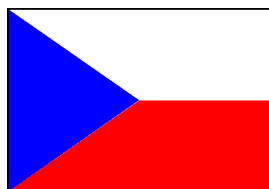


SECOND NATIONAL REPORT OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC



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Date of submission:	

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

Report had been prepared with a close cooperation with all departments of the Ministry of the Environment (MoE) of the Czech Republic; who played the leading role. Here is the list of all involved departments who participated in the development process, on the other hand not all departments provided information in required extent/quality:

- Department of Public Relations
- Department of Informatics
- Department of Environmental Economics
- Department of Environmental Hazards
- Department of Financial Tools in Nature and Landscape Protection
- Department of Specially Protected Areas
- Department of International Conservation of Biodiversity
- Department of Landscape and Forest Ecology
- Department of Water Protection
- Department of Geology
- Department of Ecology of Settlements and Inhabitants
- Department of EIA and IPPC
- Department of Air Protection
- Department of Global Relations
- Department of Strategies
- Department of Climate Change

The main partner for the MoE was the **Ministry of Agriculture** of the Czech Republic (MoA) in the field of agriculture, genetic resources and forestry. We would like to thank to the MoA for the continuous partnership and cooperation in the field of biodiversity, which help us to [fulfill the effective implementation the Convention](#). **The Institute of Botany of the Czech Academy of Science** contributed with data to the [Global Strategy for Plant Conservation](#) as well as the Institute of Biology of Vertebrates of the **Academy of Science of the Czech Republic** and the **Faculty of Science of the Czech Republic** – department of Botany, which contributed to the taxonomy part.

The Research Institute of Crop Production (RICP) - The basic purpose of it is the development of scientific knowledge in the field of crop production and related scientific disciplines, with the aim to [ensure the development of sustainable agriculture](#). Although the seat of RICP is in Prague, constituent parts of the Institute are also 11 [experimental](#) or research stations and detached laboratories in different location on the territory of Czech Republic and 14 extension points. They provided data about plant genetic resources and microorganism.

The Research Institute of Animal Production (RIAP) provided data about animal genetic resources. The Institute is a fundamental scientific organization oriented towards research on general and special zootechnics. Its activities cover cross-sectional scientific disciplines related to the animal production and the Institute is responsible for their development. It is engaged in the research on animal production, especially in spheres of [genetics and breeding of farm animals](#), [nutrition and feeding techniques](#), [technological systems of farm animal husbandry](#), [physiology of reproduction](#), [nutrition and growth](#), [ethology of farm animals](#), [quality of products](#).

The Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection of the Czech Republic (ANCLP) contributed to this report through many experts in the nature conservation and through ex-

perts on the Convention on Biological Diversity. This cooperation is also continuous and very helpful for us. They fulfill the answers to the ex-situ conservation, ecosystem approach, mountain biodiversity, IAS, sustainable use and others.

The Czech Committee for the CBD, as an advisory Committee for implementation of the CBD in the Czech Republic, it was informed about the process of preparation of the National Report. Members of the Committee contributed to the development of the Report through individual consultations.

The National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic (NBSAP) has been a great source of information due to up-to-date information contained in the report (It was approved by the Czech Government on 25 May 2005). The Strategy

There were a lot of publications used through the preparation, others are quoted directly in answers to relevant questions:

- The Report on Status of the Environment in 2003, 2002 published by the MoE
- State Environmental Policy for 2004 – 2010. MoE. Prague 2004
- Statistical Environmental Yearbook of the Czech Republic. Ministry of the Environment. Prague 2004, 2005
- Plesnik, J., Stankova, J.(2001): Status of biological resources and implementation of the Convention on biological diversity in the Czech Republic – First Report. MoE. Prague
- Brozova, J., Stankova, J. , Vackar, D. (Eds.) (2005): National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic. MoE
- MoE (1999): Environmental education and training in the European Union and Other Countries
- MoE (2002): Official Development Assistance 1997 – 2002

Here are some useful websites, from which we took our information:

- www.chm.nature.cz (The official website of the CHM CBD of the CZ and the official website for the NBSAP)
- www.env.cz – website of the Ministry of the Environment
- www.mmr.cz – Ministry of Rural Development
- www.mze.cz - Ministry of Agriculture
- www.vurv.cz - The Research Institute of Crop Production (RICP)
- www.vuzv.cz - The Resource Institute of Animal Production
- www.ibot.cas.cz - The Institute of Botany of the Czech Academy of Science
- www.uhul.cz - The Forest Management Institute (FMI),
- www.vulhm.cz - The Forestry and Game Management Research Institute
- www.nature.cz - The Agency for Nature Conservation and Landscape protection of the Czech Republic
- <http://www.ochranaprirody.cz/> - The Nature Conservation Authority

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

Inland water ecosystems

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

Marine and coastal biological diversity

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

Agricultural biological diversity

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	x
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	

6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting	

Forest biological diversity

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

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The Czech Republic is a Party to many other international conventions. Those listed in the table below are mainly with the relations to the biodiversity. Cooperation among NFP is running, but depends on each single convention. Other bilateral agreements and other cooperation is listed below (Further comments). Financial resources on implementation for the CBD are sometimes limiting, sometimes adequate. It depends on project and other running activities. There were also some</p>					

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)	Washington 1973 www.cites.org	25.8.1992 – entry into force for Czechoslovakia 1.1.1993 – entry into force for the Czech Rep.	Announcement of the MFA No. 572/1992 Coll.i.a. CELEX: 21973A0303(01), Act No. 100/2004 Coll. Czechoslovakia - Accession Czech Rep. - Declaration of succession
Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)	Bonn 1979 www.wcmc.org.uk/cms	1.5.1994	Announcement of the MFA 127/1994 Coll., i.a. CELEX: 21979A0623(01) Accession
	EUROBATS (Change of Agreement)	26.3.1994	Announcement of the MFA No 137/2002 Coll., i.a
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	Ramsar 1971 www.ramsar.org	2.7.1990 – entry into force for Czechoslovakia 1.1.1993 – entry into force for the Czech Rep.	Announcement of the MFA No. 396/1990 Coll., i.a. 1990 - accession 1993 - Declaration of succession
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	Bern 1979	17.8.1997	Announcement of the MFA No.107/2001 Coll., i.a.a CELEX: 21979A0919(01) approval
European Landscape Convention	Florence 2000 http://conventions.coe.int	1. 10. 2004	Ratification 3.6. .2004
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	New York 1992 www.unfccc.int	22. 3. 1994	CELEX: 294A0207(02) Approval - 7.10.1993
Kyoto Protocol under the UNFCCC	Kyoto, 1997		CELEX: 22002A0515(0) Approval – 15.11.2001
	Vienna 1985	Entry into force for	Czechoslovakia – 1.10.1990

Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer (Ozone)	www.unep.org/ozone	Czechoslovakia 30.12.1990 for Czech Republic – – 1.1.1993	accession Czech Rep. – Declaration of succession 108/2003 Coll., i.a.
Montreal Protocol	Montreal 1987	1.1.1993	Czech Rep. – Declaration of succession 109/2003 Coll., i.a. CELEX: 288A1031(02)
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD)	Paris 1994 www.unccd.int	24.4.2000	Accession Announcement of the MFA No 53/2002 Coll., i.a. CELEX: 21998A0319(01)
Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	Basel 1989 www.basel.int	1.1.1993 – for Czech Republic	Czech Rep. – Declaration of succession Announcement of the MFA No 100/1994 Coll., i.a. CELEX: 21993A0216(02)
Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes	Helsinki 1992 www.unece.org/env/water	10. 9. 2000	Accession 59/2002 Coll., i.a. Announcement of the MFA No 59/2002 Coll., i.a. CELEX: 21995A0805(01)
Convention on Cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River	Sofia 1994 www.icpdr.int	22. 10. 1998	Approval Announcement of the MFA No. 122/1999 Coll., i.a. CELEX: 21997A1212(03)
Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP)	Geneva 1979 www.unece.org/env/	1.1.1993	Czech Rep. – Declaration of succession
Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo)	Espoo 1991 www.unece.org/env/eia	27.5.2001	Ratification – 26.2.2001 91/2001 Coll., i.a.
Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment under the Espoo Convention	Kiev 2003 http://www.unece.org/env/eia/sea_protocol.htm		It is being discussed in the Parliament
Convention on the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents	Helsinki 1992 www.unece.org/env/teia	10.9.2000	Accession 58/2002 Coll., i.a
Protocol on Civil Liability and Compensation for Damage Caused by the Transboundary Effects of Industrial Accidents on Transboundary Waters	Kiev 2003 http://www.unece.org/env/civil-liability/protocol.html		==
Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making, and Ac-	Aarhus 1998 www.unece.org/env/pp	4.10.2004	Approval

cess to Justice in Environmental Matters			
Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers, under the Aarhus Convention	Kiev, 2003 http://www.unece.org/env/pp/prtr.htm		Signed 21.5.2003, not yet ratified

Legend:

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA); Coll. i.a. – international agreements

13. Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
b) international programmes (please give details below)	x
c) international agreements (please give details below)	x

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

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

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

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

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

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

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

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

▪ 13 -Bilateral Cooperation Bilateral Agreements

There are many international activities running in our country including bilateral cooperation among all our national (as taken from the Statistical environmental year-book of the Czech Republic)

There are Agreements between the Czech Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium, France, the Kingdom of Denmark, The Netherlands, the Poland Republic about general environmental cooperation (more info in the Statistical Environmental Year-book of 2004: http://www.env.cz/roценка2004/04_conte.htm; <http://www.env.cz/roценка2004/e2.htm#an>; - (International Cooperation) <http://www.env.cz/roценка2003/e2.htm#an> - Statistical Yearbook of 2003 (International Cooperation)

There are other bilateral agreements:

- Agreement between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the Peoples Republic of Poland on Border Waters Cooperation (of 1958)
- Agreement between the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Government of the USSR on Environmental Cooperation (of February 17, 1.989) (Succession of Russia and Ukraine)
- Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Czech Republic on Cooperation in Environmental Protection (of April 28, 1993)
- Agreement between the Czech Socialist Republic and the Republic of Austria on Cooperation in Environmental Protection (of July 17, 1987)
- Agreement between the Czech Socialist, Republic and the Republic of Austria on Water Management in Border Wafers (of December 7, 1967)
- Memorandum Of Understanding on Establishment of the Bureau for Project Preparation between the Ministry of the Environment the Czech Republic and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and 'Water Management of the Republic of Austria (of April 18, 2000).
- Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation in' Environmental Protection (of October 24, 1996)
- Agreement between the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of the Federal Republic Germany and the Ministry 'of the Environment of the Czech Republic on Implementation of the Joint Pilot Project on Environmental Protection "Municipal Waste Water Treatment Plants in Northern Bohemia (of December 19; 1994)

