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CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

30<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Strasbourg, 6-9 December 2010

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**Bern Convention**  
**Programme of activities for 2011**

*Memorandum of the Secretariat  
established by  
the Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

## **Draft programme of activities and budget of the Bern Convention for the year 2011**

### **Outline of activities**

#### **1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention**

##### *Long-term aim*

To harmonise the legislation of Contracting Parties on biodiversity conservation and to ensure that Bern Convention obligations are converted to national legislation and applied. Monitor the implementation of Article 9 of the Convention.

##### *Medium-term aim*

To monitor case law on the Convention, to make proposals whenever the implementation of the Convention meets legal obstacles, to monitor appropriate application of obligations, to help new contracting Parties adapt their legislation to the Convention.

##### *Short-term aim*

To examine new nature conservation legislation of Contracting Parties. To elaborate reports on the implementation of the Convention in one or two states, to follow up the implementation of recommendations made to some states, to check biennial reports for possible abusive use of Article 9 of the Convention to assist new Contracting Parties in adapting their legislation to the provisions of the Convention.

##### *Funding*

Council of Europe and voluntary contributions.

##### *Political interest*

The harmonisation of biodiversity-related legislation in Europe is a necessary step in the implementation of the Convention. For states from the Caucasus and some states of South East Europe which have joined the Convention in recent years, the adoption of Bern Convention obligations permits a “modernisation” of their nature conservation legislation in accordance with “European standards” in this field.

#### **2. Conservation of natural habitats**

##### *Long-term aim*

Conservation of natural habitats and implementation of Article 4 of the Convention, as well as Resolutions (89) 1, (96) 3, (96) 4, (98) 5, (98) 6 and Recommendations (89) 14, (89) 15 and (89) 16 of the Standing Committee.

##### *Medium-term aim*

Setting up of the Emerald Network of Areas of Special Conservation Interest (ASCI) in Europe, and developing the Pan-European Ecological Network

##### *Short-term aim*

After having implemented 32 pilot projects from 1999 to 2010, efforts are now focussed on providing assistance to Contracting parties to pursue the setting-up of the Emerald Network, to complete it by 2020, in accordance with the provisions of the “Bern Declaration on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in Europe”. In 2011, efforts will focus on Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Ukraine (targeted by a regional joint project financed by the European Union), as well as on the scientific assessment of data provided by Contracting Parties, in view of their future presentation to the Standing Committee for analysis and possible adoption. Co-ordination with the EU and the European Environment Agency will continue

focussing on the harmonisation of the Natura 2000 and the Emerald networks, in view of strengthening the future Pan-European Ecological Network.

#### *Funding*

Council of Europe and voluntary contributions. A regional joint-project financed by the European Union.

#### *Methods*

Evaluation of ongoing projects; technical meetings at national/regional level; groups of experts and/or consultants.

As foreseen in Resolution (98) 5, this exercise is to be carried out in co-operation with the European Union. The European Union is responsible for sites in EU member states and the Council of Europe for the building of the Emerald network outside EU. The European Environment Agency is a common partner for both organisations with regards to the scientific evaluation of data.

#### *Political interest*

Protected areas have been widely recognized as a vital contribution to the conservation of the world's natural and cultural resources. For states candidates to the EU accession, the setting-up of the Emerald Network is largely perceived as a step towards the adaptation of national systems of protected areas to EU requirements. For non-EU member states, the Emerald Network allows for the creation of an homogeneous system of protected areas at the regional level, and contribute to the implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network.

### **European Diploma of Protected Areas**

#### *Long-term aims*

Use the European Diploma of Protected Areas to reward and encourage natural and semi-natural areas and landscapes that are of special European importance for the preservation of biological, geological and landscape diversity and are managed in an exemplary way. Establish a series of areas that can serve as reference points for heritage conservation and for promoting sustainable development models.

