

European Commission

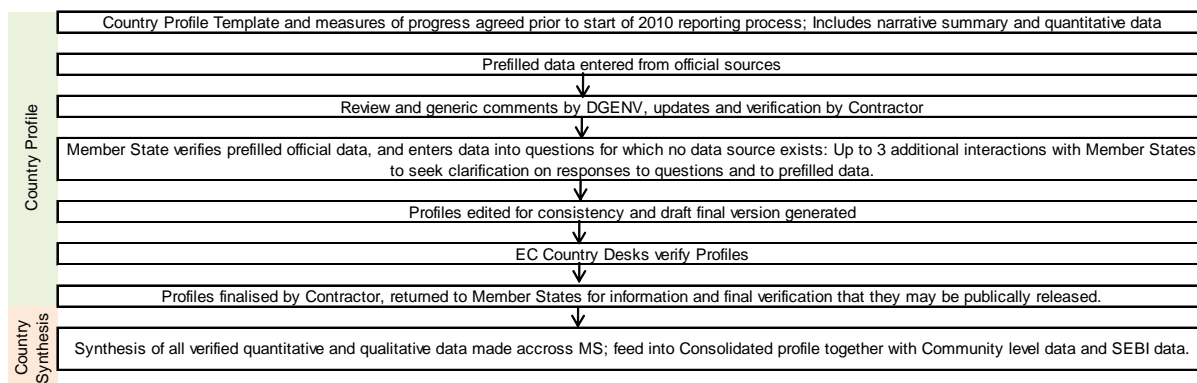
Biodiversity Knowledge Base

Country Profile –Slovakia

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

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

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



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

¹ Slovakia did not participate in the process and so have not verified the prefilled data nor provided Member State information (orange boxes)

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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, 1 of 1 (100%) sclerophyllous scrub habitats are in favourable condition. The condition of 6 of the 8 (75%) rocky habitats, 3 of the 5 (60%) heath and scrub and 9 of the 16 (56%) forests is also reported to be favourable. Habitats in an unfavourable-inadequate condition include 6 of the 6 (100%) bogs, mires and fens, 9 of the 12 (75%) grasslands and 5 of the 9 (56%) freshwater habitats. All coastal alpine habitats are reported to be in an unfavourable-bad condition. The condition of 3 of the 9 (33%) freshwater habitats and of 2 of the 8 (25%) rocky habitats is unknown.

In the Pannonian biogeographical region 4 of the 6 (67%) rocky habitats and 1 of the 2 (50%) heath and scrub habitats are reported to be in favourable condition. Half or over of dune (1 of 1 or 100%), sclerophyllous scrub (1 of 1 or 100%), bogs, mires and fens (2 of the 3 or 67%), grasslands (7 of the 11 or 64%), freshwater (3 of the 6 or 50%) and heath and scrub (1 of the 2 or 50%) habitats are reported to be in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. All Pannonic coastal habitats are reported to be in an unfavourable-bad condition. The condition of 33% of both freshwater and rocky habitats is unknown.

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%	5	56%	1	11%	3	33%	0	0%	9
	Heath & scrub	3	60%	2	40%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5
	Sclerophyllous scrub	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Grasslands	2	17%	9	75%	0	0%	1	8%	0	0%	12
	Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	6	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6
	Rocky habitats	6	75%	0	0%	0	0%	2	25%	0	0%	8
	Forests	9	56%	6	38%	1	6%	0	0%	0	0%	16
Pannonian	Coastal habitats	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Dunes habitats	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Freshwater habitats	0	0%	3	50%	1	17%	2	33%	0	0%	6
	Heath & scrub	1	50%	1	50%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Sclerophyllous scrub	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1

	Grasslands	1	9%	7	64%	2	18%	1	9%	0	0%	11
	Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%	0	0%	0	0%	3
	Rocky habitats	4	67%	0	0%	0	0%	2	33%	0	0%	6
	Forests	3	25%	5	42%	4	33%	0	0%	0	0%	12

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title and http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/
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Action: A1.1.1: Accelerate efforts to finalise the Natura 2000 network including: complete terrestrial network of Special Protection Areas (SPA) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; adopt lists of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; designate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish management priorities and necessary conservation measures for SACs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]; establish similar management and conservation measures for SPAs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]. **MS Action:** Propose sufficient SCIs; designate SACs; prepare, adopt and implement site management priorities and measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
How complete is the Natura 2000 network?	Sites of Community Importance (Habitats Directive):		Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive):	
	Number of sites	382	Number of sites	38
	Total area sites (km²)	5739	Total area sites (km²)	12,236
	Terrestrial area (%)	11.8	Terrestrial area (%)	25.1
	Number of marine sites		Number of marine sites	
	Marine area (%)		Marine area (%)	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of July 2009, Slovakia has designated 382 Sites of Community Importance, with a total area of 5739 km², totalling 11.8% of the country's area. The number of Special Protection Areas is 38 with a total area of 12,236 km², totalling 25.1% of the country's area.				
Additional clarifications: Details on marine sites do not apply for Slovakia.				
Data source	Reference or title: NATURA 2000 barometer (July 2009) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm			

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the percentage of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed or in preparation?	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	
	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	
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:	
When verified and signed off enter date 'dd/mm/yyyy' here (Member State) :		
When verified and signed off enter date 'dd/mm/yyyy' here, (Commission)		22/05/2010
When verified and signed off enter date 'dd/mm/yyyy' here, (Contractor) :		13/05/2010

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
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Indicate the number of complaints/infringements (legal cases) related to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive	2004 and earlier	
	2005	
	2006	2
	2007	
	2008	
	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 Dec 2009 only.		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6. Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&vm=detailed&sb=Title	

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are tools in place or developed to support ecological connectivity?	Tools in place (Indicate Y or N)	
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	
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)::		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
What is the conservation status of birds (% of species – least concern, near-threatened and red-listed)?	Detail	Least concern	Near-threatened	Red-listed
	% of birds	94.3	3.4	2.4
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				

Of the 296 regularly occurring bird species in Slovakia, 10 are globally Near-threatened and 7 are Red-listed. Note this refers to all bird species of Slovakia, 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 13 of the 48 (27%) invertebrates and 9 of the 40 (23%) plants was reported to be favourable. 12 of the 19 (63%) amphibians and reptiles, 13 of the 43 (30%) mammals and 16 of the 40 (40%) plants are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. 4 of the 19 (21%) amphibians and reptiles and 14 of the 48 (29%) invertebrates are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The conservation status of 15 of the 19 (79%) fish and 19 of the 43 (44%) mammals is unknown.

