



2nd National Report of DPR Korea

on Biological Diversity

*Prepared with the Support from
UNEP and GEF*

April, 2005

Contents

Preface	3
Introductory tables	4
Article 5 Cooperation	10
Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use	13
Article 7 Identification and monitoring	18
Decisions on Taxonomy.....	23
Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]	27
Article 8h Alien species.....	32
Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions	36
Article 9 Ex situ conservation	41
Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	45
Article 11 Incentive measures	51
Article 12 Research and training	56
Article 13 Public education and awareness.....	59
Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts	63
Article 15 Access to genetic resources	68
Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology	74
Article 17 Exchange of information	77
Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation.....	79
Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits	82
Article 20 Financial resources	84
Article 21 Financial mechanism	88
Article 23 Conference of the Parties.....	89
Article 24 Secretariat	90
Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice.....	90
Article 26 Reports	91
Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach.....	92
Inland water ecosystems	93
Marine and coastal biological diversity	96
Agricultural biological diversity	99
Forest biological diversity.....	108
Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands.....	110
Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention.....	111
Concluding tables	112

Preface

The Government of DPR Korea submitted the 1st National Report on the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity(CBD) to the secretariat of the CBD in January 1999.

At the same time, the DPRK's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAP) prepared with the support from GEF was submitted, which involved 20 priority projects taking account of the demand of the CBD and the actual circumstances of the country.

During the period of 1998-2000, the Government has endeavored to discharge its obligations as a party to CBD focusing on the priorities identified in its own NBSAP.

However, the abrupt decrease in agricultural production, due to natural disasters like floods in 1995-1996, severe droughts in 1997 and tidal waves, and accompanied by slump of industrial production attributable to the lack of energy, caused serious economic deadlocks of the country, compelling the Government to divert its expenditure on top-priority basis to the projects vital to the economic development and people's life such as food and energy.

Consequently, it could not make full arrangement of financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Nor could it overcome all shortcomings in techniques and means, system and process for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

The 2nd National Report of DPRK on the Implementation of the CBD has been prepared on the basis of the synthesis of activities conducted and problems encountered in the process of implementation of CBD during the period (2nd half of 1998-1st half of 2001) subsequent to the first report.

This report has been compiled and completed by the State Academy of Sciences authorized by the National Coordinating Committee for Environment(NCCE) of DPRK in collaboration with many experts from Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Forestry, Ministry of Fishery, Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education, taking into consideration the recommendations of the other relevant agencies, local authorities and institutions.

With due consideration of the fact that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity promote both national and global benefits and constitute the obligation to be fulfilled by the present generation for the succeeding generations, the Government of DPR Korea will do its best in the future too, to meet the requirements as set out in CBD in spite of its difficult economic situation.

In particular, it will strive to further develop the cooperation with such international organizations as UNEP, GEF and UNDP as well as with regional and non-governmental organizations and other countries in the field of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

April 2005

Introductory tables

Please provide the following details on the origin of this report

Contracting Party	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
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Submission	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report:	Mr. RI Hung-Sik, Secretary General, NCCE
Date of submission:	January, 2012

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

1. Preliminary investigation for compilation of the report

Upon request of the National Coordinating Committee for Environment(NCCE) of DPRK, the State Academy of Sciences carried out pre-investigation for the preparation of the 2nd report and mapped out its work plan to be submitted to the NCCE.

2. 1st Meeting of Coordinating Group for the preparation of the 2nd national report

According to the work plan, the NCCE convened the first meeting of the Coordinating Group for the preparation of the 2nd national report on Nov.1, 2004.

The group was composed of 7 ministries and independent departments under the Cabinet.

At the meeting, the Working Group(WG) for the 2nd national report was arranged with broad participation by experts from relevant stakeholders such as;

State Academy of Sciences (SAOS),

Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MLEP),

Ministry of Forestry (MoF),

Ministry of Agriculture (MoA),

Ministry of Fishery (MoFI),

Ministry of City Management (MoCM),

Ministry of State Construction Control (MoSCC),

Ministry of Education (MoE) and

Management Bureau for Cultural Property Conservation (MBCPC),

and the work plans approved with Terms of References(TORs) of each ministry and department.