- Agreement between the Czech Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany on Cooperation in Water Management along Border Waters (of December 12, 1995)
- Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Cooperation in Environmental Protection (of October 29, 1992)
- Protocol for Implementation to the Agreement between the Government of the Czech Republic and the Government of the Slovak Republic on Cooperation in Environmental Protection (of April 12, 1996) Agreement- on Cooperation in Environmental Protection between the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management of the Republic of Bulgaria (of November 14, 2000)
- Memorandum of Understanding on Establishment of the Project Preparation Office between the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management of the Republic of Austria (of April 18, 2000) Agreement between the European Community and the Czech Republic on Participation of the Czech Republic in the European Environment Agency and the European Information and Monitoring Network (of June 28, 2001, entry into force on January 1, 2002, ended with the CR accession to EU on May 1, 2004)
- Memorandum of Understanding between the European Communities and the Czech Republic on Participation in the Action Programme of the Communities to Support NGOs Active Primarily in the Area of Environmental Protection (of December 20, 2002, ended in connection with the Czech Republic accession to EU on May 1, 2004)

There are also **Trilateral Agreements** in the field of air pollution

On the above mentioned websites, you can find more information about bilateral cooperation, not only agreements, other information about UNEP conventions, Council of Europe and others, including FAO, OECD, IUCN,

Among other, there is the **International Commission for Protection of the Elbe River (ICPER)**. More detailed information on the Commission can be found on the website: www.ikse-mkol.de, the Czech Republic Participate at this Commission as well as in the **International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR)** More detailed information can be found on the ICPDR website: www.icpdr.org/danubis and in the **International Commission for Protection of the Odra River against Pollution (ICPOR)**.

15 - Transboundary Protected Areas

- Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the State Ministry of the Environment and Development of the Territory of the Free State of Saxony on Cooperation in Nature Conservation between the Administration of the Sächsische Schweiz National Park and the Administration of the Labské pískovce Landscape Protected Area (of August 28, 1991)
- Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and the State Ministry of the Environment and Development of the Territory of the Free State of Saxony on Cooperation in Nature Conservation in Border Areas of both Countries (of April 28, 1991)

Every National Park in the Czech Republic lies at borders. Therefore the cooperation is fully running within these National Parks. One example is the Podyjí/Thaytal National Park.

The national park Podyjí presents an exceptionally well-preserved picture of river-valley landscape in the hilly grade of Middle Europe. The canyon of the Dyje river forms a unique river phenomenon with numerous meanders, deeply incised valleys of the tributaries, all kinds of rock-forms, stone runs and stone walls. The majority of such valleys were changed by building of dams, roads and recreation facilities. The area is outstanding in its high diversity of plant and animal communities developed through various expositions of the slopes of the Dyje valley. In the whole region we find the so-called valley phenomenon causing westward penetration of thermophilous species of animals and plants from the south-eastern Panonian region. Vice versa there is an east-bound migration of foot-hill species we can find then on the cooler and shady northern slopes of the valley.

The whole valley is almost completely covered by natural and close-to-nature forests. In the western part we may find residues of foot-hill beech woods with fir and yew, giving way towards East to oak-hornbeam growths.

The National Park Thayatal (Austria) also wants to be as a bridge between the two neighbour countries of Austria and the Czech Republic. This is necessary because the protection of a river landscape can only be achieved by the co-operation of both sides and only co-operation can ensure that the whole region also supports the national park. More information on www.np-thayatal.at, www.nppodyji.cz.

Another example is the cooperation between Krkonoše National Park on the Czech side of the borders and Karkonoski Park Narodowy on the Polish side (www.krnab.cz, www.kpnmab.pl/).

There is the memorandum of cooperation between National Park Sumava on the Czech side of the borders <http://www.npsumava.cz/> and the NP Bayerischer Wald in Germany <http://www.nationalpark-bayerischer-wald.de/>.

Another cooperation is between The Czech - Saxon Switzerland National Park http://www.npcs.cz/public/npcs_cs/cz.html and the Sächsische Schweiz National Park <http://www.nationalpark-saechsische-schweiz.de/>

There are also 3 Biosphere reserves in the Czech Republic (Man and Biosphere). following regions are listed in the UNESCO register: Trebonsko (area around the town of Trebon), Krivoklátsko (area around the castle Krivoklát), Pálava and the Šumava Mts. In 1992 the international biosphere reserve Krkonoše/Karkonosze was added into the register. It includes The Krkonoše National Park and its transition zone on the Czech side of the borders and Karkonoski Park Narodowy on the Polish side.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x		c) Low	
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		x		c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting							
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₁	
e) completed and adopted ₂	X (25 May 2005)
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	X (water and wetland ec., in-situ)
c) advanced stages of development	X (indicators)
d) completed ₂	
e) completed and adopted ₂	
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	
c) all articles	x

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The National Biodiversity Strategy has been approved on 25 May 2005 by the Czech Government. It covers all major sectors from agriculture, inland waters and wetland ecosystem, forest ecosystem, spatial planning, mountain areas, tourism and biodiversity, international cooperation, biodiversity and economy, transport and energy.

It is the key document in the sphere of the biodiversity conservation. It covers also all programme of work of the Convention on biological diversity and other international convention, as well as national strategies and policies and programmes (e.g. The Czech Republic Strategy for Sustainable Development, State environmental Policy 2004-2010 and Czech acts).

The main goal of this intergovernmental strategy is mainly for other ministries. It sets that all ministries and other Authorities to include all goals and targets during the process of development of their sectoral strategies and policies.

The material was widely communicated with other stakeholders - ministries, public, NGOs, scientific institutions.

Concrete actions to every goal will be further elaborated in Action Plans which have to be developed within 3 years of the NBS approval. The Action Plan for indicators is in advanced stage of development, The AP for in-situ conservation and IAS together with the inland and wetland AP is in early stage of development.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	x
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	x
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	
c) major programme in some sectors	x
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	x
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

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

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	x
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

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

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

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	x
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	x
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	

49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	x
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Decisions on Taxonomy

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

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	
b) early stages of assessment	x
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	x
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	x
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	x
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	x
c) yes - systematic national programme	
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	x
d) being implemented by all major collections	

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

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

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

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

There are various experts for various field of the taxonomic research. It is very hard to find somebody who is doing the taxonomy initiative as a whole. There are a lot of taxonomic institutions - under universalities which done specific taxonomic research. The biggest part of financing of this project comes from Grants.(see information in the Third National Report).

66- There was an effort to submit one project to the GTI but this project was refused as one which doesn't fit to the GTI goal.

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

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The <i>in situ</i> conservation is secured by the Act on Protection of Nature and Landscape No. 114/1992 Coll., as amended and following MoE Decree No. 395/1992 Coll., as amended. The Nature Protection Act has been amended according to obligations arising from the membership of the Czech Republic in the EU. These amendments arising mainly from transposition/ implementation of the European Community Council Wild Birds Directive 79/409/EEC and the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC which are two main EU law in the nature conservation. The obligation arising from implementation of these directives is the establishment of Natura 2000 network. This is being priority for the nature conservation.</p> <p>There is the every year budget for the MoE and there are also budgets for every National Park in the CR (4) and Protected Landscape Areas (25).</p> <p>There are several instruments for the <i>in situ</i> conservation.</p>							

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) national protected area systems plan in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) relatively complete system in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) no, under development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) programme or policy in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) reports on implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>

75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	x
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	x
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X (1997 GEF project)

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

72 - There is the system of national Parks and Protected Landscape Areas in place, in addition to these categories of specially protected areas, there are also National natural reserves, national natural monuments, natural reserves and natural monuments as other category.

National Nature Reserves (NNR) are defined as areas intended for the conservation of natural and nature-friendly ecosystems or sets thereof of high national or international significance. There are 110 such areas in total, covering 27 870 ha. No area was newly declared in this category in 2003.

National Natural Monuments (NNM) are intended for the protection of unique geological and geomorphological formations and phenomena, deposits of rare natural substances (rocks, minerals, paleontological objects), habitats of rare or endangered species in ecosystem fragments, and/or segments of nature with significant exhibits of creative human activities. This category protects a total of 102 areas spread across 2.7 thous. ha.

Nature Reserves (NR) are defined as areas with natural or practically undisturbed ecosystems which are typical of a certain geographical territory and whose significance is of a regional nature. Like other SPTs, they contribute considerably to the ecological stability of the landscape. A total of 750 NRs with an area of 32.8 thous ha were protected in 2003.

Representing the lowest category in terms of importance, Natural Monuments (NM) are a regional analogy of NNMs. There are 1 180 such monuments covering an area of 26.33 thous ha.

The number and total area of small-size special protected areas is given in the following table: **(as of December 31, 2003)**

	NNR	NNM	NR	NM	Total
Number	110	102	750	1 180	2 142
Area (thous. ha)	27.87	2.70	32.80	26.33	89.70
% of area of CR	0.35	0.03	0.42	0.33	1.13

List of large-size special protected areas in the Czech Republic (as of December 31, 2003)

	NP	PLA	Total
Number	4	24	28
Area (thous. ha)	119.02	1 042.52	1 161.54
% of CR's area	1.51	13.22	14.73

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	
b) only major species of concern	
c) only new or recent introductions	
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	x
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	
c) most alien species have been assessed	x
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

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

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

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

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	x
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	x
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	x

98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	x
c) many initiatives	
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	
b) some information	x
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	x
b) limited support	
c) substantial support	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium		c) Low	x
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
No real indigenous groups of people exist in the Czech Republic. Nevertheless this Convention Article is applicable to conservation of certain local/traditional varieties (local landraces) of plants and domesticated animals, of traditional technologies and procedures in agriculture, forestry etc. Therefore certain measures are taken in this sense (research projects, conservation programmes, organic farming etc.) with tendency to enhance required funds.					

