



**CONVENTION ON
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CONVENTION**

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UPDATED SYNTHESIS OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIRD NATIONAL REPORTS

Note by the Executive Secretary

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its eighth meeting, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to update the synthesis of information contained in the third national reports (Decision VIII/14, paragraph 18 (b)).
2. In response to this request, the Executive Secretary has prepared such an updated synthesis, which is contained in this note and three addenda:
 - (a) Priorities, Challenges, and Progress towards Targets (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/1/Add.1);
 - (b) Implementation of Articles and Provisions of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/1/Add.2);
 - (c) Implementation of Thematic Work Programmes of the Convention (UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/INF/1/Add.3).
3. This updated synthesis is prepared on the basis of information contained in the 127 third national reports received as at 30 April 2007.
4. Compared to the synthesis prepared for COP 8 (UNEP/CBD/COP/8/23), this updated synthesis not only summarizes the responses to the questions but also attempts to capture more fully important information contained in the detailed comments provided related to each question. In addition, an overall assessment of achievements and challenges is also made on the basis of the summary of relevant information.

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5. In presenting statistical responses and comments, a certain percentage or some generic terms will be used. It should be noted that the percentage used here is that out of the total reporting Parties, rather than that out of the total number of Parties (190 as of end of April 2007). For use of generic terms, “nearly all” is used for 90% over, “most” for 70% over, “many” for 40% over, “some” for between 40% and 15% and “few” for less than 15%.

6. In the three addenda, each subsection on each article, provision and thematic area is generally organized along (a) introduction; (b) synthesis of responses and comments; and (c) overall assessment of achievements or progress and challenges. There is some slight variation in structure due to availability of information.

7. This note provides a general overview of key findings from the updated synthesis (Section II). In addition, some lessons learned from the third round of national reporting under the Convention, and options for further improvements in the reporting process are also presented (Section III).

8. It should be stressed that submission of national reports is an obligation under Article 26 of the Convention. However, a number of countries (Angola, Cook Islands, Lao PDR, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malta, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, and Suriname) * have not, as yet, submitted any national reports. Moreover, 63 Parties – one third of the total – had not provided a Third National Report as at 30 April 2007. The status of all national reports (first, second and third national reports) is provided in a table annexed to this note.

II. OVERVIEW OF KEY FINDINGS FROM UPDATED SYNTHESIS OF THIRD NATIONAL REPORTS

9. The overview below is organized by articles, provisions and thematic programme areas, as structured in the guidelines for the third national report. It should be noted that this overview is intended to be read together with the detailed synthesis presented in the three separate addenda mentioned above as only very general information can be provided here given the varying national circumstances and priorities of different reporting countries.

Priorities, challenges and progress towards the 2010 target and the targets in the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation

10. *Priorities* - It is clear that different countries have accorded different priorities to implementation of the various articles, provisions and thematic programme areas of the Convention due to their differing national circumstances and levels of capacity for implementation. However, there are a few articles and thematic programmes which enjoy relatively high priority by many countries, such as Articles 6 and 8 and thematic programmes of work on forest and agricultural biodiversity.

11. *Challenges* - When asked to rank challenges (list derived from annex to decision VI/26) for the implementation of various articles, provisions and thematic areas, many countries have rated the following as key challenges:

- (a) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors;
- (b) Lack of financial, human and technical resources;

* Some countries did not submit their first and/or second national reports because they were not Parties at the time when these reports were requested and/or due.

(c) Lack of economic incentive measures.

12. A more detailed analysis on challenges for the implementation of Article 6 of the Convention (on national biodiversity strategies and action plans and mainstreaming) can be found in document UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/2/2/Add.1.

13. *The 2010 Biodiversity Target and related framework of goals and sub-targets* - Progress in the achievement of the Convention's targets is clearly lacking. One exception is the establishment by many countries of quantitative targets for the coverage of various categories of protected areas. Some countries have set a target even higher than Target 1.1 in the provisional framework for the 2010 target (annex to decision VII/30, decision VIII/15). For the other targets, some countries indicate that similar objectives or targets have been included in their national biodiversity strategies and action plans or relevant sectoral strategies and plans, however, there is little information available about specific measures taken to achieve these targets. There is even less information on how these targets have been integrated into the implementation of various thematic work programmes, though some countries reported that such integration had occurred.