3. Activities of the Working Group for the 2nd national report

On Jan.10, 2005, the WG held its first meeting, to;

- *revise* key problems out of the implementation of each provision of CBD,
- *deliberate* especially the limitations and stimulants under socio-economic conditions of DPR Korea, and
- *discus* about experiences and lessens in implementing the Convention, data, indicators and inter alia, practical experiences for the preparation of the report.

4. Preparing the draft of 2nd national report

All relevant stakeholders collected, and summed up data and information to be used as a basis for the report, and prepared sectoral sub-reports in compliance with the work plan and outline.

The Expert & Compilation Group then summarized and analysed these sub-reports and compiled 1st draft of report by Mar.15, 2005.

The 1st draft went through more detailed discussions and review during the 2nd meeting of Expert and Compilation Group held on Mar.20, 2005, followed by subsequent revisions and

amendments, and was finalized.

5. 2nd meeting of the Coordinating Group for review of the draft of 2nd report

At the 2nd meeting of Apr.2, 2005, the draft of 2nd report was approved in principle under the in-depth discussions and reviews.

6. Submission and Approval of final 2nd national report

The final version of 2nd report was submitted to the NCCE on April 20, 2005 in accordance with relevant procedures for its approval.

7. Translation of the 2nd national report and its submission to CBD Secretariat

The approved 2nd national report was translated into English, to be submitted to the CBD Secretariat.

The following references and documents were used to prepare the 2nd national report.

- Code of DPR Korea (2004)
- Agenda 21 of DPRK (1991)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan(NBSAP) of DPRK(1998)
- First National Biodiversity Report of DPRK (1998)
- National Symposium on the Conservation and Use of Plant Genetic Resources (2004)

Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report

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

Inland water ecosystems

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

Marine and coastal biological diversity

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

Agricultural biological diversity

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

Forest biological diversity

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

d) Severely limiting	
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Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

Further comments on work programmes and priorities

DPRK has many mountains and rivers. Most of its mountains are covered by numerous stones and thin layer of soil; rivers descend sharply with strong currents.

Therefore, a slight neglect of afforestation and water conservancy may easily cause damages from light flood or draught.

Its rivers and streams have the relatively high density and a large outflow as compared to their size and are prone to seasonal changes.

For this reason, the DPRK attaches special importance to the management of rivers and streams, considering it as nationwide undertaking.

Nevertheless, in management of inland water ecosystem, there are many problems in the light of closely combining the biodiversity and the conservation of forests and rivers.

In the future, the biodiversity conservation and management of the medium/small rivers and estuarine wetlands should be focused on establishing and scaling up particular models closely combined with water management including flood control. It requires the measures to enhance the technical capacity, and to secure the fund for inland water ecosystem biodiversity plan.

In particular, the biodiversity conservation in Amnok River and Tumen River bordering China and Russia is very important. As DPRK forms a peninsular in North-east Asia, marine and coastal biodiversity conservation is very significant, constituting a top priority for the implementation of the CBD.

A number of laws, rules and implementing regulations and enforcement bylaws have been formulated for the purpose.

In recent years, due to the difficulties in national economy and the subsequent excessive harvest and use of marine and coastal bio-resources, biodiversity in those areas, particularly in the coastal areas of Korean west sea, was threatened and damaged very much.

Since the coastal areas of Korean west sea are the globally significant transit areas for the northeast Asian migratory birds, the significant transit areas were designated as national protected areas.

The management and maintenance of these areas, however, are faced with lots of difficulties

due to the technical and financial shortages.

The protection of marine and coastal biodiversity in DPRK needs that the waters with high productivity should be converted into integrated development waters while those worth high protection should be strictly protected and adequately managed.

The great damage caused by the floods that repeated in 1995/1996 and the severe drought in 1997 brought forth the abrupt decrease of agricultural production.

The Government of DPRK, in these conditions, pushes on the national programme to raise the agricultural production and to improve the agricultural eco-environment with funding by the international and regional organizations including FAO.

The agricultural strategy of DPRK is, inter alia, to secure the amount of crop production able to meet the people's requirement and to convert overall agriculture into sustainable one.

For its size and geographical conditions, DPRK is not rich in wild genetic resources of international and regional significances.

In the light of sustainable development of agricultural production, however, biodiversity conservation for the improvement of agricultural eco-environment comes out to be a urgent issue with high priority.

