

# THIRD NATIONAL REPORT (NORWAY)

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**A. REPORTING PARTY**

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## Information on the preparation of the report

### Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The Directorate for Nature Management (DN) was given the responsibility of preparing a draft for the third National Report to the CBD.

A total of twelve Ministries considered of relevance for the reporting work, in addition to the Ministry of the Environment, were contacted in a letter of October 29, 2004. These twelve Ministries received the full format of the National Report together with an indication on which articles were considered relevant for the various Ministries. Each involved Ministry was asked to identify one contact person for the work. A meeting was held on this topic in the Ministry of the Environment on December 1, 2004, where DN informed the other Norwegian Ministries.

DN distributed a first draft to the involved Ministries by January 14. The Ministries were then asked to contribute to the Report by February 1, 2005. DN would then incorporate the comments and contributions, and hand over a draft report to the Ministry of the Environment by March 1, 2005.

A separate initiative was taken for involvement of the Samediggi (the Sami Parliament) in a letter sent on 4 February. DN invited the Sam ediggi to provide comments on article 8j.

By February 1, DN had received written contributions from eight Ministries.

The final draft version of the National CBD Report was sent to the Ministry of the Environment by March 4, 2005. The Ministry reviewed the draft, made some bilateral consultations and then distributed the final draft for comments by the involved Ministries and the Samediggi before submitting the report to the secretariat.

## B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

### Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005) concerning "The Government's Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment" was presented on March 18 this year. In the Report the government present an action plan for the 2010 Target. Enclosed in the Report nr 21 is also a status report of the actions proposed in the Report No. 42 to the Storting (200-2001) concerning "Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan – cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination". An English summary of the Report No. 21 will be prepared and forwarded during the summer of 2005.

On 20 April 2001, on the recommendation of the Ministry of the Environment, a committee was appointed by Royal Decree to review the legislation relating to biodiversity. On 7 December 2004 a draft Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity was presented (NOU – 2004-28). The draft Act is now on an official hearing. Enclosed is an English summary.

### Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions		X	
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	X		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness		X	
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	X		

m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		X	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	X		
r) Article 20 - Financial resources		X	
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism		X	
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		
u) Forest biodiversity	X		
v) Inland water biodiversity		X	
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity		X	
y) Mountain biodiversity		X	

### Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Articles																		
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
a) Lack of political will and support																			
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement																			
c) Lack of																			

mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors																			
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures																			
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness																			
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise																			
g) Loss of traditional knowledge																			
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives																			
i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information																			
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels																			
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized																			
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented																			
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources																			

n) Lack of economic incentive measures																			
o) Lack of benefit-sharing																			
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels																			
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders																			
r) Lack of effective partnerships																			
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community																			
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws																			
u) Poverty																			
v) Population pressure																			
w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns																			
x) Lack of capacities for local communities																			
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management																			
z) Weak law enforcement capacity																			
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change																			
bb) Others (please specify)																			

## 2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box III.

<b>Goal 1</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.</b>		
<b>Target 1.1</b>	<b>At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, National targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity, has been established since 1999. They are among others presented in Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001), Report No. 24 to the Storting (2000-2001) and Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005).			
Relevant Norwegian target under this global target is: "A representative selection of Norwegian habitats shall be protected for future generations".			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		50 % reduction in the annual loss of the most valuable agricultural land to other purposes by 2010 (Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).  Identification and management of the most valuable cultural landscapes in place by 2010 (Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).
b) Inland water	X		Water framework directive (European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC)
c) Marine and coastal	X		Water framework directive (European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC), Report No. 12 to the Storting (2001-2002) "Protecting the Riches of the Seas".
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			



a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
The National target is also presented in the "Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination" (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001)).	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
According to the National target, a status of protected areas in relation to Vegetation Geographic zones is available. This status shows a high representation of alpine areas (>20%), but lower status related to the southern boreal and boreonemoral zones. Lowland forests and coastal areas are underrepresented. Marine areas are under development. National plans for protection will improve the situation and a national evaluation of the coverage of protected areas related to important habitats will give us a better basis for further consideration of the status in Norway regarding this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Indicators used for the National target are: "Protected areas by the Nature Conservation Act distributed on nature geographical variation" Supporting present data sets: National map over vegetation zones, National map over agricultural regions.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Challenge to assess protected areas related to National data sets on ecosystems. Provide land cover maps as basis for such assessments. Internationally: definition of ecological regions and scales for the parties to report on.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

#### Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, National targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity, has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian targets under this global target are: "A representative selection of Norwegian habitats shall be protected for future generations". "Major disturbance such as infrastructure development shall be avoided in endangered habitats, and in vulnerable habitats important ecological functions shall be maintained".			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	

c) Marine and coastal	x		National plan to establish a representative network of marine protected areas.
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest	(x)	x	Plans for expanding the network of strictly protected areas of representative and distinctive types of forest. These are now in the course of implementation.
f) Mountain	(x)	x	The National plan for National Parks and larger protected areas have targets
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The National target is also presented in the "Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination" (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001)).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Norway has during the last 25 years carried out 64 thematic protection plans divided on habitat themes and counties. The themes covered here are broadleaved deciduous woodlands, bogs and mires, wetlands and seabirds. In addition 4 regional protection plans on coniferous forests has been carried out. The National plan for protection of National parks and other larger natural areas, will also cover important habitats especially in the alpine region.</p> <p>In the Svalbard archipelago 63% of the areas has been protected, hereby important areas for biodiversity, such as wetlands, arctic botanical areas and seabird colonies.</p> <p>The trend related to the objectives from 1980, with additions on coniferous forests, will be reached by 2005 (6 remaining county plans). Since 1980 there has been an increasing focus on biodiversity and development of new methodologies to map biodiversity in Norway. This together with more harmonized ways to protect biodiversity within Europe (Emerald network and Natura 2000), provides a new basis to assess the further needs for protecting important areas for biodiversity. Norway will in 2005 start an evaluation process on biodiversity and protection. There has already been done such an evaluation or GAP analysis regarding forests, which concludes that there is still a significant GAP to be covered. This has led to new initiatives on forest protection related to public owned ground and voluntarily disposal of land by private owners.</p> <p>For marine areas, a national plan for a representative network of marine protective areas is in progress. It is planned to complete this plan with formal protection by 2012 (Phase I will be completed by 2007). In some areas within Norwegian jurisdictional waters deep sea coral reefs are already protected by MPAs.</p> <p>Regarding identifying important areas for biodiversity, Norway launched a national mapping program on biodiversity in 1999. In this program the aim was that all municipalities should map their biodiversity and prioritize the most important areas related to species and habitats. In 2004 all municipalities (464) have or are in the process of conducting their mapping. At present over 50.000 map object from the municipalities has been imported to the national database - "Naturbase".</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Indicators related to the National target are at present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Areas and numbers of very important and important areas for biodiversity"</li> <li>- "Percentage of very important and important areas for biodiversity which are affected by human impact"</li> <li>- "Human impact in areas for wild reindeer"</li> </ul>			

- "Human impact in river delta's"

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

The main challenge in implementing this target is the lack of a national overview of the most important habitats and areas with high value of biodiversity. The forthcoming Norwegian evaluation of protected areas regarding biodiversity will be an important contribution to this challenge. The Norwegian participation in the Pan-European network of species and habitats, Emerald Network will also be an important step forward.

How to protect and manage all the important areas provided through mapping programmes will also be a challenge in a more administrative way.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box V.**

<b>Goal 2</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of species diversity</b>		
<b>Target 2.1</b>	<b>Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>One general target on species where Norway has a special responsibility. In addition there are several targets related to specific species of conservation interest in Norway, like Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>), Wild reindeer (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>), Arctic fox (<i>Alopex lagopus</i>) and large predators (bear, wolf, wolverine and lynx). These are also considered as responsibility species in an international perspective.</p> <p>As part of the National mapping program on Biodiversity, mapping of important functional habitats for wildlife species after a national manual, is included.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		(x)	
b) Inland water	(x)	x	Establishment of National watercourses and fords for important salmon populations
c) Marine and coastal	X		Sustainable harvesting of all exploited species.
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	(x)
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	
Please provide details below.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
The status and trends differs between species and taxonomic groups. For some species monitoring programs shows both positive and negative trends regarding this target.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
Indicators developed on threatened and responsibility species (see target 2.2).	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Challenges must relate to the selection of species under this target. Further guidelines are required	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	
Different species -related monitoring programs could be mentioned.	

**Box VI .**

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, national targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian target under this global target is: "Population of endangered species shall be maintained or restored to viable levels".			
In addition specific targets has been established for selected threatened species like: Brown bear ( <i>Ursus arctos</i> ), Wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> ), Wolverine ( <i>Gulo gulo</i> ), Lynx ( <i>Lynx lynx</i> ), Golden eagle ( <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> ) and Arctic fox ( <i>Alopex lagopus</i> ).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.

e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
The National target is also in the "Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination" (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001)).			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Current status for threatened species is reflected in the Norwegian Red List from 1998. Here 3062 species are listed, and where 864 species may be considered as threatened (endangered or vulnerable).			
Trends can be considered from the Red List from 1992 for some taxonomic groups. These listings indicate relatively a slight increase in threatened species between 1992 and 1998.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Main indicator for threatened species related to the National target is: "The population status for red-listed and responsibility species"			
Threatened species with monitoring related to this indicator are: Arctic fox ( <i>Alopex lagopus</i> ), Brown bear ( <i>Ursus arctos</i> ), Wolf ( <i>Canis lupus</i> ), Wolverine ( <i>Gulo gulo</i> ), Lesser white-fronted goose ( <i>Anser erythropus</i> ), Corncrake ( <i>Crex crex</i> ), Guillemot ( <i>Uria aalge</i> ) and the northern subspecies of Lesser black-backed gull ( <i>Larus fuscus fuscus</i> ).			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
An updated Norwegian Red List will be forwarded during 2006. This related to the current status of the species, coverage of more taxonomic groups and an upgrading against the current IUCN criteria.			
There is also a challenge developing action plans for selected threatened species and effective monitoring systems.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
In 2004, Norway established a National Biodiversity information centre ( <a href="http://www.artsdatabanken.no/">http://www.artsdatabanken.no/</a> ) that will provide new red lists and assessments for species. In their mandate a new Norwegian red list shall be put forward by 2006.			

#### Box VII.

<b>Goal 3</b>	<b>Promote the conservation of genetic diversity</b>		
<b>Target 3.1</b>	<b>Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			(x)
Please provide details below.			
As part of the Norwegian Government's Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, national targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian target			

under this global target is:

In addition to overall strategic objective gives obligation to the conservation of genetic resources.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	(x)		Strategic targets related to the work on genetic resources of domestic plants and livestock. This work also includes Nordic strategies and plans (See goal 2.1)
b) Inland water	(x)		Targets relating to the work on genetic resources of wild atlantic salmon.
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest	(x)		Targets relating to the work on genetic resources of forest trees.
f) Mountain		x	

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan

x

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes

x

Please provide details below.

The National targets are also in the "Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination" (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001)..