14. *Global Strategy for Plant Conservation* - Few countries have developed national targets or strategies for implementing the Strategy. Efforts are being made through integrating some targets into NBSAPs or relevant sectoral strategies and plans and undertaking some relevant activities in support of these targets. It appears that there is some progress toward a few targets, such as Targets 1 (A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora), 4 (At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved), 11 (No species of wild flora endangered by international trade) and 14 (The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes), but progress towards other targets is limited or very limited. A detailed review of progress toward the targets of the GSPC can be also found in document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/3.

15. *Ecosystem Approach* - It appears that many countries are trying to apply the ecosystem approach, including some of its principles and the operational guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties. Many countries focus primarily on capacity building in this regard and try to engage in regional and subregional cooperation to apply the ecosystem approach. However, despite some progress and experience on which further progress could build, progress so far appears still limited considering many countries are trying to explore the ecosystem approach conceptually and in practice. A detailed review of the implementation of the ecosystem approach can be also found in the document UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/12/2.

Implementation of the Articles and Provisions of the Convention

16. *Article 5 (Cooperation)* - Many countries have realized the importance of undertaking collaboration to achieve the objectives of the Convention and are trying to explore various forms of cooperation, bilateral, regional, subregional and global, for implementing the Convention at various levels. Domestically many countries are also taking steps to increase synergies and policy coherence for implementing relevant conventions.

17. *Article 6 (General Measures)* - Most countries have developed national biodiversity strategies and action plans. However details are inadequate on how National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs) are being implemented although many countries repeatedly refer to their NBSAPs or relevant sectoral strategies and plans when they report on the implementation of other articles, provisions and thematic work programmes, including the 2010 Biodiversity Target and the GSPC. Mainstreaming or

sectoral or cross-sectoral integration of biodiversity is happening in some countries, however a considerable number of countries note that this will take some time considering complexities involved.

18. *Article 7 (Identification & Monitoring)* - Many countries have established or are establishing systems or networks to monitor biodiversity components in their countries, however these monitoring activities are primarily focused on those species, ecosystems or habitats which have been identified as endangered or threatened. Few countries have a complete monitoring system in place. In addition, very few countries monitor genetic diversity though some countries have started working on a monitoring programme at genetic level. Many countries indicate difficulties in handling information or data from monitoring activities. For identification, most countries have started identifying or inventorying components of biodiversity and some countries, in particular developed countries, have established relatively comprehensive inventories of biodiversity components. Some countries have identified various threats to biodiversity, but few have done this in a comprehensive way.

19. *Article 8 (i,k,l) (In-situ conservation)* - Most countries have developed policies and legislations to ensure compatibility between present uses and conservation of biodiversity, however it appears unclear how sustainable use of biodiversity can be ensured. Nearly all countries have also developed legislations and other regulatory instruments for the protection of threatened species or populations. In addition, most countries have taken measures to regulate or manage those activities that have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity, however, most of these measures are still limited in extent.

20. *Article 8 (a-e) (Protected Areas)* - Many countries are progressing well in the establishment of protected areas, though some developing countries and countries with economies in transition are still facing challenges like funding, shortage of well-trained managers, poverty, and limited capacity of local communities. An indication of progress is that the protected areas coverage is on the rise in recent years and some countries have set specific targets in this regard. Despite an obvious increase in the coverage, it appears that efforts are yet to be made in increasing the categories of protected areas to cover various types of threatened ecosystems or species.

21. *Article 8(h) (Invasive alien species)* - Some countries have identified invasive species and mechanisms to address their threats, however actions are limited in many countries due to limited capacities and information and inadequate coordination among relevant sectors and institutions.

22. *Article 8 (j) and related provisions (Traditional knowledge, practice and innovations of indigenous and local communities)* - These provisions are among those to which a considerable number of countries give a relatively low priority for implementation. Nevertheless, a number of countries, particularly those with indigenous populations, have started taking measures to allow indigenous communities to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention. Some countries also attach high importance to the role of local communities in the implementation of the Convention and have put in place various measures to strengthen their capacities and participation in relevant implementation activities.