Because of the lacks of food and energy in the middle of 1990s, the forest area and its accumulation have decreased and the stability in preventing natural disasters has also been threatened.

In these circumstances, the Government attaches national importance to the conservation of forest biodiversity. In implementing CBD, the conservation of forest biodiversity is given a top priority, and it is necessary to promote the capacity building and to invest more technical and financial supports in this field.

DPRK has no typical dry and sub-humid lands of large-scale.

The estuarine and coastal wetlands are deemed most significant wetlands in biodiversity conservation.

Article 5 Cooperation

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>DPRK is most interested in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Nevertheless, the cooperation has not been expanded yet.</p> <p>It prepared and submitted NBSAP in 1998 with the support from GEF and pushes on the project "Conservation of Biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang in the DPRK" which was approved by GEF in June, 2000.</p> <p>In addition, it started in 2000 the Pilot Project for Integrated Coastal Management at Nampho with the co-sponsorship from GEF, UNDP and IMO.</p> <p>DPRK is located in the region with the geopolitical significance and in the light of historical geography, has played a role as bridgehead for North-south interchange of fauna and flora in North-east Asia. The DPR Korea, mostly mountainous and surrounded by seas on 3 sides, has a lot of endemism in diverse eco-environment.</p> <p>In sustainable development of each country, biodiversity constitutes an important driving force to ensure the economic and environmental benefits.</p> <p>At present in DPR Korea, there are urgent needs of assuring the security of food and energy. Decrease in agricultural production and lack of energy have negative impacts on biodiversity, as well.</p> <p>In order to solve these problems, DPRK has made a lot of investments to agricultural and energy production, but a big gap still exists between demand and supply.</p> <p>Accordingly, the DPR Korea is making great efforts to the biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use, while strengthening technical and financial supports for developing renewable energy and for converting the agriculture into the intensive sustainable one tailored to the actual situation of the country, and also to conserve the proper ecosystem at the same time.</p>					

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

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

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and migratory species through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	

b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	X
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	

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

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

Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies

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

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

During the period of 2nd national report, DPRK has conducted international cooperation in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

1. Accession and implementation of relevant international conventions.

DPRK has not acceded such conventions as “Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat” (Ramsar Convention) and “Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora”.

2. Multilateral cooperation

“Support to Forestry Rehabilitation in DPRK” (NEAFF), approved on June, 2001, was set about with the assistance from UNDP and a series of projects with the support from FAO have been carried on including “Improved Management of Rice and Maze Pest” since 1999 and “Special Programme for Food Safety(Water Control Component)” since 1998.

“Local Strategy and Action Plan”(SAP), as an environmental management plan related to the “Tumen River Areas Development Plan”(TRADP), has been conducted since 1999 with cosponsoring by UNEP and GEF and has proceeded as a capacity building project to assist the environmental management in the region of North-east Asia.

In addition, DPRK undertook its implementation of FAO-supported project “Plan on Agriculture Restoration and Environment Conservation”.

3. Bilateral cooperation

Bilateral cooperation addressed mainly the field of agriculture.

Since 2000, DPRK has been implementing the projects on prevention of soil erosion, on cultivation of green manure leguminous plants and rotation of crops at several farms in North Hwanghae Province with the support from Swiss Government.

Both the governments of DPRK and Australia concluded on Jan.14, 2000 the Agreement on joint study/development plan of agriculture.

The Academy of Sciences, DPRK is actively involved in the cooperation with Chinese Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Science & Technology of PR China, including for example the joint research and cooperation in the field of economical plants between Academy of Forestry, DPRK and Institute of Forestry in Liaoning Province, China during 1999-2000, and Activation and maintenance of Micro-organic Cultures with the A-an Biological Processing, Ltd, Tsinan, Shantung during 2000-2005.

The bilateral cooperation between Academy of Sciences, DPRK and Russian Academy of Sciences has also been promoted.

4. Non-governmental cooperation

Since 1997, with the support from CAMPUS, Switzerland, DPRK implements the project “Grassland Creation, Goat Rearing and Milk Processing” and with the support from American Friend Service Committee(AFSC), it carries on the project on management system establishment and application of green manure plants for sustainable development of agriculture.

Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Biodiversity is the major component of ecological environment and directly affects the existence and action of human being. In particular, the biological resource, one of biodiversity component, is the material basis for economic development as well as the source meeting human's cultural and emotional requirements.</p> <p>The biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, therefore, are the basis for the development of independent national economy and are of significance in people's life amelioration.</p> <p>DPRK has set up the principle "to give definite precedence to environmental protection in economic construction" and legislated it in "Law on Land"(adopted on April 29, 1997 and revised on June 16, 1999) and "Law on Environment Protection"(adopted on April 9, 1986 and amended on March 4, 1999 and July 24, 2000, respectively), and formulated and instructed necessary laws and regulations.</p> <p>Important herein are to activate local economy and create both economic and environmental benefits at the same time through biodiversity conservation and sustainable use so as to make the people assured of its advantage.</p> <p>It requires countermeasures to create several demonstrations at some counties level and generalize them, which requires in turn the relevant technical and financial supports.</p>					

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₁	
e) completed and adopted ₂	x
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed ₂	

e) completed and adopted ²	X
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	
b) most articles	
c) all articles	X
23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

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

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	X
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	X
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	

e) reports on implementation available	
<i>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</i>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	UNDP/UNEP

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Laws and regulations relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

The article 57 of “Socialist Construction of DPRK” stipulates that state shall take steps to protect environment prior to production and shall conserve and create natural environment and shall prevent environmental pollution.

From 1998 to 2001, DPRK has issued a series of major laws relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, which are as follows:

- “Law on Boundary Inspection of Animals and Plants” (December 3, 1998)
- “Law on Conservation of Useful Animals” (December 16, 1998)
- “Law on Fish Farming” (December 18, 1998)
- “Law on Agriculture”(December 18, 1998)
- “Law on Veterinary Inspection” (December 23, 1998)
- “Law on Public Hygiene” (July 15, 1998)

2. National strategy and action plan for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

With the support from UNDP/GEF, DPRK formulated its “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan”(NBSAP), identifying the priorities for conservation of ecosystem, species and genetic resources. “National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan of DPR Korea” involves 20 priorities including the establishment of the nationwide nature protected area system, monitoring and controlling of biodiversity and the establishment of national biodiversity database and so on.

DPRK prepared “Agenda 21 for Environment and Sustainable Development of DPR Korea” in relation to Rio-Summit prior to the preparation of NBSAP, the article 15 of which, “Biodiversity Conservation”, puts forward a series of issues as priority, as follows ;

- To formulate NBSAP
- To take measures of investigation and protective management of nature protected areas

- To recover degraded ecosystem
- To protect threatened fauna/ flora
- To enlarge and sustainably use bio-resources
- To conserve genetic resources

Both the NBSAP and Agenda 21 clarify the objectives and priorities to be pushed on in hand, and expect the intensive development of international cooperation in implementing NBSAP.

Since 2001, the government in consideration of the importance of in situ conservation of biodiversity set out the preparatory work for formulation of technical framework on and national management capacity building of biosafety, as well as the work to re-adjust and expand nature protected areas, to strengthen the management capacity of those areas, and to establish the protected areas system.

3. Action Plans for biodiversity sustainable use

With its overall objective of afforestation / gardening of the whole country, the Government of DPR Korea has promoted activities to enlarge the afforestation and recover the degraded forest by afforesting cities and villages in line with the demand of new century.

Focussing on combining the integrated utilization of mountains with catchments basin management and taking comprehensive consideration of ecological, economic and social significances of afforestation, it set the 1st target for planting quickly-growing trees in the area of 150,000ha every year since 2000.

For the sustainable use of its agro-resources, DPRK formulated action plan focusing on the urgent rural energy and promoted its execution in close connection with forest restoration.

It also formulated and implemented the grass-land creation plan to recover the productivity of forestlands which were degraded and/or with low productivity by converting them into pasture.

DPRK, for the sustainable use of its aquatic resources, has conducted the adjustment/ expansion of marine culture as to convert its fishery from catching style into cultivation one and strengthened the discipline of aquatic resources use.

A series of measures have been taken to arrange the bases specialized for medical plant production and expand at-forestland production of medical plant.