Of the species in the Pannonian biogeographical region, 22 of the 44 (27%) invertebrates and 4 of the 29 (14%) plants are in a favourable condition. The conservation status of 15 of the 21 (71%) amphibians and reptiles, 12 of the 40 (30%) mammals and 11 of the 29 (38%) plants was reported to be an unfavourable-inadequate. 12 of the 44 (27%) invertebrates and 12 of the 29 (41%) plants are in an unfavourable- bad condition. The condition of 18 of the 22 (82%) fish, 12 of the 44 (27%) invertebrates and 20 of the 40 (50%) mammals in the Pannonian biogeographical region is unknown.

Additional clarifications:

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

Bioregion	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	16%	12	63%	4	21%	0	0%	0	0%	19
	Fish	2	11%	2	11%	0	0%	15	79%	0	0%	19
	Invertebrates	13	27%	9	19%	14	29%	12	25%	0	0%	48
	Mammals	3	7%	13	30%	8	19%	19	44%	0	0%	43
	Plants	9	23%	16	40%	7	18%	8	20%	0	0%	40
Pannonian	Amphibians and reptiles	2	10%	15	71%	3	14%	1	5%	0	0%	21
	Fish	3	14%	1	5%	0	0%	18	82%	0	0%	22
	Invertebrates	12	27%	8	18%	12	27%	12	27%	0	0%	44
	Mammals	1	3%	12	30%	7	18%	20	50%	0	0%	40

	Plants	4	14%	11	38%	12	41%	2	7%	0	0%	29
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Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title ; http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ ; http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html
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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		
	Mammals		
	Amphibians and reptiles		
	Fish		
	Invertebrates		
Plants			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.			
If yes, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds		
	Mammals		
	Amphibians and reptiles		
	Fish		
	Invertebrates		
	Plants		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
Additional clarifications:			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?			NO

Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N	Y
Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The Monitoring of breeding bird populations in Slovakia, organised by the Slovak Ornithological Society/BirdLife Slovakia, began in 1994 and involves 39 field workers. No indicators resulting from the scheme are used officially by Slovakia.	
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, 82 per cent of the Pannonian and 80 per cent of the alpine grassland habitats have an unfavourable conservation status. Nine per cent of the Pannonian and 10 per cent of the alpine grassland habitats have a favourable conservation status; the remainder has an unknown status. Of the Pannonian forest habitats, 75 per cent have an unfavourable status; the remaining 25 per cent have a favourable status. 56 per cent of the alpine forest habitats have a favourable status; the remaining 44 per cent have an unfavourable status. With regards to heath and scrub habitats, 50 per cent of the Pannonian and 60 per cent of the alpine have a favourable conservation status, the remaining percentage has an unfavourable status. All occurrences of peat land habitat both Pannonian and alpine have an unfavourable conservation status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

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

Status of grassland habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
23	18	3	2	0	78%	13%	9%	0%
Pannonian Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
11	9	1	1	0	82%	9%	9%	0%
U1	7							
U2	2							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
10	8	1	1	0	80%	10%	10%	0%
U1	8							
U2	0							

Status of forest habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
28	16	12	0	0	57%	43%	0%	0%
Pannonian Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
12	9	3	0	0	75%	25%	0%	0%
U1	5							
U2	4							

Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
16	7	9	0	0	44%	56%	0%	0%
U1	6							
U2	1							
<u>Status of heath and scrub habitats</u>								
ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
7	3	4	0	0	43%	57%	0%	0%
Pannonian Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
2	1	1	0	0	50%	50%	0%	0%
U1	1							
U2	0							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
5	2	3	0	0	40%	60%	0%	0%
U1	2							
U2	0							
<u>Status of peat land habitats</u>								
ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
9	9	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
Pannonian Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
3	3	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	2							
U2	1							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Numbers</u>	<u>FV Numbers</u>	<u>XX Numbers</u>	<u>NA Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
6	6	0	0	0	100%	0%	0%	0%
U1	6							
U2	0							
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above					Overall condition assessment of grassland, heath and scrub, forest and peat land habitats (favourable conservation status)			
					FV=Favourable U= Unfavourable			

	<p>XX= unknown NA= not reported</p> <p>The following 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 (e.g., 1 and 3) or actions (e.g., 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	<p>Reference or title: HD Article 17 report Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title</p>

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Index on trends in common farmland bird species to be included (graphic):	
No data available for the index on trends in common farmland bird species in Slovakia.	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
<p>Additional clarifications</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The most recent report provided by the European Census Council and Birdlife International presents the <u>combined</u> 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 <u>the 1990 baseline is presented in this report</u> (where available). The most current version of the combined indicator does not cover AT, CY, EL, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK. In addition, the indicator includes information on the percentage of change over the last 10 years and the last 20 years.</p>	
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Status of common bird monitoring, European Bird Census Council Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/country.html</p>

Target: A.2.1 Member States have optimised use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity 2007-2013

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

Measures of Progress:

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

	1969.418078	984.709039	50%		
Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million €	Amount Axis 2 in million €		Percentage of Axis 2	
	2562.27455	1242.076173		48.47%	
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes	268.153334	13.62%	338.238864	13.2%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture	2.734875	0.14%	3.449671	0.13%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest	5.742	0.29%	7.242749	0.28%
	Forest-environment	19.927144	1.01%	25.135374	0.98%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2010, in Slovakia total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 1969.42 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013, and to 2562.27 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 984.71 million EUR, and 1242.08 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 50 and to 48.47 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in Slovakia was 268.15 million EUR (338.24 with co-financing) and amounted to 13.62 per cent of the EAFRD (13.2 per cent with co-financing). Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture (measure 213) account for 2.73 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.14 per cent of EAFRD) and 3.45 million EUR of public expenditure (0.13 per cent of public expenditure). Natura 2000 payments related to forests (measure 224) account for 5.74 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.29 per cent of EAFRD) and 7.24 million EUR of public expenditure (0.28 per cent of public expenditure). Finally, forest-environment payments (measure 225) account for 19.93 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (1.01 per cent of EAFRD) and 25.14 million EUR of public expenditure (0.98 per cent of public expenditure).					
Additional clarifications:					
2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only): The following table includes information on actual commitments on Axis 2 measures, from 2007 to 2008. Information on actual payments for the Natura 2000 forest measure is not yet available, therefore a total figure has not been provided.					
			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)			50.61	63.588	
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 following figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures (including national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional private contributions are excluded. At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (e.g., 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 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.	
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&vm=detailed&sb=Title		
<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.</p>			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Share of high nature value (HNV) farmland areas.	Area in ha		547,582
	Share of HNV farmland		22.0%
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 Centre in 2008, HNV farmland in Slovakia amounted to 0.54 million ha, representing a share of 22.0 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: http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf		
To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Forest under certification			Area in ha
	FSC		174083
	PEFC		1220576
	Other	please specify below	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to official sources, in 2009 Slovakia had a total certified forest area of 1.39 million hectares out of a total forest area of 1.93 million hectares. 174,083 hectares were certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) while the majority was certified by the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) scheme under which 1.22 million hectares were certified. In total, 72.3 per cent of the forest area in Slovakia was certified.			
Additional clarifications: Figures refer to information about forest area certified to two major certification systems, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Additional certification systems are included if relevant information was available.			
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website Weblink: http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&L=t%A8arget%3D_self http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp		

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented in your country? Please enter Y or N for each of the items below:		
Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes		
Protection of permanent pasture		
Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins		
Establishment and/or retention of habitats		
OTHER GAEC measures		
If OTHER GAEC measures have been implemented please specify:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications: All beneficiaries receiving aid in the name of improving the environment and the countryside are required to comply with the regulatory obligations on management (in the areas of health, the environment and animal welfare) and the good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) laid down in the Regulation on the single payment Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The following Measure of Progress includes information to which extent GAEC measures, as referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation, have been implemented in a country.		
Data source	Reference or title: EC report on cross compliance Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have training or advisory services been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity? Please enter Y or N here:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
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: Weblink:	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES	
Have monitoring schemes for mandatory biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators been put in place? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		Regional level	National level	
	Population of farmland birds			
	HNV farming			
	HNV forestry			
	Tree species composition			
Have programme-specific biodiversity indicators additionally been drawn up? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)				
If YES for programme-specific indicators, please specify:				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
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: 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
What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million €	As percentage of total additional rates generated	
	11	38%	
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 27 million € has been added to the Slovakian 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, Slovakia attributed € 11 million in additional funding to 'biodiversity', amounting to 38 per cent of total national additional programmed funding.			
Additional clarifications			
Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health Check in 2008, the levels of compulsory modulation have risen for all Member States. Figures above present the overall distribution of the funds from the Health-Check of the Common Agriculture Policy - CAP (including voluntary modulation and the additional funds for Germany and Sweden) and the European Economic Recovery Plan (EERP) taken together. Funds coming from the Health-Check of the CAP may only be spent on the new challenges including biodiversity. The numbers have been rounded to the first figure after the decimal by official sources.			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: no link		

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

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

Measures of Progress:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?						YES				
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							
			Action Plan							
			Other	Please specify						
If NO, does the national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan specifically promote the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds or commercial tree species? Please enter Y or N here:			Crop varieties		Livestock breeds and races		Commercial tree species			
	National Biodiversity Strategy									
	Biodiversity Action Plan									
	Other	Please specify								
What are the number and the value of projects undertaken by your country with regard to the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races as well as commercial tree species?					Crop varieties		Livestock breeds and races		Commercial tree species	
			Number							
			Value in €							
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken:										
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):										
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.										
Data source (if any)		Reference or title: Weblink:								

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million €	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million €	Percentage of public expenditure
	-	-	-	-
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". No information on payments for genetic conservation measures was available for Slovakia.				
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.				
Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data Weblink: No link			

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
Have national guidelines been developed, which <u>specifically</u> take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation			
	Deforestation			
If YES for <u>afforestation</u> please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species:				
If YES for <u>deforestation</u> , please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity:				
To what extent are the following planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Limits for application in ha	Deforestation	Limits for application in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)				
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)				
Biodiversity Surveys				
Other				
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):				
Additional clarifications: The following Measure of Progress indicates the stage of development and/or or implementation of national guidelines addressing biodiversity concerns related to afforestation and deforestation, e.g. planting of non-native species, land use change etc., as well as the stage of development or implementation of planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations.				