23. *Article 9 (Ex-situ Conservation)* -. Though many countries often opt for *in situ* conservation, some of them are also trying *ex situ* conservation primarily through establishing gene/germplasm banks, botanical gardens, museum/herbarium/arboterium collections and artificial/captive breeding facilities. Some countries have developed reintroduction programmes for those endangered or locally extinct species as well as legislation or rules for collecting or relocating species from their natural habitats. However, all these measures are still limited in scale for a number of reasons, primarily lack of financial, technical and human resources.

24. *Article 10 (Sustainable Use)* - Sustainable use is being integrated by many countries into their relevant strategies and plans. Sustainable tourism or eco-tourism has been cited as a good example of sustainable use of biodiversity, however, more effort is needed to make this type of tourism truly eco-friendly. The application of the CBD Guiding Principles for Sustainable Use is still in the initial stage in many countries.

25. *Article 11 (Incentive Measures)* -. Many countries are still facing huge challenges in putting in place incentive measures for the implementation of the Convention. Indeed, as noted above, Parties identify “lack of economic incentive measures” as one of the most widespread obstacles to the implementation of the Convention. Valuation of biodiversity and coordination among relevant sectors are among key challenges faced by many countries. Although some countries have put some incentive measures in place, including removing some perverse incentives, it is unclear to what extent these incentive measures have been implemented and have contributed to the implementation of the Convention.

26. *Article 13 (Communication, Education, Public Awareness)* -. Most countries have undertaken or are undertaking various forms of educational activities for school students and the general public, through various means. Many countries have included educational strategies, programmes or components in their NBSAPs or relevant sectoral strategies and plans, including an environmental education strategy. However, few countries have developed communication, education and public awareness (CEPA) strategies, in particular, for the implementation of the Convention. Many countries organize various activities to observe the International Biodiversity Day or other biodiversity-related events.

27. *Article 14 (Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts)* - Many countries have put in place legislation or procedures for impact assessments at project level while many countries are yet to develop relevant rules or procedures for strategic assessments. Some countries indicate that mechanisms have been put in place for emergency responses to those activities or events that may endanger or threaten biodiversity. Many countries say that they are undertaking various forms of collaboration to address transboundary threats or damage to biodiversity, however, some collaborative mechanisms have yet to be developed. Overall environmental awareness is increasing and more environmentally friendly projects are implemented as a result of requirements for environmental impacts assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA).

28. *Article 15 (Access and Benefit-sharing)* - At this stage many countries are focusing primarily on awareness raising and capacity building. A small number of countries have developed or have yet to adopt policies or regulations on access and benefit-sharing. Some countries have included in relevant laws or rules requirements for compliance with relevant procedures such as prior informed consent (PIC) and the benefit-sharing arrangements for access to genetic resources in other countries. Some countries mention that the implementation of the CBD Bonn Guidelines and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is facilitating capacity building and policy development in this regard.

29. *Article 16 (Access to and Transfer of Technology)* - Technology cooperation is an important element of international development cooperation and overseas development assistance programmes of many developed countries. This also includes transfer of technology for implementing some cooperation programmes. However cooperation efforts are primarily focused on sharing of information and expertise and strengthening capacities of recipient countries.

30. *Articles 12, 17 & 18 (Research and training, Exchange of Information and Scientific and Technical Cooperation)* - Most countries are promoting biodiversity-related research and training, including provision of courses on biodiversity in educational institutions of various levels, as well as use

of scientific and technical advances for the implementation of the Convention. Many countries are taking measures to facilitate exchange of information, including the establishment of various information networks at national and regional level. Many countries indicate that they have undertaken or are undertaking various forms of scientific and technical cooperation for the implementation of the Convention. However, a clearing-house mechanism (CHM) has yet to be developed for a considerable number of countries, in particular least developed countries and small island developing states. Financial and other support are needed to establish and operate a CHM in many countries.

31. *Article 20 (Financial Resources* -. Many countries indicate that financial support is provided to biodiversity conservation activities, however, financial stability for these activities is still fluctuating for many countries, in particular developing countries and least developed countries. Many developing countries receive international support toward their biodiversity conservation activities primarily through international funding of bilateral and multilateral channels, in particular bilateral development cooperation and the Global Environment Facility. Regional funding mechanisms have also become important sources of funding in recent years.