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

FAO indicators for crop genetic diversity under implementation.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Development of indicators: Nordic cooperation on implementation indicators for crop genetic diversity

A broader coverage of species and more coordinated work.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

### Box VIII .

<b>Goal 4</b>	<b>Promote sustainable use and consumption.</b>
<b>Target 4.1</b>	<b>Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity</b>
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	

b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x	
Please provide details below.			
<p>As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, national targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian target under this global target is:</p> <p>“Harvesting and other use of living resources shall not cause species or populations to become extinct or endangered”.</p> <p>In the Environmental Action Plan for the Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, it is stated that marine living resources shall be harvested in a sustainable manner.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	x		Embedded in legislation and management practice related to the Act relating to Salmonids and Fresh Water Fish. NASCO guidelines are being applied to Atlantic Salmon.
c) Marine and coastal	x		Sustainable use within safe biological limits
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway
e) Forest	x		All forests should be managed in accordance with the criteria for sustainable forest management, including criterion number 4; maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity.
f) Mountain	x		Guiding principles, underlining the ecosystem approach, for sustainable use (in particular tourism) of mountain areas,
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>The National targets are also presented in the Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001) “Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination”.</p> <p>c) marine and coastal; sustainable use within safe biological limits.</p> <p>e) The target forms the basis for the national forest programme, including a revision of the national forest legislation</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Species not subject to quota agreements with other states are all harvested within safe biological limits. As regards shared stocks the situation varies, but the majority of stocks are harvested within safe biological limits. Generally the situation is improving.</p> <p>For species harvested for game and sports fishing, sustainability is within the national legislation and management. How this relates to management of the production areas is not always consistent. Examples are area management in the mountains regarding harvesting of wild reindeer populations and status of freshwater systems regarding salmon and trout fishing.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Main indicators for sustainable harvesting related to the National target are:</p> <p>“Effects of harvesting”, and</p>			

“Annual report on catch of selected marine populations related to population sizes and recommendations from ICES”

Total allowable catch (TAC) increasingly corresponds with scientific advice from ICES and national experts.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Better linkage with management of the species harvested and the management of production areas through an ecosystem based approach to management.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box IX.**

Target 4.2		Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
As target 4.1.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		X	Strategic targets in National and regional environmental programme for agriculture
b) Inland water	x		As target 4.1
c) Marine and coastal	X		As target 4.1
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest	x		As target 4.1
f) Mountain		X	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x	
Please provide details below.			
As target 4.1			



IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.
As target 4.1
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
As target 4.1
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
As target 4.1
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box X.**

<b>Target 4.3</b>	<b>No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			X
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
National legislation on CITES provides a strong commitment.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Norway has established a border control with import of plants and other regulated articles, according to the Norwegian Food Law and Regulations relating to plants and measures against pests. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NEFSA) is carrying out this control.
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway
e) Forest	X		Same as 4.3., II, a. In addition to the border control, A sampling project is preformed by the Norwegian Forest Research Institute in cooperation with Norwegian institute for Nature Research. Imported timber from Russia and other Baltic States represents a threat of introducing alien species in Norwegian forest ecosystems. The project is funded by the Norwegian ministry of Agriculture and Food.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X
Please provide details below.	
National legislation on CITES provides a strong commitment. The mission of NEFSA, is to promote; Healthy plants and an Environmentally friendly production.	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
For Norway's part there is strict regulation on trade of endangered species through our CITES legislation. According to seizures made by the police and customs, there are examples of such illegal trade. Number of import - consignments with plants and other regulated articles are increasing. The possibility of introduction of new pests is increasing.	
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
- Number of consignments with plants and other regulated articles refused entry to Norway. - Number of outbreaks of new pests in Norway. Monitoring is in place for several Norwegian species on the CITES-list.	
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
It is difficult to establish and perform a risk-based border- / import control, which can reduce the risk of introduction of new pests. Further development of legislation is needed.	
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.	

**Box XI .**

<b>Goal 5</b>	<b>Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.</b>		
<b>Target 5.1</b>	<b>Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, national targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian targets under this global target are: "Major disturbance such as infrastructure development shall be avoided in endangered habitats, and in vulnerable habitats important ecological functions shall be maintained". and; "The cultural landscape shall be managed in such way that biological diversity, the historical and aesthetic value of the landscape and its accessibility are maintained".			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	X		The national target on cultural landscape relates to agricultural landscape and biodiversity. Targets are introduced for plant and habitat conservation as a part of the agricultural policy. Targets for national environmental program for agriculture

			include reduction in loss of valuable habitats.
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>The National targets are also presented in the “Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination” (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001).</p> <p>The goal is incorporated into agricultural policy, in national and regional environmental plans for agriculture and the farmers’ environmental plans and their cross compliance requirements in relation to the area and cultural landscape incentives.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Some of the main threats to biodiversity in Norway relates to human physical impact on natural areas and land use changes relating to increased efficiency in the agriculture. Unfortunately the trends are still negative regarding loss of important habitats. This is also documented as a main threat to the species on the Norwegian Red List.</p> <p>The National mapping program on biodiversity focuses on important areas/habitats as a basis for area management in Norwegian municipalities.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Several indicators are developed according to the national targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- “Areas and numbers of very important and important areas for biodiversity”</li> <li>- “Percentage of very important and important areas for biodiversity which are affected by human impact”</li> <li>- “Human impact in areas for wild reindeer”</li> <li>- “Human impact in river delta’s”</li> <li>- “Condition and development for cultural landscapes with national priority”</li> <li>- “Condition and development in the agricultural culture landscapes”</li> </ul>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Better knowledge on important habitats and areas. Communication with planning authorities (mainly municipalities) and sectoral authorities. Improved legislation. Monitoring.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

Norway is in a process of developing a new policy for knowledge based and cross-sectoral management of biodiversity (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001).

**Box XII.**

Goal 6	Control threats from invasive alien species.		
Target 6.1	Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, national targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity, has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian target under this global target is:</p> <p>“The introduction of alien species through human activity shall not damage or limit ecosystem functions”.</p> <p>As part of the Norwegian action plan regarding the 2010 target, a national strategy on invasive species will be developed during 2005 (Report No. 21 to the Storting (20004-2005).</p> <p>Norway has established a border -, production- and sale inspection of plants and other regulated articles, according to the Norwegian Food Law and Regulations relating to plants and measures against pests. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NEFSA) is carrying out this inspection.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		The mission of NEFSA is to prevent introduction and spread on new pests according to Regulations relating to plants and measures against pests, both in agricultural production and in the environment. A number of surveys has been carried out, in order to verify the absence of different pests.
b) Inland water	x		Some national targets relating to <i>Gyrodactylus</i> salaries, and national targets not to have introductions of signal crayfish.
c) Marine and coastal	X		Alaskan King Crab, cf Article 6.2
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest	x		No potential alien invasive species should pass the Norwegian border in relation to import of timber. For the time being NFFSA is funding a project which are exploring the risk of introduction and establishment of a new bark beetle ( <i>IPS amitinus</i> ). The project is preformed by the Norwegian Forest Research Institute. In addition, a monitoring survey to verify the presence or absence of the pine wood nematode is carried out in Norway since 1999. The survey is funded by NEFSA by the Norwegian Forest Research Institute in cooperation with the Norwegian Crop Research

			Institute.
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The National targets are also presented in the “Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination” (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001)).</p> <p>Marine and coastal ; as target 6.3 below.</p> <p>In the mission of EFSA.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Some pathways are identified like ballast water, import of timber, non-sterilized equipment for fishing.			
Status of pathways of alien species are that these exists to some extent, but are increasing because of increased international trade and travel activities.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Main indicator for alien species related to the National target is:</p> <p>“Human induced introduction of selected species and populations that effects ecosystems”</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>Number of outbreaks of new pests.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Better cooperation and coordination between sectors. Better legislation.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
Draft new legislation on alien species is proposed by a committee as a part of a new biodiversity act for Norway. At present a broad consultation process is performed. Enclosed is an English summary of the proposed draft Act.			

**Box XIII .**

<b>Target 6.2</b>	<b>Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species</b>
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	x
Please provide details below.	
<p>As part of the Norwegian Governments Environmental Policy and the State of the Environment, national targets for conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity has been established since 1999. Relevant Norwegian target under this global target is:</p> <p>“The introduction of alien species through human activity shall not damage or limit ecosystem functions”.</p> <p>The purpose of The Norwegian Food Law and Regulations relating to plants and measures against pests, is to prevent the introduction and spread of pests, which can be injurious to plants or their growth conditions.</p>	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been	

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		NEFSA is carrying out surveys and inspection in the production and sales of plants and other regulated articles. If a new pest is detected, NEFSA will lay down measures in order to eradicate, prevent or limit the spread of the pest.
b) Inland water	x		Targets relating the salmon parasite <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> and signal crayfish (and crayfish plague).
c) Marine and coastal	X		Yes, Alaskan King crab (see below)
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway
e) Forest	X		Same as in a).
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>The National targets are also in the "Norwegian biodiversity policy and action plan - cross-sectoral responsibilities and coordination" (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001)).</p> <p>b) Regular monitoring of noble crayfish will discover eventual introductions of signal crayfish. Management procedures concerning the restrictions in connection with transfer of equipment in watercourses.</p> <p>c) In the early 1960s the Alaskan King crab was introduced by a Russian scientist to the Barents Sea. The crab is now subject to a management plan agreed between Norway and Russia. The objective is to control the westward expansion of this alien species.</p> <p>It is incorporated in the mission of NEFSA.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Action and management efforts in place for some major alien species, like the salmon parasite <i>Gyrodactylus salaris</i> and signal crayfish.</p> <p>Most species need attention and action. Increased focus on these matters in Norway.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>Main indicator for alien species related to the National target is:  "Human induced introduction of selected species and populations that effects ecosystems"</p> <p>Other:  Number of outbreaks with new pests in Norway.</p>			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>It is a challenge to detect a new pest (or a new invasive species) in time before they manage to establish.</p> <p>Increased focus and targeted policy. Better cooperation and coordination between sectors. Better legislation.</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

A separate action plan on IAS is to be prepared (Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).

**Box XIV.**

<b>Goal 7</b>	<b>Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.</b>		
<b>Target 7.1</b>	<b>Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
Targets relates only to the Kyoto Protocol.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Some monitoring efforts. Assessments, especially related to the Arctic.			
Results from vegetation monitoring by the use of satellite imagery that measures the contents of chlorophyll in the vegetation, show that a general expansion of the growing season has taken place in Norway in the period from 1982 – 1999. Along the coastline, from southern Norway to Lofoten in the north, the growing season has expanded with more than four weeks and spring arrives two weeks earlier			

than before. Further, modelling from the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment programme (ACIA) indicates a growing season north of the 60th latitude in 2070-2090 that will be 20-30 days longer than today.

Data for the spread of pollen in southern and middle Norway over the last thirty years show that the blossoming period for early blossoming tree species is gradually starting earlier.

Ongoing forest monitoring in Norway also shows that both the growing season and the gross production of mosses and lichens is increasing due to milder and a more humid climate. Mosses and lichens are however, according to ACIA, among the groups of species that will be negatively affected by the ongoing global warming. Norway and the other arctic countries have a large part of the global diversity of these groups of species.

Monitoring of Greylag geese and Pinkfooted geese shows that these birds to an increasing extent migrate to the north and arrive at the breeding grounds in Nordland county (Greylag goose) and at the staging grounds in Trøndelag and Vesterålen (Pinkfooted goose) earlier than before as a result of an increasingly earlier spring in the south.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No indicators related to this target have been developed.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

There is a need for development of targets and indicators at the national level.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

#### Box XV.

Target 7.2		Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			X
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
Several targets have been established nationally regarding pollution; in themes like eutrophication, oil pollution, hazardous substances, air pollution and waste.			
b) The national targets can be found in Report No.42 to the Storting (2000-2001) and Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005).			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		<p>The goals in <i>Action Plan on Reducing Risk Connected to the Use of Pesticides (2004-2008)</i>:</p> <p>To make Norwegian agriculture less dependent on chemical pesticides.</p> <p>During the course of the plan, the risk of damage to health and the environment caused by the use of pesticides shall be reduced by</p>



		25%, making it at total reduction of at least 50% for the period 1998-2008.
		Reduce nutrient loss from agriculture as much as possible
b) Inland water	X	<p>The goals in <i>Action Plan on Reducing Risk Connected to the Use of Pesticides (2004-2008)</i>:</p> <p>The existence of pesticides in foodstuffs and drinking water shall be reduced as much as possible and not exceed adopted maximum residue limits.</p> <p>Pesticides should not be found in ground water and must not exceed the maximum residue limits for drinking water.</p> <p>The existence of pesticides in streams and surface water shall be reduced as much as possible and not exceed limits that might damage the environment</p>
c) Marine and coastal	X	The targets here will to some extent be found in a new Report to the Storting from the Ministry of Fisheries. One target states that Norway shall be among the leading nations in the world regarding emergency response to pollution incidents.
d) Dry and subhumid land	x	Not relevant in Norway, but high priority as a result of our contribution to the UNCCD and follow-up of the action plan on agriculture with respect to development cooperation.
e) Forest	x	The use of hazardous substances (including pesticides) and impacts on ecosystems should be reduced.
f) Mountain	x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		X
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		x
Please provide details below.		
As above under I).		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>Pollution from acid rain has still impact on biodiversity in southern Norway. Deposition has been decreased with respect to sulphur and heavy metals, but acidification is still a concern, cf nitrogen deposition. Around 1980 the critical loads for acidification were exceeded in approximately 30% of the land area of Norway. In the year 2000 the land area where the critical loads were exceeded had been reduced to 13%. If all countries comply with the conditions of the Gøteborg protocol by 2010, the critical loads will be reduced to approximately 7%. Continued incidents of fish death and fish damages are expected. Fish populations in watercourses that exceed the critical loads, may, however, be reestablished by means of liming efforts.</p> <p>Some hazardous substances (e.g. polychlorinated and bromated substances) that accumulate through the food chain are increasing and create concerns. Examples of affected species are polar bear, seabirds and birds of prey.</p>		
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
Several indicators are developed to monitor pollution impacts, e.g. critical loads for acidification, polar bear, seabirds, birds of prey, lichens, mosses, heavy metals in kidney and liver of selected wildlife species.		
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVI .**