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	x

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

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X (in above mentioned sense)
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X (specialized articles, publications workshops)
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	
b) some	x
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

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

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

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	x
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	x
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	x
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	x
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	x
c) some measures	
d) extensive measures	

121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	x
c) development in progress	
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	x
c) yes	
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	x
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	x
c) partly	
d) fully	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Conservation of traditional knowledge and procedures is usually included in measures taken to ensure access to and benefit-sharing of genetic resources.

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <u>ex situ</u> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <u>ex situ</u> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <u>ex situ</u> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

There are 16 zoological gardens in the Czech Republic. The Union of Czech and Slovak Zoos (UCSZ), associating Czech and Slovak zoological gardens, was established in Bratislava in 1990 to coordinate activities of zoological gardens and their cooperation. The union is a member of EAZA (European Association of Zoos and Aquaria), WAZA (World Association of Zoos and Aquariums) and IUCN - The World Conservation Union). There is the Act No. 162/2003 Coll., on the conditions for the operation of zoological gardens and amending some laws (Act on Zoological Gardens). The Government Regulation No. 17/2004 Coll., on the rules for the provision of subsidies to the operators of zoological gardens, outlines the conditions for allocation of subsidies from the

state budget for zoological gardens for various activities and projects. Species survival/recovery programmes for specially protected species of flora and fauna (see the Decree No. 395/1992 Coll.) are provided for by the Nature Conservancy authorities in an attempt to establish conditions permitting management of their populations that should lead to a reduction in the degree of risk to them (the Article 52 of the Act No. 114/1992 Coll., on the protection of nature and the landscape, as amended). Stations for injured and disabled animals are rescue stations for injured or disabled specimens of wild species and their purpose is, where possible, to release the individuals back into the wild after healing.

There are more than fifty botanical gardens in the Czech Republic, under various types of management.

The Czech Republic is also part of IPEN - International Plant Exchange Network - developed as an exchange system for botanic gardens for non-commercial purposes according to the CBD. IPEN allows participation gardens to exchange with each other certain material for non-commercial purposes without using Material Transfer Agreement for each transfer. Gardens that wish to join the network must sign and abide by a Code of Conduct that sets out gardens responsibilities for acquisition, maintenance and supply of living plant material and associated benefit-sharing Acquisition or supply of material with extra terms and conditions, or any use for commercial purposed, is not covered by the network and requires the use of appropriate MTA.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	10 a),b)	b) Medium	10 c)	c) Low	10 d),e)
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	x	b) Adequate		c) Limiting	d) Severely limiting
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
There is no problem in priorities 10 (a) and (b), customary use of biological resources (c) depends mainly on education and on respect of related acts. We need to support the cooperation with private sector (e). As there are no local population in the Czech Republic, the priority (d) would be focused only for general improvement of areas with reduced biodiversity.					

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	x
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	x
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

142. Has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	x
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	x
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	x
c) yes - correspondence	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

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

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	x
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	x
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
b) - Not relevant for local communities (see above)	
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X (not sent to the SCBD)
b) yes	X (identified)

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
151. <i>Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</i>	
a) no	x
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	

a) no	X N.A
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Czech Republic has adopted The European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas and also the document Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry. The main goal is therefore: In specially protected areas, provide implementation of the principles of the "European Charter for Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas" and take into consideration the NATURA 2000 network.

The current patterns of tourism in the Czech Republic are characterized mainly by mass activities and high consumption tourism; short-term profits are usually preferred to a long-term strategy of sustainable use of the potential of land and its biodiversity. However, there are clear attempts to follow international environmentally favourable trends, which is clear from the objectives of the Concept of the State Tourism Policy (MRD, 2002, thereafter CSTP), the State Environmental Policy (ME 2004, hereinafter SEP) and the State Program of Conservation of Nature and the Landscape of CR (ME 1998, hereinafter SPCNL CR). Alternative means of tourism have been developed, including the most important and most favourable type from the biodiversity point of view. We call it ecotourism.

The principles of sustainable tourism and biological diversity are covered in the plan for creation the national and regional centres for ecotourism and ecologically sustainable tourism.

The State Environmental Policy promote the development of sound, environmentally acceptable forms of tourism and/or attempt to increase the share of this type of tourism in the total volume of tourism.

As an economic activity, tourism has a long-term and complex impact on the natural and human environment. Consequently, management of the territorial development of tourism requires an intersectoral approach, which should include not only the economic acceptability of tourism projects, but should also take into account the environmental impacts of tourism (its ecological, social, cultural, technical, political and other aspects). Current tourism trends involve consideration of environmental aspects in the planning and decision-making process.

The main objectives in the case of tourism and biodiversity are:

- Promote sustainable tourism, especially ecotourism, as an important mechanism for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in order to encourage responsible behaviour on the part of visitors and tourism enterprises and the local population
- Increasingly use the potential of subsequent benefits ensured by sustainable operation and development of tourism, particularly ecotourism, for maintaining biodiversity: creation of resources for financing conservation of biodiversity (particularly in specially protected areas);

creation of environmentally sound alternatives for economies of the population of protected areas; economic justification of existence or extension of protected areas; creation of environmentally oriented demand for use of the potential of protected areas; an instrument of environmental education and encouraging of the private sector to conserve biodiversity.

- Develop cooperation between nature conservation and development of tourism in order to create a line of environmentally sound tourism products (CSTP).

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x		c) Low	
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Priority in biodiversity protection and maintenance is determined by the national law (Act no.114/1992 Coll. On Protection on Landscape and Nature).							
However, the outputs are limited by low priority in allocating means for quality management, expert work and learning, organisation and planning of the best available solutions in habitat and species conservation. Ecological know-how is of low value in national economy, as are species and habitats themselves.							

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	x
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	x
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

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

b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	x
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	
c) some	x
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	(X)-minority of measures
b) yes	x
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below) <i>see the Czech Republic answer to the Notification 38/2004 - Incentive measures</i>	X

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

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	x
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	
c) thoroughly reviewed	x
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	

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

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Biodiversity considerations (question 163) are particularly incorporated in impact assessment only of minority of incentive measures, e.g.: genetic resource conservation, grassland communities' maintenance, pool habitat restoration). Not yet of majority of incentive measures, even when they are part of nature protection programmes.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>Research on biological diversity in the Czech Republic is based on a long tradition and on introduced institutions concerned with development of scientific knowledge (universities, scientific institutions of Academy of Science of the CR) and on storage of documents of local flora and fauna (museums, botanical gardens, scientific collections). Individual projects are financed by the Grant Agency of the CR and other sources. However, there is no framework programme concerned exclusively with biodiversity, in spite of repeated attempts of the National Centre for Biodiversity Research through the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports programmes.</p> <p>Current scientific knowledge on biological diversity in the Czech Republic has concentrated mainly on flora and fauna research, leading to the preparation and refinement of lists of species, knowledge of the areas of their distribution and basic requirements on habitat.</p> <p>In addition to scientifically based research, Research and Development (R&D) projects are being carried out under the auspices of ME, e.g. the programme "The Environment and Conservation of Natural Resources" and "The Landscape and Settlements of the Future", paid from the budget of the Ministry.</p>							
175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?							
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>						
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>						
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>						
d) programmes in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?							
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>						
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?							
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>						
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>						

c) yes - significant extent	x
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

If a developed country Party -

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Current scientific knowledge on biological diversity in the Czech Republic has concentrated mainly on flora and fauna research, leading to the preparation and refinement of lists of species, knowledge of the areas of their distribution and basic requirements on habitat.

In addition to scientifically based research, Research and Development (R&D) projects are being carried out under the auspices of ME, e.g. the programme "The Environment and Conservation of Natural Resources" and "The Landscape and Settlements of the Future", paid from the budget of the Ministry.

More information - in the Third National Report, in the Czech National Biodiversity Strategy.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x		c) Low	
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
<p>The environmental education towards the biodiversity conservation is part of the State Programme of Environmental Education and Public Awareness in the Czech Republic, which was approved by the Czech Republic Government Resolution No. 1048 of 23 October 2000. Action Plan on the environmental education and public awareness programme in the Czech Republic for 2004-2006 follows. Some issues with an environmental topic are part of the Grant scheme of the MoE for the NGO project support. State Environmental Fund has a programme (8.1. a 8.1.) which finances the network of CEPA centres.</p>							

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

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

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
--	--

a) limited resources	
b) significant but not adequate resources	x
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	x
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

MoE supports yearly the National network of CEPA centres through public commission with the amount of 5 million CZK. In each district the district conception of CEPA are elaborated. In addition to this, MoE support the network of) stations for injured and disabled animals are rescue stations for injured or disabled specimens of wild species; the establishment of landed associations and support the NGO activities as well, which done their own project on one hand and projects ordered by the Protected Landscape Area Authorities.

Another way of support is the grant scheme for the NGO support - these capacities are focused only on project, not on the capacity building. State Environmental Fund provides investment subsidies on reconstruction and on the establishment and building of CEPA centers.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	x
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) no need identified	x

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

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

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	x
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	x
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	x
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	x

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	x
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide further details)	
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

According to the Nature and landscape protection Act (No. 114/92 Coll., as amended), there is the § 67 concerning the **biological assessment** for whoever, within the framework of construction work or other use of the landscape, who intends to carry out consequential interventions which could affect protected interests pursuant general and special conservation of plants, animals and areas, must arrange a natural scientific study of the involved land and procure a written assessment of the effect of the intended intervention on plants and animals if this intervention is found necessary by the nature conservation authority which is appropriate to approve it. The physical or legal person, who makes the biological assessment, must on the basis of a proposal made by the investor or participant of the pertinent procedure be approved by the nature conservation authority with regard to his qualifications. The Ministry of Environment shall specify the details for biological assessment in a generally binding regulations. It is used as a supporting material in decisions made by the nature conservation authorities.

The EIA/SEA process is taken as an assessment of affects caused by intentions on whole environment and not specifically on biodiversity. Biodiversity is one of its parts. There are no guidelines for the EIA/SEA biodiversity assessment.

There is the revised Act No. 100/2001 Coll., on the environmental impact assessment, amended in 2004. There are annexes to this Act which specify actions for which the EIA/SEA assessment is required. Category I - Projects always subject to assessment includes those actions where the process is obligatory and the process must run from the beginning to the end, Category II includes those, where screening are scoping are enough and the procedure often ends in this phase.

Subject to environmental impact assessment shall be projects and conceptions , the implementation of which could significantly affect the environment.