Implementation of Thematic Work Programmes

Inland waters ecosystems

32. There is a relatively high degree of incorporation of the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work through NBSAPs, wetland policies and strategies, Integrated Water Resources Management and water efficiency plans, or enhanced coordination plans. Most Parties are promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention.

33. Only some Parties have said that they have identified priority activities or developed outcome oriented targets. Data generation for inland waters continues to be dominated by technical and biological interests whereas socio-economic data are clearly still weak. Likewise, data generation on threats is also a weak area. Throughout the comments received there is limited mention of the ecosystem approach – although a number of activities reported (such as integrated water resources management, water framework directives etc.) represent application of the approach using different terminology.

Marine and coastal biodiversity

34. Efforts have been made in many countries for strengthening institutional arrangements and developing policies and plans for integrated marine and coastal area management, in which biodiversity conservation is an essential component. Enhanced governance on area-based management of marine and coastal resources has facilitated widening and new establishment of marine protected areas. However, full application of ecosystem-based management is yet to be realized, mostly due to limited understanding on the tools and approaches that will enable the operationalization of ecosystem-based management in an appropriate context of local implementation. Moreover, lack of adequate scientific support as well as appropriate managerial, technical, institutional and financial capacities at national and local levels become major obstacles.

Agricultural biodiversity

35. Good progress was observed in all programme elements of the programme of work, particularly in the assessments of different components of agrobiodiversity and in mainstreaming. However, few Parties indicated that assessments were completed, comprehensive practices were identified or strategies in place. Capacity-building activities are yet to be widely implemented, particularly on participation of

stakeholder groups and improving the policy environment, particularly benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures.

Forest biodiversity

36. Some obvious progress is observed in implementing several goals of the work programme, specifically Goals 2 (To reduce the threats and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity), 3 (To protect, recover and restore forest biodiversity) and 4 (To promote sustainable use of forest biodiversity) of Programme Element 1 (Conservation, Sustainable Use and Benefit-sharing) and Goal 2 (Address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biodiversity) & Goal 3 (Increase public education, participation and awareness) of Programme Element 2 (Institutional and Socio-economic Enabling Environment).

37. Relatively moderate Progress has been made in implementing Goal 1 (Enhance the institutional enabling environment) of Program Element 2, and Goal 1 (To develop general classification of forests on various scales in order to improve assessments of the status and trends of forest biodiversity) of Programme Element 3 (Knowledge, Assessment and Monitoring), while Goals 1 (To apply the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests) and 5 (Access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources) of Programme Element 1, and Goal 4 (To promote the sustainable use of forest biodiversity) of Program Element 3 have been the least implemented.

Dry and subhumid lands biodiversity

38. Obvious progress is observed in implementing a number of activities in the work programme, in particular assessment of status and trends, integrating the work programme into NBSAPs and relevant sectoral strategies and plans and measures in place for capacity building.

Mountain ecosystems

39. Many countries have taken actions in conserving mountain ecosystems primarily in connection with conservation and sustainable use of relevant ecosystems, such as forests and watersheds. Only a few countries have developed strategies and programmes particularly to address threats to mountain ecosystems. Most countries included relevant measures in their NBSAPs or relevant sectoral strategies, plans and programmes. Notably, a considerable number of countries have initiated collaboration of various forms, bilateral, regional and subregional, for addressing threats to mountain ecosystems they share. Good examples are the Alpine Convention and the Carpathian Convention concluded by some European countries. A number of initiatives and networks have been developed under these regional cooperation frameworks.

III. EXPERIENCE AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE THIRD ROUND OF NATIONAL REPORTING UNDER THE CONVENTION

40. The lessons learned from the national reporting process under the Convention have been well summarized and considered at the first meeting of the Working Group (see UNEP/CBD/WG-RI/1/10). In response, that meeting adopted comprehensive recommendations (see WGRI Recommendation I/9) for improving the national reporting process, including the guidance for the development of the guidelines for the fourth national report. COP 8 endorsed these recommendations and welcomed significant improvements made in the guidelines for the fourth national report.