In the aspect of sustainable use of biodiversity, tangible efforts have also been directed to enlarge resources of animals and plants of economic values and artificially proliferate the wild fauna and flora which are undergoing the decrease in nature.

At the same time, laws and regulations have been refined to prevent the invasion of the alien species threatening the biodiversity and public education has been promoted on the threats of the alien species, and a stress was given to the rearing of the varieties resistant to the insects and diseases by introducing advanced technology and setting up a mid-term and long-term forecasting.

4. General measures and national capacity building for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use

DPRK has made efforts to implement its plans for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and achieved certain successes.

As a work of forest restoration, 890 million of trees in 1998 and 833 million in 1999 were planted, and with a great amount of investment given by the state, the area of seedling nurseries has been enlarged 3.8 times as wide as in the past.

However, due to the insufficiently adjusted condition of afforestation-targeted areas, quality / gauge of seedling as well as the shortage of management technology on planted seedlings, the

actual result of afforestation is still low and repeated plating could not be avoided. Because of the shortages of absolute amount of food production and firewood, agricultural by-products are not used efficiently for raising the fertility of soil, and subsequently incurring lots of barriers in the improvement of agro-environment.

It needs to definitely establish the right system and process and transfer advanced technology so as to enhance the general capacity in the fields of agriculture and forestry.

The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in DPRK encounter lots of issues: first of all, many proportions of implementation of NBSAP are in preparatory stage; the implementation of the CBD suffers from the technical and financial difficulties.

In such condition, it is important to re-prepare the feasible plans for the general items of the CBD in accordance with the demand of international society.

Important in this regard is to make local people get the substantial benefits both economically and environmentally through the implementation of the CBD, to formulate the biodiversity action plan of county, so as to strengthen the capacity of counties that are in the key position in biodiversity conservation of DPRK.

Article 7 Identification and monitoring

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>DPRK has conducted, for several years, the investigation on its major eco-systems, key species and important genetic resources.</p> <p>However, there is a big gap in those investigations, in particular, lots of problems has not still been solved in constructing the monitoring system on ecosystem and key species. Not a little basic data have been accumulated. In order to arrange them in database and utilize them in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the perceptive, scientific & technical and financial problems should be solved, hence identification and monitoring are listed as medium priority.</p> <p>In order to establish regular system of investigation and monitoring, the present problems of talent training, equipment and fund should be solved.</p>					

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

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

Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	

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

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

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	X
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	

48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes – through the national CHM	
d) yes – other means (please specify)	
49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	X
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	
e) other (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

DPRK has striven to construct the monitoring system necessary for the investigation on major ecosystems and key species.

Every 5 years, DPRK conducted the national all-over investigation on its forest, especially the investigation on forest across the country in 2000.

In order to increase agricultural production, DPRK performed investigation and assessment on agricultural land resource in nation-wide scale in 1998 and incorporated its results into database, on the basis of which the categorization of agro-ecological areas was conducted. Through such integrated categorization of agro-ecological areas according to their physiographical and agro-resource conditions, the regional agro-production potentiality was assessed and a lot of issues concerning the sustainable use of agro-resources and the characteristics of agro-ecosystem have been solved including the improvement of selection and arrangement of breeds. However the investigation has not been carried on the whole agro-ecological environment.

In 1997, DPRK carried out the general investigation on wetlands and made its results shared.

From 2000 to 2001, DPRK has performed the investigation on nature protected areas, so that could identify a number, area, boundary and the major reasons threatening their conservation.

At present, many of nature protected areas are not equipped with the adequate facilities for protective management and the management capacity of personals is also weak.

Especially, there is not a integrated management system between both the management bodies of scenic spot and nature reserve even though many of nature protected areas are scenic spot historically, bringing forth many difficulties in their protective management and monitoring system.

Important in improving the protective management of nature protected areas is to promote the active participation of local people in management. It is the fundamental issues to be solved in hand.

DPRK has conducted the investigations on threatened fauna since 1996 and on threatened flora since 1998 and the synthesis and publishing of the results are under way.

Important for investigation and monitoring on biodiversity in DPRK are firstly to perfect the regular investigation system on major ecosystems, key species and significant genetic resources and to collect the biodiversity information, so as to establish and/or manage the database and further information system on biodiversity.