Target: A.2.2 Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have national monitoring programmes been implemented with regard to <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		
If YES, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used:		
If YES, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:		
If NO, have projects been undertaken to identify potential indicators for <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>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.</p>		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and ammonium concentrations		2002	2003	2004	2005
	BOD 5 [mg O ₃ /l]	3.10	3.23	2.93	2.71
Concentrations of nitrate (NO ₃)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers [mg N/l]	1.94	1.82	1.47	1.62
	Groundwater [mg NO ₃ /l]	12.2	12.1	12.9	12.9
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)		2002	2003	2004	2005
	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	0.100	0.084	0.080	0.059
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]				
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>According to European Environment Agency data, in Slovakia oxygen demand (BOD5) figures showed a clear downward trend from 2002 to 2005, falling from 3.10 mg O₃/l in 2002 to 2.71 mg O₃/l in 2005. Figures were still higher than the European weighted average of 2.47 mg O₃/l in 2005.</p> <p>Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, decreasing from 1.94 mg N/l in 2002 to 1.62 mg N/l in 2005, being at the lowermost level of 1.47 mg N/l in 2004. Latest figures were below the weighted average of 1.91 mg N/l for Eastern Europe in 2005.</p> <p>Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater slightly increased from 2002 to 2005, amounting to 12.2 mg NO₃/l in 2002 and 12.9 mg NO₃/l in 2005.</p> <p>Data on concentrations of phosphorus in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, values amounting to 0.100 mg P/l in 2002 and 0.059 mg P/l in 2005. The previous value was well below the weighted average of 0.116 mg P/l for Eastern Europe in 2005.</p> <p>No information on ammonium phosphorus concentrations in lakes was available.</p>					

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, 67 per cent of both the Pannonian and alpine fresh water habitats in Slovakia have an unfavourable conservation status; the remaining 33 per cent in each case have an unknown status. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

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

Status of fresh water habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
15	10	0	5	0	67%	0%	33%	0%
Pannonian Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
6	4	0	2	0	67%	0%	33%	0%
U1	3							
U2	1							
Alpine Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>

	9	6	0	3	0	67%	0%	33%	0%
U1		5							
U2		1							
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above									
<p>Overall condition assessment of freshwater habitats (favourable conservation status)</p> <p>The following Measure of Progress refers to freshwater habitats which are covered by the Habitats Directive. For freshwater habitats this includes standing water (e.g., natural dystrophic lakes and ponds) and running water with sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (e.g., Fennoscandian natural rivers).</p> <p>'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described.</p> <p>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 Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title								

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	39	38	38	38
	Number complying with guide values	14	27	29	20
	As percentage of total number of bathing waters	35.9%	71.1%	76.3%	52.6%
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 Slovakia had a total number of 20 bathing waters which complied with more stringent guide values regarding physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of testing. This corresponded to 52.6 per cent of all inland bathing waters. Compared to previous years, the percentage decreased.					
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	<p>Reference or title: Reporting to the EC in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html</p>				

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			
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									-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Yellow	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Red								X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, Slovakia did not develop (or no information was available on) fish fauna assessment for lakes. For all other water categories methods were only partially available or partially under development (or the information was incomplete).																
Additional clarifications: The monitoring programmes for surface waters should cover the ecological and chemical status of natural water bodies, and the ecological potential and chemical status for heavily modified or artificial water bodies, according to the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The assessment of the ecological status is based on biological quality elements as well as supporting hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical quality elements. Good ecological status is generally based on the composition and abundance of species and is defined for each water category and each biological quality element individually (WFD).																

<p>Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above</p>	<p>Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories</p> <p>The table has been filled in according to the following code used in reporting to the WFD:</p> <p><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>
<p>Data source</p>	<p>Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/imp2007/index_en.htm#second</p>

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO (items in green)	YES (item in tan)
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	500
	Total number of permits issued	452
	Total number of outstanding permits	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting on the permitting progress 2006-2008, Slovakia had a total number of 500 IPPC installations and issued 452 permits. No permits were still outstanding.		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		

Data source	Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations Weblink: http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permitting/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN 1.0 &a=d http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/sk/eu/ippc/envstbjkw/Table IPPC Questionnaire 2006 2008.xls/manage_document
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Action: A.2.4.2 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) **MS Action:** 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 _x as NO ₂)	96.54	96.51	94.38	130	108.59
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO _x as SO ₂)	87.77	70.56	69.4	110	75.26
	Ammonia (Gg NH ₃)	27.17	27.09	25.34	39	26.46
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg NMVOC)	70.57	68.29	68.46	140	69.2

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to 2008 data on NECD emissions, Slovakia already met the targets set by the NEC Directive regarding all relevant air emissions. According to the country, taking into account all currently implemented and adopted policies and measures, it will be able to maintain emissions within its national ceilings, although increases in nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and, to a smaller extent, non-methane volatile organic compounds and ammonia are expected by 2010.

Additional clarifications:

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

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

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

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

Data source	Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm
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To be completed by the Member State?								NO
Percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and of eutrophication	Acidification				Eutrophication			
	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)
	18	9	8	0	100	100	100	83

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

According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in Slovakia the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 18 and 100 per cent respectively, considering an area of 20,532 km². Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate a decrease to 9 and 8 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 0 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages no reduction for 2010 and 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 83 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.

Additional clarifications:

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

Data source	Reference or title: EEA core set indicators Weblink: http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/IAssessment1245763350536/view_content
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Action: A.2.4.3 Significantly reduce pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from agricultural sources (notably pesticides, nitrates) through measures in line with Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides, pesticides and biocides legislation, Nitrates Directive [2006 onwards]. (cf action 3.2.3). **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy provisions and legislation at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Nitrogen balance expressed as kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land	Details	Average 1990-1992	Average 2002-2004	Change 1990-92 to 2002-04
	Kg N/ha	80	46	-43%
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to OECD data, Slovakia's gross nitrogen balance was 46 kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land between 2002 and 2004, a decrease of 43 per cent compared with 1990 to 1992 levels.				
Additional clarifications: The gross nitrogen balance calculates the difference between the nitrogen inputs entering a farming system (i.e. mainly livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nitrogen outputs leaving the system (i.e. the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).				
Data source	Reference or title: Environmental Performance of Agriculture in OECD Countries since 1990 Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/56/0,3343,en_2649_33793_40374392_1_1_1_1,00.html			