41. This meeting provides an opportunity to further improve the national reporting process, based on the experience and lessons learned from the third round of national reporting, which is briefly summarized below.

42. While the number and rate of submissions remains unsatisfactory, there has been improvement with respect to the Third national Reports. Notably, the rate of submission of the third national report is the highest among all three national reports submitted so far. Within the two years after the deadlines set by COP, only 50 first national reports and 90 second national reports had been received while 127 third national reports had been received. Of the 127 third national reports received by 30 April 2007, more than 100 were from developing countries.

43. One important factor contributing to this higher rate of submission is the faster provision of funds by the GEF and its implementing agencies to eligible countries. This was made possible due to the adoption of a fast-track approach for getting funds. With this approach, the implementing agencies of the GEF obtain funds by developing umbrella medium-sized projects (MSP) for a group of countries (50 countries each group). With this approach, approval of proposals from countries can generally be made within weeks, while in earlier reporting rounds, it generally took a number of months to process and approve the individual projects. A related factor is the closer coordination in this process among the implementing agencies and the CBD Secretariat, primarily through sharing information on a more regular basis and using multiple channels (within their respective mandates) to facilitate the preparation and submission of reports.

44. Another possible factor is that the Secretariat communicates with Parties on a regular basis, through various means, for example, by email, making phone calls and sending informal and formal reminders regularly. The Secretariat also helped some Parties access funds through coordinating with relevant implementing agencies.

45. Some of the other important lessons learned from this process, have already been incorporated in the revision of the guidelines for the fourth national report. First, the guidelines have been made shorter, simpler, less repetitive and more focused on national implementation. Second, more tools and resources are being developed to help Parties improve the adequacy of information in national reports.

46. However, in addition, more effective mechanisms for reviewing information contained in national reports are needed under the Convention. Reviewing information from a large number of reports within a short period of time has proven challenging for the Secretariat, considering its limited resources. To ensure the information contained in national reports is better utilized toward the review and decision-making processes under the Convention, the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for reviewing and analysing information contained in national reports should be considered.

47. A number of options could be considered to improve the national reporting process, including reviewing information in national reports. An advisory group or “Friends of National Reports” could be established to provide recommendations on the development of tools and advice to support preparation of national reports. This group could meet in conjunction with major meetings under the Convention, similar to the Informal Advisory Group for CHM, and also exchange information between meetings.

48. Second, a mechanism for peer review and peer support could be arranged to support the review or analysis of information contained in national reports.

49. Third, a national report review mechanism such as an expert group on national reporting could be established under the Convention to provide advice and inputs to the development of reporting guidelines and review and analysis of national reports. This expert group could be composed of government

officials involved in preparing national reports together with experts working on information collection, processing and analysis. The expert group could meet in conjunction with major meetings under the Convention or separate meetings could be arranged if funds are available to support such meetings. Alternatively, regional or subregional meetings could be organized to review national reports and prepare analyses for consideration by the Working Group on Review of Implementation.

50. Finally, while noting that a number of countries have not yet submitted any national reports, it should be suggested that priority at this stage be given to the preparation of the fourth national report considering information from these reports (due in March 2009 in accordance with decision VIII/14) is crucial for the COP to assess progress towards the 2010 target and the Strategic Plan. This also helps countries focus their resources and energy on preparing the report on latest developments at national level. Furthermore, the guidelines for the fourth national report are more helpful than those for the previous national reports to allow countries to report on national implementation of the Convention.

Annex: Status of receipt of first, second and third national reports (as of end of April 2007)