<b>Goal 8</b>	<b>Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.</b>		
<b>Target 8.1</b>	<b>Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
Maintenance of production capacity is an overarching goal in all nature resource management in Norway, e.g maintenance of marine ecosystems in national fisheries policy, maintenance of forest ecosystems in forest policy, and maintenance of wildlife populations in environmental policy etc.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water	X		Water framework directive (European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC)
c) Marine and coastal	X		Water framework directive (European Parliament and Council Directive 2000/60/EC), Report No. 12 to the Storting (2001-2002) "Protecting the Riches of the Seas".
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest	x		Forests should be managed in accordance with the criteria for sustainable forest management, including criterion number 3; maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood).
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
The national target for forests is incorporated in several components of the national forest programme, including political strategies and programmes and a revision of the national forest legislation.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVII.**

<b>Target 8.2</b>	<b>Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XVIII.**

<b>Goal 9</b>	<b>Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.</b>		
<b>Target 9.1</b>	<b>Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural	(x)		A resource centre for reindeer husbandry and associated traditional knowledge is to be established
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			(x)
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XIX.**

<b>Target 9.2</b>	<b>Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
<p>Currently the central authorities are revising the regime for central and local public management of land and natural resources. This process of decentralization will increase both the competence and powers of local authorities. Also the influence and involvement of local communities in biodiversity management will be strengthened.</p> <p>The government has submitted a law proposal to the Parliament concerning the county of Finnmark, which implies that the land owned by the state in this county will be transferred to a new corporate body called "Finnmarkseiendom" (Finnmark Land Property). The area in question comprises about 95 % of the county, or approximately 45 000 km<sup>2</sup>. The new body will be managed by representatives officially appointed by the Finnmark County Council and the Sami Parliament. The Finnmark Act will contain rules for the use of the natural resources, which are to be managed in a sustainable and balanced way to benefit the Sami culture and heritage, reindeer</p>			

husbandry, economic life in general as well as other inhabitants and the public of the community and the county. Specifically, the law proposal addresses the influence of the Sami people and local communities in local resource management. The Finnmark Act is expected to pass the Parliament in 2005.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

**Box XX.**

<b>Goal 10</b>	<b>Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.</b>		
<b>Target 10.1</b>	<b>All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
<p>The Standard Material Transfer (sMTA) agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is in process of being implemented for all relevant transactions, but no official national target is set. (pending adoption of the sMTA in the Governing Body to the Treaty)</p> <p>Some measures are taken to improve disclosure of origin of biological material that is basis for application of patent and breeders rights (drafting stage).</p> <p>National legislative measures are underway to ensure consistency with the CBD.</p> <p>On 20 April 2001, on the recommendation of the Ministry of the Environment, a committee was appointed by Royal Decree to review the legislation relating to biodiversity. On 7 December 2004 a draft Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity was presented. The draft Act is now on an official hearing. Enclosed is an English summary.</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	

d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXI .**

<b>Target 10.2</b>	<b>Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
National legislative measures are being developed to ensure consistency with the CBD			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	

e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
The challenge is to ensure that national legislation is drafted to meet these targets			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXII.**

<b>Goal 11</b>	<b>Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.</b>		
<b>Target 11.1</b>	<b>New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		X	
Please provide details below.			
The Report No. 35 to the Storting (2003-2004) "Fighting Poverty Together", underlines the need for capacity building and technology transfer in order to enable developing countries to implement the CBD. Aid programmes to developing countries also include promotion of sustainable use of living marine resources and sustainable aquaculture.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	



d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Reporting according to OECD DAC			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

**Box XXIII.**

<b>Target 11.2</b>	<b>Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4</b>		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
The White paper Fighting Poverty Together (report no. 35 to the Storting (2003-2004)) underlines the need for capacity building and technology transfer in order to enable developing countries to implement the CBD. A strategy for environmental aspects of development assistance is under development.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
<b>Programme of work</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Details</b>
a) Agricultural		x	
b) Inland water		x	
c) Marine and coastal		x	

d) Dry and subhumid land		x	
e) Forest		x	
f) Mountain		x	
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			(x)
Please provide details below.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			

## Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under

the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

### Box XXIV.

<b>Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Several publications readily accessible in libraries, internet etc	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Comprehensive floras readily available.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Cf. Target 2.I	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXV.**

<b>Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Assessment of conservation status of known plants is basic information obtained prior to conservation processes. Norway has just initiated a pilot project of the European Emerald Network, which is a network specifying conservation status for nature types and species.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No, but country conservation plans have existed since the 1970s, and after legal conservation status of a number of the areas, specific plant species are also protected.	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Cf. continued work with the Emerald Network and other systems	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVI.**

<b>Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXVII.**

<b>Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	

The target is used as a reference value when working with conservation plans. Approximately 12,5 % of Norway's mainland area has been strictly protected through legislation.

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

x

Please specify

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

In general, legislation related to land use provides quite strong protection against diversion of nature areas to other uses .

The target has been used as a reference value when working with conservations plans since the early -90s. The target has been reached in alpine systems, including the geographical area of Svalbard.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

The follow-up of Decision VII28 will further address this target.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XXVIII.**

<b>Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Not easily quantifiable, but plant protection is an integral part of habitat conservation.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Cf 5.I	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXIX.**

<b>Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Some measures for plant and habitat conservation are part of agricultural policies.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	



**Box XXX.**

<b>Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
A specific target in relation to this decision has not been established, but almost all of our species are conserved in situ.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXI.**

<b>Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Some threatened plant species are accessible in Ex-situ collections, many in the Nordic Gene Bank.	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXII.**

<b>Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
The 70% target has not been established, but substantive work has been undertaken as part of an action plan to conserve agricultural biodiversity.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIII.**

<b>Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Work with alien species will be a focus area in the years to come (reference to Box XII, target 6.1).	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIV.**

<b>Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
A national target has not been established as such, but good legal and follow-up procedures established according to CITES.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXV.**

<b>Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
The target as such has not been established, but management procedures for sustainable use of forests are in place.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVI.**

<b>Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
Not applicable	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVII .**

<b>Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	
Included in school curricula.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXVIII.**

<b>Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	



II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	
Please specify	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
VII) Any other relevant information	

**Box XXXIX.**

<b>Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.</b>	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
The target as such has not been incorporated, but relevant activities ongoing.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
The target as such has not been incorporated, but relevant activities ongoing	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
VII) Any other relevant information

**Box XL.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Ecosystem Approach**

The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3. <sup>1</sup> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)	
a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	x
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

<sup>1</sup> Please note that all the questions marked with **?** have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

<b>4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	X

<b>5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, within the country	X
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	x

<b>6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.

The North Sea cooperation and the Bergen Declaration from the fifth North Sea Conference in 2002 and OSPAR commission.

Relevant activities in the Norwegian-Russian cooperation.

Norway has taken active part in a joint activity by the MCPFE and the PEBLDS/EfE aimed at developing a pan European understanding of the linkage between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management. The objective of this activity is to assist European countries in their efforts to apply the ecosystem approach to forest ecosystem management.

<b>7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.


Through;

- a. ecosystem group ICES
- b. EUs Marine Strategy
- c. OSPAR

<b>8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
The Norwegian Institute of Marine Research has had its administrative structure changed to reflect Ecosystem based approach to fisheries management.	

### C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

#### Article 5 – Cooperation

<b>9.  Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	X
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	x
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
9c. Multilateral cooperation on Straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks	
9d. Cfr the submitted report in 1998 on environmental conventions. Regional collaboration with North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and North West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation.	
9d. Many programs and strategies related to biological diversity in Nordic countries within the framework of Nordic Council of Ministers, Nordic Environmental Action Plan, Nordic strategy on Sustainable Development. Nordic Strategy on Genetic Resources,	
9e) Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR), International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), South East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (SEAFO).	
9e. Cfr the submitted report in 1998 on environmental conventions. Regional collaboration with North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission and North West Atlantic Fisheries Organisation	

<b>10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
Norway is active in Pan-European cooperation (PEBLDS - Pan European biodiversity and landscape strategy). The Nordic collaboration under the Nordic Council of Ministers, in particular the Nordic Genetic Resource Council, Nordic Gene bank and Nordic Gene bank on Farm animals have been strengthen.	

<b>11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	
The Nordic Council of Ministries has developed common recommendations on Access and rights to Genetic Resources in Nordic Countries . <a href="http://www.norden.org/pub/miljo/jordogskov/sk/ANP2004745.asp">http://www.norden.org/pub/miljo/jordogskov/sk/ANP2004745.asp</a> Norway is actively supporting streamlining of reporting requirements within the biodiversity cluster and work within the CPF (Collaborative Partnership on forests). A national assessment of implementation of forest related requirements from both the CBD and the UNFF has been performed.	

**Box XLI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	

**Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

<b>12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.	
Follow-up and reporting of the targets related to Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001) on Biological diversity, is currently taking place. Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005) contains activities relating to the follow-up of CBD and the 2010 target. New legislative measures in the proposed Biodiversity Act (NOU – 2004-28).	
Norway is implementing programmes on conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in Farm animals , on conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in Crops, on conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in forest trees	

<b>13.  Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	(x)
Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.	
Cf answer to question 12.	

<b>14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.	
National priority actions stated in sectoral plans for all relevant sectors, and included in the White Paper 42 on Biological Diversity (2000-2001), now being reported. (see 12)	

<b>15.</b> Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	
Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
The agricultural sector has developed strategies and programs for conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources of crops, farm animals and forest.	
Conservation and sustainable use is considered in all major plans (relating to the Fisheries, Transport, Defense and Environmental sectors).	

<b>16.</b> Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	(x)
b) No	
I) If <b>YES</b> , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Relevant species included in the overall national strategies. In addition national action plan for geese and Governmental White Paper on salmon management and conservation.
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Several important habitats for migratory water bird species protected as part of wetland protection plans and plans for protection of seabirds. Establishment of National Salmon Rivers and Fjords.
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Several research and monitoring activities relating to waterbirds, seabirds, anadromic fish species and marine species that are harvested.
(e) Transboundary movement	Examples of migratory species with transboundary cooperation are: Lesser white-fronted goose ( <i>Anser erythropus</i> ), Barnacle goose ( <i>Branta leucopsis</i> ), Pink-footed goose ( <i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> ) and salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ).
II) If <b>NO</b> , please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	

### Biodiversity and Climate Change

<b>17.</b> Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	x
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>Some of our protected areas cover a gradient from sea level to mountain and could as such function as corridors in connection with adaptation to climate change. The Arctic Climate Change Assessment (ACIA) has recently published a report on climate change, and its next phase will deal with adaptive measures at national level. A national pilot project preceding a national assessment is under way. Norway participates in a Nordic project (2004-2005) under the Nordic Council of Ministers called "Nordic nature management in a changed climate". The project is expected to give advice to decision makers in the Nordic countries.</p>	

<b>18.</b> Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	

**Box XLII .**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>



### Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	x
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>- The National mapping programme (local level) on Biodiversity includes all Norwegian municipalities and counties. This programme includes mapping of habitats/ecosystems and species (wildlife, threatened species and freshwater species). In addition a new programme on biodiversity mapping of important marine habitats had been established. All this based on national handbooks where important components of biodiversity in Norway are described</p> <p>- As a follow-up of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (confirmed by the Norwegian Parliament in 2002), a National programme for mapping and monitoring biodiversity has been established (central level). This is a cross-sectoral cooperation with several ministries and stakeholders. An inter-ministerial group has been established to assess needs for identification and priorities regarding this. Several activities are now running as part of this programme.</p> <p>- Another important part of the follow-up of the National Biodiversity action plan, was the recent establishment of a Norwegian Species Information Centre (<a href="http://www.artsdatabanken.no/">http://www.artsdatabanken.no/</a>). This centre will play an important role as a common knowledge bank for biodiversity in Norway. The most important tasks will be to provide all interested users updated and easy accessible information on Norwegian species and habitats.</p> <p>- The National Forest Inventory (NFI) of Norway, established in 1919, is the main source of information on forest resources at national and regional levels. The NFI is designed as a sample survey based on a grid of permanent sample plots. The plots are revisited every 5<sup>th</sup> year. The NFI allows detailed monitoring of forests in Norway. Information has been improved by expanding the assessments on ecological issues. The inventory includes several parameters directed at identifying components of biodiversity, mainly at ecosystem level but to some extent also species.</p> <p>- National inventory programme on forest ecosystems</p> <p>- The ongoing program for identification and documentation of crop genetic resource started in 2003. The focus of the first phase is on grasses and perennials of fruits, berries and flowers. The program is administrated by the national Crop Genetic Resource Committee</p>	

20. <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	x
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	x
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes )	(x)
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>As a follow-up of the National Biodiversity Action Plan (confirmed by the Norwegian Parliament in 2002), a National programme for mapping and monitoring biodiversity has been established. This is a cross-sectorial cooperation with several ministries and stakeholders. An inter-ministerial group is established to assess needs for identification and priorities regarding this. Several activities are now running as part of this programme.</p> <p>Monitoring activities are conducted on a wide range of ecosystems and species, but exact percentage of ecosystems, number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each</p>	

group, is not recorded and are not available per date.