OBJECTIVE 3

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Amount of funding.	Axis	Year	Amount from MS funds (€)	Amount from EFF EC funds (€)	Total (€)
	Axis 1	2007 - 2013			
		2007 - 2013			
	Axis 2	2007 - 2013	4160749	13621490	17782239
	Axis 3	2007 - 2013	845431	3381723	4227154
	Axis 4	2007 - 2013			
	Total (Axis 1 – 4)	2007 - 2013	5006180	17003213	22009393
Types of environmentally friendly measures implemented	Axis:		Description of types of measures:		
	Axis 1		n/a		
	Axis 2		Promotion of traditional methods to support conservation.		
	Axis 3		Reduce negative environmental impacts.		
	Axis 4		n/a		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakia's operational programme (2007-2013) for fisheries includes some 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 2 is €17,782,239and includes the promotion of traditional aquaculture methods in order to support conservation. Axis 3 (€4,227,154) aims to reduce negative environmental impacts. There are no activities or funding under Axis 1 or Axis 4.					
Additional clarifications:					

Data source	Reference or title: Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/press_corner/press_releases/com07_96_en.htm http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm		
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	Salmon	Management plan exists?	Link to management plan
	Trout		
	Sturgeon		
	Eel		
	Other	(please specify)	
Please indicate if any of the following actions are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details	Undertaking?		Details/comments
	Restoration of habitats		
	Removal of migratory barriers		
	Stock enhancement		
	Other	(please specify)	
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): No information has been provided by Slovakia on restoration plans for diadromous species.			
Additional clarifications:			
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.		<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>	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

OBJECTIVE 4

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has there been an increase in Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and Structural funds since 2006? Please indicate Y or N.		Y
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities</p> <p>In the reporting period 2007-2008, and with the assumption detailed hereunder, Slovakian direct spending under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity significantly increased. Its global allocation for biodiversity is EUR 76.8 millions (categories 51, 55 and 56). However, only spendings under categories 51 and 56 are foreseen by the Slovakian Structural Funds programme.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>No data available for 2006 (previous programming period). Detailed annual breakdown spending for biodiversity could not be identified for 2007-2008. Therefore the amount (in EUR) shown refers to the total biodiversity allocation under the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013 (categories 51, 55 and 56 as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006). These categories are assumed to strictly follow the total yearly allocations of the Cohesion Policy.</p>		
Data source	<p>Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title</p> <p>Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf</p>	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are you obliged by law to consider ecological networks in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:		
If yes, has this law been enacted after 2006? Enter Y or N here:		
Are there any mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of this measure? Enter Y or N here:		
If yes, 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:		
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:		
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
No Information Available/Provided		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

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:		
Does your country consider always the CBD Guidelines when planning tourism development? Enter Y or N here:		
Are there legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development? Enter Y or N here:		
Is your country producing any report on the usage of the Guidelines? Enter Y or N here:		
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
No Information Available/Provided		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink	

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	46
	Number of species per 1000 km ²	0.7 – 3.0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 46 are present in Slovakia which equates to between 0.7 and 3.0 species per 1000km ² .		
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 ² 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: http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity	

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
Is there general and/or specific legislation in place in relation to Invasive Alien Species? Please enter Y or N here:		Y/N	Details/comments
	General	N	
	Specific	Y	Act No. 543/2002 Coll. on Nature and Landscape Protection: import, possession, growth, reproduction and trade Order of the Slovak Government No. 81/2007 Coll: elimination (plants) Order of the Ministry of Environment No. 110/2005 Coll: possession
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): Slovakia has no general legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS). However, it does have specific legislation that addresses the issues of import and export, possession and trade, introduction and control and eradication of IAS. The Act on Nature and Landscape protection (No. 543/2002) prohibits the import, possession, introduction, growth, reproduction and trade in IAS (and parts and products thereof). This			

currently only applies to the seven most problematic plant species (according to the Order of the Ministry of the Environment No.24/2003 Coll.) The Order of the Slovak Government No. 81/2007 Coll. contains regulations that require the elimination of IAS (plants) in order to qualify under the conditions of agricultural support under the single area payment scheme. Maintaining good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) is a basic mandatory condition for farmers to receive payments and since April 2008, the Order of the Slovak Government No. 160/2008 Coll. has included the elimination of IAS plants as one sub condition of the GAEC. The Order of the Ministry of the Environment No. 110/2005 Coll. prohibits the possession of alien birds of prey (*Falconiformes*) and owls (*Strigiformes*) and Red-eared slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*).

Additional clarifications:

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

Data source:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO	
Have a strategy and/or action plan on IAS been developed? Please mark accordingly:			No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy			Y		
	Action Plan		N			
	Other	(Please specify)	N			
If NO, are IAS <u>comprehensively</u> dealt with as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N here:			Biodiversity Strategy		Y/N	Details/comments
					Y	National Biodiversity Strategy (1997)
			Biodiversity Action Plan		Y	Action Plan for implementing the national strategy (amended in 2002 for the period 2003-2010)
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
Slovakia's National Biodiversity Strategy covers IAS and was approved by the Slovak government and the National Council of Slovakia in 1997. The Action Plan for implementing the national strategy was subsequently developed (amended in 2002 for the period 2003 to 2010). A National Strategy specifically for IAS is under development based on the Global/European Strategy for IAS and will include measures pertaining to the introduction, control and eradication of all IAS in Slovakia. The first draft has been through cross-sectoral consultation.						
Additional clarifications:						
The following Measure of Progress specifies whether a national strategy and/ or action plan specifically related to IAS has been developed. If this is not the case, it should specify whether the topic is comprehensively addressed in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Data source	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy Weblink: no link					

Action: A.5.1.3 Encourage ratification and implementation by Member States of the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ratify and implement.

Measures of Progress:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there an inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
Is there an early warning and information system for IAS in place? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	
	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	
	Incident lists	
	Focal point network	
	National coordination mechanism	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications: The Community is committed under the Biodiversity Action Plan to establish an early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries, taking into account biogeographical regions. The following Measure of Progress indicates the extent to which such a system has been developed or implemented at the national level and the areas covered. In addition, it should provide information on the existence of national/sub-national data centre or database on IAS.		