#### *Medium-term aims*

Regularly monitor Diploma areas, particularly as regards implementation of the recommendations made when European Diplomas are awarded or renewed. Organise, every five or ten years, a fresh on-the-spot appraisal by an independent expert, whose main duties will be to ensure that the conditions imposed when the Diploma was awarded or last renewed are still being satisfied and to produce a new expert appraisal reporting on any progress made or any deterioration likely to affect the area.

#### *Short-term aims*

Examine applications for the European Diploma sent in by the member state governments and submitted to a group of specialists. Examine the reports sent every year to the secretariat by each Diploma area manager, describing developments on site. Organisation of a Seminar of managers of areas holding the European Diploma to exchange experiences, examining both good and bad practices in the protection and management of the awarded areas.

#### *Funding*

Council of Europe and voluntary contributions.

#### *Methods*

Group of specialists. Expert appraisals. Annual reports. Resolutions presented to the Committee of Ministers concerning the award, renewal or non-renewal of Diplomas to areas.

#### *Political interest*

The European Diploma of Protected Areas is a prestigious international award granted to areas with suitable conservation schemes. These areas comprise a full cross-section of the extraordinary

variety of natural and cultural heritage in Europe and offer encouragement to the nature conservation work of all the countries in which they are located, as well as affording a practical opportunity for their managers to exchange views and experience.

### **3. Monitoring species and encouraging conservation action**

#### *Long-term aim*

To record the conservation status of the populations of species in the appendices of the Convention and detect problem populations, so as to reverse negative trends. To propose common management standards through action plans. Monitoring of the implementation of Articles 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Convention. Implementation of numerous Recommendations of the Standing Committee on species protection.

#### *Medium-term aim*

Drawing-up and follow-up the implementation of Action Plans for threatened species, establishment of strategies for the protection of some groups of species, elaboration of red lists, identification of threats to biological diversity in different ecosystems, prevention of effects of invasive alien species. Identifying and promoting conservation work on biodiversity hot-spots.

#### *Short-term aim*

Implementation of decisions from the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP-10). Implementation of the European Plant Conservation Strategy, monitoring of implementation by Parties of species action plans for birds and large carnivores protecting birds from windfarms, electric lines and illegal killing, elaboration and implementation of action plans for threatened amphibians and reptiles, implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species, implementation of the European Strategy on Conservation of Invertebrates, implementation of guidance on biodiversity and climate change.

#### *Funding*

Council of Europe, voluntary contributions, budgets of partner organisations.

#### *Methods*

Working groups, workshops, studies.

This activity is to be largely implemented in co-operation with the European Environment Agency and through collaboration with special partners with particular knowledge in the groups of species concerned (Secretariats of agreements under the Bonn Convention, Barcelona Convention, European Commission, EPPO, IUCN, Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe, Large Herbivore Initiative, BirdLife, Societas Europea Herpetologica, Planta Europa, European Invertebrate Survey and others).

#### *Political interest*

These set of activities permits to take a pro-active approach to species conservation and to implement Articles 5, 6 and 7 of the Convention, as well as to contribute to the implementation, at European level, to many of the obligations of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992). Such work is also necessary for harmonisation at European level on data collection and to set a common European approach to species conservation.

### **4. Sectoral policies and biodiversity conservation**

#### *Long-term aim*

To preserve wild species and natural habitats in coastal marine ecosystems, in agricultural systems and valuable semi-natural agricultural habitats and forests. Implementation of Recommendation (91) 25 of the Standing Committee. Implement obligations of Article 2 and of relevant obligations of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Introduction of biological diversity considerations into sectoral policies is an important permanent activity as success in conservation of biological diversity relies in a great part in how it is integrated in other policies.

*Medium-term aim*

Identification of processes affecting loss of wild biological diversity, identification of species and habitat-types at risk by intensification or neglect. Setting-up of models to monitor change in wildlife outside protected areas. Preparation of meetings of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of its technical body. Monitoring of effects on biodiversity of sectoral policies (energy, transport, agriculture, forestry, hunting, etc.).