The assessment shall comprise the impacts on population public health and the impacts on the environment, including impacts on fauna and flora, ecological systems, the soil, the geological environment, water, air, climate and landscape, natural resources, tangible property and cultural monuments, as specified by special regulations and on the mutual interactions and connections between them.

The English version of the Act is available on the following website of the Ministry of the Environment
http://www.env.cz/EIA.Web/files/Legis/CZ/Act%20100_amended_Act_EN.doc

If not available - try this link: http://www.env.cz/EIA.Web/en/frame_en.html

With regard to EIA, the Czech Republic had transposed the EIA Directive 85/337/EEC on the Assessment of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment, as amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC into national law by Act 100/2001 on Environmental Impact Assessment, which came into force on 1 January 2002. However, the Czech Republic had already had about ten years of practical experience with EIA based on Act 244/1992. This Act also covered SEA.

The Act including screening, scoping, ensure the elaboration of the expert opinion, issuing a final statement, transboundary process, providing information for the public etc.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

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

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	x
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

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

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	X (through project and its outcomes)
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	x
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	x
c) analysis completed	
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	x
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	x
c) to a significant extent	
Parties that are recipients of genetic resources	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) other arrangements made	x
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	x
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	x
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	x
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	x
c) yes to a significant extent	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Present status and access to genetic resources of cultivated crops, forest trees and farm animals as well as genetic resources in botanical gardens and ZOOs in the CR has been monitored and available data has been analyzed. Using SWOT analysis, gaps were identified which prevent or restrict access to plant genetic resources and benefit sharing, as well as needs of measures to be adopted. During the evaluation, different aspects were considered, such as national legal framework, institutional framework, capacities, available technologies and know-how, international collaboration and measures adopted at national level. In spite of the different character and specific features of particular groups of genetic resources, some common requirements have been identified and consequently following recommendations could be formulated to reach the progress. Several partial changes and improvement in nation legal and institutional systems and stabilized funding are considered as important

preconditions, as well as better access to technology and investments. Continuous efforts in international cooperation, CEPA were recognized also as important issues. Reciprocal services to local and foreign partners, in kind inputs to international efforts, participation in int. activities and assistance to developing countries are envisaged as prospective tools for benefit sharing.

These and more other can be found in the Workshop Proceedings - Access of Users to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing form 15 July 2005. As a part of the the UNEP/GEF Project: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Important for Agriculture, Forestry and Research.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	x
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	x
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	x
243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	

c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low			
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate	x	c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	x
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	x
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x		c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	x
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?	
a) no	x
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	x
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x

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

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	x
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	
b) participation only	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	x

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	
c) yes (please give details below)	x
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	
b) yes	x
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

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

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	x

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

Note 267. -not all of them

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

270. Has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research (19(1))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	x
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	

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

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	X (8 October 2001)

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High		b) Medium		x		c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
There are limiting financial resources explicitly for the CBD implementation in the Czech Republic. Resources have been available through last two years, when special financial resources from the ministerial budget were available. It was 200.000 CZK in 2004 and 60.000 CZK this year. Money was used for the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic and for CEPA.							
275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?							
a) no							
b) yes - incentives only						x	
c) yes - financial support only							
d) yes - financial support and incentives							
If a developed country Party -							
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?							
a) no						x	
b) yes							
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -							
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?							
a) no							
b) yes						x	
If a developed country Party -							
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?							
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -							
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?							
a) no							
b) yes						x	

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

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

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	x
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	x
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	x
d) yes (please provide details)	
Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	

a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	X (some only)
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

- Resources are available almost exclusively for management of first zone protected areas; the same is true with the national tax exemptions. Budget of the Ministry of the Environment for biodiversity measures is split into ministerial support programmes and is intended to be monitored separately, which is prospectively weak point of our services.
- Official development aid for developing countries all over the world from 1996 - 2002

Project title	Recipient country (int. org.)	Total budget (USD)	Realisation	Description
Technical assistance in the field of meteorology, hydrology and air quality	Representatives of developing countries (WMO)	305 000	1996 - 2001	Technical assistance/training consisting of subprojects
GEOCHIM/UNESCO Postgraduate course in geochemical prospecting methods and their environmental applications	Representatives of developing countries (UNESCO)	30 000	2001 - 2003	Lectures, seminars and practical field training
Cleaner production capacity building in Croatia	Croatia (UNIDO)	170 000	1997 - 1999	Training, demonstration projects in industrial enterprises, establishment of the national cleaner production centre
Cleaner production capacity building in Macedonia	Macedonia (UNIDO)	210 000	2001 - 2003	Training, demonstration projects in industrial enterprises
Eco-management capacity building	Romania, Belarus	145 000	2001 - 2003	Technical assistance to build up EMS training capacities
Use of non-ODS based technologies for agricultural products storage	Lithuania	230 000	1998 - 1999, 2001	Technical assistance in the field of utilizing ODS-free products
Assistance in ODS phase-out in refrigeration servicing sub-sector	Ukraine (UNIDO)	275 000	1998 - 2000	Introduction of advance cost-effective technology and know-how of leakage-free handling of ODS
Assistance in ODS phase-out in refrigeration servicing sub-sector	Belarus	65 000	2001	Introduction of advance cost-effective technology and know-how of leakage-free handling of ODS
Institutional and capacity building for preventive approaches in industry	Moldavia	145 000	2001 - 2003	Capacity building, institutional building for preventive approaches based on experiences in the CR
Implementation of the biological pest control system for protection of vineyards and orchards	Moldavia	145 000	1997 - 1999	Implementation of biological protection system and effective chemical protection
Application of the Czech experiences with the biological and landscape di	Central and East-european	105 000	2000 - 2001	Training courses, seminars, preparation of methodological

and landscape diversity in the CEE countries	countries			handbooks in the field of biodiversity protection
Geological and technological evaluation of selected material resources	Jordan	255 000	1997 - 2000	Semi-operational verification of the quality of selected industrial mineral resources
Transfer of environmentally friendly technologies and know-how	India	70 000	2001 - 2002	Support of technical assistance between Czech and Indian industry in the field of cleaner production
Geological works in Mongolia geology and environment	Mongolia	115 000	1997 - 1998	Three subprojects
Geological and geochemical mapping of Transaltai Gobi at 1:200 000 scale	Mongolia	855 000	1999 - 2002	Comprehensive geochemical mapping and geochemical prospecting, hydrogeological analyses
Geological study of natural hazards in the western and central part of the Pacific zone in Nicaragua	Nicaragua	435 000	1997 - 2001	Comprehensive study focused on prediction of natural risks of geological origin
Geological exploration of mineral resources for aggregate applicable for dry brick-works	Ecuador	150 000	2001 - 2002	Technical evaluation of material resources for dry brick-works
Implementation of the biological pest control technology in vegetable in greenhouses	Morocco	190 000	2000 - 2002	Implementation of biological protection system and effective chemical protection
Evaluation of the energetic potential of black shales and environmental impacts of their combustion	Burkina Faso	80 000	2001 - 2002	Survey focused on evaluation of local black shales deposits to be utilized as potential energetic resource
Evaluation of the hydrocarbon potential in the northern Cameroon based on geophysical data and remote sensing	Cameroon	390 000	1997 - 1999, 2001	Seismic exploration of oil and gas deposits
Exploration of water resources in Ethiopia focused on areas affected by droughts	Ethiopia	110 000	2001 - 2002	Preparation of hydrogeological background materials and regional water management plan for area affected by droughts
Evaluation of the geological setting in the vicinity of Muyombe	Zambia	225 000	1999 - 2000	Geological mapping, geochemical prospecting, inventory and evaluation of potential mineral resources in north eastern Zambia
Geological study of emerald and copper-belt mineralization in the Zambian Copperbelt, and the environmental consequences of past mining activities	Zambia	135 000	2001 - 2003	Geological study in the Zambian Copperbelt
Evaluation of selected deposits glass sands in Namibia	Namibia	80 000	2001 - 2003	Evaluation of applicability of desert of sands for glass production

The Czech Republic has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in the following projects:

More information can be found on: <http://www.gefonline.org/projectList.cfm>

Regional and Global Projects - 2 Projects				
Country	Project Name	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
Regional	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.967

Global	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.750
Subtotals for the Result		1.717		

Single Country Projects - 3 Projects				
Country	Project Name	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
Czech Republic	Biodiversity Protection	IBRD	Full Size Project	2.000 (1994-1998)
Czech Republic	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	IBRD	Enabling Activity	0.101 (1998)
Czech Republic	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Important for Agriculture, Forestry and Research	UNEP	Enabling Activity	0.200
Subtotals for the Result		2.301		

The Czech Republic has applied for funds from the World Bank (WB) in the following projects: More information on: www.worldbank.org

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Commitment Amount*</u>	<u>Product Line</u>	<u>Country/Area</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Approval Date</u>
CZECH REPUBLIC - Kyjov Waste Heat Utilization Project	5.8	Global Environment Project	Czech Republic	Closed	27-AUG-1998
Phaseout of Ozone Depleting Substances Project - GEF	2.3	Global Environment Project	Czech Republic	Closed	23-AUG-1994
CZECH REPUBLIC BIODIVERSITY PROJECT	2	Global Environment Project	Czech Republic	Closed	19-OCT-1993
Telecommunications Project	80	IBRD/IDA	Czech Republic	Closed	09-SEP-1993
Power and Environmental Improvement Project	246	IBRD/IDA	Czech Republic	Closed	26-MAY-1992
Structural Adjustment Loan Project	450	IBRD/IDA	Czech Republic	Closed	26-JUN-1991

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

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

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	x
c) yes, within the previous national report	
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	2
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	3
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	4
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	8
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	6

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

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

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

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes (please specify which)	Vilm preparatory meetings in the Bundesamt für Naturschutz, Meetings of the Working Party on the International Environmental Issues under the European Union
If a developed country Party -	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	x
b) yes (please provide details below)	

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

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	x
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	x

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Czech Republic has attended every meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The delegation has to be approved by the Czech Government which also approves the members of delegation and their terms of reference. There is also the Czech Committee for the CBD in the Czech Republic as steering committee for the Convention implementation process. The Czech Republic as a country with economy in transition was recipient of the financial support provided by the CBD Secretariat (note - situation to middle 2005).