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:								
<p>Target: A.5.2 Impact of alien genotypes on biodiversity in the EU significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Measures of Progress:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>To be completed by the Member State?</th><th>YES</th></tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3"> Has legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming been adopted? Please tick only one box: </td><td>No</td></tr> <tr> <td>In development</td></tr> <tr> <td>Implemented</td></tr> </table> <p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to unofficial sources such as the "GMO free Europe" initiative, there are no formal or informal GMO-free regions in Slovakia.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In April 2009, the Commission adopted a second report on the implementation of national measures on the coexistence of GM crops with conventional and organic farming.</p> <p>"GMO free Europe" is an initiative of the Foundation on Future Farming, and is linked to GENET, a European network of non-governmental non-profit organisations engaged in the critical debate of genetic engineering, founded in 1995.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Data source</td><td> 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 GMO free Europe initiative http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/ (last accessed 11/05/2010) </td></tr> </table>		To be completed by the Member State?	YES	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	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 GMO free Europe initiative http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/ (last accessed 11/05/2010)
To be completed by the Member State?	YES								
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								
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 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 th national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (submitted= Y, not submitted=N)?		Y	
Is a National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP) in place or under development (in place=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y	
Data source	Reference or title: List of Parties that have submitted their 4 th national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2009	5582
	CMS	2008	2808
	AEWA	2008	1554
	Ramsar Convention	2009	1783
	World Heritage Convention	2008	1411
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm http://www.unep-aeawa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditure		

	s_2006_2008.pdf http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
<p>The 4th National Report to the CBD was submitted in September 2009. The National Biodiversity Strategy of Slovakia was published in 1997.</p> <p>Slovakia had paid her annual contributions to CBD, CMS, AEWA, Ramsar Convention and World Heritage Convention.</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>For the contributions to the CBD General Trust Fund and to the Ramsar Convention, the exchange rate of 30 Sep 2009 is used. For the contribution to the World Heritage Convention, the exchange rate of 1 July 2008 is used. The figures for CBD, CMS, AEWA and World Heritage Convention refer to contributions that have taken place, while the figure for Ramsar refers to the allocated contribution for 2009.</p>	

OBJECTIVE 7

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>multilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million €	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 biodiversity-related aid spending by Slovakia for 2006 or 2007.				
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW			

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million €	0	0	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> 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 biodiversity-related aid spending by Slovakia for 2006 or 2007.				
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW			

Action: A.7.1.4 Enhance the overall contribution of EU MS for biodiversity through a substantial 4th replenishment of the GEF based on the agreed policy priorities. **MS Action:** Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO	
Contribution to the GEF replenishment		3 rd replenishment	4 th replenishment	5 th replenishment
	Total in million €	0	0	
	Percentage of total budget	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakia has not contributed to the 3 rd and 4 th replenishment.				
Additional clarifications:				

Data for the 5 th replenishment are not available yet.													
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx												
<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Action: Check and ensure that SEAs and EIAs are systematically carried out on relevant development strategies, programmes and projects.</p> <p>Measures of Progress:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>To be completed by the Member State?</td> <td>YES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Additional clarifications:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Description/explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above</td> <td> <p><i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data source (if any)</td> <td>Reference or title: Weblink:</td> </tr> </table>		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:		Description/explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p><i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p>	Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
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:													
Description/explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p><i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i></p> <p><i>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).</i></p>												
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			
	A.8.1.4			
	A.8.1.8	Y		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakia has issued very few import, export and re-export documents for trade in CITES specimens in 2007 and 2008, with no applications denied, and a low number of items seized. National capacity for implementing CITES has been developed. The contributions to the CITES Trust Fund were paid.				
Additional clarifications: This is a summary of the Measures of Progress under objective 8.				
Data source	All the other Measures of Progress under objective 8.			

Action:

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the provision of funds for the CBD Access & Benefit-sharing Working Group	Year	Amount (EUR)
	2006	0
	2007	0
	2008	0
	2009	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Slovakia did not provide funding for the ABS Working Group.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/meetings/	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES
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Does national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.		
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink	

Action: A.8.1.4: Maximise the proportion of EU consumption of wood products deriving from sustainable sources [by 2010]. **MS Action:** Ensure implementation of CITES provisions for listed timber species and support capacity building in range states. Review of other timber species with criteria for listing. Participate in Community-level analysis of options for further legislation to control imports of illegally harvested timber into the EU (as foreseen in FLEGT action plan). Encourage private and public sector procurement policies favouring wood products from sustainable sources.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources (%)?	2006	
	2007	
	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
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	0
	Number of import applications denied	0
	Import applications denied as	0

	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	27	
	Number of export applications denied	0	
	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued	0	
	Number of re-export documents issued	2	
	Number of re-export applications denied	0	
	Re-export applications denied as percentage of the number of re-export documents issued	0	
Change in the number of seizures as a percentage of total trade for the last two reporting periods (net change)		Year	Number
	Number of seizures in reporting period 1	2007	17
	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2008	
	Net change between reporting periods	n/a	
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	The national CITES authorities have provided oral and written advice/guidance to the Management Authority, the Scientific Authority, the public and district offices as well as training and technical to the Staff of enforcement authorities.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Slovakia has not provided technical and financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES.		
Data source	Reference or title: CITES biennial reports Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml and http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&vm=detailed&sb=Title		
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2008	1766	
Data source	Reference or title: CITES COP documents Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The number of import, export and re-export documents issued in 2007 and 2008 was 0, 27 and 2, respectively. No import, export and re-export applications were denied in 2007 and 2008. The combined number of seizures and confiscations of CITES specimens was 17 for 2007 and 2008. Disaggregated numbers of seizures are not available. As to capacity-building at the national level, the national CITES authorities have provided oral and written advice/guidance to the Management Authority, the Scientific Authority, the public, district offices as well as training and technical to the Staff of enforcement authorities. Slovakia has not provided technical and financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES. Slovakia paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2008, with no contributions in arrears.			
Additional clarifications: All information here refers to the biennial period of 2007 and 2008 combined. The numbers of seizures refer to seized and confiscated specimens only (not including figures provided in kilograms or litres), combined for 2007 and 2008. 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 ₂ equivalents (excl. LULUCF).		2006	2007	2008
	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO ₂ equivalent	49.8	47.7	48.8
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	-32.0	-34.8	-33.9
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakian GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) slightly decreased, in relative terms, during the period 2006-2008. Furthermore, its GHG emissions were still kept below its 1990 baseline, to -33.9% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of -8% by the period 2008-2012.</p> <p>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'</p>				
Data source	<p>National GHG Inventory Report on the EEA Central Data Repository (EIONET -2010 submission). http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/</p>			