*Short-term aim*

Identification of main threats and proposal on a strategy to monitor wildlife outside protected areas or areas of high biological value. Study of effects on biodiversity of wind energy. Implementation and awareness on the European Charter on Angling and Biodiversity (2010) and the European Charter on Hunting and Biodiversity (2007).

*Funding*

Council of Europe and voluntary contributions.

*Methods*

Consultant/Groups of experts.

*Political interest*

The over-exploitation of marine resources, the urbanisation and degradation of coastal areas and the rapid change of farming and forestry practices and livestock raising are having a serious effect on wildlife and natural habitats. The public is worried about the changes in landscapes and the loss of biological diversity. This is also one of the main priorities of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

## **5. Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and emergencies**

*Long-term aim*

Monitoring of the implementation of the obligations of the Convention by Parties by examination of cases and eventual opening of files.

For emergencies: development of a task force of experts that may have the possibility to act rapidly in a situation of grave ecological damage as a result of a catastrophe, an accident or a conflict situation.

*Medium-term aim*

Follow up of files already opened and examination of the positive effect the Convention has had in their resolution.

For emergencies: identify experts relevant in different environment sectors in relation to the issues dealt with at the Bern Convention.

*Short-term aim*

Evaluate the file system and suggest improvements, to cover cases in which a “brokerage” action is needed but are not necessarily connected to potential breach of the Convention.

For emergencies: contact potential experts and donors.

*Funding*

Council of Europe and voluntary contributions.

*Methods*

Reports, on the spot appraisals, groups of experts, training.

*Political interest*

The case file system is regarded by non-governmental organisations as the most effective instrument to monitor the implementation of the Convention. It is a very effective way to open a debate on problem areas and threatened populations of species and permits a certain “brokerage”

action by the Standing Committee, which helps to solve many problems. Contracting Parties have shown great interest to reach solutions that can be acceptable to the Standing Committee, which reinforces the interest of the Convention for Parties.

For emergencies: the establishment of a task force would permit the Convention to be rapidly present in areas that receive high attention by the media and governments alike, improving visibility of the Convention.

## **6. Awareness and visibility**

### *Long-term aim*

Promote and disseminate general information on the need to conserve species of wild flora and fauna and their habitats (Article 3, paragraph 3). Keep the public informed about the activities undertaken within the framework of the Convention (Article 14, paragraph 1).

### *Medium-term aim*

Make the Convention better known in Contracting Parties and decision makers more aware of the interest of European biological diversity.

### *Short-term aim*

To guide present Council of Europe awareness instruments to take greater interest in the Convention. Maintenance of Web page. Continuation of traditional paperback technical publications. Preparation of outreach materials informing about the Convention, its importance and role.

### *Funding*

Council of Europe and voluntary contributions.

### *Methods*

Publications/Website/oral presentations.

### *Political interest*

Visibility of the action of the Council of Europe has been set as one of the priorities for its Committee of Ministers, so a greater information on Bern Convention activities can only help re-enforce the political support of concerned governments.

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## **Note:**

This programme of activities is implemented with the help and in collaboration with a number of conventions, organisation and initiatives. Memoranda of co-operation have been concluded with the European Environment Agency and the Convention on Biological Diversity. Privilege partners in the implementation of the programme of activities are, *inter alia*, the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation (EPPO), Planta Europa, BirdLife International, IUCN, WWF, Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE), Large Herbivore Initiative (WWF-LHI), Societas Europea Herpetologica (SEH), and the European Invertebrate Survey (EIS).