Article 24 Secretariat

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

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Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	1
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	1
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	2
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	2
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	2

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Dr. Jan Plesnik from the Agency for Nature conservation and Landscape protection of the Czech Republic was the SBSTTA chair from 2001 to 2003. He is now the SBSTTA National Focal Point. The delegation on SBSTTA meeting consists always from experts in the field of biodiversity conservation and there are always people who know the Convention process.

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	x
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	X, 2001

Decision IV/14 National reports

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

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes - forest ecosystems	X (but the report didn't reach the SCBD)
c) yes - alien species	x
d) yes - benefit sharing	X (in 2004)

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Czech Republic is trying to respond to every notification, but it is hard to get all the necessary information on time. There are sometimes very complicated questions in the questionnaire and these questions

are hard to understand.

The format of this second national report is clear and questions are more or less clear. It is also good that you don't want to specify every answer to a special box and just give a summarizing box at the end of all questions to the article/programme of work.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

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

Inland water ecosystems

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

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

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

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	x
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	x
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	x

317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	x
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

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

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

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

The Czech Republic is a party to the Ramsar convention and through regular reporting provides information about the status and trends on wetlands ecosystems. All reports are available at the www.ramsar.org. According to Article 15 of the EC Water Framework Directive 2000/6/ES, there is the regular reporting concerning the International Oder, Danube and Elbe River basin district. All information is available on CD in English. There is the Czech Republic 2005 Report according to this Directive available on CD.

At the beginning of the 1990s water pollution was considered the second most pressing issues of the Czech environment. Most important watercourses belonged to the category of polluted or heavily polluted and the contamination of groundwater was also high.

The status of water ecosystems is to a large extent formed by features and status of adjacent ecosystems in a catchment area. On the other hand, disturbed hydroecological stability of an area affects adjacent ecosystems or even threatens their survival. Straightening water courses and building artificial river banks, building obstructions in water courses (in particular weirs and walls of dams), sharply increasing contamination of water by waste waters from human settlements and industry, large-scale drainage, industrial intensification of farming (erosion, chemisation) and intensification of fish-farming practices has affected structures and functions of water courses. The total length of water courses on the territory of the Czech Republic has decreased by one third during 20th century. Canalisation of rivers was growing exponentially until beginning of the 1990s. Nor are fishponds in favourable status. Although there are 21,000 fishponds in the Czech Republic at present, some having been restored since the 1990s, there is still a lack of small water reservoirs in the landscape. These extraordinary increase

biodiversity and improve water retention in the landscape. In relation to water courses and reservoirs, technocratic and production approaches have predominated. The consequences of these approaches are among others, an increasing level of nutrients, in a particular nitrogen and phosphorus in surface waters. This causes mass growth of biomass of algae and Cyanobacteria (so-called water bloom), which totally consume dissolved oxygen. This often results in the extinction of higher forms of life and deterioration of water quality. Many facilities on watercourses are barriers to migration of many animal species. Therefore, salmon (*Salmo salar*), sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*) and a lot of other fish species have disappeared from the territory of the Czech Republic. In addition, other animal species are threatened, for example both the stone crayfish (*Austropotamobius torrentium*) and freshwater pearl mussel (*Margaritana margaritifera*) have disappeared from 90 % of sites where they occurred in the past.

At the beginning of the Pre-Accession Period (1999-2003) the quality of surface water was significantly improved and the quality of groundwater stabilised. More attention was paid to the transposition of EC legal regulations which culminated when new comprehensive regulations concerning water were approved. Water protection focused on two areas: emissions (water contamination, especially surface water) and water quality (both surface and underground water sources).

There is the Document called The State Environmental Policy that concentrates on prevention of damage to aquatic ecosystems, increasing the natural retention ability of the landscape and preventing eutrophication. The gradual fulfilling and implementation of targets leading to renewal, stabilization, maintenance and subsequent care for the natural aquatic regime of the landscape depends on a substantial increase in the portion of ecologically functional water sources (or water recipients) in the landscape. Here are some more targets

e.g. **2.1.6 Protection of groundwater sources of the SEP**

- Provide for territorial protection of spring areas and collection sites for spring outflows.
- Provide for protection of the infiltration zones of springs, spring areas and areas of natural accumulation of ground waters.
- Enforce consistent respect for protection of groundwater sources in land-use planning work and land-use decisions.

The National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic contains the issue of inland water ecosystems very comprehensively and list 6 major challenges/problem areas and related objectives. One of it is the : **Limitation of pollution and improvement of the quality of physical and chemical components of aquatic and wetland ecosystems**

And has following targets:

- Finalize the system of effective treatment of wastewater in the territory of the Czech Republic.
- On a country-wide scale, reduce the use of fertilizers and pesticides and, thus, support the reduction of intensity of pollution of the aquatic environment from diffuse sources.
- Reduce the risks of pollution of groundwater and surface waters from old environmental burdens and ecological accidents.
- Strictly comply with the set emission limit values.

There is the Government issued Order 103/2003 Coll., **on designation of vulnerable areas and on the use and storage of fertilisers and barnyard fertilisers**, alternation of crops and implementation of anti-erosion measures in those areas. Amongst the source documents serving for the processing of the draft of this regulation, experts made use of the outcome of the research and development project entitled **"Reduction of diffuse pollution of surface and ground waters in the Czech Republic"**, conducted at the T.G.M. Water Management Research Institute. Government Order 103/2003 Coll. announced areas (vulnerable areas) in which farming contributes significantly to the pollution of ground and surface water with nitrates and in which certain measures are in place to control this adverse impact.

There is the Water Act No. 254/2001 Coll. and Government Decree No. 61/2003 Coll. "establishing indicators and permissible pollution of surface waters and waste waters, the requisites of permit for discharging waste waters into surface waters and into sewer systems and on sensitive areas", the pollution discharged to waters is strictly controlled by the law and regulated by the permissions.

Protection of water species is secured by the Government Decree No. 71/2003 Coll. on stipulating surface waters suitable for life and reproduction of indigenous species of fish and other aquatic fauna and determination of conditions evaluation of the quality of these waters.

More information can be found in the National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic (MoE, 2005), State Environmental Policy (2004-2010), State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme (MoE, 1997), The Environment in the Czech Republic 1989-2004 (CENIA, 2005)

Not relevant for the Czech Republic as and inland country

Marine and coastal biological diversity

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

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

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

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

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

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Agricultural biological diversity

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

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

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	x
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

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

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	x
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	x
c) significant additional funds	
<i>b)(not exactly to the PoW but on some actions yes)</i>	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	x
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	x
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	
c) yes	x
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	X (12 June 2000)
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	

a) no	x
b) yes	

349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	x

351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	x
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	

352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	x
b) yes - under consideration	
c) yes - measures under development	

353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	x
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	

354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	x
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	x
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	

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

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

In the Czech Republic ecosystems created by farming represent, similarly to most of Europe, the most extensive land-use type, covering 54.3 % of the whole country's territory. The most serious phase in their development was so-called collectivisation in the 1950s, leading *inter alia* to large-scale destruction of ecostabilising elements in the landscape. In addition, **traditional agricultural production** was changed into industrial large-scale production in the 1970s. Although the non-productive importance of agroecosystems is undoubted, their form and shape have been almost exclusively determined by technological demands of agricultural production. Therefore, current agroecosystems are characterised by inadequate high proportion of arableland in the agricultural landscape (72.2 %), excessive area of land tracts, low numbers of ecostabilising elements, high proportion of lands threatened by erosion, general physical, chemical and biological degradation of soils and contamination by pollutants from fertilisers and pesticides. The most serious consequences are **loss of natural soil fertility, sharp decrease of natural water keeping capacity, loss of biodiversity and decline in native wild species numbers**. The grey partridge (*Perdix perdix*) is a model example, exhibiting a dramatic decline in numbers, from 6 million individuals in 1935 to a slight remnant (some dozens of individuals) in 1997. Approx. 42 % of the total agricultural land is heavily or to a moderate extent threatened by erosion. (data from the State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme, MoE, 1998)

An Overview of Main Impacts of Agriculture on Biodiversity

Impacts	Cause	How it is relevant
Eutrophication and water pollution	Nutrients flushed from fertilised arable cropland and effluents discharged from point sources of pollution	Drastically reduced biodiversity of water ecosystems both in still and running waters
Contamination by pesticides	Same as above	Not investigated enough, probably low impact
Change of use	Drainage, ploughing of grassland or grassland improvements	Large extend, major impacts on landscape and biological diversity (approx. 30 % of land)
Mechanical damages	Especially during crop harvesting	Not investigated, probably low impact, legislation is sufficient,
Loss of habitats (biotopes, ecotones)	Changes in water regimes, loss of field roads and banks,	Loss is significant, scattered trees disappeared
Loss of soil biodiversity	Soil degradation (pressure by heavy machinery, pesticides, nutrients etc.)	Impact not regional and important
Loss of biodiversity of crops	Loss of not so productive sorts	Well managed genetic diversity saves most of the relevant sorts
Loss of animal biodiversity in agriculture	Loss of regional breeds etc.	Well managed genetic diversity saves most of the relevant breeds

Source: PRAŽAN (1997)

The Concept of Agrarian Policy of the Czech Republic for the Period After Accession to the EU (2004 - 2013) (CARP), the State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic and the State Nature Conservation and Landscape Protection Programme of the Czech Republic have initiated changes resulting in improvement of the current conditions; however, these changes are not adequate to fulfil the European objective - halting the biodiversity loss by 2010.

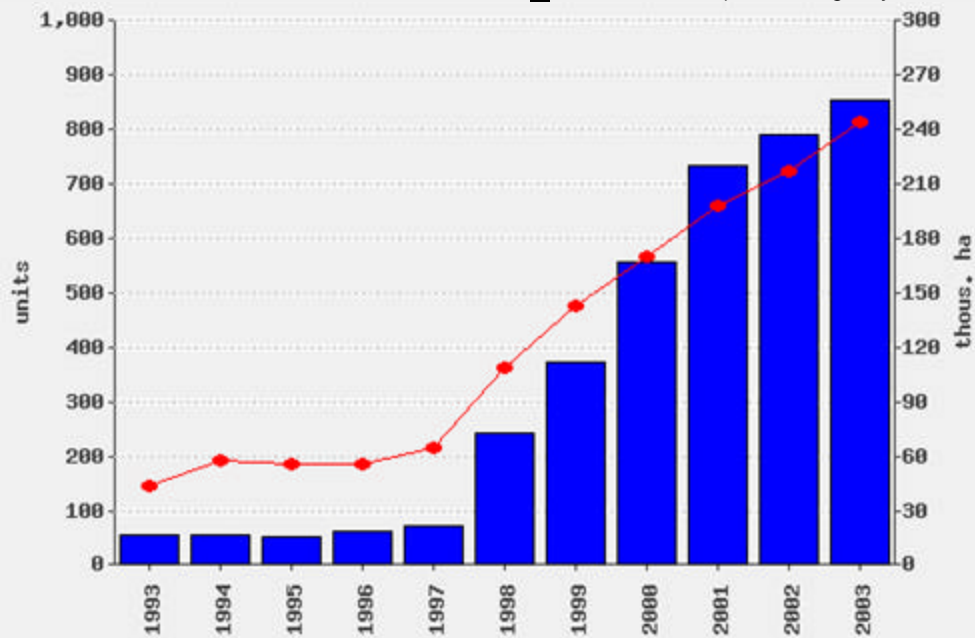
The National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic defines the following targets.