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				
	NREAP				
Have key mechanisms in implementing sustainability criteria for biofuels and	Roundtables	National certification bodies		Other national approaches (please specify)	

bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)				
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?		Y/N	Details/comments	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided <input type="checkbox"/>				
Additional clarifications:				
Data source (if any)		Reference or title: Weblink:		

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	
		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
Have a national biodiversity adaptation strategy and/or action plan been developed? Please mark accordingly:	National Strategy				
	Action Plan				
	Other	(Please specify)			
If NO, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national <u>adaptation strategy</u> /action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:			Y/N	Details/comments	
		Adaptation Strategy			
		Adaptation Action Plan			
If NO 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 NO to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:			Y/N	Details/comments	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided					
Additional clarifications:					
Data source		Reference or title: CBD national reports. Third national report available for EC, some MS			

	already with Fourth national report. Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/countries/	
<p>Action: A.9.4.3 Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation measures prepared [by 2009], commence implementation [by 2010]. MS Action: Contribute to assessment through regional and site specific climate impact assessment.</p>		
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
Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N	Details/Comments
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No Information Available/Provided <input type="checkbox"/>		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: National reports in the framework of UNFCCC Weblink: http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php	

OBJECTIVE 10

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research? Enter Y or N here:		
If 'Yes', please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links.		
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.		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No information was provided on national research programmes supporting biodiversity research in Slovakia.		
Additional clarifications		
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:		
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:		
If yes, please list and provide a short description here:		
If you responded 'yes' to either question above, please indicate:		
1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)	Local/Community	
	Sub-national	
	National	
2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)	Stakeholder engagement	
	Valuation of ecosystem services	
	The contribution of documented case-studies from indigenous and local communities	
	The facilitation of open access to research on biodiversity	
	Support for standardization for collection of biodiversity data and reporting	
Are the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) utilized in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation? Enter Y or N here:		
Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services?		

Enter Y or N here:		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): No information was provided on whether Slovakia has plans to follow up the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) either as part of a national initiative or a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency.		
Additional clarifications		
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:		<i>The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9th Conference of Parties (COP) meeting. This led to decision COP IX/15: Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The responses above regard Member State engagement in the follow up activities.</i>
Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A10.1.6 Allocate adequate financial resources to European and national biodiversity research and to dissemination of its results, including under the 7th Framework Programme
MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the ESFRI

Measures of Progress:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Has a national biodiversity platform been created to ensure that biodiversity research and outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If yes, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:	N
If no, are there plans to develop such a platform? Enter Y or N here:	
If a current national biodiversity platform exists, please provide the link below: http://www.uk.e.sav.sk/bioplatform/index.htm	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The Slovak Platform for Biodiversity was developed as part of the thematic network to support the European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy (EPBRS). It is a network of scientists and government workers working in areas related to biodiversity and the National Biodiversity Strategy. Entries on the website span from 2000 to 2005, but it does not appear to have been updated since then.	
Additional clarifications copyright on website is 2004, latest 'event' is 2005	
Data source	Reference or title: EPBRS site with links to national bio platforms Weblink: http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info

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. Slovakia became a voting Participant of GBIF in April 2007. From August 2001-March 2007, Slovakia was an Associate Member.		
Data source	Reference or title: GBIF website Weblink: http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/	
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 Department of Vascular Plant Systematics at the Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences is a 'member' of ENBI Work Package 2: ENBI Forums.		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakia became a voting Participant of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) in April 2007. From August 2001-March 2007, Slovakia was an Associate Member. The European Network of Biodiversity Information (ENBI) is the European contribution to the GBIF. ENBI is organized into 13 Work Packages. Each separate work package is assigned a participant that acts as leader for the task, and will act as Contractor for that work package. All other participants ('members' in the terminology of Thematic Networks) are linked to a work package, depending on their tasks in or contributions to the work package. A total of 11 German organisations contribute to ENBI. The Department of Vascular Plant Systematics at the Institute of Botany, Slovak Academy of Sciences is a 'member' of ENBI Work Package 2: ENBI Forums.		
Additional clarifications		
Data Source	Reference or title: ENBI website Weblink: http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 1

Supporting measure: 1: Ensuring adequate financing for biodiversity

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Does a national programme identifying long-term goals and the allocation of funding (both COM and MS co-funding) for the related biodiversity activities exist? If present indicate Y, if absent indicate N	Y

If yes, please provide details on the national programme:

The tasks set out in the NBSAP for Slovakia are financed from three main sources:

- The state budget (the main source) – in accordance with the general laws of the Slovak Republic, through the budgetary chapters of each department of government and their specialised departmental organisations. The Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture have concluded an agreement on “cross compliance”, i.e. the payment of subsidies to agricultural production to achieve environmental objectives relating to NATURA 2000 (the habitats directive and birds directive) and the water framework directive in Slovakia.
- The Environmental Fund (supplementary source) – established to provide state aid for environmental management in the Slovak Republic under the Ministry of the Environment.
- Various EU funds and programmes provided by the EU and EU-associated countries (Norway, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands). It should be mentioned here that after its accession to the EU in 2004, Slovakia, as an OECD member state, was excluded from the list of beneficiaries from the Global Environment Facility, which is intended for developing countries, and strongly feels the lack of this funding.