Party	Date of becoming a Party	First National Report	Second National Report	Third National Report
<i>Date Due</i>		Jan 1998	15 May 2001	15 May 2005
<i>Total No. Reports</i>		146	127	127
Afghanistan	19/09/2002 rtf	n.a.	n.a.	√
Albania	05/01/1994 acs	√		
Algeria	14/08/1995 rtf	√		√
Angola	01/04/1998 rtf	n.a.		
Antigua and Barbuda	09/03/1993 rtf	√		
Argentina	22/11/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Armenia	14/05/1993 acp	√	√	√
Australia	18/06/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Austria	18/08/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Azerbaijan	03/08/2000 apv	√		
Bahamas	02/09/1993 rtf		√	√
Bahrain	30/08/1996 rtf	√		
Bangladesh	03/05/1994 rtf		√	√
Barbados	10/12/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Belarus	08/09/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Belgium	22/11/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Belize	30/12/1993 rtf	√		
Benin	30/06/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Bhutan	25/08/1995 rtf	√		√
Bolivia	03/10/1994 rtf	√		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26/08/2002 acs	n.a.		√
Botswana	12/10/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Brazil	28/02/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Bulgaria	17/04/1996 rtf	√	√	
Burkina Faso	02/09/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Burundi	15/04/1997 rtf	√	√	√
Cambodia	09/02/1995 acs			√
Cameroon	19/10/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Canada	04/12/1992 rtf	√	√	√
Cape Verde	29/03/1995 rtf	√		√
Central African Republic	15/03/1995 rtf		√	√
Chad	07/06/1994 rtf	√		√

Party	Date of becoming a Party	First National Report	Second National Report	Third National Report
Chile	09/09/1994 rtf	√		√
China	05/01/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Colombia	28/11/1994 rtf	√		√
Comoros	29/09/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Congo	01/08/1996 rtf		√	√
Cook Islands	20/04/1993 rtf			
Costa Rica	26/08/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Côte d'Ivoire	29/11/1994 rtf			√
Croatia	07/10/1996 rtf	√		√
Cuba	08/03/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Cyprus	10/07/1996 rtf			√
Czech Republic	03/12/1993 apv	√	√	√
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	26/10/1994 apv	√		√
Democratic Republic of the Congo	03/12/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Denmark	21/12/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Djibouti	01/09/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Dominica	06/04/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Dominican Republic	25/11/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Ecuador	23/02/1993 rtf	√		
Egypt	02/06/1994 rtf	√	√	√
El Salvador	08/09/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Equatorial Guinea	06/12/1994 acs	√		
Eritrea	21/03/1996 acs	√	√	√
Estonia	27/07/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Ethiopia	05/04/1994 rtf		√	√
European Community	21/12/1993 apv	√	√	√
Fiji	25/02/1993 rtf	√	√	
Finland	27/07/1994 acp	√	√	√
France	01/07/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Gabon	14/03/1997 rtf	√	√	
Gambia	10/06/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Georgia	02/06/1994 acs	√		
Germany	21/12/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Ghana	29/08/1994 rtf		√	√
Greece	04/08/1994 rtf	√	√	
Grenada	11/08/1994 rtf	√	√	

Party	Date of becoming a Party	First National Report	Second National Report	Third National Report
Guatemala	10/07/1995 rtf		√	√
Guinea	07/05/1993 rtf			√
Guinea-Bissau	27/10/1995 rtf	√	√	
Guyana	29/08/1994 rtf	√		
Haiti	25/09/1996 rtf	√		
Honduras	31/07/1995 rtf		√	
Hungary	24/02/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Iceland	12/09/1994 rtf	√	√	
India	18/02/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Indonesia	23/08/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	06/08/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Ireland	22/03/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Israel	07/08/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Italy	15/04/1994 rtf	√	√	
Jamaica	06/01/1995 rtf	√	√	
Japan	28/05/1993 acp	√	√	√
Jordan	12/11/1993 rtf	√		√
Kazakhstan	06/09/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Kenya	26/07/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Kiribati	16/08/1994 acs	√	√	
Kuwait	02/08/2002 rtf	n.a	n.a.	
Kyrgyzstan	06/08/1996 acs			√
Lao People's Democratic Republic	20/09/1996 acs			
Latvia	14/12/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Lebanon	15/12/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Lesotho	10/01/1995 rtf	√		√
Liberia	08/11/2000 rtf	n.a		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	12/07/2001 rtf	n.a	n.a.	
Liechtenstein	19/11/1997 rtf			
Lithuania	01/02/1996 rtf		√	√
Luxembourg	09/05/1994 rtf	√		
Madagascar	04/03/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Malawi	02/02/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Malaysia	24/06/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Maldives	09/11/1992 rtf	√		
Mali	29/03/1995 rtf	√	√	√