1. Maintain farming on existing grasslands; particularly in habitats belonging to the Natura 2000 network
2. Promote and support sound farming characterized by high heterogeneity (technological approaches, quantity, type and application of fertilizers and plant protection preparations, sowing procedures, etc.). Encourage such technologies that, not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biodiversity. These could include, inter alia, organic and integrated farming, integrated pest management, biological control and suitable harvesting methods (Decision III/11).
3. Encourage restoration and creation of ecologically important landscape features (hedges, hedgerows, line and non-forest greenery, grasslands, especially valley meadows, etc.).
4. Encourage maintenance of traditional varieties of crops and breeds of farm animals.
5. Encourage farming by minor entities and enhance the capacity of local owners of land and rural communities for sustainable use of biodiversity on agriculturally managed land and promote public awareness (Decision V/5).

Agricultural land area for organic farming, CZE, 1993-2003

- Area used for organic agriculture
- Number of organic economic units

Note: Organic farming produces high quality foodstuffs, which is the result of reduced input of synthetic substances (i.e. artificial fertilisers, pesticides, veterinary medicaments, ban of GMO use, and others) into the agro system.



Data source: Czech Statistical Office
Soil area with environmentally friendly management has been rising. Since 1993 when the share of ecologically managed agricultural land in total area of agricultural land was 0.37%, this share has risen up to 5,5 % in 2002.

Data taken from the <http://indikatory.env.cz>. Another indicators at this portal: Agricultural area and organic farming, Agricultural land potentially endangered by wind erosion, CZE, 2003; Agricultural land potentially endangered by water erosion, CZE, 2003; Organic farming, international comparison, 2003

Forest biological diversity

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

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	x
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	x
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

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

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	x

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	x
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	x
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	x
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	x
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) measures taken	x

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

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

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

The catastrophic condition of forests in 1989 was the well-known symptom of the bad environment of the CR. The main reason was the air pollution affecting particularly spruce monocultures. Weakened vegetation was easily affected by pestilence. In spite of the fact that impact of pollutant emissions on forests was decreasing through passive measures like liming, fertilization, artificial forest reproduction, including gradual changes in the forest composition, the forest condition hadn't been approved. In the mid 1990s new comprehensive regulations concerning forests were approved and since that amended several times. The CR is with the forest percentage 34.1% the 8th most wooded OECD country in Europe.

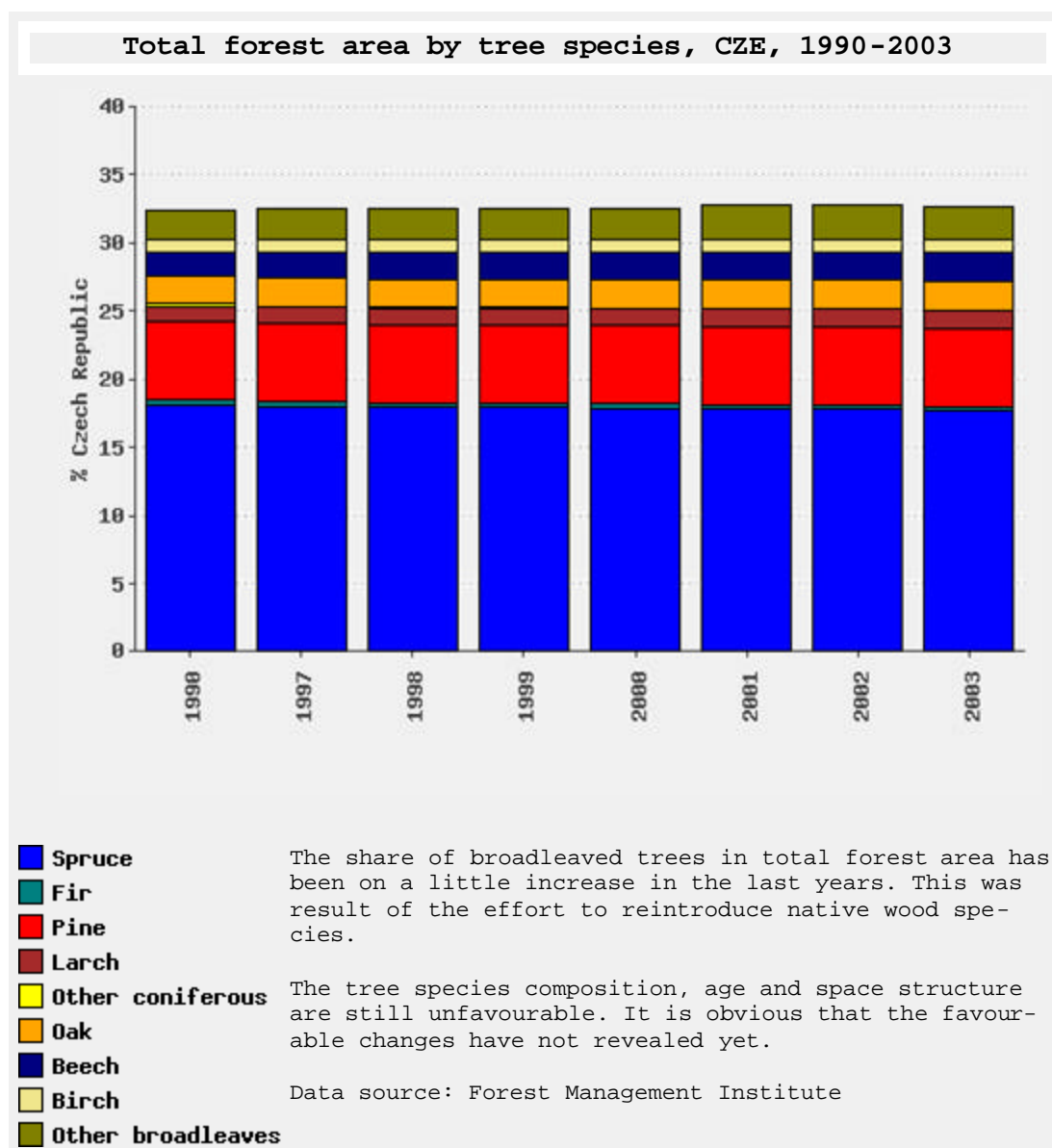
The main problem is the forests health that has been assessed in the CR since 1986 in monitoring areas within the UN EEC and EU ICP Programme - Forest. The basic parameter of this assessment is the defoliation rate expressed in a percentage with precision of 5%. Over the last 15 years before the forest load had been decreased, the defoliation rate went up and the health status of coniferous and deciduous trees assessed according to this parameter is getting slightly worse.

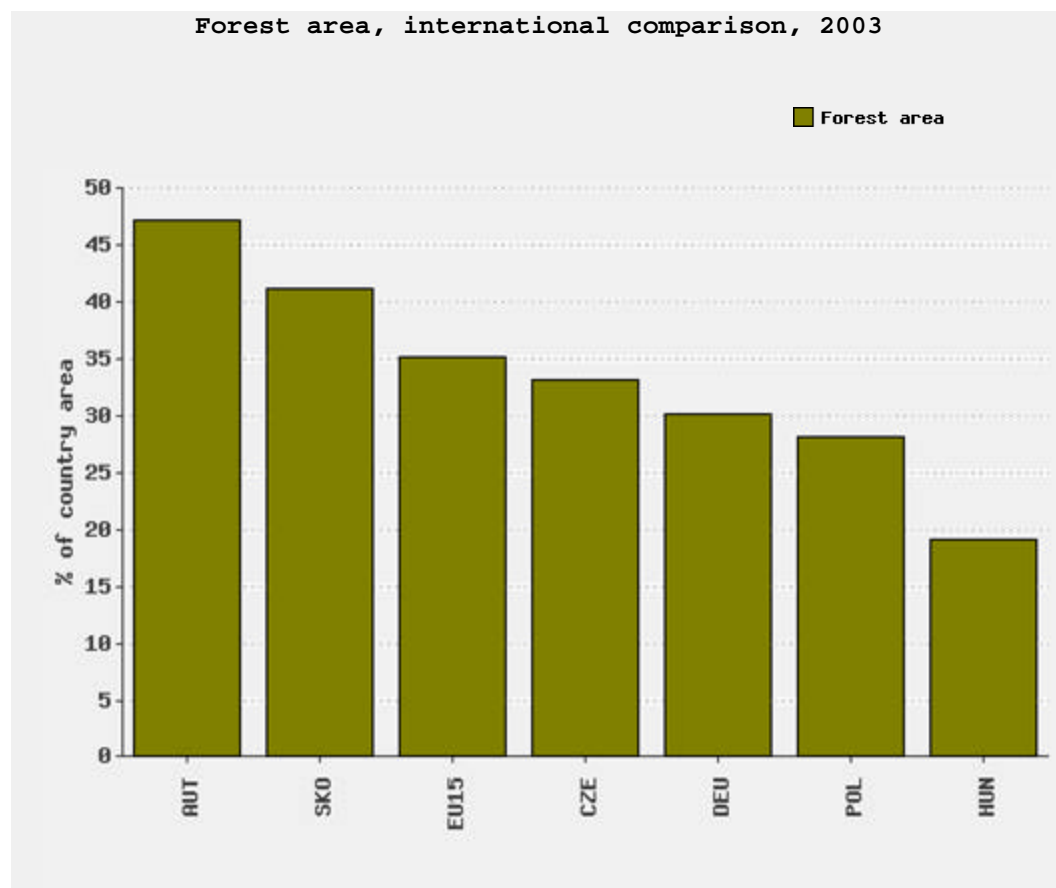
More than 75% of the forest areas are agricultural forests; the percentage of forest not primarily used for agriculture is growing very slowly. An urgent, periodically repeated problem is the bark beetle damage resulting in random logging. Random logging accounted for 73.7% of total logging in 1990 and 34.5.% in 2004. A significant improvement in forest health can be expected in the long-term horizon.