Data source	Reference or title: National Reports to the CBD Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/
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	Year	Expenditure for management	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	2004	250,122	0	0
	2005	540,000	312,000	0
	2006	1,124,316	0	0
	2007	2,288,832	0	0
	2008	906,505	0	0

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

The major funding sources for biodiversity in Slovakia are the state budget, the Ministry of Environment's Environmental Fund, and various EU funds and programmes provided by the EU and EU-associated countries (Norway, Switzerland, Germany, the Netherlands). Within LIFE projects, from 2004 – 2008, Slovakia spent up to EUR2,288,832 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites. Slovakia spent up to EUR2,723,233 per

year on restoration for Natura 2000 sites.	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>The information on national programmes is taken from Slovakia's 4th national report to the CBD. The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to Slovakia'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.</p>	
Data source	<p>Reference or title: LIFE project database</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p>http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm</p>

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

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
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)		30,454,161		
	Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)		0		
	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		46,307,740		
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>Slovakia's allocation for category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection) for 2007-2013 is EUR30.5m and for category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage) EUR46.3m, while there is no allocation for category 55 (protection of natural assets).</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>The amount (in EUR) shown for 2007 refers to the allocation for the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013.</p>					
Data source	<p>Reference or title: Data on Cohesion and Structural Funds provided by the Commission</p> <p>Weblink:</p> <p>http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?!=2010_bap_repor</p>				

		t/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title	
<p>Action: B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds <i>flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity</i> [for period 2006-2010 compared with period 2000-2005; and again for period 2011-2013]. MS Action: Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in to other relevant projects. Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.</p>			
To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			
<p>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.</p>			
Measures of Progress:			
<p>Action: B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to <i>European and national biodiversity research</i> and to dissemination of its results, including under the Seventh Framework Programme [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiative(s) under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).</p>			
Measures of Progress:			
To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Please indicate amount of national funding allocated for European and national biodiversity research activities and programmes for the years indicated.	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2006		
	2007		
	2008		
	2009		
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:		

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	
	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:		
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):</p> <p>No information was provided on whether Slovakia created a new policy or strategy or updated an existing policy or strategy in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'.</p>		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

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
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 No information was available concerning any partnerships for forestry and biodiversity or for farming and biodiversity facilitated by the Member State.			
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 biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box	Local	N
	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>The principle policy for planning is the Act No. 50/1976 on land-use planning and the building code.</p> <p>There have been problems in the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity including the low levels of cooperation and coordination at all levels of activity and the inconsistencies between national, regional and local strategies and planning documents on issues relating to sustainable use and biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Slovakia does not appear to have an established forum, framework or similar platform for encouraging the development of biodiversity and planning partnerships.</p>		

Additional clarifications				
Data source	Reference or title: Slovakia CBD 4 th National Reports Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/			
Action B3.1.6: Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. Member State action: Facilitate such partnerships within MS				
Measures of Progress:				
To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships? Please indicate number of forums/partnerships in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
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				
No information was available concerning any business and biodiversity partnerships encouraged by the Member State.				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			
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
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				
No information was available concerning any partnerships between the financing sector and biodiversity encouraged by the Member State.				
Additional clarifications				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

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	
<p>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.</p> <p>No information was available concerning the application of the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines to projects financed by public funds.</p>		
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	
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	
	Fully	
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. No information was available on the development of a national level communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action B4.1.2: Strengthen and implement IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative [2006 onwards].
MS Action: Support the initiative, implement joint actions under the initiative

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
What is the amount of funding by the MS for the supporting the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate amounts (in €):	2006	2007	2008
	0	0	0
Have the national Environment Ministries made a declaration supporting the implementation of joint actions under the 2010 countdown initiative? Please indicate Y / N			N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and a brief description of how the Member State has supported the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative.			

The government of Slovakia has not yet made a declaration supporting the IUCN Countdown 2010 initiative. No funding contributions appear to have been made from Slovakia between 2006 and 2008 for Countdown projects.

Additional clarifications

Data source

Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative
Weblink: unpublished

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:		
Slovakia applies 3 of the SEBI indicators directly, while a further 9 indicators have been adapted to the national circumstances.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakia applies 3 of the SEBI indicators directly, while a further 9 indicators have been adapted to the national circumstances.		
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. Note that there were two entries for Slovakia in that survey which are not fully consistent with each other; there is no additional information presented. Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink:	

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)	Nationally adapted
	Red List Index for European species	Same
	Species of European interest	Nationally adapted
	Ecosystem coverage	Same
	Habitats of European interest	Nationally adapted
	Livestock genetic diversity	None
	Nationally designated protected areas	None
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	None
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	Nationally adapted
	Invasive alien species in Europe	Same
	Impact of climate change on bird populations	Nationally adapted
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	None
	Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas	None

	Fragmentation of river systems	None
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	None
	Freshwater quality	Nationally adapted
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	Nationally adapted
	Forest: deadwood	None
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	Nationally adapted
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	None
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	None
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	None
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	None
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	None
	Financing biodiversity management	Nationally adapted
	Public awareness	None
	<i>Additional indicators</i>	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Slovakia applies 3 of the SEBI indicators directly, while a further 9 indicators have been adapted to the national circumstances.		
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. Note that there were two entries for Slovakia in that survey which are not fully consistent with each other; there is no additional information presented.		
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		
	Bogs, mires and fens		
	Rocky habitats		

	Forests		
	<i>Others</i>		
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds		
	Mammals		
	Amphibians and reptiles		
	Fish		
	Invertebrates		
	Plants		
	<i>Others</i>		
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:		