Party	Date of becoming a Party	First National Report	Second National Report	Third National Report
Malta	29/12/2000 rtf	n.a		
Marshall Islands	08/10/1992 rtf	√	√	
Mauritania	16/08/1996 rtf	√		√
Mauritius	04/09/1992 rtf	√	√	√
Mexico	11/03/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Micronesia (Federated States of)	20/06/1994 rtf	√	√	
Monaco	20/11/1992 rtf	√	√	
Mongolia	30/09/1993 rtf	√	√	
Montenegro	03/06/2006 scs	n.a	n.a	
Morocco	21/08/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Mozambique	25/08/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Myanmar	25/11/1994 rtf			√
Namibia	16/05/1997 rtf	√	√	√
Nauru	11/11/1993 rtf			
Nepal	23/11/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Netherlands	12/07/1994 acp	√	√	√
New Zealand	16/09/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Nicaragua	20/11/1995 rtf		√	√
Niger	25/07/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Nigeria	29/08/1994 rtf	√		
Niue	28/02/1996 acs	√	√	√
Norway	09/07/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Oman	08/02/1995 rtf	√	√	
Pakistan	26/07/1994 rtf		√	√
Palau	06/01/1999 acs	n.a		
Panama	17/01/1995 rtf	√	√	
Papua New Guinea	16/03/1993 rtf			
Paraguay	24/02/1994 rtf		√	
Peru	07/06/1993 rtf	√	√	
Philippines	08/10/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Poland	18/01/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Portugal	21/12/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Qatar	21/08/1996 rtf	√		√
Republic of Korea	03/10/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Republic of Moldova	20/10/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Romania	17/08/1994 rtf	√	√	√

Party	Date of becoming a Party	First National Report	Second National Report	Third National Report
Russian Federation	05/04/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Rwanda	29/05/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Saint Kitts and Nevis	07/01/1993 rtf			
Saint Lucia	28/07/1993 acs		√	√
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	03/06/1996 acs		√	√
Samoa	09/02/1994 rtf	√	√	√
San Marino	28/10/1994 rtf			
Sao Tome and Principe	29/09/1999 rtf	√		
Saudi Arabia	03/10/2001 acs	√	√	
Senegal	17/10/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Serbia	01/03/2002 rtf	n.a		
Seychelles	22/09/1992 rtf	√		
Sierra Leone	12/12/1994 acs	√		
Singapore	21/12/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Slovakia	25/08/1994 apv	√	√	√
Slovenia	09/07/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Solomon Islands	03/10/1995 rtf		√	
South Africa	02/11/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Spain	21/12/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Sri Lanka	23/03/1994 rtf	√	√	
Sudan	30/10/1995 rtf	√	√	√
Suriname	12/01/1996 rtf			
Swaziland	09/11/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Sweden	16/12/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Switzerland	21/11/1994 rtf		√	√
Syrian Arab Republic	04/01/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Tajikistan	29/10/1997 acs	√	√	√
Thailand	29/01/2004 rtf	√	√	√
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	02/12/1997 acs	√	√	√
Timor-Leste	08/01/2007 acs	n.a	n.a.	
Togo	04/10/1995 acp	√		√
Tonga	19/05/1998 acs	√		
Trinidad and Tobago	01/08/1996 rtf	√		√
Tunisia	15/07/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Turkey	14/02/1997 rtf	√	√	√

Party	Date of becoming a Party	First National Report	Second National Report	Third National Report
Turkmenistan	18/09/1996 acs	√		√
Tuvalu	20/12/2002 rtf	n.a	n.a.	
Uganda	08/09/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Ukraine	07/02/1995 rtf	√	√	√
United Arab Emirates	10/02/2000 rtf	n.a		√
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	03/06/1994 rtf	√	√	√
United Republic of Tanzania	08/03/1996 rtf	√	√	√
Uruguay	05/11/1993 rtf	√	√	
Uzbekistan	19/07/1995 acs	√		√
Vanuatu	25/03/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Venezuela	13/09/1994 rtf	√		
Viet Nam	16/11/1994 rtf	√	√	√
Yemen	21/02/1996 rtf	√		
Zambia	28/05/1993 rtf	√	√	√
Zimbabwe	11/11/1994 rtf	√	√	√