Since 1983 gene bank for gene resources conservation in the CR have been con-

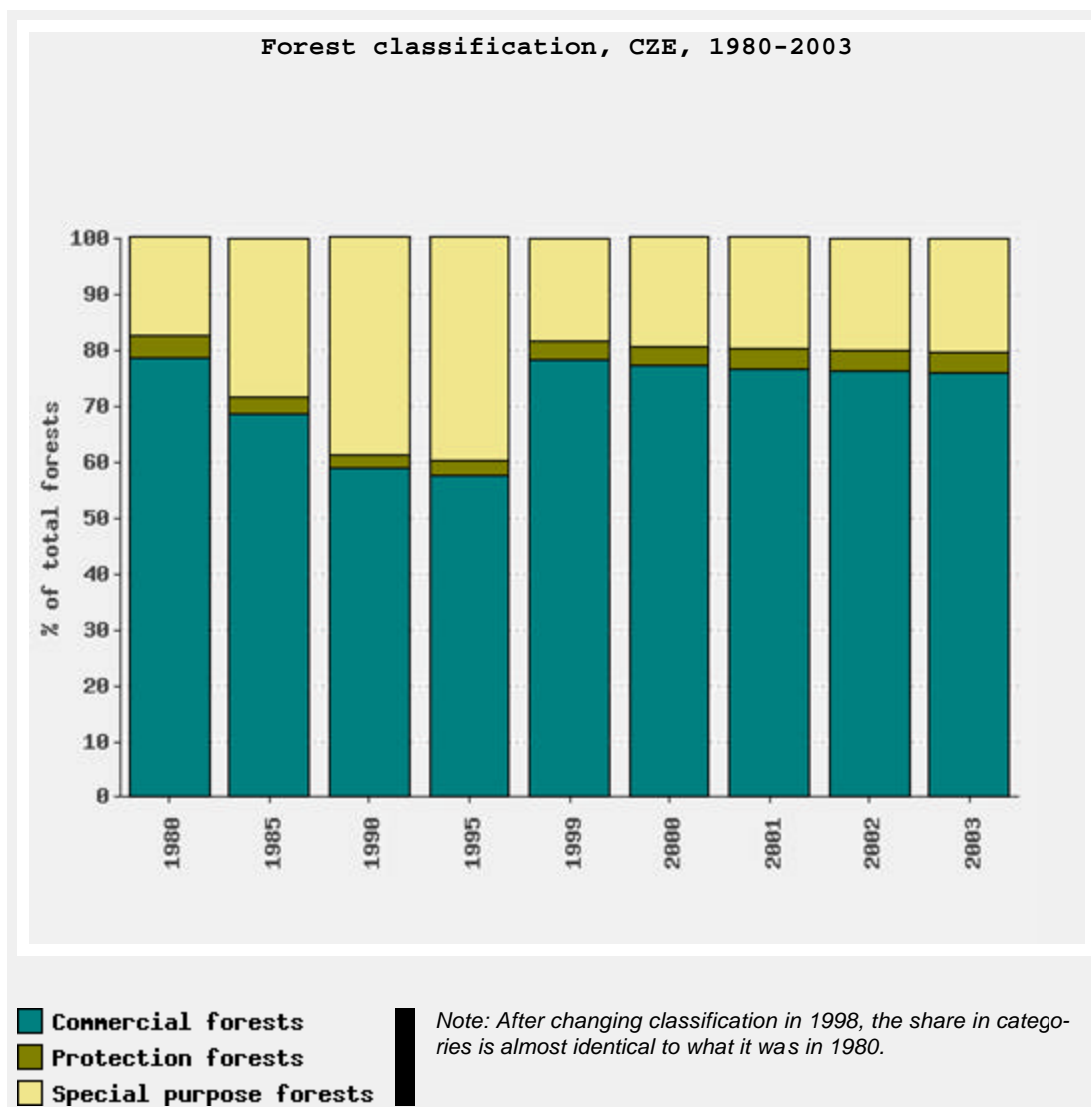
stituted that corresponds to gene reserve forests. The CR has been involved in the EUFORGEN programme since 1995. This European programme, coordinated by the International Plant Genetic Research Institute (IPGRI) in Rome, deals with forest genetic resources conservation. Conservation of threatened forest species and ecosystems is implemented under national forestry policy (Act. No. 289/1995 Coll., on Forests, National Forest Programme of the CR, 31st December 2002, Act. No. 149/2003 Coll., on the marketing of forest reproductive material). The National Forest Inventory 2001-2004 - description of forest in the CR including biodiversity indicators.

The following charts are taken from the <http://indikatory.env.cz>, where are many useful information and indicators concerning the forest health in the CR.



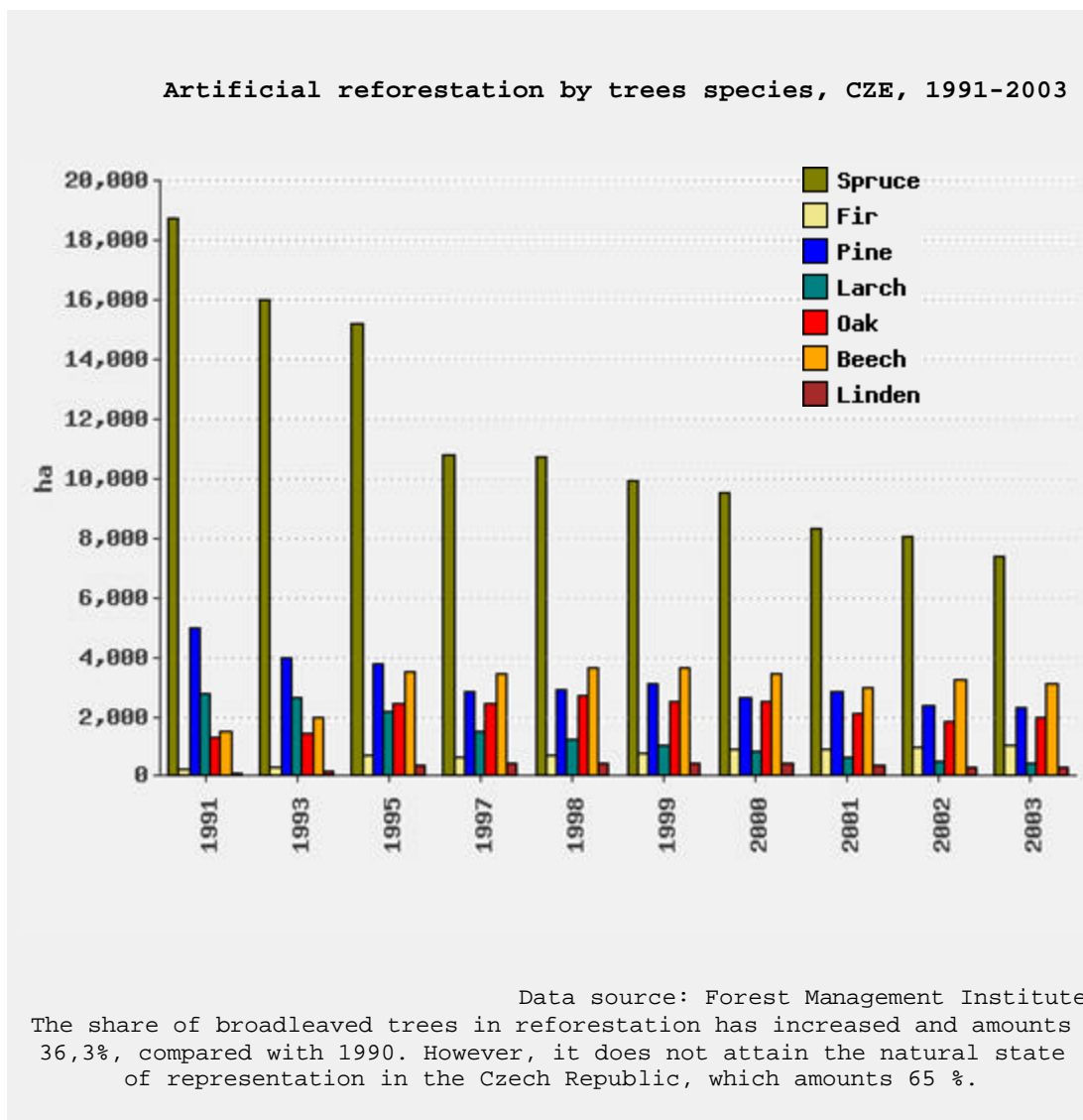


Data source: OECD, Czech Statistical Office Compared with other countries, the forest coverage is on the average level in the Czech Republic.



Data source: Forest Management Institute

In 1999, an important transfer of forests from the category "special purpose" to the category "commercial" occurred in Czech Republic. From the viewpoint of forest protection, this is considered to be a negative trend because the conditions for commercial forest protection are less strict than they are in the case of the "special purpose" forests.



Other information can be found in the following publications:

- Ministry of agriculture of the Czech Republic (2004): Report on the state of forests and forestry in the Czech Republic, 114 pp., ISBN 80-7084-360-8
- Ministry of the Environment (2005): CzechCarbo Project - „**Study of carbon cycle in terrestrial ecosystems of the Czech Republic**“ - project No. VaV/640/18/03

More information on: www.uek.cas.cz/czechcarbo - CzechCarbo is a research project focused on the landscape of Czech Republic and its ability to absorb atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂), and on possible long-term carbon accumulation in terrestrial ecosystems, hence mitigating the process of global warming.