At present, though the Institute of Remote Sensing and Geo-information is performing remote sensing study, no periodical consistency between remote sensing and on-earth investigation and no detailed monitoring have been provided due to the absence of direct receiving system for resource-satellite information excluding the meteorological satellite one.

Important for identifying and monitoring of biodiversity in DPRK is to make the current monitoring system on forest more perfect and to newly establish the monitoring system on agro-ecological environment. On this basis, DPRK has to strengthen the monitoring on wetland resources and wild fauna/ flora, especially threatened species in Korean peninsula, and to establish the monitoring system on inland water and coastal eco-environments.

There is still a big gap to ensure that biodiversity investigation and monitoring meet the requirements of the CBD. Key problem is an insufficient promotion of studies on evaluation and monitoring of biodiversity and development and application of indicator system.

It needs to construct the monitoring network on forest and agro-ecosystem and reinforce the relevant biodiversity monitoring networks so as to set up the national system for providing inter-sectoral liaison, to enhance the talent training and interchange as to establish the systems of exchange and reasonable use of biodiversity information, and to provide technical and financial guarantee for the smooth operation of the established system.

DPRK has not still conducted and submitted case-study concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes.

Decisions on Taxonomy

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

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

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

b) some	X
c) many	

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

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

Further comments on implementation of these decisions

DPRK is relatively rich with species of fauna and flora in contrast to its territorial area.

Taxonomy is an important scientific field providing the base for investigation, assessment and sustainable use of bio-resources which constitute one of biodiversity components.

DPRK has amassed lots of data and collections through the investigation on bio-resources and issued diverse publications on taxonomical study, such as “Flora of Korea” and its supplementary version, “Spore Bearing Plants of Korea”, “Fauna of Korea”, “Mammalian of Korea”, “Birds of Korea”, “Fresh Water Fishes of Korea”, “Korean West Sea Fishes” and so on.

Academy of Sciences and universities are in charge of taxonomical study in DPRK. The recent general assessment on the status of institutions dealing with taxonomy showed that most of researchers are aged whereas young experts are of shortage in general.

The educational base on taxonomy of microbiology, animals and plants is also weak, equipments are out of date. In particular, we have not still had the general and/or sectoral collection facilities with the capacity of storage & exchange of collections.

Not conducted the national need assessment on sufficient level, the DPR Korea is still in early stage of the preparation of the national action plan for taxonomy development. For the overall development of plant taxonomy, we prepared and launched the plan of setting up the plant research centre with collection house in Central Botanical Garden, however, its finalization was not still made, due to financial difficulty.

DPRK has taken measures for taxonomist training and encourages it at both bilateral and multilateral levels in order to mitigate shortage of second reservists of taxonomical research, but for more detailed measures including seeking for training channels.

DPRK encourages collaboration with both the developed and developing countries, especially with the neighbouring countries which have many of historical commonness in taxonomical research target. Nevertheless, satisfactory collaboration was not conducted due to financial shortage.

DPRK has not designated a national focal point for Global Taxonomy Initiative linked to the other country's national focal points.

Capacity building is a priority to improve the current status of taxonomic study in DPRK, to which following approaches are required;

- 1) To conduct the taxonomy need assessment and complete the formulation of national action plans for developing taxonomy, so as to identify target and plan for each stage of capacity building for taxonomy in DPRK.
- 2) To set up a nationwide taxonomy centre with nationwide collection house and to provide liaison with the small-scale collection houses which are scattered at present, and to activate information interchange including references and publications on taxonomy.
- 3) To conduct active study on taxonomical issues concerning the development of national economy and eco-environmental improvement with the focus on the taxonomical categories that have been less studied.
- 4) To pay special attention to raising the public awareness on the role of taxonomy in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, strengthening the educational basis of taxonomy study and training reserves for taxonomical research.
- 5) To strengthen cooperation in taxonomical field with neighbouring countries and international centres, so as to improve the present research and promote training of the second reservists .

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

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Since in situ conservation takes the significant position in biodiversity conservation, DPRK has taken state measures several times to enlarge a number and area of nature protected areas, resulting in their total area reaching 696,927ha, 5.68% of its total territory by 1998.</p> <p>DPRK, thereafter, in order to establish the well-organized nationwide nature protected area system, has made efforts to re-define the boundaries of the newly expanded nature protected areas, to determine the proper target of protective management of each nature protected area, to establish the additional management facilities needed and to raise the capacity of rangers.</p> <p>Consequently the preliminary network of nature protected areas has been formed. However, the designation and management of nature protected areas does not still meet the requirements of CBD and the network system for in-situ conservation of biodiversity not completed.</p>					

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

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

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

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

DPRK, though in economic difficulty, took measures to conserve the beautiful scenery of famous mountains, formulated and instructed the laws, regulations and rules related to *in situ* conservation of biodiversity, and also promoted international cooperation in this field.

1. Laws and regulations related to *in situ* conservation

DPRK revised and amended “Law on Environment Protection” (established on April 9, 1986) on March 4, 1999 and on July 4, 2001 and set up newly “Control Law on Environment Protection” on May 27, 1998 and “Law on Protection of Useful Animals” on December 16, 1998 respectively.

It also revised and amended on January 14, 1999 both of “Law on Protection of Scenic Spots

and Living Monuments” (December 13, 1995) and “Law on Prevention of Marine Pollution” (October 22, 1997), and on October 18, 2001, “Law on Forest”(December 11, 1992) and on February 4, 1999, “Law on Fishery”(January 8, 1995).

Following the legislation, the government set up a series of regulations such as “Implementing Regulations of Law on Forest” on April 9, 2000, “Implementing Regulations of Law on Conservation of Useful Animals” on December 10, 1999, “Implementing Regulations of Law on Environment Protection” on October 23, 1999 and “Implementing Regulations of Control Law on Environment Protection” on January 23, 1998, and carried on the work of providing the framework for the conservation of biodiversity in nature protected areas.

2. Actions for *in situ* conservation of biodiversity

In DPRK nature protected areas cover 696,927ha., 5.68% of the total territory.

In addition, there are 12 inland aquatic-resource reserves at national level, resource reserves at provincial, municipal and county levels, reservoir reserves and sanitation reserves.

Among those, 12 wetland reserves are of great significance as transit areas of migratory birds in North-east Asia.

Since DPRK became a party to CBD, a total area of its nature protected areas has been enlarged 6 times as wide as that of before and the works of making the new development programme and management capacity of nature protected areas have been enhanced.

In particular, the nature protected areas in Mt. Chilbo, Mt. Kuwol and Mt. Jangsu were assigned as significant targets for the protected area development, sorts of facilities have been constructed by the environment-friendly technology and management institutions have been reinforced.

A role of local authorities and local people is raised in creation and management of nature protected areas of DPRK.

However, their role in managing nature protected areas is still weak and the problems of coordinating the national and local benefits, especially that of making local people profit both economically and environmentally by protected areas have not been solved yet.

DPRK has still not prepared rational guidelines to facilitate the appropriate management of the enlarged nature-protected areas and has also a lot of problems to solve in the work of maintaining communities of protected fauna / flora in designated nature protected areas.

3. Recovery and protection of eco-system

The result of the nation-wide investigation on forest resources conducted during 1999-2000 showed that during the past ten years considerable parts of forests have been degraded, in particular, in the areas nearby inhabited regions due to the over-reclamation for food production and the overuse of firewood due to energy lack. Such degradation is remarkable in some nature-protected areas located nearby inhabited regions.

Since this problem is serious in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in DPRK, the Government pays preferential concern and national effort to recover the degraded forest ecosystem, which are reflected in its 10-year Afforestation Plan (2000-2010).

In addition, it makes efforts to improve the management of catchments basin and to encourage the agro-forestry dual management approach and the creation of firewood forest in some reclaimed farmlands nearby inhabited regions. Additional measures have been made to restore ecosystems in the nature protected areas to the status quo.

In DPRK, the total of 890 million trees in 1998, 833 million trees in 1999 have been planted, and over 6,600km and 3,000km of rivers/streams have been arranged in 1998 and 1999 respectively.

The Government has been afforesting about 80,000-90,000ha per year since then.

4. Protection of rare and endangered species

In 2001, a book was published on threatened fauna species of DPR Korea and the all-out re-investigation conducted on threatened species of flora.

