

8. Biodiversity [89]

Commitment:

“We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.”

G8 Leaders Declaration on the Environment and Climate Change

Assessment:

Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score			+0.89

Background:

In the spring of 2002, 188 states party to the Convention on Biological Diversity agreed to “achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss.”⁶¹⁷ This goal has been reiterated several times, and is now integrated into the Millennium Development Goals. International coordination is facilitated by the Countdown 2010 Secretariat, based in Brussels.⁶¹⁸ While G8 members have been involved in the 2010 initiative in a variety of capacities, the G8 itself did not make a commitment directly related to biodiversity until the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

⁶¹⁷ What is the 2010 biodiversity target? Countdown 2010 Secretariat (Brussels). Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/?id=35>.

⁶¹⁸ Secretariat, Countdown 2010 (Brussels). Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/europe/secretariat>.

The Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity was the product of the May 2008 G8 Environment Ministers Meeting.⁶¹⁹ The Call for Action follows a document from the 2007 environment ministerial, the Potsdam Initiative on Biological Diversity 2010.⁶²⁰

The fifth activity under Potsdam concerns illegal trade in wildlife:

“Recognizing the serious threats to biodiversity from the illegal trade in wildlife, we will strengthen our cooperation to combat illegal activities within the framework of CITES and through effective partnerships between governments, international and non-governmental organizations, such as the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking.”⁶²¹

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) entered into force in 1975. All G8 member states are party to the Convention, which sets rules and guidelines for international trade in selected vulnerable species.⁶²²

Commitment Features:

The commitment reiterates an intention to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss. Specific methods for reducing biodiversity loss are not endorsed, but there is an emphasis on reducing the illegal trade in wildlife. Action is not limited to addressing illegal trade in wildlife, however. The commitment calls for cooperation, including “effective partnerships” between governments and other organizations. G8 members have agreed to reduce threats to biodiversity, not just prevent them from escalating.

Scoring:

-1	Member does not create new programs OR implement new policies intended to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. Additionally , member does not cooperate with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.
0	Member creates new programs OR implements new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife, OR puts in place effective enforcement measures for existing programs or legislation, OR increases, above inflation, funding to programs intended to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. Alternatively , member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international

⁶¹⁹ Biodiversity, Ministry of Environment (Tokyo) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.env.go.jp/earth/g8/en/meeting/Biodiversity.html>.

⁶²⁰ Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download>.

⁶²¹ Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010, G8 2007 Environment Ministers Meeting (Potsdam) 15-17 March 2007. Date of Access: 13 January 2009. <http://biodiversity-chm.eea.europa.eu/convention/F1125911898/2007-03-18-potsdamer-erklaerung.pdf/download>.

⁶²² List of Contracting Parties, CITES (Vernier). Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.cites.org/eng/disc/parties/alphabet.shtml>.

	organizations to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.
+1	Member creates new programs OR implements new policies intended to reduce illegal trade in wildlife, OR puts in place effective enforcement measures for existing programs or legislation, OR increases, above inflation, funding to programs intended to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. Additionally , member cooperates with other governments, non-governmental organizations, or international organizations to reduce biodiversity loss, especially threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.

Lead Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss. Canada has created several new conservation areas, updated legislation to protect species and ecosystems, and cooperated with other countries to protect natural environments around the world.

On 4 March 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice introduced the Environmental Enforcement Bill to crack down on polluters, poachers and wildlife smugglers through increased fines and new enforcement tools.⁶²³ The bill sets out minimum fines, and raises maximum fines for both individuals and corporations.⁶²⁴ It also expands officers' powers to investigate environmental crimes.⁶²⁵ Fines will go towards the Environmental Damages Fund, to support local environmental initiatives.⁶²⁶

On 20 August 2008, Member of Parliament Jim Abbott announced that the Government of Canada would give CAD150 thousand over three years to conserve and protect the

⁶²³ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

⁶²⁴ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

⁶²⁵ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

⁶²⁶ New Enforcement Legislation Cracks Down On Environmental Offenders, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009.
<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FF3737AB-7757-4C49-A477-C8FD21750872>.

Columbia Valley wetlands.⁶²⁷ The Ramsar Convention of 1971 recognized the area as a wetland of international importance; it will now be the focus of enhanced environmental enforcement as well as funding to promote local preservation efforts.⁶²⁸

On 20 March 2009, Environment Minister Jim Prentice announced new funding for four conservation projects in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the government's Habitat Stewardship Program. The new funds include CAD170 thousand for the Nova Scotia Nature Trust to protect habitat in southwest Nova Scotia; CAD135 thousand to the Governors of Acadia University to protect the eastern ribbon snake and the Blandings turtle; CAD123 thousand to the Nature Trust of New Brunswick to conserve the Peregrine falcon; and CAD110 thousand to the Canadian Sea Turtle Network in Halifax.⁶²⁹ These species are all considered endangered, threatened or of special concern.

On 13 August 2008, the Government of Canada, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy of Canada, protected more than 830 acres of land in Deep Cove, Nova Scotia. The area is a wet coastal environment with conifer-dominated mixed forests, bogs, fens, shrub barrens and small lakes.⁶³⁰

On 22 August 2008, then-Environment Minister John Baird and Acting President of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. James Eetoolook, announced the establishment of three new National Wildlife Areas on and around Baffin Island.⁶³¹ These areas will act as arctic wildlife sanctuaries to reduce biodiversity loss in the region. Protected areas provide key bowhead whale habitats, house significant populations of seabirds, and provide habitat for a number of marine animals including walruses, seals, and polar bears.⁶³²

On 21 November 2008, Cathy McLeod, Member of Parliament for Kamloops-Thompson-Cariboo, in cooperation with the Nature Conservancy, announced the successful protection of 31 square kilometres of land on the Frolek Ranch, in British Columbia's Thompson-Nicola Valley. The area is important because it includes a range of grassland

⁶²⁷ Canada to fund Columbia Valley Wetlands, Parks Canada (Kootenay) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr.

⁶²⁸ Canada to fund Columbia Valley Wetlands, Parks Canada (Kootenay) 20 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://pc.gc.ca/apps/cp-nr/release_e.asp?id=1248&andor1=nr.

⁶²⁹ Environment Minister Jim Prentice Announces Investment for Wildlife Conservation Projects in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada's Habitat Stewardship Program (Halifax) 20 March 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=CDA39AE4-440D-4607-84B8-1AA67E19C911>.

⁶³⁰ Canada to Protect Deep Cove, Nature Conservancy of Canada (Halifax) 13 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. http://www.natureconservancy.ca/site/News2?abbr=at_ncc_&page=NewsArticle&id=10269&news_iv_ctrl=1021.

⁶³¹ Canada's Government Announces Protection for Arctic Wildlife Sanctuaries (Nunavut) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1888CBF6-5A68-40A2-8653-25F4FCF188BF>.

⁶³² Canada's Government Announces Protection for Arctic Wildlife Sanctuaries, Environment Canada (Nunavut) 22 August 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=1888CBF6-5A68-40A2-8653-25F4FCF188BF>.

ecosystems that provide habitat for many species at risk, including the American Badger and the Burrowing Owl.⁶³³

On 16 December 2008, Minister Prentice met with other governments and organizations to discuss strengthening implementation of the Species at Risk Act.⁶³⁴

On 16 January 2009, Minister Prentice attended a roundtable on the polar bear with representatives from provinces, territories, wildlife management boards, Inuit and First Nation representatives, scientists, and experts. The purpose of this roundtable was to increase awareness of conservation actions already taken, discuss priority areas for action from various knowledgeable opinion leaders and consult whether the polar bear should be put under the federal Species at Risk Act.⁶³⁵

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its efforts to reduce biodiversity loss by establishing new conservation areas, increasing funding to programs to curb the rate of biodiversity loss and cooperating with other governments and NGOs.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss. France has made substantial progress implementing policies to support the biodiversity 2010 target.

On 6 October 2008, French Secretary of State of Ecology Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet announced an allocation of EUR7 million between 2009 and 2012 to help develop sustainable management techniques for the protection of southern nations' biodiversity.⁶³⁶

On 21 October 2008, French deputies of the Assemblée Nationale signed Grenelle 1, an environmental law that sets a ten year plan to limit pesticide use by 50 per cent.⁶³⁷ This

⁶³³ Canada's Government Takes Further Action to Protect Important Ranch Lands in British Columbia, Environment Canada (Kamloops) 21 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=6D6218D4-F6AB-4F28-843D-381A02959222>.

⁶³⁴ Environment Minister Convenes Promised Polar Bear Roundtable, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=45E4FEB3-A833-4D8F-928A-CE57DB88BFA4>.

⁶³⁵ Minister Prentice Highlights Progress Made at Polar Bear Roundtable, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 16 January 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=24AABBD9-00C3-4E80-9517-2D37013C5FAF>.

⁶³⁶ France is committed to safeguarding the biodiversity of southern countries, Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning (Paris) 6 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://www.environnement.gouv.fr/article.php3?id_article=3733&var_recherche=biodiversite.

⁶³⁷ What will change the Grenelle 1 Law?, LeMonde (Paris) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=261baaf77aed54e474baf1fac092b4d4cc0a8394ccc70e9d>.

should help to curtail erosion of biodiversity by water pollution.⁶³⁸ On 7 January 2009, a bill titled “National engagement for the environment” was presented to the French Council of Ministers.⁶³⁹ According to French Environment Minister Jean-Louis Borloo, the bill would complement Grenelle 1 with a “legal toolbox for its implementation,” and will “protect biodiversity by establishing the notion of ‘ecological continuity’ of territories, create an eco-label for farms and fisheries products and improve protection of wetlands and overall water quality.”⁶⁴⁰

On 22 December 2008, French President Nicolas Sarkozy announced the creation of a Franco-Brazilian academic collaboration on biodiversity. According to Minister Pécresse, the university-level partnership will function as incentive for research by providing project grants of EUR500 thousand beginning in 2009.⁶⁴¹

On 5-14 October 2008, France attended and contributed to the Nature World Conservation Congress in Barcelona. At the conference, Laurent Stefanini, French ambassador for the environment, formalized the French government’s commitment to the 2010 biodiversity target, signing the Countdown 2010 Declaration.⁶⁴² The declaration committed France to: “implement a strategy for biodiversity based on existing frameworks and restoration plans for threatened species; reinforce European policies on invasive alien species and biodiversity conservation in high seas, coastal Mediterranean areas and European overseas entities; and establish a cooperation platform with the private sector on how to reach the 2010 biodiversity target.”⁶⁴³ On 21 January 2009, 13 municipalities in the Ile-de-France region became the first French local governments to sign the Countdown 2010 Declaration for global action for biodiversity.⁶⁴⁴

On 24 March 2009, French Environment Minister Jean-Louis Borloo launched tax incentives to support an international campaign called Save Your Logo.⁶⁴⁵ The incentives

⁶³⁸ What will change the Grenelle 1 Law?, LeMonde (Paris) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 17

December 2008. <http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/cgi-bin/ACHATS/ARCHIVES/archives.cgi?ID=261baaf77aed54e474baf1fac092b4d4cc0a8394ccc70e9d>.

⁶³⁹ National Engagement for the Environment, Office of the Prime Minister (Paris) 7 January 2009. Date of Access: 6 May 2009. http://www.premier-ministre.gouv.fr/chantiers/developpement_durable_855/engagement_national_pour_environnement_62179.html.

⁶⁴⁰ French bill heralds national environmental engagement, EuroActiv (Paris) 8 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/environment/french-bill-heralds-national-environmental-engagement/article-178348>.

⁶⁴¹ Partenariat universitaire entre la France et le Brésil, Le Monde (Paris) 16 November 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. http://abonnes.lemonde.fr/web/recherche_breve/1,13-0,37-1058723,0.html.

⁶⁴² France joins Countdown 2010, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/liberte-egalite-diversite-france-joins-countdown-2010>.

⁶⁴³ France joins Countdown 2010, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 8 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/liberte-egalite-diversite-france-joins-countdown-2010>.

⁶⁴⁴ First local authorities in France to join Countdown 2010, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 21 January 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/first-local-authorities-in-france-to-join-countdown-2010>.

⁶⁴⁵ Official launch of Save Your Logo at the French ministry of ecology by Jean-Luis Borloo, Save Your Logo (Paris) 26 March 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.saveyourlogo.org/en/news/1>.

are to encourage firms to participate in Save Your Logo, whereby they help to preserve animals featured in their corporate logo.⁶⁴⁶

On 16-17 May 2009, France will celebrate its third annual *Fête de la nature*, organized by the French Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Planning in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and French sustainable development magazine, *Terre Sauvage*, in order to spread awareness of biodiversity loss.⁶⁴⁷

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for implementing new policies, and cooperating with other governments and civil society to reduce biodiversity loss.

Analyst: Adam Romanov

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 28 January 2009, to promote the establishment of the first protected area in the western part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Federal Environment Ministry donated EUR1.1 million from its climate protection initiative.⁶⁴⁸ This project is one of the German Environment Ministry's first partners in the international "Life Web" initiative launched by Federal Environment Minister Gabriel in Bonn last year at the 9th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).⁶⁴⁹ The donation will help protect parts of the African Congo basin forests.⁶⁵⁰

In October 2008, the Cabinet adopted the National Strategy for the Sustainable Utilization and Protection of the Marine Environment.⁶⁵¹ Material on the strategy directly referenced the 2010 biodiversity target. Director-General for Nature Conservation Jochen Flasbarth said that this strategy further demonstrated "the government's commitment to the precautionary principle and the ecosystem approach as basic pillars of Germany's future maritime policy."⁶⁵²

⁶⁴⁶ Save Your Logo , Save Your Logo (Paris). Date of Access: 6 May 2009. <http://www.saveyourlogo.org>.

⁶⁴⁷ A Festival for Nature! Nature Festival Association (Paris). Date of Access: 6 May 2009.

<http://www.fetedelanature.com/tout-savoir-sur-la-fete-de-la-nature/une-fete-pour-la-nature>.

⁶⁴⁸ Federal Minister Sigmar Gabriel supports nature conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Berlin) 28 January 2009. Date of Access. May 7, 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43119.php.

⁶⁴⁹ Federal Minister Sigmar Gabriel supports nature conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Berlin) 28 January 2009. Date of Access. May 7, 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43119.php.

⁶⁵⁰ Federal Minister Sigmar Gabriel supports nature conservation areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Berlin) 28 January 2009. Date of Access. May 7, 2009.

http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/43119.php.

⁶⁵¹ Working together to protect our marine environment (Berlin) 1 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2008/10/2008-10-01-meeresschutz-strategie_en.html.

⁶⁵² The German contribution to marine nature conservation and fisheries management: future perspectives (Ozeaneum) 3 November, 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

http://www.bmu.de/english/nature/press_statements_speeches/doc/42524.php.

From 10-12 November 2008, Germany sponsored a meeting in Putrajaya, Malaysia, to discuss the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). IPBES has been proposed to serve a purpose similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Director General Flashbarth, who also holds the presidency of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity, said: “We urgently need usable scientific advice for policy-makers that the international community cannot ignore in order to stop the destruction and overexploitation of biological diversity.”⁶⁵³

On 22 October 2008, the UN Environment Program (UNEP) launched a USD4 million Green Economy Initiative, with funding coming from European Commission, Germany and Norway.⁶⁵⁴ The initiative emphasizes the economic implications of ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss, as well as its links to poverty.

On 24-26 February 2009, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) e-commerce workshop focussed on the legal and illegal internet trade in specimens of CITES-listed species. Germany, along with other European Countries, has initiated discussions with web auction sites about the use of codes of conduct.⁶⁵⁵ Furthermore, to more effectively monitor the illegal trade in wildlife Germany is establishing a Central Internet Research Unit, with two officers out of 27 dedicated to this task.⁶⁵⁶

From 30 March to 1 April, 2009, the second Sino-German Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation Management of Ecosystems and Protected Areas was held.⁶⁵⁷ The Workshop is an annual exchange between China and on biodiversity and nature conservation.⁶⁵⁸

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for working with other governments and organizations to set aside new protected areas and prevent illegal trade in wildlife.

⁶⁵³ First steps towards a Global Biodiversity Council (Berlin) 13 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42618.php.

⁶⁵⁴ “Global Green New Deal” – Environmentally-Focused Investment Historic Opportunity for 21st Century Prosperity and Job Generation (London/Nairobi) 22 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5957&l=en>.

⁶⁵⁵ 5 Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora: CITES E-commerce workshop on Legal And Illegal Internet Trade In Specimens Of CITES Listed Species (Vancouver, Canada) 24-26 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2009/E010A.pdf>.

⁶⁵⁶ Convention On International Trade In Endangered Species Of Wild Fauna And Flora: CITES E-commerce workshop on Legal AND Illegal Internet Trade In Specimens Of CITES Listed Species (Vancouver, Canada) 24-26 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. <http://www.cites.org/eng/notif/2009/E010A.pdf>.

⁶⁵⁷ Second Sino-German Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation Management of Ecosystems and Protected Areas: Facing Climate Change and Land Use (Bonn, Germany) 29 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Preliminary_Programme_27Feb09.pdf.

⁶⁵⁸ Second Sino-German Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation Management of Ecosystems and Protected Areas: Facing Climate Change and Land Use (Bonn, Germany) 29 February 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009. http://www.bfn.de/fileadmin/MDB/documents/service/Preliminary_Programme_27Feb09.pdf.

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 22-24 April 2009, Italy hosted the G8 Environment Ministers' Meeting in Siracusa.⁶⁵⁹ The Ministers of the Environment of the Group of Eight met, along with Environment Ministers of China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Indonesia, South Africa, Australia, the Republic of Korea and Egypt, with the participation of the Czech Republic, the European Commission, Denmark, and a number of international organizations, to "send a powerful political message on biodiversity and the relationship between health and the environment."⁶⁶⁰

Building on the 2007 Potsdam Initiative and the 2008 Kobe Call for Action, discussion at the Syracuse G8 meeting focused on preparation for the UN International Year of Biodiversity in 2010 and the definition of a framework for the post 2010 biodiversity target, which culminated in a document entitled the Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity, that enjoys support beyond the G8 by explicitly including eleven additional countries and senior officials from relevant international organizations, such as IUCN and UNEP.⁶⁶¹ The Carta di Siracusa on Biodiversity consists of strong commitments on issues such as: increased investment for "green infrastructure," enhancing science- and research-driven policy making for biodiversity and ecosystem services, Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), and defining necessary elements for a post 2010 biodiversity target.⁶⁶²

On 1 April 2009, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi pledged to back the Prince of Wales' Rainforest Bonds proposal to provide emergency funding to stop deforestation of endangered rainforests on an international scale. Berlusconi intends to bring the scheme forward to the G8 in the coming months once Italy takes the presidency.⁶⁶³

Italy was one of six governments that failed to respond to queries for the mid-term report of the European Commission on the European Union Action Plan to halt the loss of

⁶⁵⁹ G8 Siracusa, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/?id_lingua=2.

⁶⁶⁰ G8 Siracusa, Ministry of the Environment (Rome) 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/?id_lingua=2.

⁶⁶¹ A boost for biodiversity: G8+ Environment Ministers show leadership on the post 2010 target and make progress on climate change, Countdown2010 (Brussels) 27 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/a-boost-for-biodiversity-g8-environment-ministers-show-leadership-on-the-post-2010-target-and-make-progress-on-climate-change>.

⁶⁶² "Carta di Siracusa" on Biodiversity, G8ambiente.it 22 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. http://www.g8ambiente.it/public/images/20090424/doceng/09_04_24_Carta%20di%20Siracusa%20on%20Biodiversity.pdf.

⁶⁶³ Silvio Berlusconi backs Prince Charles' scheme to save the rainforests, Telegraph. (London) 4 April 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/environment/forests/5106102/Silvio-Berlusconi-backs-Prince-Charless-scheme-to-save-the-rainforests.html>.

biodiversity, released 16 December 2008.⁶⁶⁴ However, on 31 March 2009, the Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea submitted its Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity.⁶⁶⁵ The report outlines important but limited progress made by Italy towards achieving the 2010 target, referring to Italy's "lack of a National Biodiversity Strategy" and "the fragmentary nature of biodiversity initiatives that have been carried out over the last few years - which made it difficult to draw up the outline presented in this Report."

Italy hosted the 9th Meeting of the Parties to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Wildlife Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) at the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization headquarters in Rome, 1-5 December 2008.⁶⁶⁶ Resolutions were adopted to fight disturbances to marine mammals and to limit bycatch in fishing gear. New protection for sharks, whales and African dogs was also implemented.⁶⁶⁷ Nonetheless, the conference was not hailed as a success by all involved. A press release from UNEP noted that "several countries ... had very strict instructions on finance which meant that the Convention's plan to improve its capacities had to be scaled down."⁶⁶⁸

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of 0. While Italy is engaged in international cooperation to slow biodiversity loss, it has not created new programs, policies or enforcement mechanisms to protect biodiversity or reduce illegal trade in wildlife.

Analysts: Adam Romanov and Polina Arkhipova

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 1 August 2008, Japan's Ministry of the Environment unveiled plans for the Oyama Kamiike-Shimoike National Wildlife Protection Area and the Oyama Kamiike-Shimoike special protection area within it.⁶⁶⁹ These areas should increase the population of Japan's crested Ibis, a bird once thought to be extinct.

⁶⁶⁴ 2010 biodiversity target is a hundred years away, BirdLife International (Cambridge) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.birdlife.org/news/news/2008/12/biodiversity_mid_term_review.html.

Summary of progress in delivery of objectives of EU Biodiversity Action Plan, European Commission (Brussels) 16 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/profiles/it.pdf>.

⁶⁶⁵ Convention on Biological Diversity Fourth National Report, Ministry of Environment (Rome) 31 March 2009. Date of Access: 7 May 2009. <http://www.cbd.int/doc/world/it/it-nr-04-en.pdf>

⁶⁶⁶ Press and Media Resources COP9, Convention on Migratory Species (Bonn) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 17 December 2008. <http://www.cms.int/press/index.htm>.

⁶⁶⁷ Migratory Species Get Conservation Boost at International Wildlife Conference, UNEP 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press_release_CMS_COP9_rev.pdf.

⁶⁶⁸ Migratory Species Get Conservation Boost at International Wildlife Conference, UNEP 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 18 December 2008.

http://www.cms.int/press/pressreleases/press_release_CMS_COP9_rev.pdf.

⁶⁶⁹ Designation of National Wildlife Protection Areas, Ministry of the Environment (Yamagata) 1 August 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=856>.

On 13 September 2008, Japan chaired the 16th Environment Congress for East Asia and the Pacific. The congress focused on biodiversity, and promoted active discussion and cooperation between the Asia-Pacific nations to develop a roadmap to 2010 and beyond, including concrete action for protecting biodiversity.⁶⁷⁰ Furthermore, on 17-19 November 2008 Japan hosted the International Coral Reef Marine Protected Area Network Meeting, which aimed to develop conservation methods for coral reef ecosystems.

From 12-16 September 2008, Japan co-chaired and sponsored the Long Term Ecological Research networks Mongolian conference in support of the Global Biodiversity Network Initiative.⁶⁷¹ The conference addressed environmental protection, land use and environmental change in Mongolia.⁶⁷²

National, regional and local governments of Japan have pledged to achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Targets. These governments reiterated their support when Minister of the Environment Tetsuo Saito, along with the mayor Nagoya and the governor of Aichi, signed the Countdown 2010 Declaration in Nagoya City on 13 September 2008.⁶⁷³

On 6 March 2009, Minister Saito hosted the Satoyama Initiative International Workshop in Tokyo, where ministers from seven Asian countries, NGOs and academics discussed “realizing sustainable rural society living in harmony with nature” and reducing biodiversity loss. One topic was the “conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity at Satoyama areas in each country.”⁶⁷⁴

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for expanding its protected areas and facilitating international dialogue on biodiversity.

Analyst: Igor Gontcharov

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

In August 2008 a new national park, Anyuskiy, was established in the Far East, in Siberian tiger habitat.⁶⁷⁵ In October 2008 the government established another wildlife

⁶⁷⁰ Japan Joins Countdown 2010 (Nagoya) 13 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://cms.iucn.org/where/asia/index.cfm?uNewsID=1536>.

⁶⁷¹ Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian Conference, Long Term Ecological Research (Ulaanbaatar) 12-16 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.ilternet.edu/events/files-for-events-2008/Ulaanbaatarconference2008.pdf/view>.

⁶⁷² Ulaanbaatar, Mongolian Conference, Long Term Ecological Research (Ulaanbaatar) 12-16 September 2008. Date of Access 20 December 2008. <http://www.ilternet.edu/events/files-for-events-2008/Ulaanbaatarconference2008.pdf/view>.

⁶⁷³ Countdown 2010: Nagoya – Aichi – Japan: Biodiversity bridges boundaries (Nagoya) 13 September 2008. Date of Access: 20 December 2008. <http://www.countdown2010.net/article/nagoya-aichi-japan-biodiversity-bridges-boundaries>.

⁶⁷⁴ Results of the Satoyama Initiative International Workshop, Ministry of the Environment Japan (Tokyo) 6 April 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2009. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/headline/headline.php?serial=1000>.

⁶⁷⁵ Anyuskii national park will get employees and resources, WWF Russia (Moscow) 29 August 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.wwf.ru/resources/news/article/4180>.

preserve, Leopardoviy, for the Far East leopard.⁶⁷⁶ On 2 April 2009, the Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Y. Trutnev ordered the development of a program to conserve the Siberian tigers and the Far East leopards.⁶⁷⁷ By the end of 2009 a new national park, Ingermenlandskiy, will be created on islands in the Gulf of Finland in Russia.⁶⁷⁸ In the Archangelsk region the national park Russian Arctic will protect polar bears. Moreover, Russia will pay particular attention to the impact of climate change on the polar bear population.⁶⁷⁹

On 9 September 2008, at the Fifth Baikal Economic Forum in Irkutsk, the Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Y. Trutnev announced that the Ministry had prepared a bill to restrict economic activity in the Baikal natural territory.⁶⁸⁰

From 29 October to 2 November 2008, in the Altay region, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology, as well as regional and international authorities and scientists, discussed the possibility of creating Special Protected Natural Areas to preserve biodiversity in the region.⁶⁸¹

On 16-17 April 2009, Russian delegation from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology took part in the conference on the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution. The conference led to an agreement on environment development and rehabilitation, including measures to conserve biodiversity.⁶⁸²

On 28 July 2008, the government launched a new fisheries program. Its aims are to increase fish resources, and to save valuable and rare fish species. The project includes measures to prevent illicit trade in fish.⁶⁸³ Russia also protects certain species through

⁶⁷⁶ Federal wildlife reserve “Leopardovii” was established for the far east leopard protection, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 30 October 2008. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5269&pid=11>.

⁶⁷⁷ On 2 April 2009 Minister of Natural Resources and Ecology Y. Trutnev visited the specially protected natural areas in the Primorskiy region, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 2 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5633&pid=11>.

⁶⁷⁸ Till the end of 2009 the new national park “Ingermenlandskiy” will be created on the islands of the Gulf of Finland in Russia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 3 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009.

⁶⁷⁹ The Russian Federation will pay particular attention to the monitoring of climate change influence onto the white bears population, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 17 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5577&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁰ Ministry of natural resources of Russia offers the complex of measures for decrease in emissions volumes into the water and atmosphere, Russian Convention on Biological Diversity web-site (Moscow) 9 September 2008. Date of Access: 7 December 2008. <http://ruschm.org/novosti/minprirody-rossii-predlagaet-kompleksmer-napravlenykh-na-umenshenie-obemov-sbrosov-zagryaznyayuschih-veschestv-v-vodoemy-i-vybrosovv-atmosferu-2>.

⁶⁸¹ In Altai-Sayansk region new special protected natural areas will be founded, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 7 November 2008. Date of access: 7 December 2008.

⁶⁸² On 16-17 April in Sofia the conference of countries-participants of Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution was held, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 17 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5700&pid=11>.

⁶⁸³ Press Release, Internet Portal of the Government of the RF (Moscow) 28 July 2008. Date of Access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.government.ru/content/governmentactivity/kzp/5090fed6-c396-4f3a-80f7-362cfe72279f.htm>.

hunting prohibition. For example, in March 2009, the killing of the Greenland seal under the age of one year was prohibited.⁶⁸⁴

Russia collaborates with other countries on biodiversity conservation. On 8-11 April 2009 Russia and China adopted a new partnership to protect migrating birds and rare species of animals on cross-border territories.⁶⁸⁵ In February 2009, Russia and Japan agreed that Russian Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology and a Japanese zoo in Sapporo will work together on the reintroduction of Steller's sea eagles.⁶⁸⁶

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1 as it has taken a wide range of measures on biodiversity.

Analyst: Natalya Churkina

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 25 February 2009, the government set out new priorities for a “strengthened fight against wildlife crime,” promising more training for officers, and better coordination between law enforcement agencies.⁶⁸⁷ This renewed focus on enforcement could slow biodiversity loss, and constitutes partial compliance with this commitment.

The UK has funded a variety of initiatives to directly protect valuable species and habitats. On 3 December 2008, the UK government announced the drafting of important legislation that would effectively increase the boundary of protection for marine life to 200 miles offshore.⁶⁸⁸ On 23 October 2008, the UK, in conjunction with the United Arab Emirates, put into effect an international agreement that could help save various species of predatory birds native to both countries by protecting their migratory patterns.⁶⁸⁹ The UK has continued to provide funding to organisations such as Fauna and Flora International (FFI). On 7 December 2008, a critically endangered monkey species was

⁶⁸⁴ The decision on prohibition of killing of the Greenland seal under the age of one year was taken in Russia, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF (Moscow) 18 March 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5583&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁵ On 8-11 April 2009 in Chendu (China) the 3d meeting of the working group on cross-border specially protected natural areas and biodiversity conservation of the subcommittee of environment partnership of Committee on arranging regular meetings of heads of government of Russia and China, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 13 April 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5670&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁶ Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF and zoo of the city Sapporo in Japan will realize the joint program on reintroduction of Steller's sea eagle population, Ministry of Natural Resources and Ecology of the RF, 26 February 2009. Date of access: 13 May 2009. <http://www.mnr.gov.ru/part/?act=more&id=5577&pid=11>.

⁶⁸⁷ Defra, UK - News - News releases 2009 - Government sets out wildlife crime priorities. 25 February 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2009/090225a.htm>.

⁶⁸⁸ Stamping Out Wildlife Crime, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 13 June 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/issues/2008/biodiversity-0613.htm>.

⁶⁸⁹ Birds of Prey Migratory Routes Protected, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, 23 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/issues/2008/biodiversity-1023.htm>.

found to be marginally greater in number than was first anticipated. The survival of the species could be secured by FFI.⁶⁹⁰

Thus, the UK has been awarded a score of +1 for directly funding efforts to stem biodiversity loss, and for cooperating with other governments to do the same.

Analyst: Leroy Massey

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 20 April 2009, Secretary for the Interior Ken Salazar announced USD57.8 million in grants to protect endangered species through conservation planning and land acquisition.⁶⁹¹ On 2 May 2009, Secretary Salazar also announced USD305 million in economic stimulus for the Bureau of Land Management, which will be used in part to conserve habitat and restore watersheds.⁶⁹²

The US government has also announced funding for biodiversity initiatives internationally. On 9 April 2009, the US Fish and Wildlife Service awarded more than USD1.5 million in international conservation grants under the Marine Turtle, and Great Ape and African Elephant Conservation Funds that will contribute towards recovery of endangered species in 30 countries around the world.⁶⁹³

On 3 September 2008, the US State Department began airing a series of Public Service Announcements (PSAs) aimed at raising public awareness that a decrease in demand for illegally trafficked goods could help endangered species recover.⁶⁹⁴ These PSAs will be distributed by American embassies to audiences around the world.⁶⁹⁵ On 11 December 2008, Dirk Kempt Horne, US Secretary of the Interior, announced that the United States had finalized a new law that unifies domestic and international conservation laws to

⁶⁹⁰ Glimmer of Hope For Rare Monkey, BBC News – Science and Environment. 7 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/7767360.stm>.

⁶⁹¹ Secretary Salazar Announces \$57.8 Million in Grants to Support Land Acquisition and Conservation Planning for Endangered Species, US Fish & Wildlife Service, 20 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=C4E2295A-047F-0A57-2EA25B907A0B1332>.

⁶⁹² Salazar Announces \$305 Million Economic Stimulus Investment through the Bureau of Land Management to Restore Landscapes, Develop Renewable Energy, and Create Jobs, Department of the Interior Recovery Investments (Washington DC) 2 May 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2009. <http://recovery.doi.gov/press/2009/05/salazar-announces-305-million-economic-stimulus-investment-through-the-bureau-of-land-management-to-restore-landscapes-develop-renewable-energy-and-create-jobs/>.

⁶⁹³ Over \$1.5 Million in Conservation Grants to Aid Imperiled International Wildlife. 9 April 2009. Date of Access: 14 May 2009. <http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=8B0D731D-DF83-37EC-A9BE6E2BB1527C5F>.

⁶⁹⁴ Dr. Jane Goodall Films Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to Stop Illegal Trade in Wildlife, U.S. Department of State. 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/pix/b/sat/111906.htm>.

⁶⁹⁵ Dr. Jane Goodall Films Public Service Announcements (PSAs) to Stop Illegal Trade in Wildlife, U.S. Department of State. 3 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/pix/b/sat/111906.htm>.

manage polar bears. This law tightens restrictions on the hunting of polar bears, an endangered species, as well as the goods manufactured from their remains.⁶⁹⁶

On 9 October 2008, the US Government reduced the speed at which large commercial vessels may travel in coastal waters populated by right whales, an endangered species, to ten miles an hour. Right whales are regularly killed by fast-moving vessels traveling through their home waters.⁶⁹⁷

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for taking a wide variety of measures to reduce biodiversity loss at home and abroad.

Analyst: Leroy Massey

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to act on biodiversity loss.

On 12 December 2008, the EU announced an additional 769 protected flora and fauna sites have been added to the EU's network of protected natural areas, Natura 2000.⁶⁹⁸ This is now the largest interconnected network of protected areas in the world, covering 95,522 km².⁶⁹⁹ Most of the new sites come from the newer EU Member States, including Bulgaria, Romania and Poland.⁷⁰⁰ The Natura 2000 network now covers approximately 700,000 km² and includes 27 member states.⁷⁰¹

On 14 November 2008, a meeting of EU government agencies covered the illegal hunting of European wild birds for food in the EEU.⁷⁰² A brochure, funded by the Dutch

⁶⁹⁶ New Rule Unifies Domestic and International Conservation Laws to Manage Polar Bear, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.fws.gov/news/NewsReleases/showNews.cfm?newsId=27A58FDE-922A-2B50-ED394D030EE543BD>.

⁶⁹⁷ U.S Requires Ships to Cut Speeds in Waters used by Right Whales – NYTimes.com. 9 October 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/10/us/10whales.html?partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>.

⁶⁹⁸ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁶⁹⁹ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁰ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰¹ Environment: Greater protection for Europe's wildlife (Brussels) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/08/1956&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰² Illegal trade in wild birds highlighted at EU wildlife trade meeting (Brussels) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://www.traffic.org/home/2008/11/14/illegal-trade-in-wild-birds-highlighted-at-eu-wildlife-trade.html?printerFriendly=true>.

government, was released to raise the issue of illegal hunting with enforcement authorities in the EU and neighbouring countries.⁷⁰³ On 16 March 2009, the European Commission launched a guide on the hunting of wild birds to ensure the hunters behave in accordance with EU nature legislation.⁷⁰⁴ The guide is intended to help achieve the EU's objective of reducing biodiversity loss by: (1) seasonally restricting recreational hunting, (2) minimising the risk of disturbing birds and their habitats and, (3) setting conditions for allowing hunting under exceptional circumstances.⁷⁰⁵

On 27 April 2009, a European Commission conference on biodiversity was held in Athens.⁷⁰⁶ Key findings included the need to improve communication about biodiversity loss and its consequences, the importance of thinking about ecosystem protection rather than species protection, and the need to ensure that available funds are channelled towards nature protection projects. Discussions at the conference led to the formation of an eight point plan for nature protection.⁷⁰⁷ On 4 May 2009, at an EU-Japan summit, leaders reiterated the 2010 biodiversity targets and the need to establish targets for biodiversity beyond 2010.⁷⁰⁸

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for establishing protected areas, funding measures to study biodiversity loss and its facilitating discussion on biodiversity.

Analyst: Sufi Blazeski

⁷⁰³ Illegal trade in wild birds highlighted at EU wildlife trade meeting (Brussels) 14 November 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

http://www.wwf.org.uk/what_we_do/press_centre/index.cfm?uNewsID=2367.

⁷⁰⁴ Environment: Official launch of EU guide to the sustainable hunting of wild birds (Brussels) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/398&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁵ Environment: Official launch of EU guide to the sustainable hunting of wild birds (Brussels) 13 March 2008. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/398&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁶ Environment: Commission calls for a shakeup in EU biodiversity policy (Brussels) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/649&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁷ Environment: Commission calls for a shakeup in EU biodiversity policy (Brussels) 28 April 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/09/649&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

⁷⁰⁸ 18th EU-Japan Summit (Prague) 4 May 2009. Date of Access: May 7, 2009.

http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/japan/docs/2009_summit_js_en.pdf.