Study of ecosystem carbon fluxes and physiological mechanisms controlling carbon assimilation

- ↳ investigation of basic physiological processes in plants (photosynthesis, respiration, transpiration, growth etc.)
- ↳ long-term cultivation of plants in the atmosphere with elevated CO₂ concentration
- ↳ monitoring of microclimatic conditions in different types of terrestrial ecosystem
- ↳ direct measurements of CO₂ uptake and efflux in the most common ecosystems

Outcomes

- ↳ evaluation of carbon sequestration capacity in different types of ecosystems
 - ↳ determination of biomass increment and its seasonal dynamics
 - ↳ evaluation of climate change impacts on biomass increment
 - ↳ measured data for verification of mathematical models simulating ecosystem production
- Vyskot, I. et al. (2003): Quantification and Evaluation of Forest Functions on the Example of the Czech Republic. MoE, Prague, ISBN 80-7212-265-7

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

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

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

There was a Regional Meeting of CHM National Focal Points for Central and Eastern European Countries and European Community CHM, which took place in Prague - Pruhonice, Czech Republic regional meeting from 9 - 11 September 2003.

Czech Committee for the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Scientific advisory Board as a Subsidiary and consultative Body for a successful implementation of the convention in the Czech Republic.

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

Regional and Global Projects - 2 Projects				
Country	Project Name	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
Regional	Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity through Sound Tourism Development in Biosphere Reserves in Central and Eastern Europe	UNEP	Medium Size Project Running in CR, Hungary, Poland from 2005 -2009	0.967
Global	Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the	UNEP	Medium Size Project	0.750

	Global Problem of Alien Species that Threaten Biological Diversity			
Subtotals for the Result		1.717		
Single Country Projects - 3 Projects				
Country	Project Name	Agency	Project Type	GEF Grant (US\$M)
Czech Republic	Biodiversity Protection	IBRD	Full Size Project	2.000
Czech Republic	Biodiversity Strategy, Action Plan and National Report	IBRD	Enabling Activity	0.101
Czech Republic	Assessment of Capacity-building Needs: Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-sharing, Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity Important for Agriculture, Forestry and Research	UNEP	Enabling Activity	0.200
Subtotals for the Result		2.301		

Official Development Aid is also running in our country and we provide our assistance. There is a good cooperation with Slovakia as a border country in the field of nature conservation. Other cooperation is done within our four national parks - with Poland, Austria and Germany.

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

There is the Nature conservation Act No. No. 114/1992 Coll. which serves as the main policy and legal framework for the nature and landscape conservation and for biodiversity conservation as well. There is also a great cooperation with the Ministry of the agriculture.

National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic was approved by the Czech Government on 25 May 2005 as a basic tool for the biodiversity Conservation.

The National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic (hereinafter the "Strategy") was formulated shortly after accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union. This is the first document that outlines the potential for further procedure in the conservation of biological diversity.

The Strategy is a fundamental document that is based on the related activities of the Convention, i.e. the programs of work, proposed by the SBSTTA, which are then approved by the COP. The Strategy accepts programs of work of the CBD and suitably modifies the objectives set forth in them on the basis of the current conditions and capabilities in CR

The National Biodiversity Strategy of the Czech Republic has been prepared according to the example of and in accordance with the EC Strategy. The division of the individual chapters into strategic themes (ecosystem approach; *in situ* conservation, *ex situ* conservation; sustainable use; etc.) and biodiversity in sectoral policies (agriculture, forest ecosystems, water and wetland

ecosystems, etc.) are retained. The individual chapters are always adapted to the specific conditions in CR. Implementation of the Strategy can substantially contribute to achieving the objectives set forth in the Sustainable Development Strategy of the Czech Republic in December 2004.

The Strategy attempts to be a comprehensive, structured and multi-aspect document. Consequently, the text contains references to the individual chapters (both in strategic themes and in the second part - biodiversity in the sectoral and area policies) and also references to the individual Decisions of the Conference of the Parties of CBD, in the form, e.g., Decision VII/24, indicating that Decision No. 24 was adopted at COP 7, and deals with education and public awareness. In addition to these references, each chapter contains a comprehensible table with a list of related documents. An integral part of the Strategy also consists in a dictionary of the terms and abbreviations employed.

The main objective of the Strategy is to create a document for conservation of biodiversity in CR that will be both intersectoral and interdisciplinary. All the parts of the document were prepared by and consulted with professionals in other sectoral organizations, scientific research workplaces, universities and key partners, and, last but not least, a peer review was also provided by non-governmental organizations. In the creation of the Strategy, for which working groups were established, headed by the chief coordinators, the authors and the drafting parties based their work on the main conceptual materials on conservation of nature in CR, such as the State Environmental Policy (SEP) and the State Program of Conservation of Nature and the Landscape of CR (SPCNL CR), and on the binding legal regulations for conservation of nature and protection of the landscape. The relevant conceptual materials and legally binding regulations, which are quoted in the particular chapter, were employed as basic material in each individual chapter, on both strategic themes and sectoral policies.

State environmental Policy 2004 - 2010 (SEP)

The basic purpose of SEP CR continues to be provision of a framework and guideline for decision-making and activities at an international, national, regional and local level, leading to:

- Achieving a further improvement in the quality of the environment as a whole and in the state of its individual components and parts
- Implementing the principles of sustainable development and continue in integration of environmental aspects into sectoral policies
- Improving the economic effectiveness and social acceptability of environmental programs, projects and activities.
- The priority areas of the updated SEP CR are compatible with the 6th EAP. The greatest attention is paid to resolving ongoing and newly emerging environmental aspects in the following areas:
 - Protection of nature, landscape and biological diversity
 - Sustainable use of natural resources, protection of waters and protection against floods, optimisation of material flows and waste management
 - Reducing the damage to the environment from human activities, improving environmental standards for the quality of human life
 - Protection of the climate system of the Earth and prevention of long-range transport of air pollution.

SEP CR is also a document for strengthening and improving partner cooperation with other sectors - corresponding to the principles of sustainable develop-

ment. Consequently, the part concerned with sectoral policies attempts to predict areas of further cooperation that would not only contribute to better understanding and more effective integration of environmental aspects into the activities of partner ministries, but also support implementation of those targets of other sectors that are in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and assist in separating trends of economic development from the continuation of negative impacts of their activities on the environment.

It offers a range of instruments for achieving the set targets. It is assumed that, for each of these targets, a combination of regulatory, economic, institutional, organisational, informational, voluntary and other instruments will be selected in cooperation with all stakeholders to enable achieving of the required results with the lowest requirements on financial, human, technical and other resources. A set of indicators is proposed for monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the updated SEP CR, corresponding to the indicators monitored in the framework of the European Union and OECD.

SEP CR is a fundamental reference document for other sectoral and regional policies from the standpoint of the environment.

State programme for Nature and Landscape Conservation, 1998

The starting point of the State Programme is a comprehensive analysis of the current status of nature and landscape, trends in its development, as well as assessment of the effectiveness of measures which have been until now used in nature conservation and landscape protection. Based on the analysis, the most urgent requirements and demands are inferred. On a general level, they are then used for setting up aims and principles of the state nature conservation policy. For implementation of the principles and for reaching the goals in medium- and long-term period, 41 concrete priority tasks were defined. When speaking about the State Programme there is an entirely essential fact. The document is not a sectoral strategy of the Ministry of the Environment, but a long-term programme adopted by the whole government.

Nature conservation issues were successfully included into activities of other sectors, for example agriculture, forest and water management, physical planning, regional development and tourism. In addition, the programme is intended to be quite open which should be reviewed according to the current knowledge. The Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic has issued this publication not only for the state institutions for which it is responsible but also for all who care about the current and future status of nature and landscape in the Czech Republic as a main part of our human environment.

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

Questions are based on the Convention text, but on the other hand, it was hard to understand them especially for people who are not familiar with convention process. As we said above, we really appreciate that you didn't follow every question with the box for further explanation and only provided a box at the end of sectors/articles.

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

Date of completion:	10 May 2005
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government	
By which authority?	Government of the Czech Republic
On what date?	25 May 2005
If the NBSAP has been published please give - not yet	
Title:	"Strategie ochrany biologické rozmanitosti" "Czech National Biodiversity Strategy"
Name and address of publisher:	To be published in January 2006 Upgrade CZ s.r.o. Strelnicni 2 702 00 Ostrava Czech Republic tel./fax: 596 113 637 sebesta@studio-upgrade.cz
ISBN:	
Price (if applicable):	
Other information on ordering:	Contact Jana Brozova Email to: Jana_Brozova@env.cz
If the NBSAP has not been published	
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:	Email to: Jana_Brozova@env.cz Write to: Jana Brozova MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT Vrsovicka 65 100 10 Prague 10
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website	
Please give full URL:	www.chm.nature.cz (section National Biodiversity Strategy)
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF	
Please indicate which agency:	

Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	x	No	

Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention

We have prepared book the "**Status trends of Biological Diversity in the Czech Republic**" - short book supplemented with colour pictures. It is taken as a public awareness material which is widely used for exhibitions and as a promotion of biological diversity in the Czech Republic. We have decided to make this book because of the lack of this kind of publications in the CR. Book is only in Czech but we are working on the English translation.

Another very good example is the **Czech translation of the Global Biodiversity Outlook** supplemented by the situation in the Czech Republic. Was published and can be purchased.

Action Plans for National Biodiversity Strategy has to be completed within 3 years from the date of the government approval. The work on the Action Plan for Inland water ecosystem has just begun. Other, like Action plan for monitoring; for in situ conservation should be finished during next year.

Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country

Czech Committee for the CBD. This committee was established under the Ministry of the Environment in 1997. The Czech minister of the environment has approved the Rules of procedure of this committee. There are two main bodies. First is the Czech Committee for the CBD.

There are mainly representatives from other ministries who are responsible for the nature protection in the field of their administration (Ministry of the environment, Ministry of agriculture, M of education, youth and sports, M. of foreign affairs, M. of trade, M. of finance, M. of information technology, M. of transport, M. of health, M. of spatial planning, M. of culture, Botanical institute of the Czech Academy of Science of the Czech Republic, NGO - Organisation for Sustainable life and the NGO - representative from the Czech Committee for nature conservationists.

The Second Part is the Scientific Advisory Body (something like SBSTTA); where are not policy representatives but experts, researches and other people from different research institutions, organisations, universities, faculties, etc. This part serves mainly as an Advisory Body and for providing necessary scientific advice in the field of Biological diversity and CBD. Some of them know the convention process very well.

Committee meets twice a year - very often before COP or SBSTTA to de-

side if all materials for the CBD meeting are in line with the national legislation.

Each member of the Committee provides advice to the NFP to specific topics especially with the Articles of the Convention as well as members of the Advisory Body who provide more specific advice.