Norway do monitor the extent and decline of wilderness areas for the terrestrial mainland (100%). Several freshwater ecosystems are monitored. A National monitoring programme on long-range transboundary air pollution effects on forests are in place. Comprehensive monitoring programmes on marine species related to sustainable use and harvesting.

For the genetic level, comprehensive monitoring programmes are in place for the populations the wild salmon in Norwegian rivers.

A number of surveys have been carried out in order to verify the absence of different alien species. E.g. The Norwegian Forest Research and The Norwegian Food Safety Authority are exploring the risk of introduction and establishment of a new bark beetle (*PS amitinus*). In addition, a monitoring survey to verify the presence of the pine wood nematode is carried out in Norway since 1999. Other National monitoring programmes in forests see 19.

**21.**  On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	X
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

b) Several monitoring activities regarding invasive alien parasites like *Gyrodactylus salaricus* (on salmon) and *Aphanomyces astaci* (fungi on freshwater crayfish). The expansion of the Alaskan king crab along the northern Norwegian coast is also monitored. Norway is carrying out surveys to verify the absence or presence of the pine wood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*), the fungi *Phytophthora Ramorum* and the nematode *Phasmarhabditis hermaphrodita*

c) Climate monitoring in general where Norway participates in an international context, including the marine climate.

d) Several monitoring activities and programmes on pollution and eutrophication impacts on ecosystems, both local and long-range transboundary air pollution. In this perspective we will also mention the algae monitoring along the Norwegian coast, as an indicator on eutrophication in the marine environment.


e) Monitoring of land use change is developed for the agricultural landscape. New programmes on other terrestrial ecosystems are being developed. Wilderness monitoring programme based on land use activities and impacts.

f) The National Forest Inventory provides statistical data at national level relevant to identify changes in forest, health and vitality (related to pollution or other stress factors), land use change/ land degradation, and unsustainable use of forest resources. Comprehensive monitoring programmes on economic important marine species (including stock variables and age classes on fish, marine mammals and shellfish).

**22.**  On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	

d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	X
<b>Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.</b>	
<p>Over the last years Norway has put a lot of efforts in development of data management systems, information portals and data management. For the presentation of environmental data to a wider audience, a web-portal called "State of the Environment Norway" (<a href="http://www.environment.no/">http://www.environment.no/</a>), where specific pages on biological diversity have been established. Other important tools to handle geographical information on biodiversity, is the Nature base. This system handles the mapped areas for species and habitats from the National biodiversity mapping programme, and has also a web-based interface for the wider public.</p> <p>The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre (<a href="http://www.artsdatabanken.no/">http://www.artsdatabanken.no/</a>) will play a role as a common knowledge bank for biodiversity in Norway. The most important tasks will be to provide all interested users of updated and easy accessible information on Norwegian species and habitats. Data management is also a part of the Centre's mandate.</p> <p>Norway has developed efficient and reliable mechanisms to store, organise and distribute data from the National Forest Inventory and the agricultural landscape monitoring programme. Information/data from these sources is quite easily accessible for a wide range of users.</p> <p>More coordination efforts have been established since 2001 as a result of an inter-sectoral programme on biodiversity was started in 2001 as described in: Report to the Storting No. 42 (2000-01): Biological Diversity. Sector Responsibility and Coordination (white paper).</p> <p>Within the marine sector there is a well functioning coordination through the Norwegian Marine Data Centre and international coordination through ICES.</p> <p>An annual issue of statistical analyses of results from agriculture and environment is produced by Statistics Norway. The analyses are not focusing only on biological diversity, but include loss of agricultural landscape, and pollution.</p>	

<b>23.  Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	X
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
<b>Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.</b>	
<p>Since 1999, a set of National targets on biodiversity has been agreed upon, and a set of national indicators has been developed according to these targets. Some of these indicators are still under development or needs better data sets.</p> <p>Norway has elaborated a set of national indicators on forest biological diversity, based on the pan-European criteria and indicators developed by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (under criterion 4: Maintenance, Conservation and Appropriate Enhancement of Biological Diversity in Forest Ecosystems).</p> <p>Participation (by the Directorate for Nature Management) in a Nordic Council of Ministers' project on assessment of biological diversity in general (completed), as well as one on biological diversity in freshwater ecosystems. Efforts to store taxonomic information in readily available databases in several Universities, Museums and other relevant research institutions in Norway after quality checking and updating. A project has been initiated by the Min. of Education and Research to develop a computerised data system on plant and animal collections stored at University museums. In 2004 the Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre was established to distribute biodiversity data sets from Norwegian institutions.</p> <p>A National assessment (NOU 2005:5) is recently launched (march 2005) where four biodiversity-related indicators</p>	

for sustainable development are suggested.

**Box XLIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

d. An intergovernmental programme for monitoring and mapping of biodiversity was established in 2002.

**Decisions on Taxonomy**

**24.**  Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

a) No	X
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

**25.**  Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	(x)

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

The Norwegian Biodiversity Information Centre (<http://www.artsdatabanken.no>) is a recently established institution (2004). The Centre is established to strengthen Norway's work on threatened and vulnerable species, nature types and genes and is part of the national programme for mapping and monitoring of biological diversity. Its main task is to provide society with up to date and easily accessible information on biological diversity in Norway. It collaborates closely with several actors within the realm of research and public management, in addition to a large number of NGOs. The Centre has recently started a work to develop a national register (thesaurus) of all Norwegian species. This will serve as a national standard for all scientific institution and the management authorities and help the data exchange on species.

**26.**  Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

In addition to supporting the taxonomic activities and taxonomic training taking place at the five Universities through basic funding from the Min. of Education and Research and the Ministry of Agriculture, the Norwegian Institute for Nature Research has been supported by the Governmental budget since 1988.

<b>27. <input type="checkbox"/> Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are being considered	
c) Yes, for some institutions	x
d) Yes, for all major institutions	

<b>28.* <sup>2</sup> Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)	
d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)	
Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.	

<b>29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	

<b>30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)</b>	
a) No	

<sup>2</sup> The questions marked with \* in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties .	

<b>31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	

<b>32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.	

**Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation**  
**[excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]**

<b>33. ¶</b> On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.	
Some ongoing programmes relating to carnivorous mammals and domestic animals. Several projects and measures related to forest management. In situ conservation initiatives for crop genetic resources are under development and included in the national programme on crop genetic resources .	

<b>34. ¶</b> On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?	
a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.	
The Wildlife Act gives general provisions for major terrestrial animal groups, except invertebrates, and the Salmon- and Freshwater Fisheries Act gives general provisions for all freshwater species, including anadromous fish species.	
Important groups like invertebrates, all plant taxonomic groups and marine groups may be given regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations based on the Nature Conservation Act, e.g. for selected species of plants and invertebrates against collection. More comprehensive legislation, including habitat protection will be included in the new "Biological Diversity Act" (NOU – 2004-28).	

<b>35. ¶</b> On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.	
Comprehensive legislation, i.e. the Pollution Control Act, the Planning and Building Act (strict, EIAs), the Wildlife Act as well as sectoral legislation (in particular fisheries and forestry. More comprehensive legislation will be included in the new "Biological Diversity Act" (NOU – 2004-28).	

**Box XLIV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

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**Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))**

**36.** Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)

a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.

Time-bound targets in relation to larger protected areas (national parks, landscape protected areas, world heritage areas) have been established. Time-bound targets have also been set in relation to the completion of county conservation plans (nature reserves - wetlands, birds and deciduous forest). Proposition No. 1 to the Storting (2004-2005) also calls for the implementation of COPV28.

**37.** Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.

d) MPAs established to protect deep sea coral reefs and vulnerable habitats. Several other protected areas are established where trawling for some species like redfish and cod is prohibited. Moreover there are areas under continuous surveillance that can be closed on short notice due to accumulation of juvenile fish ("Flexible areas").

**38.** Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	



e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
Completion of the marine protected areas plans will increase the protection of marine protected areas significantly. The protection scheme for watercourses, and the completion of the county conservation plans, e.g. on wetlands (river deltas and estuaries) will apply.	

<b>39.</b> Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
Some larger protection schemes are relevant here, where different types of legislation (both the Nature Conservation Act and the Planning and Building Act have been applied) and cooperation across administrative borders (both counties and municipalities) have been used to protect several ecosystems, e.g. protection of the Dovre Mountains Plateau.	

<b>40.</b> Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
Examples are: 1) In relation to the establishment of national parks, there is an EIA process which considers the impacts of society (e.g. agriculture, commercial activities). 2) New guidelines for EIAs have been endorsed, in which the EIAs are linked to the planning process preceding the individual activities (in order to avoid duplication).	

<b>41.</b> Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	x
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	

Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.

The proposal for the draft Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity (NOU – 2004-28) covers further matters related to compensation schemes, and will give an improved platform for management of conservation areas.

**42.** Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	(x)
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

The delegation of authority to the municipalities in some conservation issues has been followed up by training activities both by national and regional authorities. In addition, a manual relating to legal and administrative conservation procedures has been produced and distributed.

**43.** Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	X
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

As a follow-up of the 2010 goal and the new report on the State of the Environment separate budget lines for the establishment of and compensation schemes for protected areas have been maintained/increased. Separate budget lines for the management of protected areas have also been established/maintained.

**44.** Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	x
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

A plan for the monitoring of protected areas is being developed.

**Box XLV.**


Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 8(h) - Alien species**

**45.** Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	X
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

**46.**  Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?


a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

The salmon parasite *Gyrodactylus salaricus* causes the eradication of the wild atlantic salmon *Salmo salar*.

The introduction of the European minnow *Phoxinus phoxinus* alters freshwater ecosystems.

The crayfish plague introduced with the North American crayfish *Pasifastacus leniusculus* cause the extinction of our noble crayfish *Astacus astacus*

**47.**  Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

An action plan for eradication of the salmon parasite *Gyrodactylus salaricus* has been in operation for some time.


It is prohibited to import and introduce live freshwater organisms into nature without permission from the Ministry of Environment (The Act relating to Freshwater Fish and Salmonids). Without a permission from the Directorate for Nature Management, it is prohibited to introduce to Norway or to release in an area, species or subspecies not previously occurring in the area (reference to the Wildlife Act).

Norway has established inspection of production and sales, and a border control for import of plants and other regulated articles, according to the Norwegian Food Law and Regulations relating to plants and measures against pests. The Norwegian Food Safety Authority (NEFSA) is carrying out this control. The mission of NEFSA is to prevent introduction and spread of new pests according to Regulations relating to plant and measures against pests, both in agricultural production and in the environment.


The Norwegian Forest Research Institute in cooperation with Norwegian institute for Nature Research performs, a sampling project on imported timber from Russia and other Baltic States. Such import may cause unintentional introduction of alien species that may represent a threat to Norwegian forest ecosystems. The project is funded by the Norwegian ministry of Agriculture and Food.

If a new pest is identified, NEFSA will take measures in order to eradicate, prevent or limit the spread of the pest.

According to the Norwegian Food Law and its regulations, authorization is required for introduction and use of biological control agents. Such authorization is based on the examination of potential threat to ecosystems, habitats or species.

**48.**  In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	X
c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation	X
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	X

**49.**  Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

Cf. question 47 on legislation

<b>50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	x
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	
Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.	
A separate cross-sectoral strategy for alien species (incl. the guiding principles) is to be developed by 2006 (Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).	

<b>51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.	
A separate cross-sectoral strategy for alien species (incl. the guiding principles) is to be developed by 2006 (Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).	

<b>52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
A separate cross-sectoral strategy for alien species (incl. the guiding principles) is to be developed (Report no. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).	
The draft Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity covers alien species (NOU – 2004-28).	

<b>53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
A separate cross-sectoral strategy for alien species (incl. the guiding principles) is to be developed by 2006 (Report No. 21 to the Storting (2004-2005)).	

<b>54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	x
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
Collaboration is established under the system of International plant protection conventions (IPPC) that also may include threats of alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems. Cf. import of timber, question 47	

<b>55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	(x)
d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	

<b>56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
A compensation scheme for loss resulted from compulsory measures for eradication of alien species that may	

threaten plants, habitats or ecosystems is established.

Cf. question 47

#### Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

#### GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

- |                                                                              |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| a) No                                                                        | X |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development                             |   |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)          |   |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) |   |

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

#### Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)

- |                                                               |   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| a) No                                                         |   |
| b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered    | ? |
| c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken) |   |

Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.

The Committee reviewing the biodiversity legislation in Norway has also analysed the challenges relating to indigenous and local communities (NOU – 2004-28)

### Akwé:Kon Guidelines

<b>59.</b> Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	x
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	
<p>The Committee reviewing the biodiversity legislation in Norway has also analysed the challenges relating to indigenous and local communities (NOU - 2004-28).</p> <p>The Planning and building Act has routines for consultations, and the legislation covering Sami Cultural heritage where the Sami Parliament are the management authority covers the major parts of the Guidelines.</p>	

<b>60.</b> Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	X
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	

### Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

<b>61.</b> Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.	
<p>Indigenous and local communities have legal rights in relation to regular democratic processes, e.g. participate in consultations etc. These rights are embedded in relevant legislation i.e. the Nature Conservation Act, the Planning and Building Act.</p> <p>Further, Norway's indigenous people, The Sami, have their own democratically elected parliament, Samediggi (The Sami Parliament), whose work focuses on strengthening representation of the Sami people in political affairs and fair and equitable handling of Sami issues in general.</p> <p>The Sami parliament participated in the reference group for the Committee reviewing the biodiversity legislation in Norway (NOU 2004:28).</p> <p>In May 2005 procedures for consultations between governmental authorities and the Sami Parliament (Samediggi) was agreed upon. This procedures is to be used whenever new regulations or activities directly affect sami interests.</p>	



The government has submitted a law proposal to the Parliament concerning the county of Finnmark, which implies that the land owned by the state in this county will be transferred to a new corporate body called "Finnmarkseiendom" (Finnmark Land Property). The area in question comprises about 95 % of the county, or approximately 45 000 km<sup>2</sup>. The new body will be managed by representatives officially appointed by the Finnmark County Council and the Sami Parliament. The Finnmark Act will contain rules for the use of the natural resources, which are to be managed in a sustainable and balanced way to benefit the Sami culture and heritage, reindeer husbandry, economic life in general as well as other inhabitants and the public of the community and the county. Specifically, the law proposal addresses the influence of the Sami people and local communities in local resource management. The Finnmark Act is expected to pass the Parliament in 2005.

**62.** Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

Norway has prepared guidelines for development cooperation issues pertaining to indigenous people. The guidelines are published in the report; "Norway's Efforts to Strengthen Support for Indigenous people in Development Cooperation – A human rights based approach" (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2004).

**63.** Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

Cf question 61

### Support to implementation

**64.** Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes	

**65.** Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

**66.** Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

a) No

b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)

c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the support provided.

The Sami Parliament prepared an annex to the Norwegian Action plan on Biodiversity /Report No. 42 to the Storting (2001-2002)

#### Box XLVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

#### Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

**67.** On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

x

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)


Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

Large parts of Norwegian nature is intact and conserved *in-situ*. Two threatened wild species are conserved *ex-situ* *Aster sibiricus* and *Polemoium boreale*.

There is an extensive network of *ex situ* research and monitoring going on within the network of the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. There is also a network of gene banks to safeguard several local stocks of freshwater fishes, in particular native stocks of the Atlantic salmon. Norway has established extensive programmes on conservation and sustainable use crops, farm animal and forest tree genetic resources. Breeding organisations are keeping farm animal genetic resources, local farmers keep threatened traditional livestock breeds, and poultry breeds are kept in a national gene bank. Norway is also cooperating extensively with other Nordic countries. The Nordic Gene Bank for Animals in Ås, Norway, is coordinating conservation and sustainable use of domestic animal genetic resources between the Nordic countries.

Since 1979 the Nordic countries have collaborated in managing a Nordic gene bank for crops based on a regional programme for the conservation and utilisation of plant genetic resources. The gene bank has the responsibility for conservation of approximately 30000 accessions of plants of interest for Nordic agriculture and horticulture. The


mandate of the NGB covers in total 236 species of value to agriculture and horticulture and their wild relatives. Vegetatively propagated crops are conserved nationally in clone archives for fruits and berries. However, the system for *ex situ* conservation of wild (native) genetic resources for all groups can be improved.

**68.**  On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

In Norway this is relevant only for a few species. In the action plan for the Arctic fox there are measures related to reintroduction.

**69.**  On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Norwegian legal protection of plant species listed in the annexes of the Bern convention on conservation of European wildlife species and their habitats is relevant here.

#### Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

### Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

**70.**  On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	x

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

This constitutes a general management principle in all sector policy and legislation. Norway has an elaborate provision for broad public consultations, involving all relevant parties, before decisions are taken.

**71.**  On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	X

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

Several regulations and management plans for selected conserved areas are adopted towards this end (e.g. ban on traffic during parts of the year in important bird areas).

Fishery management based on advice from ICES, based on indicators for stocks being inside or outside safe biological limits.

**72.**  On Article 10(c), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Legislation is still to be improved on cultural landscapes.

**73.**  On Article 10(d), 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?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Not relevant for Norway.

**74.**  Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No

b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way

c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)

x

Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Indicators for assessing sustainable development on a national basis have just been developed and published (approximately 15 indicators).

- Sectoral Environmental Action Plans has been worked out.
- The Ministry of Environment has been working on identifying indicator species/key species for various habitats.

Norway has elaborated a set of national indicators on forest biological diversity, based on the pan-European criteria and indicators developed by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (under criterion 4: Maintenance, Conservation and Appropriate Enhancement of Biological Diversity in Forest Ecosystems). Within the forest sector, specific incentive measures (including financial support and capacity building) are established.

As regards fisheries management indicators for sustainable yields are parts of the management concept. Work is in progress for developing ecological quality objectives for the Barents sea and will be finalized during 2005. This means that operational indicators for the whole ecosystem have to be developed. This concept will later be extended to the other Norwegian waters.

**75.**  Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No

b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review

c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)


d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.

Cf question 70.

Not relevant in Norway.

<b>76.  Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	x
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>A considerable part of the land in Norway is in private ownership. Private land owners are responsible for the management of their properties. Consequently, mechanisms to involve the private sector have been a central component of Norwegian policies and strategies on biodiversity management. These include formal procedures for involvement of private stakeholders in decision-making, circulation of political documents in formal hearings, public-private partnerships and capacity-building programmes.</p> <p>Negotiation processes related to sustainable use in the fisheries is also an example of this.</p>	

<b>77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	x
Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
<p>Sustainable use of biological resources is a general management principle in all sector policy and legislation. The new draft biodiversity act (now in a process of broad consultation) seek to give clearer substance to the concept of sustainable use. The Addis Ababa principles was one set of principles being used in this process.</p>	

<b>78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)</b>	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	(X)
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.	
<p>Norway has, together with Denmark, taken the initiative to establish the Operational Programme "Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity important to agriculture" under GEF. Cf also relevant projects previously developed under development co-operation.</p>	

### Biodiversity and Tourism

<b>79. ?</b> Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	
Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.	
Monitoring programs (related to outdoor recreation) have been established in some areas, but an overall (national) systematic program is not in place yet.	

<b>80. ?</b> Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	x
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
Various training programs have been developed and are provided by different actors (for instance regional universities and the Norwegian Foundation for Sustainable Consumption and Production (GRIP).	

<b>81.</b> Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
Support is given through various support programs in the environmental sector, agricultural sector and through Innovation Norway (formerly The Norwegian Tourist Board and The Norwegian Industrial and Regional Development Fund).	


<b>82.</b> Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	x
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	

d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	

**Box XLIX.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Article 11 - Incentive measures**

<b>83.</b>  Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p><b>Economic measures:</b> Some measures, programmes and relevant projects and activities within the forestry and agriculture sector are in place, on-going or under consideration.</p> <p>There is also ongoing work concerning the review of various subsidies that may be harmful to biodiversity, and whether those can be reduced or reformed if they are harmful. The Government provides financial support to surveys with the purpose to identify localities with special biodiversity values/qualities.</p> <p><b>Agriculture:</b> Environmental subsidies in the agriculture sector have increased relatively to the general agricultural subsidies. Some of these subsidies are distributed through environmental programs for each region /county. In the environmental program there are grants available for farmers that take care of the agricultural landscape and special grants for management of semi-natural biotopes and biodiversity. There are special grants available for organic farming, and there are also grants available with the aim of reducing erosion and area drainage.</p> <p>For farmers applying for certain subsidies, a mandatory environmental plan for the farm has been introduced.</p> <p>A tax on the use of pesticides, based on "standard area doses" exists. The environmental levies are differentiated according to a classification of health and environmental risk characteristics of the product, and the degree of exposure.</p> <p><b>Forestry:</b> Grants exist for the preservation of area/biotopes with special environmental qualities.</p> <p>The authorities as well as a wide range of stakeholders including private sector organisations and NGOs have been</p>	



actively involved in activities aimed at improving forest management, including biodiversity management. Among the most significant activities in this regard has been the “Living Forest Project” (1995-1998). The forest owners and the forest industries initiated the project, and stakeholders representing economic, environmental, social and cultural interests as well as government representatives took active part. Capacity building was an important aspect of the project. The main result was the consensus on a set of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management (based on the MCPFE criteria and indicators) and a set of national forestry performance level standards (the Living Forest Standards). The Living Forest Standards, in combination with the ISO 14001 certification system, is applied to practically all commercial forestry in Norway.

**More generally:**

An assessment has been made of the possibilities to greening the national tax system, and several measures have since been taken or proposed, e.g. taxation on chemicals harmful to health and the environment.

**84.**  Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

The Planning and Building Act comprises a chapter on EIA, ensuring that large scale projects (according to a detailed list) and projects affecting specific interests (protected areas, cultural heritage, vulnerable or threatened species, outdoor recreation etc.), will undergo an assessment relating to their environmental impacts. Smaller projects, such as minor hydro power developments and road projects will often be subjected to environmental impact assessment through other legislation. Currently, regulations under the Planning and Building Act concerning the scale and type of projects to undergo an EIA are being revised and will be implemented in the course of 2005.

Also sectorial legislation regulating management of natural resources do to a great extent incorporate both market and non-market values of biodiversity.

When weighing different political considerations, EIAs provides a sound knowledge base for decision- making, also including the non- market values. Some ministries have also made more specific guidelines/instructions about EIAs related to the relevant economic sector. There are also guidelines in place for Cost-benefit analysis relevant for public investment-projects.

Municipalities have an important role in local planning and land-use policy. They have been identifying areas that are considered to be particularly important for biological diversity. This provides a new tool for safeguarding these areas.

The proposed draft Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity, introduces a system to safeguard areas important for biological diversity (NOU – 2004-28).

**85.**  Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	X
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

<b>86.</b> Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
An assessment has been made of the possibilities to greening the national tax system, and several measures were discussed e.g. removal and reform of subsidies.	

<b>87.</b> Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)	
a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
At present there is ongoing work concerning the review of various subsidies that may be harmful to biodiversity, and whether those can be reduced or reformed if they are harmful.	
The financial mechanisms within the forest sector have been subject for major changes during the last years, partly with the purpose to promote biodiversity. As an example, the scheme for providing grants to forest road construction has been amended. In area code "areas being marked by wilderness", subsidies will in the future not be available for road building. (Norway has a rather elaborate system to determine and monitor which areas are far from technical installations (> 5 km).)	
Generally there has been a trend towards increased environmental friendly transfers in the agricultural sector. (Also a tendency to increase the subsidies to farmers that are promoting biodiversity values i.e. semi-natural biotopes.)	
Increased knowledge and mapping of areas important for biodiversity, allows for an evaluation of terms under which subsidies are given.	

**Box L.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

## Article 12 - Research and training

<b>88.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 12(a), 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?	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>It is mainly the responsibility of the Ministry of Education and Research to assure an adequate financial support to our relevant scientific institutions (e.g universities). They have the main responsibility for scientific and technical education and training. However, other Ministries also support selected and relevant programmes within biological diversity issues (e.g. concerning conservation and sustainable use) managed by the Norwegian Research Council that can be applied for by any interested party. The Ministry of the Environment also to some degree give some basic financial support to environmental research institutes dealing with biodiversity research.</p> <p>Both the Norwegian University for Science and Technology (NTNU) and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences have programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels. Further, the Norwegian Institute for Gene Ecology (GenØk) in association with UNEP, offers the course: "Holistic Foundations for Assessment and Regulation of Genetic Engineering and Genetically Modified Organisms". The latter is targeted for participants from developing countries and countries with economies in transition.</p>	

<b>89.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the research that contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Several research programmes administered by the Norwegian Research Council. Report No. 42 to the Storting (2004-2005) underlines the need to further strengthen the activities.</p>	

<b>90.</b> <input type="checkbox"/> On Article 12(c), 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?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Some examples could be mentioned from the research programmes on Landscape in change and Biodiversity.</p>	

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	

### Article 13 - Public education and awareness

<b>91.</b> Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	x
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
<p>A CEPA strategy is formed to follow up the formal education system with the Ministry of Education and Science. Furthermore the Ministry of Environment and its agencies have established an internet site showing the Norwegian follow up of the CBD decisions dealing with prioritised issues.</p> <p>Due to a recent Report to the Norwegian Parliament, a CEPA strategy will be thoroughly developed to cover the year 2005-2010. The IUCN Countdown2010 will be a part of this strategy.</p>	

<b>92.</b> Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
<p>In addition to developing theme based internet sites on biodiversity related to the CBD, Norway is including CBD decisions when communicating with stakeholders and important target groups. This is mainly done through NGOs, the media and national, regional and local bodies managing i.a. environmental, agricultural and fishery policies.</p>	

<b>93.</b> Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.	
<p>The promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level is given priority both by the Ministry of the Environment and the</p>	

**94.** Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

All 413 municipalities in Norway have mapped the biological diversity. The biodiversity priority maps will be found in the municipalities' internet sites and further be developed into a national CHM. The management of biodiversity has also priority in many local societies running a Local Agenda 21 project. The issues of biodiversity is part of the national curriculum in both primary and secondary education.

**95.** Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

The Ministry of Environment has supported IUCN and CBD in their work with CEPA through participation in the IUCN CEC commission, the IUCN Countdown 2010 and the CBD CEPA initiative meeting. Furthermore, Norway is nationally supporting NGOs having biodiversity as their main issue.

**96.** Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Relevant programmes and courses at universities and colleges.

**97.** Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

In Norway, both the Norwegian University for Science and Technology (NTNU) and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences have programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.

<b>98.</b> Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?	
a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	X?
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.	
Example: the subject of alien invasive species on MD's homepage.	

<b>99.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.	
Some support is offered towards this end to relevant NGOs.	

<b>100.</b> Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	X
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.	

**Box LI.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

**101.**  On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	x
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

The Planning and Building Act comprises a chapter on EIA, ensuring that large scale projects (according to a detailed list) and projects affecting specific interests (protected areas, cultural heritage, vulnerable or threatened species, outdoor recreation etc.) be assessed as to their environmental impacts. Smaller projects, such as minor hydro power developments and road projects will often be subjected to environmental impact assessment through other legislation. Currently, regulations under the Planning and Building Act concerning the scale and type of projects to undergo an EIA are being revised and will be implemented in the course of 2005.

As to review of implementation, the EIA regulations have been revised for the third time. Each time the functioning of the EIA-system has been analysed by research institutions and authorities.


**102.**  On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	x
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

The *Instructions for Official Studies and Report* was implemented in 2000, and demands that all national programmes and policies be assessed as to their financial, administrative and other significant impacts. Biodiversity is one of these "other significant impacts".


In the course of 2005, the regulations under the Planning and Building Act concerning EIA have been revised, and will include mechanisms to assess the environmental impacts of regional and municipal physical planning and planning for protected areas.

**103.**  On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?


a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	
d) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Norway is party to several conventions comprising such agreements: NASCO, OSPAR and ESPOO (implemented in the national EIA regulations). Also, Norway is part of the regional cooperation established during the Rovaniemi Conference of Ministers in 1991 to protect the Arctic environment/biodiversity. In addition, the EU Water Framework Directive includes mechanisms to protect and improve status in transboundary water bodies. The national EIA regulations demand that, in the case of projects with transboundary impacts, authorities of affected neighboring states be notified and invited to take part in the EIA-process as stakeholders.

**104.**  On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	x
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

**105.**  On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	x
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

Mechanisms are in place regarding emergency events such as oilspills (at sea or from tank trucks), dam fractures, airport accidents etc. In the event of large accidents at sea an emergency organization composed of various state organizations headed by the Norwegian Coastal Administration comes into function.

**106.** Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	



Further comments on application of the guidelines.

Much of the content of the guidelines is already part of our national legislation and regulations on EIA. SIA will be part of the revised regulations on EIA. Legislation in this field will be strengthened with the draft Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity (NOU – 2004-28).

**107.** On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)

a) No

b) Yes (please specify the measures)

x

Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.

Legislation related to the various economic sectors (transportation and roads, water resource management, industry, agriculture etc.) to various extents comprise the "polluter pays" principle. In the case of severe damage to biodiversity, police authorities – through their legislation - may impose punishment or fines.

**108.** Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?

a) No

b) No, but some measures are being developed

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.

Norwegian legislation is aimed at protecting as well as using the environment and natural resources. New legislation - the draft Act on protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity (NOU – 2004-28), establishes the precautionary principle and the principle of "the polluter pays". Other measures are: protected areas, habitats and species; hunting and fishing regulations; pollution control; the above mentioned EIA system; the licensing system related to hydro power developments; sector integration of environmental responsibility (including legislation intended to prevent damage to biodiversity); field rangers in protected areas etc.

**109.** Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No

b) No, but cooperation is under consideration

c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development

d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)

X

e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.

Development cooperation funding is used in the development and implementation of international and global treaties and conventions to address biodiversity issues. Norway has specific bilateral environmental cooperation agreements with China, Indonesia and South-Africa in which conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is included. Further, the new EEA financial mechanisms that Norway is funding, offer a unique opportunity to develop co-operation and networks with the enlarged EU in the field of environment in particular. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is one of the topics for collaboration under this programme. Norway also has a

bilateral agreement with Russia that focuses on environmental issues and where biological diversity is included.

In addition to bilateral agreements and cooperation with the EU, The Norwegian agency for development cooperation (Norad) has an agreement with the Norwegian directorate for nature management (DN), where funding is made available for the establishment of institutional cooperation on issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with partner institutions in the south. So far, institutional cooperation has been established with partners in Tanzania, Zambia and China.

Furthermore there are cooperation through Norad with Vietnam, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Indonesia, China and South Africa regarding programmes, legislation and management within the fishery sector.

**Box LII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

**Article 15 - Access to genetic resources**

**110.**  Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.

Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture conserved in Nordic gene bank and in national clone archive are available according to MTA in harmony with the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources and CBD Article 15.

**111.**  Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No

b) No, but potential measures are under review

c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)

d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)

X

Further information on the 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.

The Norwegian Research Council has financed research projects in other Parties, which would be under public control, since they would be co-operation between Norwegian institutions and collaborating institutions in the partner country.

<b>112.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the type of measures taken.	
Norway promotes transparency with respect to research results, whether the research takes place in Norway, or with collaborating institutions in other countries.	

<b>113.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	
(see 110)	

<b>114.</b> Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.	

A national Committee on biological diversity appointed by the Government has drawn up proposals for entirely new provisions dealing with access to genetic material. The committee's proposal was presented in December 2004 and is being followed-up by a government hearing. One of the three main objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity is the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources.

The committee's terms of reference included developing Norwegian legislation to implement the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity on access to genetic resources.

The committee's proposals in this area deal with two main issues. The first of these is how access to Norwegian genetic material should be regulated. The second is what part Norwegian legislation can play in ensuring that genetic material from other countries is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The committee has considered genetic material primarily as a common resource, which through research and development can be used to develop new knowledge and new inventions for the benefit of people and the environment. For this to be achieved, access to and utilisation of genetic resources must be in accordance with the conservation targets of the draft Act, and traditional use by indigenous peoples and local communities must be respected.

The committee's proposal as regards Norwegian genetic material obtained from the natural environment entitles any person to explore for, extract and utilise genetic material within the framework provided by the draft Act and other relevant legislation.

The draft Act includes a provision requiring the competent authority to be notified if genetic material that has been collected from the natural environment is later used for commercial purposes. The purpose of introducing the duty of notification is to maintain an overview of how genetic material is utilised, while at the same time not impeding research and development.

The committee proposes a separate provision on access to genetic material in public collections in Norway. This requires any person who manages such collections to do so in accordance with the objective of the draft Act for access to genetic material, and to register any genetic material removed from a collection. It is also proposed that any person who receives genetic material from such collections shall refrain from claiming intellectual property rights or other rights to the material that would limit its use for food or agriculture. Among other things, the latter requirement implements one of the provisions of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

The committee also proposes further provisions to ensure that collection and utilisation of genetic material from other countries is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity. These include the provision that if genetic material is imported for utilisation in Norway from a state that requires consent for collection or export of such material, the import may only be permitted if such consent has been given and in accordance with the conditions laid down for such consent. This will make it possible to enforce the requirement for consent in Norway.

The committee further proposes that information on the donor country or country of origin shall accompany genetic material that is utilised in Norway. Information on any use of indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge shall also accompany the material if regulations requiring this have been laid down.

Even though these provisions should improve documentation of the origins of genetic material and give a certain degree of control, it is difficult to enforce rules on access to genetic material unilaterally at the national level. The committee therefore stresses that it is necessary to continue the development of multilateral and bilateral agreements.

The Bonn Guidelines have naturally been used as an input to this work.

**115.** Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	x
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

The Norwegian Patent Law was amended in 2003. The amendments entered into force in February 2004. A new para. 8 b) was included to address disclosure of origin. It states that the patent application shall include information on the country from which the inventor collected or received the material (the providing country). If it follows from national law in the providing country that access to biological material shall be subject to prior consent, the application shall inform on whether such consent has been obtained.

If the providing country is not the same as the country of origin of the biological material, the application shall also inform on the country of origin. The country of origin means the country from which the material was collected from in-situ sources. If it follows from national law in the country of origin that access to biological material shall be subject to prior consent, the application shall inform on whether such consent has been obtained. If information dealt with under this subsection is not known, the applicant shall state this in the application.

Infringement of the duty to provide information is subject to penalty in accordance with the General Civil Penal Code § 166. The duty to provide information is without prejudice to the processing of patent applications or the validity of granted patents.

ii) In addition there will be a requirement for disclosure of origin in the revised Plant Breeders' Right Law

**116.** Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	X
b) No	

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

A seminar on ABS regulation for national users of genetic resources has been held. Norway is also involved in capacity building activities in developing countries and has for many years supported the InBio project on ABS in Costa Rica. In addition discussions are underway with some developing countries to support capacity building, taking into account to facilitate the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

**Box LIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology**

**117.**  On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other 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?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	


Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

An agreement between the Government of Zambia and the Government of Norway on "Assistance to build capacity for the implementation of the National Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety" was signed in 2004. Under this agreement, The Norwegian directorate for nature management (DN) is the main Norwegian partner institution while the Ministry for Science, Technology and Vocational training (MSTVT) and the National Institute for Scientific and Industrial Research (NISIR) are the Zambian partner institutions. The main objectives of this collaboration are to establish the legal and administrative framework for handling of biosafety/biotechnology issues in Zambia, and to develop capacity for detection and analysis of genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

See also Article 18, question 128.

**118.**  On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

<b>119.</b>  On Article 16(4), 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?	
a) No	x
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further information on the measures taken.	

**Box LIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation**

<b>120.</b> Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.	
Implementation of the programme of work has not started yet, but relevant activities ongoing in development cooperation.	

<b>121.</b> Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.	

<b>122.</b> Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	x
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.	

<b>123.</b> Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies .	
See 117	

<b>124.</b> Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	x
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	



below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	

<b>125.</b> Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)	
a) No	
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	(X)
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	
Norway's development cooperation activities with Zambia is an example of this.	

**Box LV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>	

**Article 17 - Exchange of information**

<b>126.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	x

**The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

<b>127.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	X

**Box LVI.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>
<p><b>126:</b> Environmental and natural resource management is one of the target areas of Norwegian development policy. Environmental co-operation should be a means of strengthening environmental management and improving the state of the environment in partner countries. <a href="#">Seven centres for environmental assistance</a> have been established. These centres will provide expertise on environmental issues to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (Norad), and will contribute to institutional co-operation with partner countries in the environmental field. A website has been established at <a href="http://www.environment.norad.no">www.environment.norad.no</a> This site introduces the kind of assistance provided by the centres, outlines descriptions of their projects, and offers guidance on how to find more information.</p>

**Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation**

<b>128.</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
<p>Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.</p> <p>Development cooperation funding is used in the development and implementation of international and global treaties and conventions to address biodiversity issues. Norway has bilateral environmental cooperation agreements with China, Indonesia and South-Africa in which conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity is included. Further, the new EEA financial mechanisms that Norway is funding, offer a unique opportunity to develop co-operation and networks with the enlarged EU in the field of environment in particular. Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is one of the topics for collaboration under this programme. Norway also has a bilateral agreement with Russia that focuses on environmental issues and where biological diversity is included.</p> <p>In addition to bilateral agreements and cooperation with the EU, The Norwegian agency for development cooperation (Norad) has an agreement with the Norwegian directorate for nature management (DN), where funding is made available for the establishment of institutional cooperation on issues relating to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity with partner institutions in the south. So far, institutional cooperation has been</p>	

established with partners in Tanzania, Zambia and China.

Furthermore there are cooperation through Norad with Vietnam, Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, Indonesia, China and South Africa regarding programmes, legislation and management within the fishery sector.

**129.**  On Article 18(4), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	x
c) Yes, methods are in place	

**130.**  On Article 18(5), 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?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	x

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Several Norwegian universities have joint research programmes with partner institutions in the south that includes research topics related to the objectives of the convention.

**131.** Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	x
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

***The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**132.** Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	x
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	
d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	

Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.

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**133.** Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.

Documentation data of crops conserved in Nordic gene bank are available on NGBs internet pages.

**134.** Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	

Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.

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**Box LVII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

**135.**  On Article 19(1), 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?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

**136.** On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

**Box LVIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

135 c) :Some research collaboration has been established, but the activity is at the moment not directly linked to genetic resources.

136 c) The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has commissioned a study on how international patent rights better can incorporate the objectives of the convention on benefit sharing pertaining to genetic resources .

**Article 20 – Financial resources**

**Box LIX.**

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries	
b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)	
c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)	
e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)	
f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)	

g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

**Box LX.**

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

**137.**  On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.

Financial support and incentives to national activities intended to achieve the objectives of the convention are part of regular budgetary processes and budget lines.

***The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**138.**  On Article 20(2), 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 fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	x

Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.

Norway is contributing to the GEF.  
At the Johannesburg summit in 2002 an additional 365 mill. NOK was allocated to the WEHAB initiative (health excluded)

**The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

**139.**  On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes	

**140.**  Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)

a) No	
b) No, but procedures being established	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.

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**141.**  Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)

a) No	(x)
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.

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**142.** Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	

Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.

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**143.** Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

A new strategy for environmental development assistance is being prepared.

**144.** Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

Part of policy both in Norway and with respect to development cooperation programmes, cf Norwegian Environmental policy with respect to development cooperation.

***The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**145.** Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	X
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	X
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	X
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	(x)
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	x
h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	X
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	X
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the	



annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	
p) Others (please specify)	
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	

**The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION**

**146.** Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans			
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)			
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)			
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)			
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)			
f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)			
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)			
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)			
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)			
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)			
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)			
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative			

m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity			
n) Others (please specify)			
Further information on application for financial support.			

**Box LXI .**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**D. THEMATIC AREAS**

<b>147.</b> Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).	
3 = High Challenge	1 = Low Challenge
2 = Medium Challenge	0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome
N/A = Not applicable	

Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agriculture	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	1/2	1	1	N/A	1
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	2	1	2	2	N/A	2
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	1	1	1	2	N/A	2

(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	1	1	1	1	N/A	1
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	1	1	1	1	N/A	1
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	1	1	1	1	N/A	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	2	2	2	1	N/A	2
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	1	2	1	1	N/A	1
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	2	2	2	2	N/A	2
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	1	1	1	1	N/A	1
(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	N/A	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	1	1	1	2	N/A	1
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	2	2	2	2	N/A	1
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	1	1	1	1	N/A	1
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	1	1	1	1	N/A	1
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	2	2	1	1	N/A	1
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	1	2	2	1	N/A	1
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	1	1	1	N/A	1
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	2	1	1	1	N/A	2
(u) Poverty	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

(v) Population pressure	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	0	1	1	1	N/A	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	0	1	1	1	N/A	1
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	0	1	1	2	N/A	2
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	0	1	1	1	N/A	1
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	0	1	N/A	1	N/A	1
(bb) Others (please specify)	0		-	-	-	-

#### Inland water ecosystems

<b>148.</b> Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans		X	(X)	
b) Wetland policies and strategies		X		
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development			X	
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity			X	
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
The objectives of the PoW is to a large extent incorporated into the National Biodiversity Strategy and the National Biodiversity Action Plan (Report No. 42 to the Storting (2000-2001), as well as in other relevant national policies.				

<b>149.</b> Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4 )	
a) No	
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	X
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities , including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
Outcome-oriented targets for the PoW on inland water ecosystems are still under development (ref. SBSTTA-10).	

<b>150.</b> Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4 )	
a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.	
Norway's work on CBD and Ramsar are fully integrated.	

<b>151.</b> Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4 )			
Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	X		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	X		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	X		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	X		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	X		
Further comments on the development of data sets , in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.			
a and b) Through Millennium Ecosystem Assessment projects (Glomma River Basin)			

c) This is a regularly part of Norwegian watercourse management.

d) Several activities on mapping of freshwater biodiversity, research and monitoring are ongoing and provides national data sets. Examples of species with monitoring: salmon (*Salmo salar*), trout (*Salmo trutta*), river pearl mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*) and noble crayfish (*Astacus astacus*). Through a recently developed national data base on biodiversity in inland water ecosystems (Vanninfo) some national data sets on species and water features has been established. Ex: Freshwater fish and snails.

e) Further development and refinement of existing data is expected, related to Norway's implementation of the European Water Framework Directive. Also relevant according to development of a new national strategy on invasive alien species.

**152.** Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4 )

a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	X
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

**Box LXII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

## Marine and coastal biological diversity

### General

<b>153.</b> Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	X
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	X
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	X
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	X
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	X
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	X
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	X
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	X
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	X
j) Others (please specify below)	
k) Not applicable	
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
<p>The precautionary principle is applied.</p> <p>a) ref to 158 d) and e)                a) ref 158 b) and c)</p> <p>e) Done on a regular basis in fisheries management.</p> <p>d) and f) Part of the Norwegian pollution policies</p> <p>g) Essential part of daily fisheries management</p> <p>h) Report No. 12 to the Storting (2001-2002) Protecting the Riches of the Seas, establishes the principle of ecosystem approach to management of the living resources and the environment. One of the main proposals of the strategy is to develop a comprehensive management plan for the Barents Sea. Work on this management plan is going on and it is planned finished in 2006. This includes setting ecological quality objectives for this sea area.</p> <p>i) Consultations with national and local fishermen's associations on a regular basis.</p>	

### Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

<b>154.</b> 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	X
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
<p>Two draft Acts are under preparation; the Act on the protection of the natural environment, landscape and biological diversity (NOU – 2004-28) and the draft Act on ocean resources.</p> <p>To strengthen the political importance of the coastal zones the Ministry of Fisheries has changed name to The Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs and thereby committed itself further on also the coastal areas.</p>	

<b>155.</b> Has your country implemented ecosystem -based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	x
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	
<p>Work is going on to implement the EU water framework directive and on development of a comprehensive management plan for the Barents Sea</p> <p>The work in the OSPAR convention on Ecological quality objectives is also relevant for Norwegian waters. This has a major focus in the North sea as a pilot area.</p> <p>Ref to 153.</p>	

### Marine and Coastal Living Resources

<b>156.</b> Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	X
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	X
f) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them	



A national mapping programme is ongoing on particular important coastal habitats mainly based on activities at a local or regional level. Key threats to these habitats have been identified. A mapping and monitoring programme on marine biodiversity is being developed.

Long term monitoring of living marine resources and the environment established. This is used for assessing current conditions and trends. Species interactions are to some extent taken into account in management.

c) Comprehensive assessment under progress regarding development of a management plan for the Barents Sea.

**157.** Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			X	
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders			X	
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments			x	
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services				X
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			X	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists			X	
g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching				X
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality				X
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats				X?
j) Others (please specify below)				

Please elaborate on ongoing activities.

### Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	X
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	X
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	X
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	X
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	X
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	X
i) Other (please describe below)	
j) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas .	
<p><b>a)</b></p> <p>Approx. 500 coastal areas including sea areas have been protected according to the Nature Conservation Act, most of them as nature reserves. The main objective is related to seabirds, wetlands, coastal vegetation and coastal landscapes.</p> <p>Marine protected area so far has been established according to the Nature Conservation Act for one shallow coral reef (<i>Lophelia pertusa</i>) at 39m . In addition, 5 deep-water areas containing coral reefs (<i>Lophelia pertusa</i>) have been protected according to the Salt Water Fisheries Act and the Act relating to the Norwegian Exclusive Economic Zone. Furthermore it is generally prohibited to intentionally damage coral reefs in Norwegian waters.</p> <p><u>In Norway the term "marine protected areas" are defined as protected areas where the main objective is related to the sea bottom with the corresponding water column.</u> Following this definition, 1 marine protected area so far has been established according to the Nature Conservation Act (with occurrences of the deep sea coral <i>Lophelia pertusa</i> at a depth of only 39 meters). In addition, 5 other areas containing cold water coral reefs have been protected according to the Salt Water Fisheries Act and the Act relating to the Norwegian Exclusive Economic Zone, including the "Røst reef", which is the worlds largest known reef in this category.</p> <p><b>b) and c)</b></p> <p>Inspectorate arrangements are established for all protected areas through the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate. Management plans have been developed or are in course of preparation for a number of areas. Some areas are being monitored through The national monitoring programme for seabirds, while others are being monitored separately. Existing monitoring arrangements for protected areas are now being examined, aiming for a monitoring system for protected areas with focus on the objectives for protection.</p> <p><b>d), e) and f)</b></p> <p>A network/system of coastal protected areas with objectives related to seabirds, wetlands, coastal vegetation and coastal landscapes has been put in place. More areas will be added to the network through ongoing processes. A network of marine protected areas is under development. 36 areas (+ 2 alternative areas) are being considered in the first phase of a national plan for marine protected areas. The total area of the 36 areas is approx. 16 000 km<sup>2</sup> (8,5 % of the Norwegian territorial waters (12 nautical miles), 0,4 % of the Norwegian Exclusive Economic Zone (200 nautical miles). First phase will be finalized in 2007, followed by a second phase with emphasis on offshore</p>	

areas.

**g)**

The rationale behind regulations for protected areas differs. For instance, in some areas with particular vulnerable seabird species it is recommended to take special caution when harvesting kelp. The regulations for protected areas are varying, due to different objectives and situations. Examples: Trawling for kelp may be excluded from important areas for seabirds, while bottom-trawling is excluded from some areas with coral reefs.

**h)**

Marine and coastal areas in general are managed through different sector laws and regulations.

Report No. 12 to the Storting (2001-2002) Protecting the Riches of the Sea, puts forward a holistic ecosystem approach to the management of Norway's marine and coastal areas.

### Mariculture

**159.** Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

a)	Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	X
b)	Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	X
c)	Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	X
d)	Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	
e)	Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	
f)	If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	
g)	Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	X
h)	Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	X
i)	Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	X
j)	Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	X
k)	Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	
l)	Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	
m)	Not applicable	
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.		
a)	Yes. Monitoring, escaped farmed salmon in rivers Monitoring, infestations of sea lice on wild Atlantic salmon (postsmolts) and sea trout	
b)	Coastal planning including aquaculture areas. The County Governor gives an environmental statement of the site to the Directorate of fisheries	

Protection of national important wild salmon stocks, fjords and coastal areas without farming of anadromic fish.

National salmon rivers and national salmon fjords.

c) Yes. A model called MOM, developed of Institute for Marine Research and Directorate of fisheries

d)

e) Not as an approach to avoid seed collection.

f)

g) Blue mussel, Atlantic salmon.

h) As the first country in the world Norway has introduced technical standards for fish farms to avoid unintentional release of mariculture species.

i) Both Living and frozen Gene-bank of stocks of Norwegian wild Atlantic salmon. Not used for aquaculture purposes, but for river management.

j) Use of antibiotics has shown a strong decline.

### Alien Species and Genotypes

**160.** Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	(X)
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities .

b) International framework through IMO has been established quite recently and Norway is in progress of implementation.

d) Several rules and regulation in force to control and prevent invasions from aquaculture.

**Box LXIII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**Agricultural biological diversity**

**161.**  Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

Advisory and implementing groups within the relevant sectors follow up strategies and programmes. Regional environmental programs include environmental plans for farms and that also take into account measures that may have directly or indirectly positive effect on biodiversity.

**162.**  Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	x

Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.

According to the Norwegian Gene Technology Act, production and use of GMOs may only take place in an ethically and socially justifiable way, in accordance with the principle of sustainable development and without detrimental effects on health and the environment.

**Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity**

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
<b>163.</b> Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
Norway has implemented a system for approval of biological plant protection products (microbials and macro-organisms). Data requirements for macro-organisms are based on the OECD work in this area. No specific assessments of biodiversity are performed.	
Ongoing program for identification and documentation of crop genetic resource started in 2003. The focus of the first phase is on grasses and perennials of fruits, berries and flowers. The program is administrated by the national Crop Genetic Resource Committee	

<b>164.</b> Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	

<b>165.</b> Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, assessment is under way	
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	

<b>166.</b> Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	

<b>Programme element 2 - Adaptive management</b>	
<b>167.</b> Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
Restrictions in use of pesticide, incentives for restoring biodiversity in farming areas, opening ditches, facilitating for wetlands, restriction in number of farm animals according to available area for use of manure, incentives for using traditional techniques including conservation of traditional pasture-land amongst others.	

<b>Programme element 3 - Capacity-building</b>	
<b>168.</b> Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	x
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	

<b>169.</b> Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	

d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	X
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<b>170.</b> Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	X
Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.	

<b>Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming</b>	
<b>171.</b> Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?	
a) No	(x)
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.	

<b>172.</b> Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	
Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.	



<b>173.</b> In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.	
In addition to conservation of genetic crop diversity of importance for Nordic food and agriculture in Nordic gene bank; National strategy for conservation of vegetatively propagated crops is adopted and measures for in situ conservation is under development for conservation of crops and their wild varieties. Traditional breeds of farm animals are kept by local farmers, breeder's organisation and in the poultry gene bank.	

**Box LXIV.**

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

**Box LXV.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Forest Biological Diversity**

**General**

<b>174.</b> Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a)No	
b)Yes, please describe the process used	X
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d)Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e)Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	

An extensive part of relevant activities contained in the work programme is incorporated into forest policy and programmes during the last two decades.

see next box

**Box LXVI .**

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

The Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and food has in 2004 commissioned an analysis of international recommendations in order to assess Norwegian implementation. The study "An analysis of Norwegian Implementation of International Forest Related Decisions and Recommendations" has been conducted by the Department of Ecology and Natural Resource Management at the University of Living Sciences. A main conclusion in the report from the study is that Norway to a considerable extent has implemented relevant activities of the programme of work. The report has been circulated to a broad range of stakeholders for comments. The assessment will be a part of the basis for deciding further actions and priorities.

The Government has recently passed a proposal for a new forestry Act to the parliament. The (proposed) Act is updated based on new knowledge especially within the field of biodiversity.

Significant activities, particularly related to programme elements 1 and 2 of the programme of work, has also been incorporated into other biodiversity related legislation, work on forest protected areas and other policy processes and documents. Activities related to programme element 3 has been incorporated into the work of institutions dealing with research, extension services, inventories and monitoring.

**Box LXVII .**

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

A broad range of stakeholders have been involved in policy processes (preparing new legislation etc.) through broad hearings.

**Box LXVIII .**

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Past and ongoing capacity building programmes, training and educational measures. Developed methods to identify and monitor elements of biodiversity in forest, to enhance sustainable forest management

**Box LXIX.**

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

### Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
<b>175.</b> Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>Norway has taken active part in a joint activity by the MCPFE and the PEBLDS/EfE aimed at developing a pan European understanding of the linkage between the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management. The objective of this activity was to assist European countries in their efforts to apply the ecosystem approach to forest ecosystem management. One conclusion from this work was that SFM, as defined in Resolution H1: <i>General Guidelines for Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe</i> of the Helsinki Conference (1993) and developed through all other commitments, could be viewed to be the concrete means of applying the Ecosystem Approach to forest ecosystems in the European region. The MCPFE definition of SFM forms the basis for Norwegian forest policy and management, and national implementation of SFM is generally in accordance with MCPFE commitments. (With reference to the assessment described in Box LXVII above)</p>	

<b>176.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>invasive species; national border control of imported timber  pollution; comprehensive monitoring programmes on airborne pollution  climate change; several ongoing research projects/programmes</p> <p>forest fires; an effective fire prevention system together with the natural conditions in Norway implies that uncontrolled fires are not a major problem. Burnt areas are left undisturbed afterwards, dead wood are generally left in the forest when harvesting timber, etc.</p> <p>There is legislation to prevent unwanted fragmentation and support a sustainable land use practice.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
More knowledge gives more goal-oriented measures		

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<p>Red listed species; Status described under 2010-target, target 2.2 – Status of threatened species improved. Forest red listed species highly focused in the ongoing protection plans for forests.</p> <p>The Wildlife Act gives general provisions for major terrestrial animal groups, and important groups may be given regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations based on the Nature Conservation Act.</p> <p>Forest management is based on periodically updated ownership unit management plans. These plans include information on localities with red-listed species and other ecological important localities</p> <p>Forest certification encompasses practically all commercial forestry in Norway (see elsewhere, further description).</p> <p>Protected forest area networks; se former answer protected areas, national goals and implementation plans under article 8.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		<p>Measures to promote sustainable use of forest biological resources; national protection plans, legislation, grants, management plans, monitoring programmes, research, certification system. Information is also provided elsewhere in the report.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>179.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No	x	Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
Not considered to be a great challenge in Norway and access to forest genetic resources is not restricted.		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
<b>180.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities National strategies for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, national forest policy, sustainable forest management, action plans, legislation certification etc
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>181.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	x	Please provide reasons below

Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).	

<b>182.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The Forest Extension institute; provide continuing education and training in the forestry sector and in forestry related fields, as well as to heighten public awareness to the importance of a sustainably managed forest.</p> <p>For the teachers and the pupils of the elementary school, the Institute manages an educational programme Learning with the forest. The programme aims at encouraging the understanding of the many functions forest and forest based products fulfill for people; cultural, ecological, economic and social.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
<b>183.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>
b) No	x	<p>Please provide reasons below</p>
Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Not considered to be a focus area in Norway.		

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184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Norway has developed national indicators on forest biological diversity based on the criteria and indicators of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (under Criteria 4: Maintenance, Conservation and Appropriate Enhancement of Biological Diversity in Forest Ecosystems).  Information from the National Forest Inventory has been improved by expanding the assessments on ecological issues. The inventory includes several parameters directed at identifying components of biodiversity and reporting based on indicators.  see also 177 and under article 7..
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
		Overlap earlier questions, described elsewhere
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

<b>186.</b> Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	x	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Described generally under article 7, q. 22.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		

**Box LXX.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

<b>187.</b> Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2 )	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.	
Norway is not an affected country with respect to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), but supports a number of activities through bilateral and multilateral channels to thematic areas relevant for the implementation of the work programme, e.g activities in Ethiopia and Mali and activities under the UNCCD financial mechanism, IFAD.	



<b>188.</b> Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.	
Relevant actions exist under strategies for development cooperation, e.g the Environmental strategy in development cooperation, as well as the newly adopted Action plan for agriculture relative to development cooperation.	

<b>189.</b> Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
Norway has been supportive of synergies with respect to follow-up of implementation under the UNCCD and CBD, including the follow-up of the UNCCD under the relevant programmes of work under CBD. This has been discussed and taken into account e.g with respect to the establishment of the regional environmental programme in Central America under Norwegian development cooperation.	

<b>Programme Part A: Assessment</b>	
<b>190.</b> Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	x
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	

**Programme Part B: Targeted Actions**

**191.** Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences .

See questions 188 and 189.

**192.** Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

See questions 188 and 189.

**Box LXXII.**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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## Mountain Biodiversity

<b>Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>193.</b> Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
<p>Mountain areas in Norway are covered by relevant legislation connected to impact assessments and spatial planning. The ongoing national programme for National Parks and larger protected areas, has a special focus on large unfragmented mountain areas, where Norway has a specific international responsibility in European context. Restrictions also towards motorized activities in nature.</p>	

<b>194.</b> Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
<p>Protection measures see 193. A relatively large part of Norwegian mountain ecosystems has already been protected. Several protected areas with particularly focus on mountain biodiversity, like wild reindeer populations and rich alpine plant diversity and vegetation.</p> <p>Restoration projects in connection to reduction and relocation of military exercise areas in mountain areas in Southern Norway (Dovrefjell).</p>	

<b>195.</b> Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
<p>In Southern Norway there is a strict regulation regime on harvesting wild reindeer populations according to principles of ecological sustainability.</p> <p>In parts of Northern Norway measures has been taken and are under consideration to regulate the numbers of domestic reindeers within sustainable levels.</p>	

<b>196.</b> Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	x
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	

<b>Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing</b>	
<b>197.</b> Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	x
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.	
The most of general policy and legislation for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Norway, will also apply for mountain biodiversity.	

<b>198.</b> Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	x
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
Some activities related to the European network on national parks – EuroParc Federation.	

**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,  
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

**199.** Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

Norwegian mapping programmes on biodiversity also include mountain ecosystems (see under art. 7). For some mountain species like the wild reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*), arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), comprehensive monitoring programmes are running.

**200.** Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

Recently the results of a comprehensive survey and assessment programme on the wild reindeers of Norway – “Wild Reindeers and Society”, were presented. The report from this programme gives guidance to future management of the mountain ecosystems in Southern Norway. This programme also represents an interdisciplinary cooperation with involvement of a wide range of stakeholders. Several other research and scientific cooperation activities on mountain biodiversity exists, like grazing pressure from domestic animals, large predators, climate change effects and human impact.

**201.** Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems

In recent years development and use of remote sensing technologies has been given some priority. One example is the “SatNat-programme” where mountain ecosystems and biodiversity is one of the key elements (vegetation cover and density of species like wild reindeer, willow grouse and ptarmigan).

**Box LXXIII .**

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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**E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION**

**202.** Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.

Norway participates regularly in European preparatory meetings in connection to SBSTTA and open-ended working groups meetings under CBD. Norway has also the present chair for the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (PEBLDS), which operates as a regional preparatory and coordination facilitator for the COP-meetings in CBD.

The Nordic collaboration under the Nordic Council of Ministers, in particular the Nordic Genetic Resource Council, Nordic Gene bank and Nordic Gene bank on Farm animals have been strengthened (genetic resources in general and access to genetic resources)

**203.** Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.

Especially through PEBLDS and Nordic work, see above (202).

***The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES***

**204.** Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	(x)
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	

Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.

Norway is supporting the UNEP/NEPAD work

<b>205.</b> Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes	x

<b>206.</b> Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	(x)
Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.	
Relevant PEBLDS activities	

**Box LXXIV.**

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;</li> <li>b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;</li> <li>c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;</li> <li>d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;</li> <li>e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;</li> <li>f) constraints encountered in implementation.</li> </ul>

**F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT**

**Box LXXV.**

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

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