## Activities for 2011

in Euros

<b>1. Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention</b>		
<b>1.1 Reports of the implementation of the Convention in at least one Contracting Party and legal assistance to new Contracting Parties</b>  Reports providing a legal analysis of the implementation of the Convention in two Contracting Parties, suggesting ways to improve such implementation and adapt it to the provisions of the Convention (for new Parties)  <i>Fixed appropriation for consultants</i>		6,000
<b>2. Conservation of natural habitats</b>		
<b>2.1 Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks</b>  <i>Terms of reference</i> To do the necessary work to implement Recommendation No. 16 (1989) and Resolution No. 3 (1996) on areas of special conservation interest. The group will review the technical documents prepared by the experts and make proposals to build up the Emerald Network.  <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 22 states:</i> ALBANIA, ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, GEORGIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, MOLDOVA, MONACO, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, ROMANIA, RUSSIAN FEDERATION, SERBIA, "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA", SWITZERLAND TURKEY, UKRAINE  <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for 1 consultant.</i>	Strasbourg, 2 days, September	25,000  1,000
<b>2.2 Biogeographical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network</b>  <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for a consultant; interpretation and translation services</i>  <i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 6 states (courtesy of the EEA):</i> ALBANIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, MONTENEGRO, SERBIA, "THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA", SWITZERLAND TURKEY, UKRAINE	Strasbourg, 2 days, October-November (t.b.c.)	10,000
<b>2.3 Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway</b>	Norway, 3 days, June (t.b.c.)	
<b>2.4 Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Switzerland</b>	Switzerland, 3 days, August (t.b.c.)	
<b>2.5 Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some states</b>  Financial contribution for the setting-up of the Network in 2 States (tbc)		20,000

<p><b>2.6 Strategic implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network</b></p> <p><i>Fees, travel and subsistence expenses for a consultant</i></p> <p><b>2.7 Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas</b></p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for eight delegates</i></p> <p><b>Consultants for the Protected Areas and Ecological Networks</b> Consultants will be hired to manage the setting-up of the Emerald Network and to do the necessary technical work required, included software, lists, handling of data, etc.</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 14-15 March</p>	<p>8,000</p> <p>8,000</p> <p>20,000</p>
<b>3. Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action</b>		
<p><b>3.1 Biodiversity and Climate Change</b></p> <p><b>- Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change</b> <i>Terms of reference:</i> Recognising the need to adapt conservation work to the challenges of climate change so as to minimise its impact on the species and natural habitats protected under the Convention, the Group of Experts will provide guidance to Parties on understanding climate change impacts and threats, and developing appropriate measures in national policies regarding the species and habitats protected under the Bern Convention.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for 1 expert from each of the following 21 states:</i> ALBANIA, ARMENIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, ICELAND, LATVIA, NETHERLANDS, MOROCCO, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM</p> <p>Participants: All Contracting Parties Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses of consultants</i></p> <p><i>Consultants to prepare draft reports for consideration by the Group of Experts</i></p> <p><b>3.2 Island Biodiversity</b></p> <p><b>- Group of Experts on Island Biodiversity</b> <i>Terms of reference:</i> Identify specific conservation problems of biological diversity in European islands, registering threatened endemics, identifying island species and habitat-types at risk from global change, networking regional experts and contributing to the CBD's programme of work on island biodiversity, proposing special conservation solutions for European islands, liaising with the Group of Experts on Biodiversity and Climate Change regarding the impacts of climate change on island biodiversity in Europe.</p>	<p>Strasbourg, 3 days, October (t.b.c.)</p> <p>Corsica, France, 9-11 June</p>	<p>28,000</p> <p>6,000</p> <p>12,000</p>



<p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 15 States:</i>  <i>CROATIA, CYPRUS, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, MALTA, NORWAY, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, SWEDEN, TUNISIA, UNITED KINGDOM</i></p> <p>Participants: All Contracting Parties  Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence for three consultants</i>  <i>Consultants</i></p>		<p>20,000</p> <p>3,000 12,000</p>
<p><b>3.3 Invasive Alien Species</b></p> <p><b>- Group of Experts on IAS</b></p> <p><i>Terms of reference:</i>  Follow-up and review the implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Discussion of CBD COP-9. Decision on IAS, preparation of guidance for Parties on accompanying animals and consideration of relevant issues such as trade, climate change, etc.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 24 States:</i>  <i>ALBANIA, ARMENIA, BELGIUM, CROATIA, CYPRUS, ESTONIA, FINLAND, GEORGIA, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, MALTA, MOLDOVA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, POLAND, PORTUGAL, SLOVAKIA, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE</i></p> <p>Participants: All Contracting Parties  Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence for four consultants</i>  <i>Consultants</i></p>	<p>Malta, 3 days, 18-20 May</p>	<p>25,000</p> <p>4,000 6,000</p>
<p><b>3.4 Conservation of Large Carnivores and Herbivores</b></p> <p>These activities are carried out in co-operation with the Large Carnivore Initiative for Europe (LCIE) and the Large herbivores (Eurasian support network), a number of regional working groups have been established to monitor implementation of European action plans.</p> <p>Training workshop for Large Carnivores (Tbilisi)  Workshop on European bison (Ukraine)</p>		<p>7,000 5,000</p>
<p><b>3.5 Illegal killing of birds</b></p> <p><b>- Conference on Illegal Killing of Birds in co-operation with the European Commission and BirdLife</b></p> <p><i>Terms of reference:</i>  31 years after the adoption of the Bern Convention and the Birds Directive, there are still difficulties in their implementation, illegal killing of birds being relatively common in some States. The Conference will identify the extent of the problem, see examples of best practice and make proposals to improve compliance with obligations.</p>	<p>Cyprus, 3 days, 6-8 July</p>	

<p><i>Travel and subsistence expenses for one expert from each of the following 19 States:</i>  <i>ALBANIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELGIUM, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREECE, ITALY, MALTA, MONTENEGRO, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, SPAIN, TUNISIA, TURKEY</i></p> <p>Participants: All Contracting Parties  Observers: All observer states and qualified organisations active in this field.</p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence for three consultants</i></p> <p><b>3.6 European workshop on hamster conservation (to be confirmed)</b></p> <p><i>Travel and subsistence grants for 8 participants</i></p>	<p></p> <p>Germany, 2 days</p>	<p>15,000</p> <p>3,000</p> <p>6,000</p>
<b>4 Sectorial policies and biodiversity conservation</b>		
<p><b>4.1 Biodiversity in cities</b></p> <p>As more citizens live in cities, it becomes important to use cities for awareness on biodiversity conservation issues, making also cities more nature-friends. Report to analyse the issue and suggest possible activities</p> <p>This activity is to be carried out on co-operation with the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe</p> <p><b>4.2 Charter on gathering of mushrooms and other wild biodiversity (in cooperation with IUCN).</b></p>		<p>5,000</p> <p>5,000</p>
<b>5. Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and Emergencies</b>		
<p><b>5.1 On-the-spot visits</b></p> <p>On-the-spot visits, by independent experts designated by the Secretary General to examine threatened habitats and travel and subsistence expenses incurred by such experts to inform the Standing Committee or its groups of experts. It includes appraisals of the European Diploma.</p> <p><b>5.2 Sites at risk as a result of an emergency</b></p> <p>Fixed appropriation to cover expenses for reports, travelling of experts or Secretariat to areas under a particular environmental stress as a result of natural catastrophes or accidents caused by man. It includes assistance to areas under political or military conflict. It may cover training of specialists, aid to establish environmental monitoring. This chapter will only be used under instruction of the Bureau and will be paid for both from the Council of Europe or by voluntary contributions.</p> <p><i>Fixed appropriation for consultant</i></p>		<p>12,000</p> <p>p.m.</p>
<b>6. Awareness and visibility</b>		
<p>Funds for the conception, the translation, the photocomposition and publication of technical documents, posters, brochures, stickers, postcards, making of buttons, and other documents. It includes publication on Internet and conception and update of a Website.</p>		<p>25,000</p>

<b>7. Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee's Secretariat</b>		
<b>7.1 Strategic development of the Convention after CBD/COP 10 for the European targets for 2020</b>		p.m
<b>7.2 Chair's expenses</b>  Fixed appropriation to cover travel and/or subsistence expenses incurred by the Chairman or delegate T-PVS after consultation with the Secretary General. Expenses of the Chair to attend the meetings of the Standing Committee		4,000
<b>7.3 Delegates of African states and some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe</b>  Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the delegates of African states to attend the Standing Committee meeting or other meetings organised under its responsibility  Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by some delegates from Contracting Parties of Central and Eastern Europe to attend the Standing Committee meeting.		7,600 8,000
<b>7.4 Travel of experts and Secretariat</b>  Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by experts to attend meetings of special relevance under instruction from the Committee or the Chair, and Secretariat official journeys.		25,000
<b>7.5 Meetings of the Bureau</b>  Travel and subsistence expenses incurred by the members of the Bureau to attend the Bureau meetings  <b>Secretariat: Staff and office costs</b>		10,000
<b>7.6 Permanent staff (provided by the CoE):</b> Administrator, Principal Administrative Assistant, Administrative Assistant		304,600
<b>7.7 Temporary staff</b>		70,000
<b>7.8 Office costs for temporary staff</b>		26,000
<b>7.9 Overheads (interpretation, translation and printing of documents)</b>		80,300
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>847,200</b>

The Bern Convention Special Account will be used to cover expenses that cannot be covered by the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe is expected to provide around € 586,300 in 2011 (€ 281,700 for financing the programme of activities including overheads, and € 304,600 for staff costs). Parties are expected to provide new voluntary contributions in 2011. A detailed report on 2010 expenditure and a list of voluntary contributions will be presented to the Committee for information.

## Bern Convention Programme of Activities and Budget for 2011 (Summary)

in Euros

<b>1.</b>	<b>Monitoring of the legal application of the Convention</b>	<b>6,000</b>
1.1	Reports on the implementation of the Convention in one Contracting Party	6,000
<b>2.</b>	<b>Conservation of natural habitats</b>	<b>92,000</b>
2.1	Group of experts on protected areas and ecological networks	26,000
2.2	Biogeographical seminar for the implementation of the Emerald Network	10,000
2.3	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Norway	
2.4	Technical seminar for the setting-up of the Emerald Network in Switzerland	
2.5	Pilot projects for the setting-up of the Emerald Network at national level in some States	20,000
2.6	Strategic implementation of the Pan-European Ecological Network	8,000
2.7	Group of Specialists on the European Diploma of Protected Areas	8,000
2.8	Consultants	20,000
<b>3.</b>	<b>Monitoring of species and encouraging conservation action</b>	<b>152,000</b>
3.1	Biodiversity and Climate Change	46,000
3.2	Island Biodiversity	35,000
3.3	Invasive Alien Species	35,000
3.4	Conservation of Large Carnivores and Herbivores	12,000
3.5	Illegal Killing of Birds	18,000
3.6	Hamster conservation	6,000
<b>4.</b>	<b>Sectorial policies and biodiversity conservation</b>	<b>10,000</b>
4.1	Biodiversity in the Cities	5,000
4.2	Collection of mushrooms and other wild species	5,000
<b>5.</b>	<b>Monitoring of sites and populations at risk and emergencies</b>	<b>12,000</b>
5.1	On-the-spot visits, including European Diploma appraisals	12,000
5.2	Sites at risk as a result of an emergency	p.m.
<b>6.</b>	<b>Awareness and visibility</b>	<b>25,000</b>
6.1	Costs of part-time webmaster, publications	25,000
<b>7.</b>	<b>Operational expenditure of the Standing Committee and its Secretariat</b>	<b>535,500</b>
7.1	Strategic development of the Convention after CBD/COP 10 for the European targets for 2020	
7.2	Chair's expenses	4,000
7.3	Delegates of African states and of some delegates of Central and Eastern Europe	15,600
7.4	Travel of experts and Secretariat	25,000
7.5	Meetings of the Bureau	10,000
	<b>Secretariat: Staff and office costs</b>	
7.6	Permanent staff (provided by the CoE)	304,600
7.7	Temporary staff	70,000
7.8	Office costs for temporary staff	26,000
7.9	Overheads (interpretation, translation and printing of documents)	80,300
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>832,500</b>