity to use a similar method for calcareous grasslands will be conducted in 2010.  The cartography of all natural habitats will contribute to monitor the extent of Natura 2000 habitats. The methodology will be finalised in 2010. First results will be available before the next reporting period (article 17). Several local and regional monitoring schemes exist in France.</p> <p><b>Birds</b>  Coordinated by the research centre on bird populations biology –National Museum of Natural History</p> <p><b>French breeding bird survey (STOC)</b>  A breeding bird survey (BBS) was started in France in 1989 following two methods inspired from the North American BBS and the British Constant Effort Site (CES). Both methods are based on volunteer skilled ornithologists counting birds in a standardized way at the same site for several years. For the BBS type of survey, individuals are counted on permanent plots during a fixed period of 5 min, counting visible individuals and singers. To be validated, the count must be repeated on approximately the same date of the year (7 days within April to mid-June), the same time of the day (15 min within 1–4 h after sunrise), by the same observer. Each observer counts for 10 plots in the same morning, plots being at least 200m apart. Counts within these groups are summed before analysis.  For the CES type of survey, individuals are counted by means of trapping with mist-nets and are marked with individually numbered metal rings allowing further identification, thus avoiding double counting. The number and placement of mist-nets are fixed within a trapping site, as well as the number and date of trapping sessions (three to five, between May and mid-July).</p> <p><b>Winter farmland bird survey</b>  A winter farmland bird monitoring was started in France in 2009, to complete the information given by the French breeding bird survey . Two counts are conducted each winter. In a 5 km radius circle chosen by the participant, 5 parcels are chosen, (being at least 1 km apart) in which the crop the most abundant in the region is grown, along a 300m transect crossing the parcel. All individuals seen on the ground or flying over the parcel are counted.</p> <p>All surveys below are coordinated by the research unit 7204 (CNRS- National Museum of Natural History) “species conservation, restauration and population monitoring”</p> <p><b>Mammals</b>  <b>French common bat survey</b>  A common bat survey was started in France in 2006, following a protocol based on detection and recording of time expanded calls, involving a network of volunteers, counting bats in a standardized way at the same site for several years. Each area is surveyed twice a year (1st: 15 June 15 July, 2nd : 15 August 30 September). Two methods co-exist: road survey and point count. For the road survey: the volunteers choose a route of 30 km and a random starting point is defined by the lab. Recording are made on ten segments of 2km each, driven at 25 km/h. For the point count: individuals are counted on permanent plots during a fixed period of 5 min, counting visible individuals and singers. Each observer counts for 10 plots in a square of 2x2 km. 5 plots</p>			

being located in the typical habitats of the square and the 5 others in habitats favourable to bats.

#### Invertebrates

##### French Rhopalocera survey (STERF)

A butterfly survey was started in France in 2006 following the method developed for the British Butterfly Monitoring Scheme (Pollard & Yates, 1993). It involves volunteer skilled entomologists, counting butterflies in a standardized way at the same site for several years. The counts are conducted 3 to 5 times a year along 5 to 15 fixed 10 minutes transects (100 to 500m depending on butterflies richness), each with a homogeneous habitat type. The fieldworkers record all butterflies 2.5 metres to their right, 2.5 metres to their left, 5 metres ahead of them and 5 metres above them (Van Swaay et al., 2002). Butterfly counts are conducted between March-April to September-October depending on the region. Visits are only conducted when weather conditions meet specified criteria. Individuals of every species observed are counted.

##### Garden butterflies survey

Started in 2006, the garden butterflies survey involves volunteers from the general public. Every month from March to October, in the garden they have chosen, participants count individuals of 28 selected butterflies species, (identification tool provided): counts are made at a chosen frequency. Only the maximum number of individuals seen at the same time is recorded for each month, and for each species. Similar protocols were developed in 2009 for garden snails and bumble-bees.

#### Plants

##### French common plant monitoring (Vigie-Flore)

A common plant survey was started in France in 2009, involving a network of volunteer skilled botanists conducting inventories in a standardized way at the same site for several years. A 1x1 km square systematically sampled within a 10x10 km square is allocated to each participant. 8 plots are positioned in this square along a systematic grid pattern. All the species are inventoried (1m<sup>2</sup> square, ten repetitions) at each spot.

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Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)

Reference or title:  
Weblink: