

European Commission

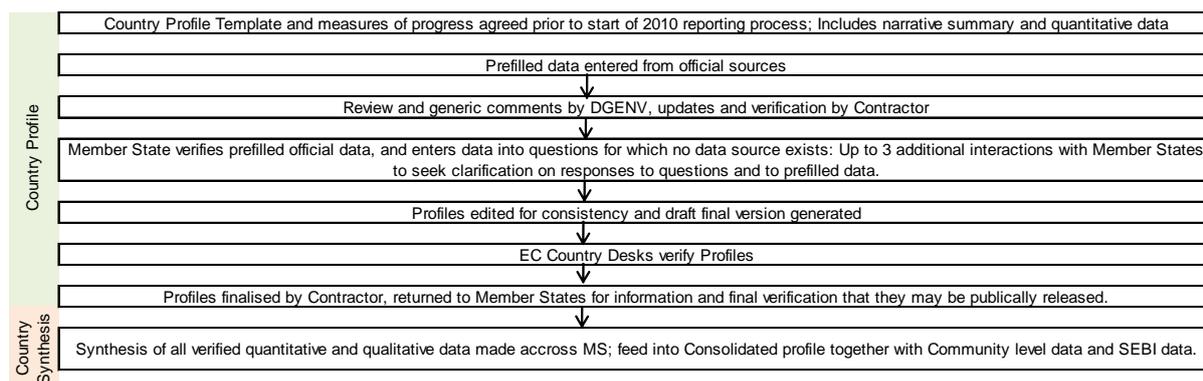
Biodiversity Knowledge Base

Country Profile –Estonia

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

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

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



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

¹ Estonia participated fully in this process.

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OBJECTIVE 1

Objective: 1: To safeguard the EU's most important habitats and species

Headline Target: Biodiversity loss of most important habitats and species halted by 2010, these habitats and species showing substantial recovery by 2013

Target: A1.1: Natura 2000 network established, safeguarded, designated and under effective conservation management by 2010, 2012 in marine

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
See under Additional clarifications below for the detailed data.

All coastal habitats in the Marine Baltic biogeographical region are reported to be in favourable condition.

In the Boreal biogeographical region, 1 of 1 (100%) sclerophyllous scrub habitats, 9 of the 10 (90%) coastal habitats and 3 of the 4 (75%) rocky habitats are in favourable condition. 5 of the 8 (63%) both grasslands and bog, mire and fen habitats and 6 of the 10 (60%) forest habitats are in an unfavourable-inadequate condition. Over half of freshwater habitats (4 of the 7 or 57%) are in an unfavourable-bad condition. The condition of all Marine Baltic heath and scrub habitats is unknown as is the condition of 2 of the 8 (25%) of dunes habitats.

Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographical regions follows below:

Biogeographical region	Habitat	Number of occurrences		Percentage of number of occurrences		Number of occurrences		Percentage of number of occurrences		Number of occurrences		Percentage of number of occurrences		Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable	U1= Unfavourable-inadequate	U2= Unfavourable-bad	XX= Unknown	NA= Not reported								
Marine Baltic	Coastal habitats	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Boreal	Coastal habitats	9	90%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10
	Dunes habitats	5	63%	1	13%	0	0%	2	25%	0	0%	0	0%	8
	Freshwater habitats	0	0%	2	29%	4	57%	1	14%	0	0%	0	0%	7
	Heath & scrub	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Sclerophyllous scrub	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1
	Grasslands	3	38%	5	63%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8
	Bogs, mires & fens	0	0%	5	63%	2	25%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	8
	Rocky habitats	3	75%	1	25%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4
	Forests	1	10%	6	60%	3	30%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10

Data source

Reference or title: Article 17 reporting

Weblink:
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title and <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/>

Action: A1.1.1: Accelerate efforts to finalise the Natura 2000 network including: complete terrestrial network of Special Protection Areas (SPA) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; adopt lists of Sites of Community Importance (SCI) [by 2006, 2008 for marine]; designate Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and establish management priorities and necessary conservation measures for SACs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]; establish similar management and conservation measures for SPAs [by 2010, 2012 for marine]. **MS Action:** Propose sufficient SCIs; designate SACs; prepare, adopt and implement site management priorities and measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
How complete is the Natura 2000 network?	Sites of Community Importance (Habitats Directive):		Special Protection Areas (Birds Directive):		
	Number of sites	531	Number of sites	66	
	Total area sites (km ²)	11,321	Total area sites (km ²)	12,592	
	Terrestrial area (%)	16.8	Terrestrial area (%)	13.1	
	Number of marine sites	36	Number of marine sites	26	
	Marine area (%)		Marine area (%)		
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of July 2009, Estonia has designated 531 Sites of Community Importance, with a total area of 11,321 km², totalling 16.8% of the country's terrestrial area. There are 36 sites with a marine part; the marine SCI area totals 3716 km². The number of Special Protection Areas is 66, with a total area of 12,592 km², totalling 13.1% of the country's terrestrial area. The number of marine SPAs is 26, with a marine area of 6654 km².</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications: At present there is no single agreed definition for Marine Sites. Due to different definitions of 'Marine Sites' adopted by different EC Services, the figures presented here for marine Natura 2000 sites might differ from the figures provided in 3.6.3 although both are from official data sources. The percentage for marine areas is not available. The total amount of Natura 2000 areas in the marine environment is 45.1 % (out of this 51.3 % are SPA and 32.9 % SCI areas). However, it is currently not possible to calculate how much of the territorial waters are covered by Natura 2000 areas.</p>					
Data source	Reference or title: NATURA 2000 barometer (July 2009 update) Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/barometer/index_en.htm				

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES	
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What is the percentage of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed or in preparation?	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan completed	3.5
	% of Natura 2000 sites with a management plan in preparation	20
	% of Natura 2000 sites with no management plan completed or in preparation	76.5
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia has 531 Natura 2000 sites. Management plans have been compiled and adopted for 3.5% of the areas and are in the last stages of preparation for 20% of the areas. However, many Natura sites are already partly covered with management plans, which might not cover the whole Natura 2000 area (there are different protected areas in one Natura site). So the actual coverage of the areas by management plans is bigger. In addition, in 2010 Estonia is planning to order another 78 management plans. Management plans for all Natura sites are planned to be ready by 2013.		
Additional clarifications: One management body has been established to manage all the Natura 2000 sites.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A1.1.2: Ensure adequate financing provided to Natura 2000 implementation from Community sources (notably Rural Development funds, Cohesion and Structural Funds, Pre-Accession Instrument, Life-III, Life+) and MS sources, accessible to those who manage Natura 2000 sites, with focus on optimising long-term conservation benefits as well as priority awareness raising and networking initiatives [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Commit adequate national co-financing; identify national priorities for co-financing; develop national programmes for allocation of financing; disburse funds (national and Community) to beneficiaries; monitor cost effectiveness of actions financed (in terms of biodiversity outcomes); audit expenditure.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Supporting Measure 1. Please see B1.1.1 for the expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites.	

Action: A1.1.3: Transpose fully [by 2006] Articles 6(2), 6(3) and 6(4) of the Habitats Directive into national legislation and planning policies and ensure subsequent timely implementation; where appropriate (i.e. where development proposals cannot avoid damage to Natura 2000 sites, but proceed for reasons of overriding public interest) ensure special effort for adequate design and implementation of compensatory measures [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Fully transpose and implement Art 6 including: avoid where possible deterioration or disturbance of sites by developmental activities; assess potential impacts of proposed plans or projects likely to have a significant impact on sites, involving general public where appropriate; if deterioration or disturbance likely, assess whether overriding public interest justifies proceeding; if proceeding, take necessary compensatory measures to maintain coherence of network.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Indicate the number of complaints/infringements	2004 and earlier

(legal cases) related to Article 6 of the Habitats Directive	2005	
	2006	
	2007	
	2008	
	2009	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): As of 15 Dec 2009, there are no open cases of complaints/infringements.		
Additional clarifications: This only refers to cases of infringements/complaints open as of 15 December 2009.		
Data source	Reference or title: DG ENV information on legal cases related to Article 6 Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/data_base_prefilling/data_from_dg_env&vm=detailed&sb=Title	

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are tools in place or developed to support ecological connectivity?	Tools in place (Indicate Y or N)	Y
	Tools developed but not in place yet (Indicate Y or N)	N

Additional detail (If yes or in development, please describe the tools) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone)::

The following information corresponds to the information provided in Measure of Progress 4.3. Green network protection in Estonia is regulated by law. The Planning Act enacts that one of the objectives of the national spatial plan is to create the basis for a system ensuring the preservation of various types of ecosystems and landscapes and balancing the impact of settlement systems and economic activities; the system is comprised of natural and semi-natural biotic communities (hereafter green network). The National Spatial Plan Estonia 2010 is in force until the end of 2010 and the new National Spatial Plan Estonia 2030+ is currently in preparation. On the lower level of planning one of the objectives of the County plan is to plan measures to ensure the preservation of natural resources, valuable arable land, landscapes and natural biotic communities, and the functioning of the green network, as well as take account, in planning, of protected areas and of the provisions for their use and, where necessary, to make proposals for the amendment of such provisions, the establishment of new protected areas or the termination of the protection regime. As a thematic plan for the County Plans the specified plans "Green Network" have been composed. The main aim of the "Green Network" plans is to prevent that the network will be fragmented by the developments planned by the comprehensive and detailed plans. Through these regulations and plans the green network should be protected in Estonia, although there might sometimes be the problem that the green network protection is not always the first priority. As comprehensive and detailed plans can suggest changes in county plans, which can threaten the integrity of the green network. Also the conceptual basis and meaning of the green network should much more be explained to planners, as currently many cases within the green network are treated as social value and kept as recreational land for human beings, building sport facilities etc; it is not always understood to be kept as a migratory corridor network for wild species. As according to the Planning Act the national spatial plan shall be prepared in co-operation between the county governors, county local government associations and ministries; and a county plan in co-operation between the local governments of the planning area, the county governors of counties neighbouring the planning area, the Ministry of the Environment and

Marine Baltic	Amphibians and reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Mammals	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Boreal	Amphibians and reptiles	3	33%	4	44%	1	11%	1	11%	0	0%	9
	Fish	0	0%	5	56%	2	22%	2	22%	0	0%	9
	Invertebrates	2	7%	15	52%	1	3%	11	38%	0	0%	29
	Mammals	11	48%	1	4%	2	9%	9	39%	0	0%	23
	Plants	7	28%	14	56%	1	4%	3	12%	0	0%	25

Data source	Reference or title: Article 17 reporting; BirdLife International data Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title ; http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ ; http://www.birdlife.org/datazone/species/index.html
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Action: A1.3.1: Implement [2006 onwards], at EC or MS level as appropriate, existing species action or management plans for species under threat and review and update as necessary; elaborate [2006 onwards] and implement [2007 onwards] additional species action or management plans for a wider range of species under threat - including birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fish, invertebrates and plants; ensure monitoring of implementation and effectiveness of plans. **MS Action:** Implement EC plans at national level, develop and implement national level plans.

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Indicate the number of action plans per species group		Completed	In preparation
	Birds	10	1
	Mammals	5	0
	Amphibians and reptiles	2	0
	Fish	0	0
	Invertebrates	0	1
	Plants	7	5
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		
Has your country developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N.	Y		
If Y, please describe the indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes: The Farmland Bird Index has been developed and is used.			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: Adopted species action plans (see at the bottom of the page): http://www.envir.ee/1688		
Do Red Data lists exist? Please indicate Y or N	Birds	Y	
	Mammals	Y	
	Amphibians and reptiles	Y	
	Fish	Y	
	Invertebrates	Y	
	Plants	Y	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: http://elurikkus.ut.ee/prmt.php?lang=eng		

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

Estonia has the following completed species action plans: 10 for birds, 5 for mammals, 2 for amphibians and reptiles, and 7 for plants. In addition, the following action plans are in preparation: 1 for birds, 1 for invertebrates and 5 for plants. Estonia has developed indicators derived from common bird monitoring schemes; the Farmland Bird Index has been developed and is used. The Red Data List was first compiled in 1979 and the latest update was made in 2008 (in this version reptiles were not assessed). According to the Red Data Book out of 4300 assessed species (16% of total species number) 1296 (30%) are under threat.

Additional clarifications:

Concerning species action plans, the numbers indicated are the ones that have been adopted or in the last stages before adoption. In 2010 there are plans to start preparing species actions plans for another 73 protected species.

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Does your country have active common bird monitoring schemes? Please indicate Y or N

Y

Additional detail (Provide details on the common bird monitoring schemes) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

The Point Count Project, organised by the Estonian Ornithological Society, began in 1983. It involves 20 field workers. The programme produces the Farmland Bird Index, which is an official indicator for Estonia.

Additional clarifications: In 2010, it is planned to increase the number of transects from 20 to 60.

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Data source

Reference or title: Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring
Weblink: <http://www.ebcc.info/pecbm.html>

1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	100%	0%
Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
1	0	0	1	0	0%	0%	100%	0%
U1	0							
U2	0							

Status of peat land habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
8	7	0	1	0	88%	0%	13%	0%
Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Number</u> <u>s</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Numbers</u>	<u>U1+U2</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>FV</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>XX</u> <u>Percentage</u>	<u>NA</u> <u>Percentage</u>
8	7	0	1	0	88%	0%	13%	0%
U1	5							
U2	2							

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

Overall condition assessment of grassland, heath and scrub, forest and peat land habitats (favourable conservation status)

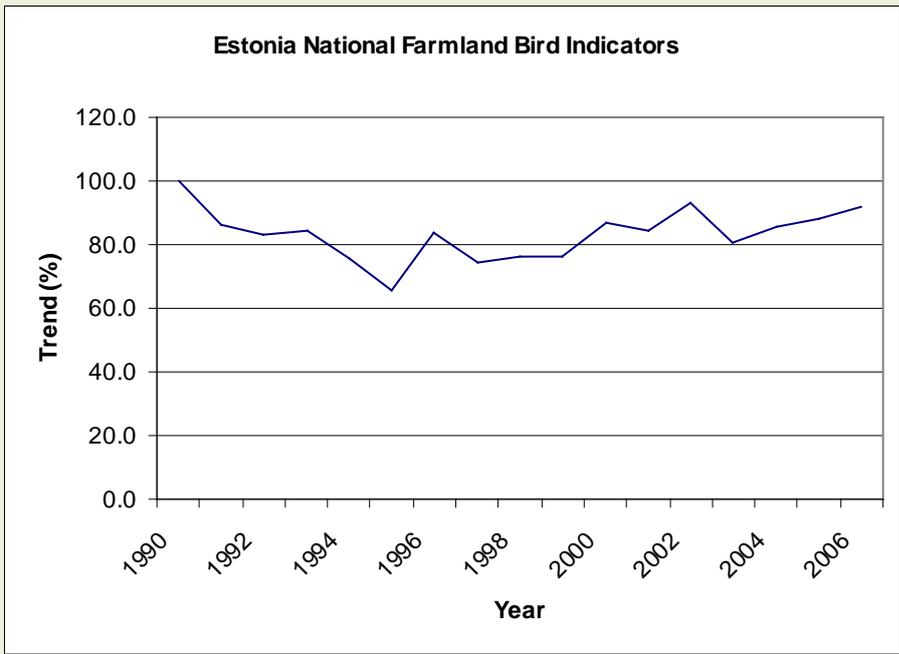
FV=Favourable
U= Unfavourable
XX= unknown
NA= not reported

The above Measure of Progress refers to habitats which are considered representative for the wider countryside and are covered by the Habitats Directive. Information on other habitats covered by the Directive can be found under different objectives (eg, 1 and 3) or actions (eg, A2.3). 'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described. Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.

Data source Reference or title: HD Article 17 report
Weblink: <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/> and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title

To be completed by the Member State? NO

Index on trends in common farmland bird species and index on trends in forest bird species to be included (graphic):



Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Between the years 1990 and 1994, Estonia's national farmland bird indicator had decreased by 24.6 per cent from the 1990 baseline. By 2006 the indicator was at 91.9 per cent, an 8.1 per cent decrease from the 1990 baseline. 12 species were assessed.

For information on Estonia's national farmland bird indicator please see A2.1.8.

Additional clarifications

Individual national species indices are produced by annually operated national breeding bird surveys from 22 European countries that cover different periods and are obtained through the Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme (PECBMS). These national species indices are computed using a software package named TRIM which allows for missing counts in the time series and yields unbiased yearly indices and standard errors using Poisson regression.

The most recent report provided by the European Census Council and Birdlife International presents the combined population trends of 135 common bird species based on data collected from 21 European countries (pan-European level), covering the period 1980–2006. It should be noted that different baselines exist and that the 1990 baseline is presented in this report (where available). The most current version of the combined indicator does not cover AT, CY, EL, LT, LU, MT, RO, SI, SK. In addition, the indicator includes information on the percentage of change over the last 10 years and the last 20 years.

Data source	Reference or title: Status of common bird monitoring, European Bird Census Council Weblink: http://www.ebcc.info/country.html
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Target: A.2.1 Member States have optimised use of opportunities under agricultural, rural development and forest policy to benefit biodiversity 2007-2013

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			NO
EAFRD	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount of Axis 2 in million EUR	Percentage of Axis 2
	723.736855	267.568275	36.97%

Total public expenditure	Total Amount in million EUR	Amount Axis 2 in million EUR		Percentage of Axis 2	
	934.950512	334.460343		35.77%	
Axis 2 payments for supporting:		EAFRD expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of public expenditure
	Agri-environment schemes	168.709578	23.31%	210.886972	22.56%
	Natura 2000 payments – agriculture	6.922237	0.96%	8.652796	0.93%
	Natura 2000 payments – forest	25.151418	3.48%	31.439272	3.36%
	Forest-environment	0	0%	0	0%
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2010, in Estonia total planned payments from the European Agriculture Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) amounted to 723.74 million EUR for the period 2007 to 2013 and to 934.95 million EUR if national public expenditures were included. The amount of EAFRD hereby directed to Axis 2 was 267.57 million EUR, and 334.46 million EUR including co-financing. This equated to 36.97 and 35.77 per cent of total planned expenditure respectively. With regards to Axis 2 payments for supporting agri-environment schemes (measure 214), the EAFRD expenditure in Estonia was 168.71 million EUR (210.89 with co-financing) and amounted to 23.31 per cent of the EAFRD (22.56 with co-financing). Natura 2000 payments related to agriculture (measure 213) account for 6.92 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (0.96 per cent of EAFRD) and 31.44 million EUR of public expenditure (0.93 per cent of public expenditure). Natura 2000 payments related to forests (measure 224) account for 25.15 million EUR of EAFRD expenditure (3.48 per cent of EAFRD) and 31.44 million EUR of public expenditure (3.36 per cent of public expenditure). There are no forest-environment payments (measure 225) for Estonia for the period 2007 to 2013.</p>					
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p><u>2007+2008 monitoring intermediate data (new commitments only):</u> The following table includes information on actual commitments on Axis 2 measures, from 2007 to 2008. Information on actual payments for the Natura 2000 forest measure is not yet available, therefore a total figure has not been provided.</p>					
			Public Expenditure - Cumulative payments from 2007 to year N (million EUR)		
Axis 2 Measure			EAFRD	Total	
Natura 2000 payments and payments linked to Directive 2000/60/EC (213)			0.53	0.662	
Agri-environment payments (214)			2.629	3.286	
Forest environment payments (225)			0	0	
<p>Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above</p>		<p>Use of opportunities for targeted funding of N2000/biodiversity from rural development policy budget</p> <p>The above figures on allocated Axis 2 payments refer to EAFRD expenditure as well as total public expenditures (including national co-financing and state aid) for the period 2007-2013. Additional private contributions are excluded. At the level of planned expenditure for individual measures (eg, agri-environment payments), the figures for national co-financing and hence total public expenditure are estimates only. Percentages were calculated based on the information on total amounts provided by official sources.</p> <p>Data on actual commitments refer to cumulative payments from 2007 to the most recent year N. Numbers in brackets refer to the code used for reporting by Member States in the framework of the Rural Development Policy.</p>			

Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data extracted from official national reports Weblink: http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_agri&vm=detailed&sb=Title
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Action: A.2.1.3 Define criteria and identify [2006-07] high-nature-value farmland and forest areas (including the Natura 2000 network) threatened with loss of biodiversity (with particular attention to extensive farming and forest/woodland systems at risk of intensification or abandonment, or already abandoned), and design and implement measures to maintain and/or restore conservation status [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Define criteria in order to capture all farm and forest land of high value for biodiversity, identify HNV areas, and develop measures to address threats.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Share of high nature value (HNV) farmland areas.	Area in ha	380,879
	Share of HNV farmland	22.5%

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to the high nature value (HNV) farmland report published by the European Environmental Agency and Joint Research Center in 2008, HNV farmland in Estonia amounted to 0.38 million ha, representing a share of 22.5 per cent of HNV farmland in farmed area.

According to reporting by the Member State, national HNV areas in agriculture currently include all semi-natural habitats covered by the Natura 2000 network. Related sites amount to 57,000 ha, of which 21,000 ha are supported by the national Rural Development Programme.

Additional clarifications:

High nature value farmland describes the general characteristics of low-input farming systems in terms of biodiversity and management practices, according to Baldock et al. (1993) and Beaufoy et al. (1994). The EEA and JRC report calculated the extent of HNV farmland for each NUTS 2 area in the EU-27. The area of farmed land was calculated as the total land area belonging to the CLC agricultural classes (the 11 'agricultural' classes of Corine level 3 and parts of class 3.2.1 'natural grasslands') plus identified HNV farmland outside these classes. It should be stressed that the results were neither intended nor suitable for evaluating the impact of rural development measures at national or regional level.

Data source	Reference or title: EEA/JRC High nature value farmland, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://agrienv.jrc.ec.europa.eu/publications/pdfs/HNV_Final_Report.pdf
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To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Forest under certification		Area in ha	Percentage of total forest area
	FSC	1082915	47.41%
	PEFC	0	0%
	Other	please specify below	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to official sources, in 2009 Estonia had a total certified forest area of 1.08 million hectares out of a total forest area of 2.28 million hectares. All of the certified forest area in Estonia was certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), accounting for 47.41 per cent of the total forest area. According to reporting by the Member State, most of the certified forest was state owned. Also some private forest was certified.

Additional clarifications:

Figures refer to information about forest area certified to two major certification systems, the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC). Additional certification systems are included if relevant information was available.

Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data; FSC website, PEFC website, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://www.fsc.org/facts-figures.html?&L=%A8arget%3D_self http://register.pefc.cz/statistics.asp
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Action: A.2.1.4 Ensure effective implementation of cross-compliance (which provides a baseline for most of the measures of Axis 2 of the Rural Development Regulation) in ways that benefit biodiversity [2007-2013]. **MS Action:** Ensure CAP National Strategy Plans and National and Regional RDPs reflect this need.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented in your country? Please enter Y or N for each of the items below:		
Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes		Y
Protection of permanent pasture		Y
Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins		Y
Establishment and/or retention of habitats		Y
OTHER GAEC measures		N
If OTHER GAEC measures have been implemented please specify:		
NA		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
According to reporting by the Member State, the following Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC) measures have been implemented by Estonia:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum livestock stocking rates and/or appropriate regimes. • Protection of permanent pasture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Requirement 1: natural features and grasslands placed under protection according to the Nature Conservation Act, the requirement for mowing and/or grazing must be met by 20 August. ○ Requirement 2: when grass is mown it must be gathered by 31 July; cutting is allowed from 1 July. • Retention of landscape features including, where appropriate, hedges, ponds, ditches, trees in line, in group or isolated and field margins. Damaging or destroying individual protected natural features is prohibited under the Nature Conservation Act and immovable monuments under the Heritage Conservation Act. 		
Other additional GAEC measures related to biodiversity include:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arable stubble management: burning forage, hay and straw on agricultural land is prohibited. • Requirements for crop rotation plans (except for permanent grassland, fruit crops and berries or medicinal plants or herbs or in case of a field smaller than 0.3 ha). 		
Additional clarifications:		
All beneficiaries receiving aid in the name of improving the environment and the countryside are required to comply with the regulatory obligations on management (in the areas of health, the environment and animal welfare) and the good agricultural and environmental conditions (GAEC) laid down in the Regulation on the single payment Regulation (EC) No 73/2009). The above Measure of Progress includes information to which extent GAEC measures, as referred to in Article 5 of the Regulation, have been implemented in a country.		
Data source	Reference or title: EC report on cross compliance, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/eval/reports/cross_compliance/full_text_en.pdf Regulation on GAEC's https://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/ert.jsp?link=searchRes	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have training or advisory services been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity? Please enter Y or N here:		Y
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Training or advisory services have been specifically designed to support the uptake of Axis 2 measures of benefit to biodiversity. RDP measure 1.1 provides training and information activities for priority topics including		

environmental-friendly agriculture, organic production and forestry issues related to biodiversity and cross-compliance etc. Measure 1.3 provides support for an advisory system and services, that provide advice to agricultural producers and private forest owners. Advice is given by agricultural advisors, who have been trained in issues connected to biodiversity, cross compliance and environmental friendly agriculture.

Additional clarifications:

The above Measure of Progress refers to broadening extension services, farm advisory systems and training actions to farmers, landowners and farm workers to strengthen biodiversity-related implementation in the framework of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) National Strategy Plans and National and Regional Rural Development Programmes.

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
		Regional level	National level
Have monitoring schemes for <u>mandatory</u> biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators been put in place? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Population of farmland birds		Y
	HNV farming		Y
	HNV forestry		N
	Tree species composition		N

Have programme-specific biodiversity indicators additionally been drawn up?
 Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)

Y

If Y for programme-specific indicators, please specify:
 See narrative summary below.

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

National monitoring schemes have been put in place for the following mandatory biodiversity related baseline and impact indicators:

- Population trends of farmland birds (as compulsory baseline and impact indicators).
- HNV farming.

An additional programme-specific biodiversity impact indicator has also been developed for bumble bees. The monitoring, which started in 2006 and is coordinated by Agricultural Research Centre, is carried out annually at 66 monitoring sites.

In Estonia there are two different monitoring schemes for compulsory baseline indicator 'Population of farmland birds' and impact indicator 'Reversing biodiversity decline (change in trend in biodiversity decline as measured by farmland bird species population)'. This has caused some problems, and the quality of the baseline indicator is very low as it is based on the Estonian National Bird Monitoring Scheme which has few sample sites on agricultural land. The monitoring of the bird impact indicator is coordinated by Agricultural Research Centre for the evaluation of agri-environment schemes, and the monitoring methodology is different to that used for the baseline indicator. The monitoring of the bird impact indicator started in 2005 (30 monitoring areas and from 2006 66 monitoring areas) and is carried out every year.

In the context of the Estonian RDP and HNV baseline indicator, HNV areas are considered to be semi-natural habitats. According to the advice of the Ministry of Environment, only Natura 2000 sites are currently considered as supported areas of HNV farming and forestry in the RDP and all indicators (including obligatory indicators) in the frame of RDP relate to semi-natural communities. However, according to the CMEF, HNV farmland areas should include more than just semi-natural areas. The Agricultural Research Centre has therefore started to define HNV farmland more broadly, although no monitoring schemes have been put in place yet.

Additional clarifications: This Measure of Progress indicates progress regarding the mandatory baseline and impact indicators as well as additional programme-specific indicators related to biodiversity, to establish a Common Monitoring and Evaluation Framework under Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005.	
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink: No link

Action: A.2.1.9 Encourage that implementation of the Common Agricultural Policy first pillar benefits biodiversity, notably through mandatory cross compliance, decoupling (single farm payments) and by encouraging take-up of modulation by the Member States
MS Action: Use the instruments of the CAP first pillar (decoupling, cross-compliance) to promote biodiversity actions and increase modulation possibilities and redirection of first pillar resources to biodiversity actions through Rural Development.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
What was the amount of resources generated by additional rates of modulation that has been allocated to the new challenge 'biodiversity'?	Amount in million EUR	As percentage of total additional rates generated
	0	0

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

Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health check in 2008, a total of 9 million EUR has been added to the Estonian national Rural Development programme. The amount of resources thereby generated should be allocated to "new challenges", including biodiversity. According to the approval of amendments to Member States' Rural Development Programmes (RDPs) in January 2010, Estonia provided no additional funding to 'biodiversity'.

Additional clarifications

Following the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) Health Check in 2008, the levels of compulsory modulation have risen for all Member States. Figures above present the overall distribution of the funds from the Health-Check of the Common Agriculture Policy - CAP (including voluntary modulation and the additional funds for Germany and Sweden) and the European Economic Recovery Plan (EERP) taken together. Funds coming from the Health-Check of the CAP may only be spent on the new challenges including biodiversity. The numbers have been rounded to the first figure after the decimal by official sources.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: European Commission DG Agriculture Weblink: http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/10/102&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en
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Action: A.2.1.10 Consider, if appropriate, a possible review of cross compliance requirements related to the preservation of biodiversity in the 2007 review of the cross-compliance system.
MS Action: Develop appropriate standards and modalities for cross compliance, decoupling, modulation

Measures of Progress:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
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Has a national strategy and/or action plan been developed which specifically addresses the conservation of genetic resources? Please mark accordingly:			No	In Development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy		N			
	Action Plan		N			
	Other	Please specify	N			
If NO, does the national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan specifically promote the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds or commercial tree species? Please enter Y or N here:			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species	
	National Biodiversity Strategy		Y	Y		
	Biodiversity Action Plan		Y	Y		
	Other	Please specify Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2007-2013	Y	Y		
What are the number and the value of projects undertaken by your country with regard to the <u>in-situ conservation</u> of crop varieties, livestock breeds and races as well as commercial tree species?			Crop varieties	Livestock breeds and races	Commercial tree species	
	Number		1		1	
	Value in EUR		1,350,000 (2007 to 2013)		10,000	
Please provide information about the key aims and actions of projects undertaken: See narrative summary below.						
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): There is no national strategy covering all types of genetic resources. However, the in situ conservation of crop varieties and livestock breeds is promoted in the Estonian Nature Conservation Development Plan and through the Estonian National Programme "Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2007-2013". The Programme aims to collect, conserve and sustainably use genetic plant resources of Estonian origin; to describe, evaluate and document them; to develop an online searchable database (in cooperation with the Nordic Genebank); and to participate in international cooperation. The budget for the Programme from 2007-2013 is approximately 1,350,000 EUR. In addition, the national biodiversity strategy and action plan refer to the conservation of crop varieties and livestock breeds and races. Information is provided on commercial tree species and a 10,000 EUR genetic resources project has been established for the Purdi spruce tree (15.6 ha). A Ministry of Agriculture regulation provides protection for listed endangered livestock breeds (1 bovid and 3 horses). Most of these also have conservation and breeding programs, which are supported by RDP measures.						
Additional clarifications: The above Measure of Progress specifies whether a dedicated strategy promoting the conservation of genetic						

diversity has been developed and/or measures have been identified in an appropriate action plan. If no separate action plan and/or strategy are in place information should be provided to what extent these issues are covered in the biodiversity strategy and/or biodiversity action plan.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:
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To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Axis 2 payments for genetic conservation measures	EAFRD expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of EAFRD	Public expenditure in million EUR	Percentage of public expenditure
	0	0	0	0

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Article 39 (1-4) of the Rural Development Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005, and Article 27 of implementing Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 offer the possibility to promote agri-environment measures which may support the rearing of "farm animals of local breeds indigenous to the area and in danger of being lost to farming", and the preservation of "plant genetic resources naturally adapted to the local and regional conditions and under threat of genetic erosion". According to reporting to the Commission under these Regulations, in 2008 no applications were approved in Estonia in this regard, and thus no payments were made. However, according to reporting by the Member State, the following local endangered breeds and crop varieties are supported in the framework of the Estonian Rural Development Plan 2007 – 2013: Estonian native cattle, Estonian native horse, Tori horse and Estonian heavy draught; winter rye variety "Sangaste".

Additional clarifications:

Data source	Reference or title: European Commission unpublished data, MS questionnaire Weblink: No link
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Action: A.2.1.15 Assess potential impact on biodiversity of plans, programmes and projects for afforestation (or, should the case arise, deforestation); adjust accordingly in order to ensure no overall long term negative impact on biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Make assessments; adjust afforestation/ deforestation plans accordingly.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES
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Have national guidelines been developed, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation and deforestation into account? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Y
	Deforestation	N

If Y for afforestation please specify in particular what provisions have been taken with regard to non-native tree species:

See narrative summary below.

If Y for deforestation, please specify what provisions have been taken regarding its impacts on biodiversity:

See narrative summary below.

To what extent are the following planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations? Please enter Y or N here:	Afforestation	Limits for application in ha	Deforestation	Limits for application in ha
Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)	N		N	
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)	N		N	
Biodiversity Surveys	N		N	
Other	Y		Y	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, national guidelines have been developed, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to afforestation into account. A limited list of foreign tree species (13) is

allowed for afforestation (e.g. forest regeneration).

No national guidelines have been developed, which specifically take biodiversity concerns with regard to deforestation into account. Nevertheless, in addition to high proportion of forest cover and planned buffer zones around habitats, the national Forest Act favours narrow clear-cut areas, strips along streams and water bodies, and the maintenance of key habitats and retention trees in commercial forests to strengthen coherence and connectivity.

According to the Member State, no planning tools such as Environmental Impact Assessment, (EIA), Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and biodiversity surveys are used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations. However, other tools have been implemented. The strategic objectives on forestry are derived from the Estonian Forestry Development plan up to 2010. It stipulates that the productivity, renewal capacity and vitality of forests must be preserved to ensure the long- and short-term production of benefits from forests. The preservation of all of the current elements of biological diversity in Estonian forests must also be guaranteed.

Deforestation is only allowed if a valid planning document (detail plan) exists. The area of deforestation is ca 1000-1500 ha annually, being 10 times lower than natural afforestation of unused agricultural lands during previous years. Deforestation measures are set by the national Forest Act and other related acts.

Additional clarifications:

The above Measure of Progress indicates the stage of development and/or or implementation of national guidelines addressing biodiversity concerns related to afforestation and deforestation, e.g. planting of non-native species, land use change etc., as well as the stage of development or implementation of planning tools used for plans, programmes and projects related to afforestation and deforestation operations.

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: MS questionnaire, List of allowed alien tree species for afforestation Weblink: http://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=771527
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Target: A.2.2 Risks to soil biodiversity in EU substantially reduced by 2013.

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES
Have national monitoring programmes been implemented with regard to <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Y
If Y, please specify scope of the programme and type of indicators used: See narrative summary below.	
If Y, please specify whether parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are mandatory. Please enter Y or N here:	Y
If N, have projects been undertaken to identify potential indicators for <u>soil biodiversity</u> ? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)	Y

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

According to reporting by the Member State, national monitoring programmes on soil biodiversity have been implemented. Parameters related to soil faunistic or microbiological activity are hereby mandatory. In addition, projects have been undertaken to identify potential indicators for soil biodiversity.

In 1995, a National Monitoring Programme started on earthworm diversity in Estonian agriculturally used soils (including natural grassland soils). Monitoring parameters included: abundance of earthworm community, number of species, abundance of species, ecological structure of community (relative importance of ecological groups), relative importance of dominant species *Aporrectodea caliginosa* in arable soils, microbial biomass SIR and respiration activity. In the framework of the Agri-Environmental (AE) Programme, the monitoring of earthworms and biomass activity started in 2004 and lasted until 2008. The number of monitoring sites was about 10-36, depending on the year. The goal of monitoring was to identify the impact of AE measures on soil biodiversity according to different farming types. The results indicate the positive influence of organic farming on the number of earthworm species, sensitive to farming and biomass activity. In 2009, the elaboration of a new soil biodiversity indicator – abundance and species diversity of

Collembola – was started. If the method turns out to be suitable for description of arable land soil biodiversity, the introduction of a monitoring programme including the indicator will start.

Other factors influencing soil biodiversity are monitored in the framework of the National Environmental Monitoring Programme (started in 1983), which currently involves 30 monitoring sites and has a monitoring interval of 5 years. It is responsible for especially monitoring parameters which describe the change in soil organic matter status by the use of the following parameters: depth of humus horizon, content of humus (%) and the stock of humus (t/ha). 2008/2009 results showed positive trends of organic matter status where in most of the monitoring sites the depth of humus horizon, content of humus and stock of humus had been stable or had slightly increased. Only for three monitoring sites out of 16, the parameters describing organic matter status had decreased. In addition, bulk density was determined at the same monitoring sites to observe the compaction of agricultural soils. Results showed an increasing trend towards more compacted soils, with potentially negative influence on soil biodiversity.

Between 2006 and 2009, several studies were carried out to identify the geographical risk areas for wind and water erosion. The GIS queries and analyses of the Estonian soil map in conjunction with data from ARIB (Agricultural Registers and Information Board) indicated that soils vulnerable to water erosion exist on 40,000 ha of ARIB registered land, of which 16,000 ha is arable land. Although this finding means 40 per cent of agricultural land is at risk from water erosion, the proportion of arable land varies considerably from one county to another. The use of water erodible soils for arable land is greater in counties, in which intensity of erosion is low and the proportion of erodible soils is fairly small (27-54 per cent). Estimates, based on the GIS queries, indicated that wind erodible soils comprised approximately 100,000 ha of Estonia's agricultural land, of which about 34 per cent are high wind erosion risk arable fields. The Universal Soil Loss Equation model enabled to estimate the average soil erosion intensity of fields covered by natural vegetation as a low rate of 0.04 t ha⁻¹ y⁻¹, even in the high risk areas (i.e counties where the eroded soils are wide spread). However, changes in land use from natural vegetation to intensively managed arable land accelerate the intensity of soil erosion to 0.43 t ha⁻¹ y⁻¹.

Additional clarifications:

Soil biodiversity refers to all organisms living in the soil, directly or indirectly effecting soil formation. Monitoring programmes can be based on the interpretation and combined evaluation of various parameters. This can include indicators of soil type, physical and chemical parameters as well as one or more indicators of soil fauna and related to microbial and enzymatic activities. The Measure of Progress should indicate the stage of development or implementation of related monitoring programmes or the development of related indicators.

Data source (if any)

Reference or title: MS questionnaire
 Weblink:
http://eelis.ic.envir.ee:88/seireveeb/index.php?id=13&act=show_reports&subact=&prog_id=628219542&subprog_id=937429638
http://eelis.ic.envir.ee:88/seireveeb/index.php?id=13&act=show_reports&subact=&prog_id=95920640&subprog_id=-2087961898
http://pmk.agri.ee/pkt/index.php?valik=53&keel=1&template=template_test.html

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO			
Oxygen Demand (BOD5) and ammonium concentrations	BOD 5 [mg O ₃ /l]	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Total Ammonium [mg N/l]	1.66	1.58	1.55	1.52
Concentrations of nitrate (NO ₃)	Rivers [mg N/l]	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Groundwater [mg NO ₃ /l]	1.32	1.30	1.47	1.29
Concentrations of phosphorus (OP= orthophosphate or TP=total phosphorus)	Rivers OP [mg P/l]	2002	2003	2004	2005
	Lakes TP [mg P/l]	0.034	0.044	0.030	0.029
		0.057	0.057	0.043	0.047

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
 According to European Environment Agency data, in Estonia oxygen demand (BOD5) figures showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, falling from 1.66 mg O₃/l in 2002 to 1.52 mg O₃/l in 2005. Figures were clearly below the European weighted average of 2.47 mg O₃/l in 2005. Ammonium data remained the same between 2002 and 2005, amounting to 0.08 mg N/l in 2002 and 2005 and with a peak of 0.11 mg N/l in 2003. 2005 values were clearly lower than the European weighted average of 0.41 mg N/l in 2005.

Data on concentrations of nitrate in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, decreasing from 1.32 mg N/l in 2002 to 1.29 mg N/l in 2005, but with a peak of 1.47 mg N/l in 2004. Figures were slightly below the weighted average of 1.91 mg N/l for Eastern Europe in 2005.

Concentrations of nitrate in groundwater generally decreased from 2002 to 2005, amounting to 6.6 mg NO₃ /l in 2002 and 4.8 mg NO₃/l in 2005, with a peak of 7.1 mg NO₃/l in 2003.

Data on concentrations of phosphorus in rivers showed a downward trend from 2002 to 2005, values amounting to 0.034 mg P/l in 2002 and 0.029 mg P/l in 2005, but with a peak of 0.044 mg P/l in 2003. 2005 values are well below the weighted average of 0.116 mg P/l for Eastern Europe in 2005. Phosphorus concentrations figures in lakes present a downward trend, decreasing from 0.057 mg P/l in 2002 to 0.047 mg P/l in 2005, with 2005 values slightly below the weighted average of 0.051mg P/l for Eastern Europe.

Additional clarifications:

Large quantities of organic matter (microbes and decaying organic waste) can result in reduced chemical and biological quality of river water, impaired biodiversity of aquatic communities, and microbiological contamination that can affect the quality of drinking and bathing water. Sources of organic matter are discharges from wastewater treatment plants, industrial effluents and agricultural run-off. Organic pollution leads to higher rates of metabolic processes that demand oxygen. This could result in the development of water zones without oxygen (anaerobic conditions). The transformation of nitrogen to reduced forms under anaerobic conditions in turn leads to increased concentrations of ammonium, which is toxic to aquatic life above certain concentrations, depending on water temperature, salinity and pH (EEA).

Large inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to water bodies from urban areas, industry and agricultural areas can lead to eutrophication. This causes ecological changes that can result in a loss of plant and animal species (reduction in ecological status) and have negative impacts on the use of water for human consumption and other purposes.

The environmental quality of surface waters with respect to eutrophication and nutrient concentrations is an objective of several directives: the Water Framework Directive, the Nitrate Directive, the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, the Surface Water Directive and the Freshwater Fish Directive. In future years, phosphorus concentrations in lakes will be highly relevant to work under the Water Framework Directive (EEA).

Note: Data above represent averages across a number of stations across a country and sometimes draw on a very different number of samples between countries. In addition, the average national nitrate concentration in one country may be strongly influenced by another country or countries upstream. Published EEA data only include Member States series with observations from minimum 7 years.

Data source	Reference or title: European Environment Agency data and maps on water Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/biochemical-oxygen-demand-bod5-and-total-ammonium-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1992-and-2006 http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/nitrate-concentrations-in-rivers-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/figures/phosphorus-concentrations-in-rivers-left-orthophosphate-and-lakes-right-total-phosphorus-between-1990-and-2005-in-different-regions-of-europe
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To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Additional detail & Narrative summary of the information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
 According to the Article 17 Habitats Directive report 2001-2006, 86 per cent of the boreal freshwater habitats in Estonia have an unfavourable conservation status, the status of the remaining 14 per cent is unknown. See under 'Additional clarifications' below for the detailed data.

Additional clarifications:

Boreal is the only biogeographical region in Estonia.

Status of freshwater habitats

ALL BIO Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Number</u> s	<u>FV Number</u> s	<u>XX Number</u> s	<u>NA Number</u> s	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
7	6	0	1	0	86%	0%	14%	0%
Boreal Number Occurrences	<u>U1+U2 Number</u> s	<u>FV Number</u> s	<u>XX Number</u> s	<u>NA Number</u> s	<u>U1+U2 Percentage</u>	<u>FV Percentage</u>	<u>XX Percentage</u>	<u>NA Percentage</u>
7	6	0	1	0	86%	0%	14%	0%
U1	2							
U2	4							

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

Overall condition assessment of freshwater habitats (favourable conservation status)

The above Measure of Progress refers to freshwater habitats which are covered by the Habitats Directive. For freshwater habitats this includes standing water (eg, natural dystrophic lakes and ponds) and running water with sections of water courses with natural or semi-natural dynamics (eg, Fennoscandian natural rivers).

'Unfavourable' habitats are also presented combined (U1 and U2=U) due to discrepancy in the way 'unfavourable' and 'unfavourable bad' habitats were described.

Number of occurrences and information on the conservation status of sites are based on data provided by the European Topic Centre on Biological Diversity. Percentages have been calculated based on this information.

Data source

Reference or title: HD Article 17 report
 Weblink: <http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/> and
http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?l=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title

To be completed by the Member State?					No	
EU inland bathing waters meeting the non-mandatory guide levels of the Bathing Water Directive	Details	2005	2006	2007	2008	
	Total number of bathing waters	38	38	38	28	
	Number complying with guide values	22	31	26	21	
	As percentage of total number of bathing waters	57.9%	81.6%	68.4%	75%	

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

According to reporting in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive, in 2008 Estonia had a total number of 21 bathing waters which complied with more stringent guide values regarding physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of testing. This corresponded to 75 per cent of all inland bathing waters. Compared to previous years, the percentage of bathing waters complying with guide values has increased, though at the same time the number of all inland bathing waters has decreased.

Additional clarifications:

The results presented are based on sampling carried out by the national authorities in all EU Member States and checked against a set of physical, chemical and microbiological parameters. These include testing for the presence of coliform bacteria normally found in faeces and other sources, residues of petrol-based mineral oils, foam from detergents and toxic acids such as phenol. Other not obligatory tests can be conducted to verify the presence of salmonella, the colour of the water or the acidity (pH) of the bathing water.

Data source

Reference or title: Reporting to the EC in the framework of the Bathing Water Quality Directive
 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html

Action: A.2.3.1 Ensure implementation of operational monitoring programmes [by 2006] and publication of River Basin Management Plans and establishment of River Basin District Programmes of Measures [by 2009] and that these Plans and Programmes of Measures are fully operational [by 2012], in line with provisions of the Water Framework Directive. **MS Action:** Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of monitoring stations in protected areas defined under the Habitats and Birds Directive		-
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2009, no information on the number of monitoring stations in protected areas defined under the Habitats and Birds Directive was reported by Estonia under the Water Framework Directive.		
Additional clarifications: It should be noted that according to the format agreed by the Commission and the Member States, the monitoring of protected areas needs to be reported under the Water Framework Directive only if it has not been done under other Directives.		
Data source	Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second	

To be completed by the Member State?														NO		
Development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories	Colour Code	Rivers				Lakes				Transitional waters				Coastal waters		
		PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MP	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI	FI	PP	MA	BI
	Green					X	X	X		-	-	-	-			
	Yellow	X	X	X	X					-	-	-	-	X	X	X
Red									X	-	-	-	-			

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to the second implementation report of the Water Framework Directive in 2009, Estonia developed three out of four biological assessment methods for lakes, with the exception fish fauna. However, all methods on biological assessment for rivers were only partially available or partially under development (or the information was incomplete). All biological assessment methods for coastal waters were under development or the information was incomplete.

Additional clarifications:
The monitoring programmes for surface waters should cover the ecological and chemical status of natural water bodies, and the ecological potential and chemical status for heavily modified or artificial water bodies, according to the Water Framework Directive (WFD). The assessment of the ecological status is based on biological quality elements as well as supporting hydromorphological, chemical and physico-chemical quality elements. Good ecological status is generally based on the composition and abundance of species and is defined for each water category and each biological quality element individually (WFD).

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above

Overview of development of biological assessment methods in the MS for all water categories

The table has been filled in according to the following code used in reporting to the WFD:
Green: Method available
Yellow: Method under development or information incomplete
Red: Method not developed or no information available
Green/Yellow: Differences in river basin district: methods partially available, partially under development or incomplete
Yellow/Red: Differences in river basin district: methods partially under development, partially not developed or no information
Green/Red: Differences in river basin district: development of

	<p>methods shows complete range from developed to undeveloped <u>NR</u>: no report - :not relevant</p> <p>PP= phytoplankton; MP=macrophytes and phytobenthos; BI= benthic invertebrate; FI= fish fauna; MA= macro algae and angiosperms.</p>
Data source	Reference or title: WFD Implementation Report Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/index_en.htm#second

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO (items in green)	YES (item in light orange)
Number of existing installations where IPPC permits have been reconsidered and updated to ensure that local environmental conditions are taken into account		2009
	Total number of installations	112
	Total number of permits issued	86
	Total number of outstanding permits	0
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, in October 2009 Estonia had a total number of 112 IPPC installations and issued 86 permits. 0 permits were outstanding.		
According to reporting by the Member State, at the end of 2009 the following applied: Number of installations: 90 Total number of permits issued: 90 Total number of outstanding permits: 0		
Additional clarifications: "Installation" is defined as a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I of the IPPC Directive are carried out; and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution. "Permit" means part or whole of a written decision (or several such decisions) granting authorisation to operate all or part of an installation, subject to certain conditions which guarantee that the installation complies with the requirements of the IPPC Directive. It is important to note that while some Member States issue one permit for each installation, some issue more than one permit per installation and others issue single permits covering more than one installation. The IPPC Directive allows a competent authority to bring existing installations into compliance "by reconsidering and, where necessary, updating" the conditions to which the installations were already subject.		
The initial Measure of Progress included information on permits reconsidered and updated to take environmental conditions into account. However, these data have not been included due to inconsistencies of information and the risk of misinterpretation. To guarantee an appropriate assessment of progress in the future, a related question on the number of permits that had to specifically address the objectives of the Habitats and Birds Directive might be included.		
Data source	Reference or title: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for existing IPPC installations, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://eea.eionet.europa.eu/Public/irc/eionet-circle/reporting/library?l=/ippc/ippc_permittning/monitoring_09076i3pdf/ EN_1.0_&a=d http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ee/eu/ippc/envst2_ja	

Action: A.2.4.2 Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007]. (cf action 3.2.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?						NO
Comparison of Member States Emission ceilings with Member States current emissions and WM projections 2010		2006	2007	2008	NECD ceiling	Projected 2010 emissions
	Nitrogen oxides (Gg NO _x as NO ₂)	34.91	38.34	34.87	60	38.58
	Sulphur oxides (Gg SO _x as SO ₂)	69.95	88.02	69.38	100	80.4
	Ammonia (Gg NH ₃)	9.27	9.67	9.27	29	8.87
	Non-methane volatile organic compounds (Gg NMVOC)	34.57	36.13	35.38	49	40.69

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to NECD reporting, In 2008 Estonia's emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, ammonia and non-methane volatile organic (NMVOCs) compounds were well below the ceilings set by the NEC Directive. Emissions are also expected to remain below these targets levels in 2010, although a slight increase in emissions of nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides and NMVOC is further anticipated for 2010.

Additional clarifications:

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

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

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

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

Data source Reference or title: NECD Directive Reporting
Weblink:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/implement_nec_directive.htm

To be completed by the Member State?						NO			
Percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and of eutrophication	Acidification				Eutrophication				
	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	2000 (% at risk)	CLE 2010 (% at risk)	CLE 2020 (% at risk)	MFR 2020 (% at risk)	
	0	0	0	0	67	57	47	5	

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

According to European Environment Agency data, in 2000 in Estonia the percentage of natural ecosystem area at risk of acidification and eutrophication amounted to 0 and 67 per cent respectively, considering an area of 24,728 km². Predictions on acidification for 2010 and 2020 indicate no change, assuming that current (2008) policies and measures will be fully implemented (CLE scenario). According to the maximum feasible reduction scenario (MFR), in 2020 the risk of acidification will still be 0 per cent. On eutrophication, the CLE scenario envisages a reduction to 57 per cent in 2010 and 47 per cent in 2020. The MFR scenario foresees a decrease to 5 per cent of natural ecosystem area at risk in 2020.

Additional clarifications:

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

Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency.

Data source

Reference or title: EEA core set indicators
 Weblink:
http://ims.eionet.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20091007131526/Assessment1245763350536/view_content

Action: A.2.4.3 Significantly reduce pollution of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems from agricultural sources (notably pesticides, nitrates) through measures in line with Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Pesticides, pesticides and biocides legislation, Nitrates Directive [2006 onwards]. (cf action 3.2.3). **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy provisions and legislation at Member State level.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				NO
Nitrogen balance expressed as kg nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land	Details	Average 1990-1992	Average 2002-2004	Change 1990-92 to 2002-04
	Kg N/ha	-	-	-
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to reporting by the Member State, Estonia's gross nitrogen balance was 63kg/ha with mineral fertilizers (161kg/ha with organic fertilizers) kilogram of nitrogen per hectare of total agricultural land between 2002 and 2004, a decrease of 10 per cent (42 per cent) compared with 1990 to 1992 levels.				
Additional clarifications: The gross nitrogen balance calculates the difference between the nitrogen inputs entering a farming system (i.e. mainly livestock manure and fertilisers) and the nitrogen outputs leaving the system (i.e. the uptake of nutrients for crop and pasture production).				
Data on nitrogen balance are mainly retrieved from OECD data sets. Not all EU Member States are therefore covered. If no information has been included in the boxes above, countries were able to add relevant data or information available				
Percentages have been calculated based on information provided by the Member State.				
Data source	Reference or title: MS questionnaire Weblink:			

OBJECTIVE 3

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

Headline Target: In wider marine environment (outside Natura 2000 network), biodiversity loss halted by 2010 and showing substantial recovery by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters in 2004	3.19
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Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1999–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.05
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Change in mean marine trophic level for EEZ waters from 1984–2004 (indicate if + or – change)	-0.46
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Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):

The mean marine trophic index for Estonian EEZ waters was 3.19 in 2004. This represents a 0.05 decrease since 1999 and a decrease of 0.46 since 1984. In the background paper on interpreting the Marine Trophic Index (Pauly and Watson, 2005), it indicates that a multispecies fishery can safely be assumed to be unsustainable if the mean Trophic Level of the species it exploits keep going down.

Additional clarifications:

From Pauly (2005): Trophic levels (TL) express the position of an animal in a food web, relative to the primary producers (which have a definitional TL of 1).

TL can be calculated from:

$$TL_i = \sum_j TL_j \times DC_{ij}$$

where TL_j represents the fractional trophic levels of prey j , and DC_{ij} represents the fraction of j in the diet of i . Using catch data, and TL estimates for species (or groups thereof), mean TL and, hence, Marine Trophic index values, can be computed, for each year k from:

$$\text{Mean TL}_k = \sum_i (Y_{ik} \times TL_i) / \sum_i Y_{ik}$$

where Y_i refers to the landings of species (group) i , as included in fisheries statistics. [Note that, ideally, mean TL should be based on catches - i.e., all animals killed by fishing (landings + discards) – rather than only on the landings included in most fisheries statistics. This is ignored here, where we deal only with landings]. Mean maximum length (ML) is calculated similarly to mean TL, by weighting by the catches.

The fishing-in-balance (FiB) index is defined as:

$$FiB_k = \log[Y_k \times (1/TE)^{TL_k}] - \log[Y_0 \times (1/TE)^{TL_0}]$$

where all parameters and subscripts are defined previously, except TE, the mean transfer efficiency (specific to an ecosystem, often set at 0.1), and 0, which refers to any year used as a baseline to normalize the index.

This definition implies that the FiB index:

- Does not change (remains = 0) if TL changes are matched by 'ecologically correct' changes in catch;
- Increases (>0) if: either 'bottom up effect occurs, e.g., increase in primary production, or if geographic expansion of the fishery occurs (and the 'system' definition has in fact changed);
- Decreases (<0) if the fisheries withdraws so much biomass from the ecosystem that its functioning is impaired.

Experience indicates that the MTI is very sensitive to fisheries catches being accurate, and particularly not being taxonomically and spatially over aggregated. Thus, the Sea Around Us project team are working on disaggregating the catch statistics for many countries. Until this is completed for all countries for which this is necessary, it cannot guaranteed that the catch database of the Sea Around Us, mapped by countries' EEZ, LME and High Sea areas, will allow accurate MTI trends to be computed. Trends of MTI and related indices are thus offered mainly for indicative purpose, and must always be interpreted with caution, especially when the underlying catch statistics are unreliable.

Data source	Reference or title: Mean marine trophic level, from Sea Around Us Project and Convention on Biological Diversity. Weblink: http://www.seaaroundus.org/sponsor/cbd.aspx
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Target: 3.1 - Substantial progress achieved by 2010 and again by 2013 towards 'good environmental status' of the marine environment

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?

NO

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details were available (e.g. types of marine and coastal habitat present, trends in status):

Detailed reporting by biogeographic regions is provided under Additional clarifications, below. Article 17 Reports require Member States to report every six years assessing the conservation status of species and habitats listed under the EU Habitats Directive. The Second Article 17 Report for Estonia found that of the three marine habitats assessed in the Marine Baltic region, all had a 'Favourable' status (100%). There were ten coastal habitats assessed in the Boreal biogeographic region—nine had a 'Favourable' status (90%) and the remaining one had an 'Inadequate' status. There were two marine species assessed, both mammals, and both had an 'Inadequate' status (100%).

Additional clarifications:

An analysis for the biogeographic regions follows below:

Habitats:

Biogeographic region	Habitat	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Marine habitats	3	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3
Boreal	Coastal habitats	9	90%	1	10%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	10

Species

Biogeographic region	Species group	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences	Percentage of number of occurrences	Number of occurrences [TOTAL]
		FV= Favourable		U1= Inadequate		U2= Bad		XX= Unknown		NA= Not reported		
Marine Baltic	Amphibians & reptiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Fish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Invertebrates	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	Mammals	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2
Marine Baltic	Plants	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Marine Baltic	TOTAL	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0

The following were considered 'marine' habitats and species, based on the European Topic Centre on Biodiversity's guidance.

Marine Habitats:

- 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time
- 1120: Posidonia beds (*Posidonia oceanica*)
- 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays
- 1170: Reef
- 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases
- 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves

Marine Species:

Gorgonacea - Coralliidae

Corallium rubrum

Docoglossa - Patellidae

Patella ferruginea

Mytiloidea - Mitylidae

Lithophaga lithophaga

Pinna nobilis
 Decapoda - Scyllaridae
Scyllarides latus
 Echinothuroidea - Diadematidae
Centrostephanus longispinus
 Nemalionales - Corallinaceae
Lithothamnium coralloides
Phymatholithon calcareum
 Carnivora - Phocidae
Halechoerus grypus
Monachus monachus
Phoca hispida botnica
Phoca vitulina
 All other seals (*Phocidae*) excluding *P. h. Saimensis* which only occurs in the Saimaa Lake system of Eastern Finland
 Carnivora - Cetacea
Tursiops truncatus
Phocoena phocoena
 All other dolphins and whales
 Chelonia – Cheloniidae
Caretta caretta
Chelonia mydas
Lepidochelys kempii
Eretmochelys imbricata
 Chelonia - Dermochelyidae
Dermochelys coriacea
 Species that may also be attributed to one or several marine regions in addition to the terrestrial biogeographical region(s):
 Petromyzoniformes - Petromyzonidae
Lampetra fluviatilis
Petromyzon marinus
 Acipenseriformes - Acipenseridae
Acipenser sturio
Acipenser naccarii
 All other sturgeons (*Acipenseridae*)
 Clupeiformes - Clupeidae
Alosa alosa
Alosa fallax
 All other *Alosa* spp
 Salmoniformes - Coregonidae
Coregonus oxyrhynchus

Data source	Reference or title: Source: Article 17 report on period 2001-2006, 2008 Prepared by ETC/BD, June 2009 Weblink: http://biodiversity.eionet.europa.eu/article17/ and http://circa.europa.eu/Public/irc/env/monnat/library?!=/habitats_reporting/reporting_2001-2007&vm=detailed&sb=Title
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Action: A.3.1.4 Ensure timely implementation of the Water Framework Directive as it applies to coastal areas [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Develop, adopt and implement monitoring programmes, plans and programmes of measures – as applicable for coastal areas

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
Has the Member State established a programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	
	In development	Y
	Adopted/ implemented	
	Don't know	
Has the Member State established a monitoring programme for coastal areas under the WFD? (Mark one only)	No	
	In development	
	Adopted/ implemented	x
	Don't know	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including details of		

the programme of measures (e.g. geographical area, types of measures foreseen) and monitoring programme (e.g. indicators to be monitored):

Estonia reported that, in 2009, it had 55 surveillance stations and 0 operational stations for monitoring surface water in coastal areas. Estonia has 16 coastal water bodies. About 100% of coastal water bodies are included in surveillance monitoring. Methods for monitoring phytoplankton and benthic invertebrates and for monitoring macroalgae or angiosperm were under development.

Programme of measures for coastal areas under the WFD is developed in the frames of water management plans of WFD (which are currently in the final stages of adoption in government).

Additional clarifications:

Data source	Reference or title: 'Monitoring programmes for coastal areas under Water Framework Directive' Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/implrep2007/pdf/sec_2009_415_en.pdf annex: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework
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Action: A.3.1.5 Ensure timely implementation and review of the EU Integrated Coastal Zone Management Recommendation [2006 onwards] **MS action:** Implement, participate in review

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
What is the status of your national plan/strategy for integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) (Mark one only)	No plan or strategy	
	Plan or strategy in development	Y
	Plan or strategy adopted / implemented	
	Don't know	
Please provide a link to the ICZM plan or strategy if available:	Not applicable	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details on the ICZM plan/strategy (e.g. approach, responsible department(s), actions planned or undertaken) or if there is no ICZM plan/strategy, whether and how ICZM issues are integrated into other planning tools: An ICZM plan/strategy is being developed.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Target: A.3.2 - Principle pollution pressures on marine biodiversity substantially reduced by 2010, and again by 2013

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
% of coastal bathing waters meeting minimum (mandatory) and guideline standards		% meeting guideline standards	% meeting mandatory standards
	2006	47.1	91.2
	2007	41.2	91.2
	2008	42.9	100.0
Data source	Reference or title: Bathing Water Quality 2006 data can be obtained from mid-term review country profiles. Weblink: 2007 season: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2008.html (national reports can be useful for text and trends) or http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2008/en_summary.pdf (Summary data, by country - Table 2, p26) 2008 season: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report_2009.html (for national reports) or http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/report2009/report.pdf (Summary		

data, by country - Table 2, p28)					
Change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	0	3	0	3
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter time oxidised nitrogen concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu ; http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3386				
Change in winter orthophosphate concentrations in coastal and open waters 1985-2005	Region	Decrease	No trend	Increase	Total
	Baltic Sea	1	2	0	3
Data source	Reference or title: Trends in mean winter orthophosphate concentrations in the Atlantic, the Baltic Sea, the Greater North Sea, the Skagerrak and part of the Mediterranean in 1985-2005 (2004 if no data in 2005). Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007 Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu ; http://dataservice.eea.europa.eu/atlas/viewdata/viewpub.asp?id=3387				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available (e.g. comparison with previous years, causes of good/bad results): Estonia has 28 coastal bathing waters. In 2008 100% of these reached the mandatory water quality standard which has been an improvement from 91.2% in 1996 and 1997. Under half of coastal bathing waters currently reach the stricter guideline standard (42.9% in 2008), with similar percentages in 2006 (47.1%) and 2007 (42.9%). In terms of nutrient concentrations, there has been no change in nitrogen concentrations between 1985 and 2005, but one sampling station out of the three in Baltic coastal waters off Estonia has shown a decrease in phosphate concentrations.					
Additional clarifications: -					

Action: 3.2.1 - Significantly reduce point source pollutant pressures on marine ecosystems through strengthening implementation of relevant Directives, notably on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control, Large Combustion Plants, Waste Incineration, Urban Waste Water Treatment [2006 onwards] (cf action 2.3.1) **MS Action:** Implement directives at Member State level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of these Directives for the marine environment, please add them here:	
This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see Action 2.4.1 for an indication of the implementation of Directives for this Member State.	

Action: 3.2.2 - Significantly reduce airborne eutrophication and acidifying pollution of marine ecosystems in line with Thematic Strategy on Air Quality [2006 onwards]; revise National Emissions Ceiling Directive [by 2007] (cf action 2.3.2) **MS Action:** Implement Thematic Strategy and NEC Directive at Member State level

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone). If there are any specific clarifications or implications of the implementation of the Strategy and Directive for the marine environment, please add them here:	

This action is covered under Objective 2 and elsewhere in Objective 3.
Please see Action 2.4.2 for information on this Member States' emission ceilings, current emissions and WM projections.
Please see Target A3.2 for information on outcomes regarding eutrophication pollution levels in coastal and open waters (change in winter oxidised nitrogen concentrations and change in winter orthophosphate concentrations) for this Member State.

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
Amount of funding	Axis	Year	Amount from MS funds (EUR)	Amount from EFF EC funds (EUR)	Total (EUR)
	Axis 1	2007-2013	5088177	15264531	20352708
	Axis 2	2007-2013	8194643	24583929	32778572
	Axis 3	2007-2013	7069888	21209664	28279552
Axis 4	2007-2013	6427171	19281513	25708684	
Total	2007-2013	26779879	80339637	107119516	

Types of environmentally friendly measures	Axis:	Description of types of measures:
	Axis 1	Contribute to sustainable development of fishing resources; reduce fishing capacity in the Baltic Sea trawl fishing fleet (through a compensation scheme); and improve selectivity of fishing gear.
	Axis 2	Contribute to sustainability of the aquaculture sector.
	Axis 3	Manage fishing related environment risks including improving selectivity of fishing gear. Restore fish spawning grounds.
	Axis 4	Promote socio-economic diversification.

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
Estonia's operational programme (2007-2013) for fisheries includes a number of environmentally friendly measures. Funding includes both measures targeted specifically towards improving environmental performance and other measures but it is not currently possible to distinguish the two (i.e. not all funding is for environmentally friendly measures).

Total funding for Axis 1 is 20,352,708 EUR and includes measures such as reducing over-capacity and introducing more environmentally friendly fishing measures. Axis 2 (32,778,572 EUR) contributes to the sustainability of the aquaculture sector. Axis 3 (28,279,552 EUR) involves improving the selectivity of fishing gear and restoring spawning grounds and Axis 4 (25,708,684 EUR) promotes socio-economic diversification.

Additional clarifications:

-

Data source	Reference or title: Weblink: http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/8&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/structural_measures/operational_programmes_en.htm
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Target: 3.5 - Stock levels maintained or restored to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield, where possible no later than 2015

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Percentage of stocks within safe biological limits	54% (of 158 stocks)						
Percentage of stocks outside safe biological limits	46% (of 158 stocks)						
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): 11% of catches in EU waters still originate from unassessed stocks. Overall, 46% of assessed stocks are outside safe biological limits (SBL).							
Of the assessed commercial stocks in the NE Atlantic, about one third is outside SBL. This ranges from 8% (Baltic Sea) to 80 % (Irish Sea). This is a mixed picture compared to the last assessments carried out in 2005 (2003–2004 data) in which 22–53% of stocks were outside safe biological limits. Pelagic stocks like herring and mackerel are doing better in general than demersal stocks like cod, plaice and sole.							
In the Mediterranean, about half of the assessed stocks are fished outside SBL. The range is from 44% to 73% (up from 10–20% in the 2005 assessment), with the Aegean and the Cretan Sea being in the worst condition.							
Additional clarifications: -							
Explanation of details provided in this measure of progress				This cannot be completed for individual Member States – data completed for all EU stocks.			
Data source	Reference or title: Status of the fish stocks in ICES and GFCM fishing regions of Europe in 2006, EEA. [User agrees to display a link to the EEA web site http://www.eea.europa.eu and to acknowledge the source as follows: Copyright EEA, Copenhagen, 2007] Weblink: http://themes.eea.europa.eu/IMS/ISpecs/ISpecification20041007132227/IAssessment1199788344728/view_content						
Action: 3.5.1 - Prepare plan of action to attain maximum sustainable yield, prepare and implement stock recovery plans as soon as needed for any stocks outside safe biological limits, and management plans to maintain other stocks at safe biological levels [2006 onwards] MS Action: Enforce CFP measures							
Measures of Progress:							
To be completed by the Member State?							NO
Number of serious infringement procedures by year		Number of vessels	Number of serious infringements (Table I)	Infringements as a % of number of vessels	Total number of penalties imposed (Table III)	Average fine imposed (Table IV)	Max fine imposed (Table IV)
	2006	994	32	3.2			
	2007						
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious infringements, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3, types of actions that have been taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures):							
The number of infringements of the Common Fisheries Policies illustrates the degree to which the EU is achieving plans to attain sustainable fisheries management. Estonia had 994 vessels operating in 2006. Although the commission report on MS behaviours that infringed rules of the CFP did not record any serious infringements by the Estonian fleet, more up to date records from the Estonian Environmental Inspectorate (and sent to the commission in February 2009) record 32 serious infringements in 2006 (representing 3.2% of the fleet).							
Additional clarifications: 2007 data is not currently available.							
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.	Information was obtained from report below specifically on the total number of serious infringements, number of vessels in each MS, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed. It was necessary to calculate number of infringements as a % of number of vessels.						
Data source	Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which serious infringed the rules of the CFP 2006 Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf						
When verified and signed off enter date 'dd/mm/yyyy' here (Member State) :							01/03/2010
When verified and signed off enter date 'dd/mm/yyyy' here, steps 1 and 2 (Commission) :							26/05/2010

When verified and signed off enter date 'dd/mm/yyyy' here, steps 1 and 2 (Contractor) :

13/01/10

12/5/2010

Action: 3.5.2 - Develop, adopt and implement restoration programmes for diadromous species (e.g. trout, salmon, sturgeon) [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and take initiatives outside the CFP: restoration of habitats, removal of migratory barriers, stock enhancement

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State? YES

Please indicate for which species a management plan exists (enter Y/N) and provide a link if possible			Management plan exists?	Link to management plan
	Salmon		Y	1. IBSFC Salmon Action Plan 1997-2010. 2. State program for reproduction and re-stocking of fish 2002-2010.
	Trout		N	
	Sturgeon		N	
	Eel		Y	http://www.envir.ee/1109748
	Other	(please specify)		

Please indicate if any of the following actions are being undertaken to promote diadromous species (enter Y/N) and provide details			Undertaking?	Details/comments
	Restoration of habitats		Y	A research project 'Evaluation of potential production and elaboration of enhancement measures for sea trout spawning in Estonian rivers' is being conducted from 2008-2011.
	Removal of migratory barriers		N	
	Stock enhancement		Y	In the years between 2007 and 2009 salmon was stocked into Estonian rivers by year-classes: 0+ to – 1 (580,000 specimens); 2+ (145,000 specimens). Stocking of sea trout within Estonian rivers also took place with a total of 242,000 specimens. European eel, year-class 2+, were stocked into Estonian lakes with a total of 734,000 specimens.
	Other	(please specify)		

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details (e.g. content of management plans, areas where measures to promote diadromous species are being undertaken and any outcomes):

Estonia has two relevant plans for the management of salmon: 1. IBSFC Salmon Action Plan 1997-2010 and 2. State program for reproduction and re-stocking of fish 2002-2010. Through implementation of these plans, Estonia carries out stockings of salmon with the purpose of restoring the natural populations of salmon and sea trout. For the future, Estonia is waiting for a new proposal on salmon management plan from the European Commission.

Estonia also has a specific management plan for Eel, developed in 2008. For the purposes of Eel management Estonian water bodies are divided into two management units: 1) Narva River Basin District – where the main measure is to maintain the population of eel through stocking; and 2) West-Estonian Basin District (coastal waters and West-Estonian inland water) where the priority is on reducing fishing pressure to protect the natural eel population.

A research project is looking at options for restoring natural river habitats for the enhancement of sea trout spawning and production (2008-2011). In the context of the Water Framework Directive, Estonia has planned several projects to reopen migratory routes for migratory species to the spawning grounds and habitats.

Additional clarifications:

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.

Member states were asked to indicate which diadromous species (species with a lifecycle that includes both marine and freshwater phases) they currently have a management plan for, and any other actions that are being undertaken that would promote diadromous species, but are not necessarily included in a management plan.

Data source (if any)

Reference or title:
Weblink:

Action: 3.5.3 - Adjust fishing capacity to improve balance between fishing capacity and available fish stocks **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures and use fisheries funds to favorise capacity adjustment

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO
	1999	2004	2006	2007	
Number of vessels		1053	994	964	
Tonnage (tons)		24923	20709	19329	
Power (kW)		63322	53119	49118	

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and additional details where available (e.g. types of measures used to reduce fleet capacity, reasons why fleet capacity hasn't been reduced):

Since the break-up of the USSR there have been dramatic reductions in fishing capacity for example out of 75 distant-water fishing vessels there around 12 units now active. Since accession to the EU, Estonia has used FIGG funds to fund specific decommissioning schemes. Estonia's fishing capacity decreased between 2004 and 2008 from 1053 vessels to 966 vessels (8% reduction); from 24923 tons to 17813 tons (28.5% reduction) and from 63322kW to 45973kW (27% reduction). The Estonian fleet is subject to TAC reductions for cod in the Baltic Sea and to the NAFO rebuilding plan. The operational programme 2007-2013 reports that fishing capacity still exceeds the available resource and will need to be reduced further. It is suggested that a scientific study is carried out to determine the amount of reduction required and the means by which it can be achieved.

Additional clarifications:

2008 data: 966 vessels; 17813 tons; 45973 kW.

Data source

Reference or title: Fleet capacity by MS (number of vessels, power, tonnage)
Weblink: <http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/fleetstatistics/index.cfm?lng=en>

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_2008_902_2_en.pdf

Target: 3.6 - Impact of fisheries on non-target species and habitats progressively and substantially reduced from 2006 onwards

Action: 3.6.1 - Implement technical measures to help ensure favourable conservation status of marine species and habitats which are not commercially exploited, aimed at the reduction of unwanted bycatch and of damage to the benthos [2006 onwards] **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO (boxes coloured green)	YES (the box coloured in light orange)		
Please indicate the number of active vessels, total number of infringements, number of type D infringements, total number of penalties, and average and maximum fines imposed for 2006 and 2007 if available.	Year	Number of active vessels	Number of breaches in type D (Table I, sum D1-D7)	Number of penalties imposed for Type D (Table III, sum D1-D7)	Average fine imposed for Type D breach (Table IV) (EUR)
	2006	994	0		
	2007		0		

MEMBER STATES: Please describe what actions have taken in order to improve the enforcement of CFP measures relating to unwanted bycatch and damage to the benthos:

In 2009 it was agreed that within cod fishery in the Baltic Sea, the top window codend BACOMA trawl net should be widened in 2010 to decrease the by-catch of juvenile cod (Council Regulation 1226/2009 Annex III B).

Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details (e.g. types of serious breaches, comparison with previous years or other MS, details from section 3): In terms of Type D infringements of the CFP (which concern the use or presence of prohibited fishing gear or methods that are likely to have significant impacts on by-catch affecting the conservation status of marine species and habitats), there were no recorded Type D infringements for Estonia in 2006 or 2007. Estonia has contributed to reduction in by-catch by implementing the Council Regulation 1226/2009 which requires the use of a wider top window codend BACOMA trawl net in the Baltic Sea which reduces the by-catch of juvenile cod.

Additional clarifications:

-

Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above
From the document below it was possible to record the number of active vessels, number of type D infringements and number of penalties imposed for Type D infringements (sum D1-D7). In order to calculate the average fine for Type D infringements, it was necessary to multiply the average fine by the number of Type D infringements for which a fine was imposed for each category D1–D7 (number in brackets in Table IV), sum the total and divide by the number of Type D infringements for which fines were imposed.

Data source
 Reference or title: COM(2008) 670: Reports from MS on behaviours which seriously infringed the rules of the CFP 2006
 Weblink:
http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/publications/factsheets/legal_texts/com_08_670_en.pdf

Action: 3.6.2 - Adopt Community Plans of Action for the conservation of sharks and seabirds and implement progressively thereafter **MS Action:** Enforce CFP measures

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES		
Do you have a monitoring programme for sharks or seabirds? Enter Y/N. If Yes, please indicate the first year of implementation (or expected implementation) and the number of years the programme is expected to run for.		Monitoring programme exists? (Y/N)	First year of implementation (enter year)	Total number of years
	Sharks	N		
	Seabirds	Y	2005	
Please provide any relevant Internet links to monitoring programmes: http://www.balticseaportal.net				
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and further details (e.g. measures for conservation of sharks and seabirds, department(s) responsible for monitoring, monitoring indicators, any initial results of monitoring): Estonia has undertaken some seabird monitoring but there are no specific monitoring programmes for sharks. The project 'Marine Protected Areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea' (LIFE05NAT/LV/000100) (2005-2009) included monitoring of seabirds.. During this project by-catches of seabirds was assessed and found to be around 2,200 birds per year in Estonian coastal waters. The main species caught as by catch are the long-tailed duck (<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>) and tufted duck (<i>Aythya fuligula</i>).				
Additional clarifications:				
Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above.		<i>Member states were asked for specific information on shark and seabird conservation plans.</i>		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Marine Protected Areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea Project (LIFE05NAT/LV/000100) Weblink: http://www.balticseaportal.net			

Action: 3.6.3 - Identify, define, adopt and enforce fisheries measures required for Natura 2000 sites in the marine environment [by date of designation] **MS Action:** Identify and define fishery measures, as appropriate, needed within the management plans of N2000 sites

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		PARTLY
How many marine N2000 sites has the MS established?		Number of marine N2000 sites
	All sites	63

Have you made a formal request to the Commission regarding fisheries management measures for any marine Natura 2000 sites >12nm from the coast (i.e. outside the territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N).	N
If yes, for how many N2000 sites >12nm from the coast have you made a request?	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details if available (e.g. whether modifications were necessary, why they were necessary or not necessary, in which N2000 sites modifications were made, types of modifications to fisheries management measures, status of implementation):</p> <p>Estonia has 63 marine Natura 2000 sites based on the presence of certain habitats and species (see clarifications below). All these sites are within territorial waters. There are no offshore Natura 2000 marine sites. It is possible in Estonia to regulate fisheries activities in Natura 2000 sites (within territorial waters) on a case-by-case basis by establishing and implementing protection rules, which are approved by the Government. This has been implemented in some cases (in more than 3 Natura 2000 marine sites).</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications:</p> <p>At present there is no single agreed definition for Marine Sites. Due to different definitions of 'Marine Sites' adopted by different EC Services, the figures presented here for marine Natura 2000 sites might differ from the figures provided in (1.1.1) although both are from official data sources.</p> <p>The method used here was the presence/absence of the habitats/species below:</p> <p>Habitats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1110: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time • 1120: Posidonia beds (<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>) • 1160: Large shallow inlets and bays • 1170: Reef • 1180: Submarine structures made by leaking gases • 8330: Submerged or partially submerged sea caves <p>Mammals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1364: <i>Halichoerus grypus</i> • 1366: <i>Monachus monachus</i> • 1938: <i>Phoca hispida bottnica</i> • 1365: <i>Phoca vitulina</i> • 1349: <i>Tursiops truncatus</i> • 1351: <i>Phocoena phocoena</i> <p>Amphibians and Reptiles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1224: <i>Caretta caretta</i> • 1227: <i>Chelonia mydas</i> <p>Fishes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1100: <i>Acipenser naccarii</i> • 1101: <i>Acipenser sturio</i> • 1102: <i>Alosa alosa</i> • 4127: <i>Alosa tanaica</i> • 4120: <i>Alosa caspia normani</i> • 1989: <i>Alosa caspia vistonica</i> • 1103: <i>Alosa fallax</i> • 1099: <i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> • 1095: <i>Petromyzon marinus</i> <p>It is also possible to define the marine sites by their geographic location and define whether they are within or outside of territorial waters depending on where their centre point lies. This gives the following data: Marine sites within territorial waters: 38 Marine sites outside of territorial waters: 0</p> <p>Another way of defining marine sites provides the data presented in Target 1.1.1.</p>	
Data source	DG ENV provided number of N2000 sites with a marine component and a link to the guidance document for MS wanting to integrate fisheries measures into N2000 sites. MS

have been asked for further detail on fisheries measures within marine N2000 sites.	
To be completed by the Member State? YES	
Have you defined or modified fisheries management measures for the management plans of N2000 sites for sites within 12nm of the coast (i.e. within territorial waters)? (Enter Y/N)	Y/N
If Y, for how many N2000 sites within 12nm of the coast have fisheries management measures been modified or defined?	>3
Additional clarifications:	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
Target: 3.7 - Substantially improved information and reporting on environmental integration of the Common Fisheries Policy from 2008 onwards	
Action: 3.7.1 - Make periodic assessments [2006 onwards] of the progress of the Common Fisheries Policy in incorporating environmental protection requirements (with particular reference to biodiversity) MS Action: Collect the data necessary to give scientific support to the indicators used in the reports	
Measures of Progress:	
To be completed by the Member State? YES	
Has the Member State established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) that includes sampling/monitoring design for collecting ecosystem data to assist with assessing the impact of the fisheries sector on the marine ecosystem? (Enter Y/N)	Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and any further details where available: Estonia has established a multi-annual plan Data Collection Framework (DCF) in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008. Evaluation of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem will be carried out in the Estonian EEZ; in other areas fishing activities of the Estonian fleet is limited, and therefore sampling for these areas is also limited. However, data concerning other regions will be collected and delivered, if needed, in the frame of international cooperation. The surveys which contribute to the collection of data for the estimation of ecosystem indicators are Baltic International Trawl Survey (BITS Q4), Baltic International Acoustic Survey (Autumn) and Gulf of Riga Acoustic Herring Survey. In addition to the indicators (conservation status of fish species, proportion of large fish, mean maximum length of fishes and size at maturation of exploited fish species) will be calculated for the gill-net test-fishing data available since 1992 (in one area) or 1993-97 (other permanent research areas) VMS data will be available for North Atlantic fisheries from the Environmental Inspectorate.	
Additional clarifications: Appendix XIII of Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 Adopting a multiannual community programme pursuant to council regulation (EC) no 199/2008 Establishing a community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy defines environmental indicators to measure the effects of fisheries on the marine ecosystem. These indicators are: 1) Conservation status of fish species; 2) Proportion of large fish; 3) Mean maximum length of fishes; 4) Size at maturation of exploited fish species; 5) Distribution of fishing activities; 6) Aggregation of fishing activities; 7) Areas not impacted by mobile bottom gears; 8) Discarding rates of commercially exploited species; and 9) Fuel efficiency of fish capture.	
Data source	Estonian National Programme for collection of fisheries data for 2009-2010: https://datacollection.jrc.ec.europa.eu/c/document_library/get_file?p_l_id=1841&folderId=94846&name=DLFE-15005.pdf Commission Decision of 6 November 2008 adopting a multiannual Community programme pursuant to Council Regulation (EC) No 199/2008 establishing a Community framework for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries sector and support for scientific advice regarding the Common Fisheries Policy, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2008:346:0037:0088:EN:PDF

1 OBJECTIVE 4

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has there been an increase in Biodiversity spending under Cohesion and Structural funds since 2006? Please indicate Y or N.		Y
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): and If yes please indicate for which activities In the reporting period 2007-2008, and with the assumption detailed hereunder, Estonian direct spending under the Cohesion and Structural Funds for biodiversity significantly increased. Its global allocation for biodiversity is EUR 46.2 millions (categories 51, 55 and 56, as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006).		
Additional clarifications: No data available for 2006 (previous programming period). Detailed annual breakdown spending for biodiversity could not be identified for 2007-2008. Therefore the amount (in EUR) shown refers to the total biodiversity allocation under the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013 (categories 51, 55 and 56 as defined in annex II in Commission Regulation 1828/2006). These categories are assumed to strictly follow the total yearly allocations of the Cohesion Policy.		
Data source	Cohesion Policy Direct spending on biodiversity, provided by DG Environment http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title Cohesion Policy (2007-2013), division by resources per programming year, per MS. http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/policy/fonds/pdf/annexe-recto.pdf	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are you obliged by law to consider ecological networks in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
If Y, has this law been enacted after 2006? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Are there any mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of this measure? Enter Y or N here:	N	
If Y, are there regular monitoring reports prepared? Enter Y or N here:		
Is there a mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations in spatial planning? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Do you consider that the ecological network has been completed for your country? Enter Y or N here:	Y	
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Green network protection in Estonia is regulated by law. The Planning Act enacts that one of the objectives of the National Spatial Plan is to create the basis for a system ensuring the preservation of various types of ecosystems and landscapes and balancing the impact of settlement systems and economic activities. The system is comprised of natural and semi-natural biotic communities (hereafter green network). The National Spatial Plan Estonia 2010 is in force until the end of 2000, and the new National Spatial Plan Estonia 2030+ is currently under preparation. On the lower level of planning, one of the objectives of the County plan is to determine measures to ensure the preservation of natural resources, valuable arable land, landscapes and natural biotic communities, as well as the functioning of the green network. Besides it seeks to take it into account in planning of protected areas and of the provisions for their use and, where necessary, to make proposals for the amendment of such provisions when establishing new protected areas or terminating a		

protection regime.

As a thematic plan for the County Plans the specified "Green Network" plans have been composed. The main aim of the "Green Network" plans is to prevent fragmentation of the network by comprehensive planning.

Through these regulations and plans the green network should be protected in Estonia, although there might sometimes be the problem that the protection is not always the first priority. In fact comprehensive and detailed plans can suggest changes in county plans, and therefore threaten the integrity of the green network. The conceptual basis and meaning of the green network need to be more explained to planners, as currently the green network areas are often treated as social and recreational values, but it is not always understood as a key migratory corridor network for wild species.

According to the Planning Act, the national spatial plan shall be prepared in cooperation between the county governors, county local government associations and ministries; and the county plan in cooperation between the local governments of the planning area, the county governors of counties neighbouring the planning area, the Ministry of the Environment and other ministries whose area of government covers matters treated in the planning. There is also a sort of mechanism for interministerial coordination which addresses inclusion of ecological network considerations into spatial planning. Protection of the green network is covered by planning, but this, however, is not always considered sufficient legal protection. Also, compensatory measures for private properties located in green corridors are being drafted and will soon enable to restrict their activities. In forestry in addition to a high proportion of forest cover and planned buffer zones around habitats, the Forest Act favours narrow clear-cut areas, strips along streams and waterbodies, maintaining key habitats and retention trees in commercial forests to strengthen coherence and connectivity. □

Additional clarifications:

Data source (if any)

Reference or title:
Weblink:

Action: 4.4.1 - CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism promoted, adopted and implemented as appropriate by key stakeholders [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Implement best practice

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has your country implemented the CBD Guidelines on Sustainable Tourism? Enter Y or N here:	Y/N	
Does your country consider always the CBD Guidelines when planning tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	Y/N	
Are there legal provisions for considering CBD Guidelines in tourism development? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Is your country producing any report on the usage of the Guidelines? Enter Y or N here:	N	
Additional details & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): In 2006 Estonia adopted its National Tourism Development Plan for 2007-2013 which includes a chapter on sustainable tourism. Estonia is also preparing a National Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020, (to be adopted in summer 2010) that will include a chapter on nature tourism and will integrate elements from the CBD Sustainable Tourism Guidelines.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Estonian National Tourism Development Plan from 2007-2010 http://www.riigiteataja.ee/ert/act.jsp?id=12755212	

OBJECTIVE 5

Objective: 5: To substantially reduce the impact on EU biodiversity of invasive alien species (IAS) & alien genotypes

Headline Target: Negative impacts on EU biodiversity of IAS and alien genotypes prevented or minimised from 2010 onwards.

Target: A.5.1 Impact of IAS on biodiversity in the EU substantially reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Number of worst invasive alien species registered per country	Total number	43
	Number of species per 1000 km ²	0.7 – 3.0
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Of the '163' worst invasive alien species identified by the EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on trends in invasive alien species, 43 are present in Estonia. This equates to between 0.7 and 3.0 species per 1000km². According to the most recent information provided by the Member States 40 of the 163 worst invasive alien species are present in Estonia. In addition, <i>Cervus Nippon</i> and <i>Pontogammarus robustoides</i> have been eradicated and/or died out naturally.</p>		
<p>Additional clarifications: The EEA/SEBI2010 Expert Group on invasive alien species (IAS) identified 163 out of 10,000 alien species as 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity'. These species have been proven to be highly invasive and damaging to native biodiversity in at least part of their European range. The severe impacts of these species range from competition with native species, affects on human health and causing damage to economic activities. The number of worst IAS per 1000 km² is presented as a range, as species occurrence may differ markedly depending on the regional level. The list of 'worst invasive alien species threatening biodiversity' is based on expert opinion expressed at the SEBI 2010 expert group on invasive alien species. Current information is only a preliminary estimate of the number of worst invasive species in European countries. These country figures are only rough indications of the actual impact, which may differ markedly between species and regions.</p>		
Data source	Reference or title: SEBI 10, EEA, MS questionnaire Weblink: http://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/assessing-biodiversity	

To be completed by the Member State?		Y/N	Details/comments	NO
Is there general and/or specific legislation in place in relation to Invasive Alien Species? Please enter Y or N here:	General	N		
	Specific	Y	Nature Conservation Act (2004, amended 2007): introduction, import, control Fisheries Act (1995, amended 2007): import Environmental Surveillance Act (2004): control Environmental Register Act (2003 amended 2005): control	
Does general legislation or specific legislation address issues such as import/export, possession/trade, introduction to the wild and control/eradication of IAS? Please enter Y or N here:	Import and export		Y	
	Possession/Trade		N	
	Introduction to the wild		Y	
	Control/eradication		Y	
<p>Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia has no general legislation in place in relation to invasive alien species (IAS), however, there is specific legislation that addresses the issues of import and export, introduction and control and eradication of IAS. The possession and trade of IAS is not addressed. The Nature Conservation Act (2004, amended 2007) prohibits the introduction of non-native species into the</p>				

wild. Permits may be granted to fur farms but regulations are in place to prevent escape into the wild. Secondary legislation from 2004 under the Nature Conservation Act provides a list of species it is prohibited to import into Estonia (13 plant species, 30 animal species). Also, all transactions related to these species are prohibited. The Fisheries Act (1995, amended in 2007) prohibits the introduction of alien fish or other aquatic species without written permission from the Minister of Environment. The Environmental Surveillance Act of 2004 contains regulations for the environmental surveillance of organisms potentially harmful to human health or the environment and the Environmental Register Act (2003, amended 2005) contains an obligation for a national environmental database which includes alien species. The alien species database is currently under development by the Estonian Environment Information Centre.

Additional clarifications:

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

Data source:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?					NO	
Have a strategy and/or action plan on IAS been developed? Please mark accordingly:		No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know	
	National Strategy	N				
	Action Plan	N				
	Other (Please specify)	N				
If N, are IAS <u>comprehensively</u> dealt with as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy/action plan? Please enter Y or N here:	Biodiversity Strategy		Y/N	Details/comments		
	Biodiversity Action Plan		N			
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):						
There is currently no national strategy or action plan in Estonia for invasive alien species (IAS). For reasons of limited funding, it is not possible to develop IAS management plans more than once every one or two years. The Nature Conservation Development Plan is currently under development (to be adopted in 2010), with one of its subchapters focused on alien species. However, it is not yet clear whether this plan will deal with IAS in a comprehensive manner.						
Additional clarifications:						
The above Measure of Progress specifies whether a national strategy and/ or action plan specifically related to IAS has been developed. If this is not the case, it should specify whether the topic is comprehensively addressed in the national biodiversity strategy or action plan.						
Data source	Reference or title: Technical Support to EU IAS Strategy, MS questionnaire Weblink: no link					

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Has the country ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation? Please enter Y or N here:		N
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia has not yet ratified the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation. According to the current plans, the convention is to be ratified in 2013.		
Additional clarifications: The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments under the International Maritime Organisation will enter into force 12 months after ratification by 30 states, representing 35 per cent of world merchant shipping tonnage. The convention has so far been ratified by 22 states that represent 22.65 per cent of world tonnage (as on 28 th February 2010).		
Data source	Reference : International Maritime Organisation (IMO) Conventions Weblink: http://www.imo.org/Conventions/mainframe.asp?topic_id=247	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Is there an inventory/database of alien species in place other than those published by the DAISIE and/or NOBANIS projects? Please tick only one box.	No	
	In development	Y
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
Is there an early warning and information system for IAS in place? Please tick only one box.	No	N
	In development	
	Implemented	
	Do not know	
If IMPLEMENTED or IN DEVELOPMENT, which of the following aspects have been covered? Please enter Y or N here:	Rapid response mechanism	N
	Incident lists	Y
	Focal point network	N
	National coordination mechanism	N

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
According to Member State Reporting, Estonian database is mainly based on species information. In some cases information on IAS impacts and the origin / pattern of introduction is documented. Estonia is participating actively in NOBANIS and uses its possibilities and contacts for early warning system. NOBANIS is also developing automated early warning system, which will be used by Estonia.

Additional clarifications:
The Community is committed under the Biodiversity Action Plan to establish an early warning system for the prompt exchange of information between neighbouring countries on the emergence of IAS and cooperation on control measures across national boundaries, taking into account biogeographical regions. The above Measure of Progress indicates the extent to which such a system has been developed or implemented at the national level and the areas covered. In addition, it should provide information on the existence of

national/sub-national data centre or database on IAS.

Data source (if any) Reference or title: MS questionnaire
Weblink: <http://eelis.ic.envir.ee/voorliigid/>

Target: A.5.2 Impact of alien genotypes on biodiversity in the EU significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Action: A.5.2.2 Ensure protection of biodiversity as part of measures to protect human health and environment in relation to the deliberate release into the environment of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure at national level in line with requirements of the authorisation.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	YES	
Has legislation on co-existence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming been adopted? Please tick only one box:	No	
	In development	Y
	Implemented	

Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
Co-existence measures are developed in cooperation with Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Agriculture. Estonia notified EC from draft of coexistence measures in May 2009 and sent the Answer for EC detailed Opinion in December 2009. They have been revised by the EC and will be adopted in 2010.

According to the unofficial sources such as the "GMO free Europe" initiative, there are no formal or informal GMO-free regions in Estonia.

Additional clarifications:

According to Article 26a of Directive 2001/18/EC, Member States may take appropriate national measures on coexistence in order to avoid the unintended presence of GMOs in other products. Commission Recommendation 2003/556/EC on guidelines for the development of national strategies and best practices to ensure the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming is intended to help Member States develop national legislative or other strategies for coexistence.

In April 2009, the Commission adopted a second report on the implementation of national measures on the coexistence of GM crops with conventional and organic farming.

"GMO free Europe" is an initiative of the Foundation on Future Farming, and is linked to GENET, a European network of non-governmental non-profit organisations engaged in the critical debate of genetic engineering, founded in 1995.

Data source Reference or title: EC Report on the coexistence of genetically modified crops with conventional and organic farming, MS questionnaire
Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/coexistence/index_en.htm

GMO free Europe
<http://www.gmo-free-regions.org/> (last accessed 11/05/2010)

OBJECTIVE 6

Objective: 6: To substantially strengthen effectiveness of international governance for biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A.6.1: International governance for biodiversity substantially more effective in delivering positive biodiversity outcomes by 2010

Action: A.6.1.1: Press for effective worldwide implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity, decisions of the Conference of the Parties including thematic and cross-cutting programmes of work, and other related international and regional biodiversity agreements (e.g. Bonn, Berne, AEWA, Ramsar, UN Fish Stocks Agreement) and promote greater synergies between these [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Work at EU, global and regional levels for enhanced effectiveness in CBD implementation by streamlining operations of CBD, coordinating action between related multilateral environmental agreements, working towards integrated outcome-based reporting, establishing global partnership with key stakeholders.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Has your country submitted the 4 th national report to the Convention on Biological Diversity (submitted= Y, not submitted=N)?		Y	
Is a National Biodiversity Strategy or Action Plan (NBSAP) in place or under development (in place=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y	
Data source	Reference or title: List of Parties that have submitted their 4 th national reports and CBD list of NBSAPs Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search		
Contributions to Secretariats/Trust Funds (in EUR) (latest figure available)	Convention	Year (latest contribution)	Amount (EUR)
	CBD	2010	1659
	CMS	2009	635
	AEWA	2009	2000
	Ramsar Convention	2009	662
	World Heritage Convention	2010	762
Data source	Reference or title: Information on Parties' contributions at convention websites and from Estonia Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/convention/parties/contributions.shtml?tab=2 http://www.cms.int/bodies/COP/cop9/COP9_documents_overview.htm		

http://www.unep-aewa.org/meetings/en/mop/mop4_docs/meeting_docs_pdf/mop4_21_income_expenditures_2006_2008.pdf
http://www.ramsar.org/pdf/res/key_res_x_02_e.pdf
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/sessions/>

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

The 4th National Report to the CBD was submitted on 5 December 2008, the first 4th National Report submitted to the CBD Secretariat among all CBD Parties. The Estonian Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was published in 1999, however, it has not been formally adopted (it is a guideline document). Instead, Estonia started to develop the Nature Conservation Development Plan until the year 2020 that has most of the elements of the previously mentioned strategy. The development plan is expected to be adopted by the Government in summer 2010.

Estonia had paid her annual contribution to the CBD, CMS, Ramsar Convention, AEWA and World Heritage Convention.

Additional clarifications:

OBJECTIVE 7

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>multilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million EUR	0	0	
	Percentage of total <u>multilateral</u> annual aid budget	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia does not provide multilateral biodiversity aid.				
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. See also the clarification under the next Measure of Progress on bilateral aid.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW			

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
Annual spending on biodiversity-related <u>bilateral</u> aid		2006	2007	2008
	Total in million EUR	0	0	
	Percentage of total annual <u>bilateral</u> aid budget	0	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The OECD marker does not show any biodiversity-related aid spending by Estonia. However, the Estonian Ministry of Environment has a bilateral environmental cooperation project with Georgia that includes elements about forestry (budget 13,000 EUR), but there are no projects directly connected to biodiversity.				
Additional clarifications: Data for 2008 are not available yet. Biodiversity-related aid is defined as activities that promote at least one of the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity: the conservation of biodiversity, sustainable use of its components (ecosystems, species or genetic resources), or fair and equitable sharing of the benefits of the utilisation of genetic resources. Figures shown relate to bilateral aid, and do not include multilateral contributions to GEF, UNEP and other organisations active in the field of biodiversity. Also, it should be noted that figures are based on indications of the policy objectives of bilateral aid activities, though the biodiversity objective will often be less than the total value of such activities. Policy objectives are reported by donors through "markers" which do not allow exact quantification of aid activities' contribution to the objectives.				
Data source	Reference or title: OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System Weblink: http://www.oecd.org/document/16/0,3343,en_2649_34447_42396496_1_1_1_1,00.html and http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=CRSNEW			

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
--------------------------------------	--	----	--	--

Contribution to the GEF replenishment		3 rd replenishment	4 th replenishment	5 th replenishment
	Total in million EUR	0	0	
Percentage of total budget	0	0		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia has not contributed to the 3 rd and 4 th replenishment.				
Additional clarifications: Data for the 5 th replenishment are not available yet.				
Data source	Reference or title: GEF website Weblink: http://www.gefweb.org/default.aspx			

Target: A.7.2 EU mainstream external development assistance delivering enhanced biodiversity and related livelihoods benefits, and negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.

Action: A 7.2.2 Systematically carry out ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects funded by EU in partner countries and ensure actions are identified and implemented to prevent and mitigate negative impacts on biodiversity in a timely manner **MS**

Action: Check and ensure that SEAs and EIAs are systematically carried out on relevant development strategies, programmes and projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Are ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects mandatory? Please enter Y or N:		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia does not give external development assistance.		
Additional clarifications:		
Description/explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above	<p><i>Ex-ante strategic environmental assessment (SEA) of relevant strategies and programmes and environmental impact assessment (EIA) of relevant projects</i></p> <p><i>Relevant projects are hereby defined as equivalent to projects that require SEA and EIA according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EEC as amended by Directive 97/11/EC and Directive 2003/35/EC) and Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC).</i></p>	
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

OBJECTIVE 8

Objective: 8: To substantially reduce the impact of international trade on global biodiversity and ecosystem services

Target: A8.1: Impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 and again by 2013.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
	MS action	Implemented	Partially implemented	Not implemented
The MS actions under this target fully implemented by 2010, showing impact on biodiversity of EU trade significantly reduced by 2010 (Y/N)	A.8.1.3		Y	
	A.8.1.4	Y		
	A.8.1.8	Y		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia has not inserted the CBD Bonn Guidelines into its national policy. However elements of it exist in national strategies and plans. The Ministry of Agriculture has compiled the Estonian National Programme "Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2007-2013". From the year 2008 crop genetic resources information is available in the Nordic and Baltic common web-based database SESTO. The Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 will have a special chapter about genetic resources. Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture listed in Annex I and maintained in Estonia have been included in the Multilateral System. Germplasm held in the collections listed above will be made available to users under the conditions of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. Nearly 100% of the national consumption of wood products derives from sustainable sources. Estonia has issued a small number of import, export and re-export documents for trade in CITES specimens in 2007 and 2008 and a small number of items were seized in 2005/2006. No import, export and re-export applications were denied. National capacity for implementing CITES has been developed. The contributions to the CITES Trust Fund were paid.				
Additional clarifications: This is a summary of the Measures of Progress under objective 8.				
Data source	All the other Measures of Progress under objective 8.			

Action:

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
	Year	Amount (EUR)	
Indicate the provision of funds for the CBD Access & Benefit-sharing Working Group	2006	0	
	2007	0	
	2008	0	
	2009	0	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):			

Estonia has not provided funding for the ABS Working Group.	
Additional clarifications: -	
Data source	Reference or title: Reports of CBD ABS Working Group Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/meetings/

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Does national legislation implementing the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y/N
Have any national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.		N
Additional detail (If Y, please describe national activities that raise awareness of the CBD Bonn Guidelines on Access and Benefit-sharing) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):		
Additional clarifications Estonia has not inserted the CBD Bonn Guidelines into its national policy. However elements of it exist in national strategies and plans. The Ministry of Agriculture has compiled the Estonian National Programme "Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2007-2013". From the year 2008 crop genetic resources information is available in the Nordic and Baltic common web-based database SESTO. The Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 will have a special chapter about genetic resources.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES (Parties to The International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources: AT, BE, BG, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, EL, ES, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, LU, LV, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, UK)
Does national legislation implementing the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources exist (legislation existing=Y, under development=UD, non-existing=N)?		Y
Have national activities raising awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources been implemented? Please indicate Y or N.		Y
Additional detail (If 'yes', please describe national activities that raise awareness of the Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Plant genetic resources for food and agriculture listed in Annex I and maintained in Estonia have been included in the Multilateral System. 1. The collections held by the Genebank of the Jõgeva Plant Breeding Institute, located in Jõgeva. 2. The potato collection held by the Department of Plant Biotechnology EVIKA of the Estonian Agricultural Research Centre, located in Saku. 3. The Malus, Prunus, Pyrus, Ribes, Rubus, Fragaria collection held by the Polli Horticultural Research Centre of the Estonian University of Life Sciences, located in Polli. Germplasm held in the collections listed above will be made available to users under the conditions of the Standard Material Transfer Agreement of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink: Detailed data on the composition of the collections is available through the website: http://www.nordgen.org/sesto/index.php?scp=est&thm=sesto	

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
What is the proportion of national consumption of wood products derived from sustainable sources (%)?	2006	99.85
	2007	99.98
	2008	99.96
	2009	99.8
Additional detail (Please describe the kind of sources (e.g. certified products; products through bilateral agreements with producer countries, etc)) & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): For the years 2006 and 2009 there were less than 1 % of fellings, where regulations were violated.		
Additional clarifications: Estonia does not import CITES listed tree species from outside the EU.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

Action: A8.1.8: Support capacity-building and implementation of CITES provisions to ensure that trade in CITES species is effectively regulated and controlled and not detrimental to the conservation of the species in range states [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Ensure that EC CITES Regulations are adequately implemented and enforced including the imposition of adequate sanctions for infringements of the Regulations. Support of CITES programmes and programmes in range states to ensure effective implementation of CITES to trade in species on sustainable levels.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO	
Number of import applications denied during the last reporting cycle compared to the number of import documents issued	Number of import documents issued	122	
	Number of import applications denied	0	
	Import applications denied as percentage of the number of import documents issued	0	
Number of export and re-export certificates/permits denied during the last reporting cycle compared to permits issued	Number of export documents issued	12	
	Number of export applications denied	0	
	Export applications denied as percentage of the number of export documents issued	0	
	Number of re-export documents issued	8	
	Number of re-export applications denied across the EU	0	
Change in the number of seizures as a percentage of total trade for the last two	Re-export applications denied as percentage of the number of re-export documents issued	0	
		Year	Number
	Number of seizures in reporting period 1	2007	10

reporting periods (net change)	Number of seizures in reporting period 2	2008	11
	Net change between reporting periods	NA	+1
Development of national capacity (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Training was provided to the enforcement authorities. Oral and written advice/guidance was provided to the public.		
Financial contributions to developing countries for CITES implementation (summarise information from MS biennial reports)	Estonia has not provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES.		
Data source	<i>Reference or title: CITES biennial reports</i> <i>Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/resources/reports/biennial.shtml and http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?l=2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_dg_env/cites&vm=detailed&sb=Title</i>		
Financial contributions of MS to the CITES Trust Fund (latest figure available)	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2009	609	
Data source	<i>Reference or title: CITES COP documents; information from Estonia</i> <i>Weblink: http://www.cites.org/eng/cop/index.shtml</i>		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The number of import, export and re-export documents issued in 2007 and 2008 was 122, 12 and 8, respectively. Information on the number of import, export or re-export applications denied is not available. An number for seizures and confiscation of specimens is 10 for 2007 and 11 for 2008. As to capacity-building at the national level, training was provided to the enforcement authorities. Oral and written advice/guidance was provided to the public. Estonia has not provided technical or financial assistance to another country in relation to CITES. Estonia paid her contributions to the CITES Trust Fund in 2009, with no contributions in arrears.			
Additional clarifications: All information here refers to the biennial period of 2007 and 2008 combined. The numbers of seizures refer to seized and confiscated specimens only (not including figures provided in kilograms).			

OBJECTIVE 9

Objective: 9: To support biodiversity adaptation to climate change					
Headline Target: Potential for damaging impacts, related to climate change, on EU biodiversity substantially reduced by 2013					
Target: A.9.1 8% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions achieved by 2010.					
Action: A.9.1.1 Commitments made under the Kyoto Protocol respected [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Comply with Kyoto burden-sharing target as laid down in Kyoto Protocol ratifying decision (2002/358/EC).					
Measures of Progress:					
To be completed by the Member State?				NO	
Annual anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) in million tonnes of CO2 equivalents (excl. LULUCF).	GHG emissions in million tonnes CO2 equivalent	2006	2007	2008	
	Changes in emissions compared to base year (%)	-54.9	-47.4	-50.4	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonian GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF) significantly increased, in relative terms, during the period 2006-2008. However, its GHG emissions were still kept below its 1990 baseline, to -50.4% in 2008 compared to its Kyoto Protocol targets of -8% by the period 2008-2012.					
Additional clarifications: GHG data from Members States National GHG reports to the EEA Central Data Repository, under the EC Monitoring Mechanism (obligation n°280/2004/EC). Classification of MS performances with regards to GHG emissions follows the developed system : [0-1% change] = 'imperceptibly' , [1-3% change] = 'slightly' , [3-6% change] = 'noticeably' , [from 6% change] = 'significantly'					
Data source	National GHG Inventory Report on the EEA Central Data Repository (EIONET -2010 submission). http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/ Estonian UNFCCC inventory submissions, available on web: http://www.keskkonnainfo.ee/index.php?lan=EE&sid=336&tid=316&l3=334&l2=322&l1=320				
Target: A.9.3 Climate change adaptation or mitigation measure from 2006 onwards delivering biodiversity benefits, and any negative impacts on biodiversity prevented or minimised, from 2006 onwards.					
Action: A.9.3.2 Ensure that implementation of EU Biomass Action Plan takes due account in assessments, where relevant, of impacts on biodiversity, in particularly on high-nature-value farmland and forests, in order to achieve ecological sustainability of biomass production [2006 onwards]. MS Action: Carry out sustainability impact assessments, ensure decision-making takes account of findings in relation to biodiversity impacts in order to prevent and minimise negative impacts					
Measures of Progress:					
To be completed by the Member State?				YES	
Have a separate action plan on <u>biomass</u> and/or a National Renewable Action Plan (NREAP) already been developed? Please tick only one box for each row:	Action Plan	No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	NREAP		Y		
Have key mechanisms in implementing	Roundtables	National certification bodies		Other national approaches	

sustainability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids already been put in place at the national level? Please enter Y or N or P [yyyy] (=in progress +date of expected implementation)			(please specify)
			EU Nature Directive principles are followed.
Have requirements been adopted, which address the impact of biomass production for cooling, heating and electricity on biodiversity?	Y/N	Details/comments	
		EU Nature Directive principles are followed.	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): There is an existing Estonian Biomass and Bioenergy usage enhancement development plan for the years 2007-2013, which was adopted in 2007. The NREAP is in development and should be completed in summer 2010. It will also include a biomass development plan.			
Additional clarifications: Info based on Internet search. Not re-checked by experts.			
Data source (if any)	This information, based on Internet search, has not been re-checked by experts and suffered from a lack of available information.		

Target: A.9.4 Resilience of EU biodiversity to climate change substantially strengthened by 2010.

Action: A.9.4.1 Develop a comprehensive programme of priority actions to support biodiversity adaptation to climate change in the EU [by 2008]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of programme.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES		
Have a national <u>biodiversity adaptation strategy</u> and/or <u>action plan</u> been developed? Please mark accordingly:			No	In development	Adopted/implemented	Do not know
	National Strategy		N			
	Action Plan		N			
	Other	(Please specify)	N			
If N, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national <u>adaptation strategy</u> /action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:			Y/N	Details/comments		
	Adaptation Strategy		N			
If N to LINE 2, is biodiversity adaptation to climate change dealt with comprehensively as part of a national/sub-national biodiversity strategy and/or action plan? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:			Y/N	Details/comments		
	Biodiversity Strategy		Y	Climate change chapter is part of Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 (draft).		
Biodiversity Action Plan		Y	Climate change chapter is part of Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 (draft).			
If N to LINE 3, have biodiversity adaptation projects been initiated? Please enter Y or N and provide comments here:			Y/N	Details/comments		
			N			
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): There is no special biodiversity adaptation plan to climate change developed in Estonia. However, a draft						

climate change chapter is expected to be part of the Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 to be adopted by mid-2010.		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: CBD national reports. Third national report available for EC, some MS already with Fourth national report. Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/countries/	
Action: A.9.4.3 Make a preliminary assessment of habitats and species in the EU most at risk from climate change [by 2007], detailed assessment and appropriate adaptation measures prepared [by 2009], commence implementation [by 2010]. MS Action: Contribute to assessment through regional and site specific climate impact assessment.		
Measures of Progress:		
To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have scientific studies been undertaken to support assessments of species and habitats at risk? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N N	Details/Comments
Have <u>habitats at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N N	Details/Comments
Have <u>species at most risk</u> been identified? Please enter Y or N and provide comments	Y/N N	Details/Comments
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): There have not been special assessments focusing on climate change impacts on species and habitats. In Estonia, Tallinn University's Institute of Ecology is performing some research on impacts of climate change on environment, in particular on landscape changes and development (but not on species or habitats).		
Additional clarifications:		
Data source	Reference or title: National reports in the framework of UNFCCC Weblink: http://unfccc.int/national_reports/items/1408.php	

2 OBJECTIVE 10

Objective: 10: To substantially strengthen the knowledge base for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, in the EU and globally	
Target: A10.1: Research findings on biodiversity and ecosystem services has substantially advanced our ability to ensure conservation and sustainable use by 2010 and again by 2013	
Measures of Progress:	
To be completed by the Member State? YES	
Is there a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research? Enter Y or N here:	N
If Y, please provide a brief description of the research programme here, and provide any relevant internet links.	
If N, is biodiversity research incorporated into other national programmes? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If biodiversity research is incorporated into other national programmes, please list and briefly describe those programmes here, and provide any relevant Internet links. The majority of biodiversity research in Estonia is funded by Ministry of Education and Research as well as by its subsidiary agency Estonian Science Foundation. Research can also be funded by Environmental Investment Fund (species inventories, monitoring, research, birds survey) and by Environmental Board (monitoring). The	

<p>Environment Investment Fund is operating on the funds that are generated from environment usage taxes (see B.1.1.8). The National Programme on Environmental Technology and Research which is currently under preparation, will include biodiversity research. With regards to research in agriculture, The Estonian Agricultural Research Development Plan 2007 – 2013 foresees the preservation of the following fields of research in the institutions belonging to the governance of the Ministry of Agriculture: plant breeding; developing environmentally friendly and effective plant breeding technologies; rural economy and its sustainable development; research on the protection and monitoring of the agricultural environment; food safety and biological diversity. There is National Programme "Applied Research and Development in Agriculture 2004-2008" and "Applied Research and Development in Agriculture 2009-2013". In 2009 scientific centre FIBIR (Frontiers in Biodiversity Research) at Tartu University was created, which exclusively concentrates on biodiversity research and disseminating its results. It also aims to create partnerships between biodiversity and business sector and as well as biodiversity and policy making. See p B.1.1.8 for info on funding.</p>	
<p>Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia does not have a national research programme dedicated exclusively to supporting biodiversity research, but biodiversity research is incorporated into other research programmes. The majority of biodiversity research in Estonia is funded by Ministry of Education and Research as well as by its subsidiary agency Estonian Science Foundation. Research can also be funded by Environmental Investment Fund (species inventories, monitoring, research, birds survey) and by Environmental Board (monitoring). The National Programme on Environmental Technology and Research which is currently under preparation will include biodiversity research. With regards to research in agriculture, The Estonian Agricultural Research Development Plan 2007 – 2013 foresees the preservation of the following fields of research in the institutions belonging to the governance of the Ministry of Agriculture: plant breeding; developing environmentally friendly and effective plant breeding technologies; rural economy and its sustainable development; research on the protection and monitoring of the agricultural environment; food safety and biological diversity.</p>	
<p>Additional clarifications</p>	
<p>Data source (if any)</p>	<p>Reference or title: Weblink: Estonian Science Foundation http://www.etf.ee/ Ministry of Education and Research http://www.hm.ee/index.php?0 Environmental Investment Center http://kik.ee/?setlang=eng https://www.etis.ee/index.aspx</p>

Action: A10.1.2 Identify ways and means to strengthen independent scientific advice to global policy making, inter alia by actively contributing to CBD Assessment, and the ongoing consultations on the need for improved International Mechanisms on Scientific Expertise on Biodiversity **MS Action:** As for Community: Engage in CBD consideration of 2007 MA Evaluation, and ongoing IMOSeb consultations

<p>Measures of Progress:</p>		
<p>To be completed by the Member State?</p>		<p>YES</p>
<p>Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a national initiative? Y or N here:</p>		<p>N</p>
<p>Is there a plan for follow-up to MA as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency? Y or N here:</p>		<p>N</p>
<p>If yes, please list and provide a short description here:</p>		
<p>If you responded Y to either question above, please indicate:</p>		
<p>1. What is the geographical scope of the assessment? (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>Local/Community</p>	
	<p>Sub-national</p>	
	<p>National</p>	
<p>2. Do the plans include the following (Tick all that apply)</p>	<p>Stakeholder engagement</p>	
	<p>Valuation of ecosystem services</p>	
	<p>The contribution of documented case-studies from indigenous and local communities</p>	
	<p>The facilitation of open access to research on biodiversity</p>	
	<p>Support for standardization for collection of biodiversity data and reporting</p>	

Are the framework, experiences and findings of the original Millennium Assessment (2001-2005) utilized in reviewing, revising and implementing national plans and strategies on biodiversity, development and cooperation? Enter Y or N here:		N
Are valuation/accounting methods used for the assessment of ecosystem services? Enter Y or N here:		N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia does not currently have any plans to follow up the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA), either as part of a national initiative or as part of a wider programme, such as the European Ecosystem Assessment (EURECA) of the European Environment Agency.		
Additional clarifications		
Description/Explanation of information contained in the measure of progress above:		<i>The CBD considered the 2007 Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) evaluation at the 9th Conference of Parties (COP) meeting. This led to decision COP IX/15: Follow up to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. The responses above regard Member State engagement in the follow up activities.</i>
Provide relevant Data Sources and internet links here:	Reference or title: Weblink:	

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

Measures of Progress:

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Has a national biodiversity platform been created to ensure that biodiversity research and outcomes are reflected in policy development and implementation? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If Y, has the national biodiversity platform been updated in the past year? Enter Y or N here:	Y
If N, are there plans to develop such a platform? Enter Y or N here:	
If a current national biodiversity platform exists, please provide the link below: http://eelis.ic.envir.ee/w5/index.php?option=loadarticle&contid=-684935027&Itemid=32	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia's national bioplatform was developed in the form of EELIS, an Estonian Nature Infosystem. It is a central national database which includes information such as protected areas in Estonia, protected nature monuments, list of species protected in Estonia, list of habitats protected in Estonia, legislative acts of protected species and a database of water bodies. The website is used by nature conservation specialists, administrators of protected areas, research institutes and government bodies. EELIS is administered by the Estonian Environment Infocentre of the Nature Bureau. EELIS is not the only platform disseminating biodiversity-related information in Estonia. There is also the Estonian Biodiversity Clearing-House Mechanism and a biodiversity database eElurikkus held by the University of Tartu. In 2009, the scientific centre FIBIF (Frontiers in Biodiversity) of University of Tartu was created. It concentrates specifically on biodiversity research and one of its aims is also to promote the science-policy interface and partnerships. .	

Additional clarifications	
Data source	Reference or title: European Bioplatform website http://www.bioplatform.info/index.htm EPBRS site with links to national bio platforms Weblink: http://www.epbrs.org/epbrs/static/show/info eElurikkus: http://elurikkus.ut.ee/

Action: A10.1.9 Establish and promote (2006 onwards) common data standards and quality assurance procedures to enable interoperability of key European and national biodiversity databases and inventories (by 2008) **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiatives under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI)

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF). Please select only ONE of the following:	Participant (signed MoU)	Y
	Associate Member	
	non-member	
If Participant or Associate Member of GBIF, please describe ways in which Member State participates. Estonia became a voting Participant of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) in September 2003. Estonia currently hosts 34,561 records for the country shared on GBIF.		
Data source	Reference or title: GBIF website Weblink: http://www.gbif.org/governance/governing-board/current-participants/ GBIF-Data sharing by country of origin, Estonia http://secretariat.mirror.gbif.org/countries/datasharing?view=full&host=EE&country=EE	
To be completed by Member state?		NO
Please indicate level of participation in European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI).	Government agency/Research group is a member	
	Public University in MS is a member	Y
	Not a member	
If Government agency/Research group is an ENBI member, please describe ways in which Member State participates. The Institute of Zoology and Botany of the Estonian Agricultural University (renamed The Estonian University of Life Sciences in 2005) is the Estonian organisation participating in the European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI). They are members of Work Package 2: ENBI Forums, which provide other ENBI Work Packages and the ENBI Community at large with a communication space and also consolidates outcomes of the communications as an open access information resource.		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia became a voting Participant of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) in September 2003. Estonia currently hosts 34,561 records for the country shared on GBIF. Estonia has also recently established a task force of taxonomy and phylogenetics under the Academy of Sciences of Estonia that has started to coordinate data streamlining into GBIF databases from Estonia. The European Network of Biodiversity Information (ENBI) is the European contribution to the GBIF. ENBI is organized into 13 Work Packages. Each separate work package is assigned a participant that acts as leader for the task, and will act as Contractor for that work package. All other participants ('members' in the terminology of Thematic Networks) are linked to a work package, depending on their tasks in or contributions to the work package. The Institute of Zoology and Botany of the Estonian Agricultural University (renamed The Estonian University of Life Sciences in 2005) is the Estonian organisation participating in the European Network for Biodiversity Information (ENBI). They are members of Work Package 2: ENBI Forums, which provide other ENBI Work Packages and the ENBI Community at large with a communication space and also consolidates outcomes of		

the communications as an open access information resource.

Additional clarifications

Data Source

Reference or title: ENBI website

Weblink: <http://www.enbi.info/forums/homedir/partners.php>

SUPPORTING MEASURE 1

Supporting measure: 1: Ensuring adequate financing for biodiversity

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

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO		
Does a national programme identifying long-term goals and the allocation of funding (both COM and MS co-funding) for the related biodiversity activities exist? If present indicate Y, if absent indicate N		Y		
If Y, please provide details on the national programme:				
<p>Funding programmes for biodiversity relate in particular to the financing of activities under the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), which includes, among others, funding for the preservation of landscapes and biological diversity. Most of the funding for these specific activities comes from foreign aid funds. In total, 68% of the financing of NEAP activities came from the funds of enterprises, 21% from foreign funds, and 11% from state and local budget funds, incl. the funds of the Environmental Investment Centre (EIC). Most of the foreign aid was used for the implementation of water and waste projects aimed at fulfilling the EU requirements. Local budget financing was the most extensive in the field of water management. In spite of the fact that state budget financing for nature conservation is annually increasing, this is still insufficient to fulfil all obligations under the CBD.</p> <p>The State Budget Strategy 2007-2010 provides the principles of the government for composing the state budget within four years, main goals of activities, analysis of the economic situation, prediction of the economic development and other relevant financial information. The State Budget Strategy also plans the priorities and goals for use of the EU funding within the 2007 – 2013 period. The foreword to the document mentions, among others, preservation of the unique natural environment as a detail of a more flexible and sustainable model of the welfare society nature capital, including biodiversity. The valuation of natural resources is expected to be achieved by the taxation system. As a part of Priority 4: Lower environmental load, preservation of biodiversity as a basis for assuring generally favourable environment is seen, mostly by means of Natura 2000 areas and other protected areas and general nature protection management. The applied action plan of the document for environment includes measure 2.3 Preservation of biodiversity and securing sustainable use of natural resources as an investment from the European Regional Fund.</p>				
Data source	Reference or title: National Reports to the CBD Weblink: http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/			
What is your country's expenditure for management or restoration of Natura 2000 sites?	Year	Expenditure for management	Expenditure for restoration	Other expenditure
	2004	816,337	0	0
	2005	0	0	0
	2006	0	0	0
	2007	583,931	0	0

	2008	525,215	0	0
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Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
 Funding programmes for biodiversity relate in particular to the financing of activities under the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), which includes, among others, funding for the preservation of landscapes and biological diversity. Local budget financing was the most extensive in the field of water management. The State Budget Strategy 2007-2010 provides the principles of the government for composing the state budget within four years, as well as the priorities and goals for use of the EU funding within the 2007 – 2013 period. The foreword to the document mentions, among others, preservation of the unique natural environment as a detail of a more flexible and sustainable model of the welfare society nature capital, including biodiversity. As a part of Priority 4: Lower environmental load, preservation of biodiversity as a basis for assuring generally favourable environment is seen, mostly by means of Natura 2000 areas and other protected areas and general nature protection management. The applied action plan of the document for environment includes measure 2.3 Preservation of biodiversity and securing sustainable use of natural resources as an investment from the European Regional Fund.

Within LIFE projects, from 2004 – 2008, Estonia spent up to EUR816,337 per year on management for Natura 2000 sites.

Additional clarifications:

The information on national programmes is taken from Estonia's 4th national report to the CBD. The information on expenditure for Natura 2000 refers to Estonia's contribution to LIFE and LIFE+ Nature projects that started in the year as indicated. The allocation to management, restoration and 'other' is not always straightforward and the zero figures for restoration above do not reflect that Estonia does indeed fund restoration. Where a project was submitted by two or more countries, the national contribution was equally divided between the Member States.

Data source	Reference or title: LIFE project database Weblink: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm
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Action: B1.1.2: Allocate, at MS initiative, within each national/regional Rural Development (RD) Programme, adequate Community and MS co-financing measures available under all three axes of the RD Regulation which are directly or indirectly supportive of nature and biodiversity [2006/07 and any subsequent revisions]. **MS Action:** Ensure adequate MS funds to make up any shortfall in funds provided by EC co-financing.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):
 This action is covered under Objective 2. Please see A.2.1.1 for Community and MS co-financing measures under the RD Regulation which are supportive of biodiversity.

Action: B1.1.4: Allocate, at MS initiative, *cohesion and structural funds* for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS operational programmes [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Propose and implement projects.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
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Indicate cohesion and structural funds for projects directly or indirectly providing biodiversity benefits in all MS' operational programmes (in EUR)	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009
	Allocation under category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection)			21,729,961	
Allocation under category 55 (protection of natural assets)			12,213,516		

	Allocation under category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage)		12,213,516		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia's allocation for category 51 (promotion of biodiversity and nature protection) for 2007-2013 is 21.7 million EUR, for category 55 (protection of natural assets) 12.2 million EUR and for category 56 (protection and development of natural heritage) also 12.2 million EUR.					
Additional clarifications: The amount (in EUR) shown for 2007 refers to the allocation for the Cohesion and Structural Funds period 2007-2013.					
Data source	<i>Reference or title:</i> Data on Cohesion and Structural Funds provided by the Commission <i>Weblink:</i> http://circa.europa.eu/Members/irc/env/biodiversity_action_plan/library?!=/2010_bap_report/database_prefilling/data_from_regio&vm=detailed&sb=Title				

Action: B1.1.7: Increase in real terms international development assistance funds *flowing annually to projects directly benefiting biodiversity* [for period 2006-2010 compared with period 2000-2005; and again for period 2011-2013]. **MS Action:** Check and ensure that resources are available to implement the recommendations in the R/CEP through biodiversity projects or mainstreaming biodiversity concerns in to other relevant projects. Continue to press in GEF replenishment negotiations and through bilateral contracts for a substantial replenishment based on the agreed policy priorities.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?	NO
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone):	
This action is covered under Objective 7. Please see the measures of progress under A.7.1 and A.7.1.3 for your country's international development assistance funds for projects directly benefiting biodiversity.	

Action: B1.1.8: Allocate adequate financial resources to *European and national biodiversity research* and to dissemination of its results, including under the Seventh Framework Programme [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Accommodate in national research programmes and take forward initiative(s) under the European Strategy for Research Infrastructures (ESFRI).

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
Please indicate amount of national funding allocated for European and national biodiversity research activities and programmes for the years indicated.	Year	Amount (EUR)	
	2006		
	2007		
	2008		
	2009		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): According to the EU Biodiversa project, in 2006 the total annual funding for biodiversity research in Estonia amounted to approximately 2.8 million EUR. The Ministry of Education and Research is the main biodiversity research funder. There are no specific programmes for funding for biodiversity. The sums given below refer to funding research fields connected to biodiversity research from two general per review R&D funding instruments: targeted funding by the Ministry of Education and Research according to the proposal of Scientific Competence Council and research grants allocated by the Estonian Science Foundation. The majority of biodiversity research is funded from these budgets. However, these funds are included under an overall environment and natural sciences research headline. A separation is currently not possible. The funded topics include ecology, biosystematics and -physiology, forest science, and agricultural sciences, state			

of the environment and environmental protection research, environmental hazardous substances, environmental politics, environmental economy, and law. The Ministry of Education and Research environmental research funds for the years 2006 to 2009 are as follows: 2006: 5,477,031 EUR, 2007: 5,837,759 EUR, 2008: 7,167,235 EUR, and 2009: 6,741,247 EUR. Research can also be funded by the Environmental Investments Fund (species inventories, monitoring, research, birds survey) that has allocated the following funds for the years 2006 and 2009: 2006: 255,624 EUR, 2007: 657,115 EUR, 2008: 464,035, and EUR 2009: 50,971 EUR. There are funds allocated for biodiversity monitoring by the Environmental Board (a subsidiary of the Ministry of Environment). The funds allocated for the years 2006 and 2009 were: 2006: 255,624 EUR, 2007: 153,846 EUR, 2008: 192,308 EUR, 2009: 170,929 EUR, and 2010: 160,256 EUR. The Ministry of Agriculture is devising research and development programmes within the field of activity of the Ministry and organising their implementation. The annual funding for biodiversity research amounted to approximately 0,1 million EUR (data from the 2006 EU Biodiversa project). Overview of current agricultural research: In agricultural science there is the Estonian Agricultural Research Development Plan 2007 – 2013, which foresees the preservation of the following fields of research: plant breeding; developing environmentally friendly and effective plant breeding technologies; rural economy and its sustainable development; research on the protection and monitoring of the agricultural environment; food safety and biological diversity. There is the National Programme "Applied Research and Development in Agriculture. 2004-2008" and "Applied Research and Development in Agriculture 2009-2013" which includes the topics of food safety and health, plant production and plant health, animal husbandry (including aquaculture), activities supporting agriculture, research in rural economy and social study. The funds are: 2006 1,528,759 EUR, 2007 1,602,379 EUR 2008 1,832,357 EUR, 2009 1,161,525 EUR, and 2010 1,373,592 EUR, The main goals and tasks of activities are defined in the National Programmes „Collection and Conservation of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2002–2006“ and “Conservation and Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture 2007–2013“. The objectives of the programme are as follows: collection, conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources of Estonian origin; characterization, evaluation and documentation of accessions; development of the online searchable database (cooperation with the Nordic Genebank); regional and international cooperation. The characterisation and evaluation of accessions is a main task of genebanks and will result in further utilisation of collections. These efforts are directed towards further co-operation between plant genetic resources holders, to assure the most efficient exchange of information and preserved germplasm. The funds are: 2006 161,703 EUR, 2007 160,744 EUR, 2008 185,670 EUR, 2009 191,423 EUR, and 2010 191,423 EUR. National Programme "National programme for plant breeding 2009-2019". The aim of the national programme for plant breeding is to guarantee the sustainable development of plant breeding in Estonia and to safeguard the preservative breeding of the existing varieties by means of a funding scheme for coordinated activities. Other objectives include the increase in the competitiveness of the Estonian agricultural sector (production, processing); healthy and safe food; sustainable use of natural and environmental resources, preservation of genetic and landscape diversity; and mitigation of threats arising from climatic change. 2009 430,142 EUR, and 2010 557,970 EUR.

Additional clarifications:

As statistics do not allow us to separate sums especially dedicated for biodiversity research and sums above include also other research aspects, all of those sums cannot be taken for biodiversity research only and therefore we did not put an amount into above boxes.

Data source (if any)

Reference or title:

Weblink: See links from Target: A10.1. <https://www.etis.ee/index.aspx>

SUPPORTING MEASURE 2

Supporting Measure: 2: Strengthening EU Decision Making for Biodiversity		
Target: B2.4: Complimentarity of EC and MS biodiversity strategies and action plans substantially enhanced by 2010		
Measures of Progress:		
To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a new national environmental policy or strategy been created, or an existing policy or strategy updated, in light of the Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond'? Please indicate Y or N in each case.	New strategy/policy created	
	Existing strategy/policy updated	
	Strategy/policy in development	Y
	No new strategy/policy	
If new strategy/policy created, existing strategy/policy updated or strategy/policy in development, please provide details (name of plan, year of implementation) as well as an Internet link, if available, here: The name of the new strategy is Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020. The years of implementation will be 2010 - 2020, to be adopted in 2010. As of yet only a draft is ready, so no link available.		
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): The Nature Conservation Development Plan until 2020 will be adopted in 2010. It is an umbrella strategic document, involving all areas regulated under the Conservation on Biological Diversity (CBD), including areas that do not have any strategic documents so far (e.g. protection of nature outside of protected areas, soil, biosafety, and alien species). The Development Plan is based on Environmental Strategy until 2030 and on the Convention on Biological Diversity, but also takes into account also other international conventions such as the European Landscape Convention. The Communication 'Halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond' as such is not the basis of the document, but indirectly the principles of it have been incorporated into the development plan.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 3

Supporting Measure: 3: Building Partnerships for Biodiversity

Target B3.1: Key stakeholder groups actively engaged in conservation of biodiversity from 2006 in each MS

Action B3.1.2: Develop farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships, building on existing consultative processes under the Common Agricultural Policy and forest policy [2006 onwards]. **MS Action:** Facilitate such partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?			YES
How many farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by MS at the local, regional and national levels? Please indicate number of partnerships in the following table:	Local	Regional	National
	> 1	> 1	>1
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if farming and biodiversity, forestry and biodiversity partnerships have been facilitated by Member States at local, regional and national levels, please provide details on how these partnerships have been facilitated The Forestry Council was created by the Minister of Environment in 2007 (order nr 1319) to support the implementation of Forestry Development Plan and the involvement of the various stakeholders for solving strategic problems in forestry. Members of the Council include: Estonian University of Life Sciences, Centre of Forest Protection and Silviculture, Estonian Private Forestry Union, Estonian Fund for Nature, Estonian Forest Industries Association, State Forest Management Centre, Environmental Board, Private Forest Centre, Environmental Inspectorate and Ministry of Environment (the head of the council). Other partnerships include the contract system in forestry (set by Forest Act) for preserving valuable forest habitats (protected by forest owners). Farming and biodiversity partnerships include those where farmers apply for support under agri-environment measures.			
Additional clarifications It is difficult to quantify the number of partnerships.			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		

Action B3.1.5: Develop biodiversity and planning partnership [2007 onwards] **Member State action:** Facilitate partnerships at MS, regional and local levels as appropriate

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Does MS have a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnership at local, regional, national levels? Please indicate Y/N against each box	Local	N
	Regional	N
	National	N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has a forum or similar platform/framework set up for biodiversity and planning partnerships at local, region, and/or national levels, please provide details Estonia does not have an established forum, framework or similar platform for encouraging the development of biodiversity and planning partnerships.		

Additional clarifications	
Although no forum or similar platform/framework are set up for biodiversity and planning partnership, under the Planning Act, all plans have to be made public during the preparatory process. This enables all stakeholders to participate in the planning process. Some efforts have been made at sectoral planning level, for instance there is under compilation handbook for road planners on wildlife passages held by the Estonian Road Agency. Some municipalities have used expert advice on updating local level green network plans and integrated these in their comprehensive plans	
Data source	Reference or title: CBD 4 th National Report for Estonia Weblink: https://www.cbd.int/reports/search/

Action B3.1.6: Develop business and biodiversity partnership [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platforms/frameworks have been set up by MS to encourage business biodiversity partnerships? Please indicate number of forums/partnerships in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
	1+	1+	1+	1+
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage business-biodiversity partnerships, please provide details of these initiatives				
No forums or similar platform/framework have been set up to encourage business biodiversity partnerships. However, in 2009, a scientific research centre FIBIR (Frontiers in Biodiversity Research) in Tartu University was created with the aim, among others, to promote business and biodiversity partnerships.				
Additional clarifications				
One of the FIBIR first projects with the private sector was to develop across ecosystems regionally, and globally repeatable bio monitoring tools based on environmental DNA. Other examples of initiatives are mentioned in the agriculture and forestry related parts of the report. There is a regular round table organised by the Ministry of Environment with the Estonian Council Environmental NGOs.				
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:			

Action B3.1.7: Develop partnership between financing sector and biodiversity [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Facilitate such partnerships within MS

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?				YES
How many forums or similar platform/framework set up to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity? Please indicate number of forums or similar platforms/frameworks in the following table:	2006	2007	2008	2009
	>1	>1	>1	>1
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including if Member State has set up forums or similar platforms/frameworks to encourage partnerships between financing sector and biodiversity, please provide details of these initiatives				
No forums or similar platform/framework have been set up to encourage biodiversity partnerships with the finance sector. However, some companies and banks have supported biodiversity related activities on their				

own initiative (e.g. gathering funds for flying squirrel, supporting species at the zoo etc). The Estonian Environmental Investments Fund under Ministry of Finance finances projects from environmental usage fees. These funds are available for businesses to apply.

Additional clarifications

Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:
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Action B3.1.8: Apply the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines for projects affecting terrestrial lands of indigenous and local communities both within the EU MS and in Third countries [2006 onwards]. **Member State action:** Apply in respect of projects financed by MS public aid

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Have the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines been applied to projects financed by public funds? Please indicate Y/N against each box:	In EU countries	N
	In non-EU and developing countries	N
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) including, if the CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied to projects financed by public funds in EU and/or non-EU countries, please provide a short description of those projects, including how the Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have been applied.		
The CBD Akwe-Kwon Guidelines have not been applied to projects financed by public funds.		
Additional clarifications		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

SUPPORTING MEASURE 4

Supporting Measure: 4: Building public education, awareness and participation for biodiversity

Target B4.1: 10 million Europeans actively engaged in biodiversity conservation by 2010, 15 million by 2013.

Action B4.1.1: Develop [2006/07] and implement [2007 onwards] a communications campaign in support of full implementation of this Action Plan **MS Action:** Develop and implement campaign in partnership with Commission

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES
Has a communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) been developed at the national level? Please tick only one of the following	Yes	
	No and not yet being developed	X
	Under development	
What is the stage of its implementation? Please tick only one of the following:	Not yet started	
	Partially	X
	Fully	
Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone) and if a communications campaign in support of the EU BAP has been developed or is under development, please provide additional details and a short description of it below. No communications campaign in support of the EU Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) has been developed at the national level.		
Additional clarifications The EU BAP will be covered in the Nature Conservation Development plan until 2020 which will be adopted in summer 2010.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:	

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

Measures of Progress:

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

The Estonian Ministry of Environment made a declaration in support of the 2010 Countdown Initiative on 20th October 2006. Estonia joined IUCN at the end of 2007. As part of this, Estonia declared that a biodiversity development plan and related detailed action plan for years 2007-2013 would be drafted and adopted in 2007 with the 2010 target as one of the main objectives. No funding contributions appear to have been made by Estonia between 2006 and 2008 for Countdown projects.

Additional clarifications

Although there have not been direct contributions to the Countdown 2010 initiative, Estonia has paid its annual contribution (10 000 EUR) to IUCN since joining.

Estonian scientists and experts take part in several IUCN groups (mostly in Species Survival Commission) and also belong to the Council. Estonia does not have Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. It plans to adopt new Nature Conservation Development plan until 2020 in summer 2010 (which also includes nature conservation outside protected areas and most of the CBD requirements).

Data source

Reference or title: IUCN 2010 Countdown Initiative
Weblink: unpublished

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review:

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

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate the extent to which the full suite of SEBI and national indicators is developed and applied:		
Estonia currently implements one of the SEBI indicators: nationally designated protected areas. The Estonian environmental indicator system is still under development and cannot be considered an official complete set as there has not been yet a decision on it at state level.		
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia currently implements one of the SEBI indicators: nationally designated protected areas. The Estonian environmental indicator system is still under development and cannot be considered an official complete set as there has not been yet a decision on it at state level		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009 and additional information provided by Estonia. As mentioned in the answer to the EEA survey, the Estonian environmental indicator system is still under development and cannot be considered an official complete set as there has not been yet a decision on it at state level. Note that information on individual national indicators is requested under the next Measure of Progress.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink	

Action: C.1.2.1. Adopt and apply [by 2007], at EC and MS levels, a small set of biodiversity headline indicators which inform the public and decision-makers on the state and trends of biodiversity, pressures on biodiversity and the effectiveness of key policy measures; adopt and apply at EC level a biodiversity index as a *Sustainable Development Indicator* and as a *Structural Indicator* [by 2007]. **MS Action:** Engage with Commission in indicator development, adopt in Council, support data flow.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		NO
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity indicators	SEBI 2010 indicator	Corresponding national indicator(s)
	Abundance and distribution of selected species (birds; butterflies)	None
	Red List Index for European species	
	Species of European interest	
	Ecosystem coverage	
	Habitats of European interest	
	Livestock genetic diversity	None
	Nationally designated protected areas	Same
	Sites designated under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives	None
	Critical load exceedance for nitrogen	
	Invasive alien species in Europe	None
	Impact of climate change on bird populations	None
	Marine Trophic Index of European seas	None
Fragmentation of natural and	None	

	semi-natural areas	
	Fragmentation of river systems	None
	Nutrients in transitional, coastal and marine waters	None
	Freshwater quality	None
	Forest: growing stock, increment and fellings	None
	Forest: deadwood	None
	Agriculture: nitrogen balance	None
	Agriculture: area under management practices potentially supporting biodiversity	None
	Fisheries: European commercial fish stocks	None
	Aquaculture: effluent water quality from finfish farms	None
	Ecological Footprint of European countries	None
	Patent applications based on genetic resources	None
	Financing biodiversity management	None
	Public awareness	None
	<i>Additional indicators</i>	
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Estonia currently implements one of the SEBI indicators: nationally designated protected areas.		
Additional clarifications: The information presented here is based on the results of the survey on SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators undertaken by the European Environment Agency in 2009 and additional information provided by Estonia.		
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: EEA survey SEBI 2010 and National Biodiversity Indicators, 2009 Weblink	

Target: C.1.3: Monitoring providing adequate data flow for implementation of indicator set, for reporting on favourable conservation status, and for broader assessment of effectiveness of this Action Plan by 2010.

Action: C.1.3.1: Establish reference values for favourable conservation status for Habitats and Birds Directive habitats and species to achieve a consensus of definitions across Member States [2006/07]; monitor habitats and species status in relation to these values [2007 onwards]. **MS Action:** Participate in development of reference values, carry out related monitoring as required under nature Directives.

Measures of Progress:

To be completed by the Member State?		YES	
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for habitats	Habitat types	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Coastal habitats	2	Coastal landscapes, coastal meadows
	Dunes habitats		
	Freshwater habitats		
	Heath and scrub	2	Alvars, heaths
	Sclerophyllous scrub		
	Grasslands	4	Dry and wooded meadows, floodplain meadows, coastal meadows, agriculture landscapes
	Bogs, mires and fens	3	Bogs, fens, forest and moor fire zones
	Rocky habitats	1	Forests on clint
Forests	3	Forests, forests on clint, forest and moor fire	

			zones
	<i>Others</i>		
Indicate national/sub-national biodiversity monitoring schemes for species	Species groups	Number of monitoring schemes	Details
	Birds	11	Woodpeckers, raptors and owls, eagles and black stork, Galliformes Tetraonidae, wintering waterbirds, Anseriformes + <i>Cygnus</i> + <i>Grus grus</i> , breeding birds of various habitats, breeding birds of bogs and fens, winter birds in various habitats, breeding birds of small islets, dead birds on the coastline
	Mammals	7	European mink, grey seal, ringed seal, flying squirrel, otter, bats, roe deer, red deer, wild boar, moose, lynx, wolf, brown bear
	Amphibians and reptiles	1	Amphibians and reptiles
	Fish	1	Protected fish
	Invertebrates	9	Dry land snails, crayfish, pearl mussel, butterflies, dragonflies, moths, bumblebees, <i>Formica</i> sp, <i>Hirudo medicinalis</i>
	Plants	2	Vascular plants, mosses
	<i>Others</i>	2	Fungi, soil biology
Additional detail & Narrative summary of the above information (text provided should be able to stand alone): Monitoring schemes exist for the following habitats: coastal landscapes and meadows; alvars and heaths; dry and wooded meadows, floodplain meadows, coastal meadows, agriculture landscapes; bogs, fens, forest and moor fire zones; forests, and forests on clint. There is a range of monitoring schemes for all the vertebrate groups, for invertebrates, plants, fungi and soil biodiversity.			
Additional clarifications:			
Data source (if any)	Reference or title: Weblink:		