In the “Red Data Book of DPRK” (Animal), 183 species of rare and endangered vertebrates are categorized according to the criteria of IUCN, involving 36 species of mammalian, 100 species of Reptilian, 4 species of Amphibian and 33 species of Pisces.

The Book also described the present status, distribution and ecology of rare and endangered species, and the issues encountered in their protection.

In conservation of rare and endangered animals, a remarkable success has been made in investigation and research on Black-faced Spoonbill (*Platalea minor*), an endemic species of northeast Asia, the breeding areas of which are found only in DPRK (publication of “The Black-faced Spoonbill” in 2001).

5. International cooperation on nature reserves

The DPR Korea has benefited from little international cooperation in terms of the nature reserves.

Mt. Paektu area has been provided small-scale cooperation from UNESCO since its designation as an international biosphere reserve by UNESCO.

Since June, 2000 after its membership to CBD, DPRK is implementing the project “Management of biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang in the DPRK” with the support from GEF, the objectives of which are to protect the globally significant biodiversity of Mt. Myohyang and to make the protected area management plan focusing on biodiversity conservation to demonstrate the management of protected areas for the other areas of DPRK. The project is to be completed in 2003.

6. Actions of *in-situ* conservation that need in hand

In *in-situ* conservation, lots of issues should be solved to make management regulations and to build management capacity of nature protected areas, to strengthen the relationships between Central Agencies as well as between Central Institutions and local authorities in development and conservation and, to expand international cooperation for those protected areas that are clarified in NBSAP.

- 1) To classify the enlarged nature protected areas and make management regulations, set up management institutions and facilities, allocate the competent rangers and secure the financial resources including operational budget.
- 2) To build the management capacity of nature protected areas, raise the effectivity of management, promote the full participation of local authorities and people in protected area management and create the network of the enlarged nature protected areas.
- 3) To strengthen scientific research on these areas and take measure of systematic research, settle the permanent investigation & observation facilities and provide their intensive operation in major protected areas.
- 4) To undertake the training for rangers and promote the active education/public awareness activities for inhabitants in nature protected areas.
- 5) To strengthen international cooperation on nature protected areas of regional and/or global significance, especially the areas of Mt. Paektu and Mt. Kumgang.

Article 8h Alien species

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>From a historical point of view, alien species, including a cotton plants, potatoes and sweet potatoes, have brought/bring considerable benefits not only to the traditional culture and dietary life of Korean nation but also to several economic fields like agriculture, fruit farming and stockbreeding.</p> <p>On the other hand, not a few alien species, like insect pests, fungi and weeds, give negative impacts on the peculiar structure of biodiversity in the region: for example, <i>Hypantria cunea</i>, <i>Dryocosmus kuviphilus</i>, <i>Cecidomyia brachyntera</i> and <i>Matsucoccus pini</i> have caused a great damage to gardening arbores, chestnut trees and pine trees.</p> <p>The government of DPRK makes great efforts to strengthen the control on invasive alien species invasion and to minimize their damages in order to address the increasing of harmful alien species along with the increasing international interchange including trade expansion with other countries.</p>					

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Policies, laws and regulations of prevention and control of alien species

In connection with prevention and control of alien invasive species, DPRK amended “Law on Quarantine of Boundary Sanitation” on December 3, 1998, “Law on Prevention of Infectious disease” on December 10, 1998. It also adopted and issued “Law on Agriculture” on December, 18, 1998, “Law on Veterinary Inspection” on December 23, 1998 and relevant implementing regulations. In addition, it revised and amended “Law on Public Health” on February 1, 2001 focusing on preventive medicine.

The Government has taken strict countermeasures to prevent the entry of diseases like mad cow disease, avi-influenza and continental epidemics such as swine plague and chicken plague.

In particular, it has issued the instruction to prohibit the import of beef and its products from those countries that suffer from mad cow disease, and strengthened the boundary medical inspection to prevent continental epidemic disease.

So far, DPRK has not still been damaged by the continental epidemics including mad cow disease thanks to such state countermeasures.

However, DPRK has not prepared the national integrated action plan to prevent the alien species invasion yet.

2. Present status of and controlling on alien invasive species

DPRK has conducted several times the investigation on alien invasive species so far, the results of which showed that about 60 species of alien plants have been inhabited in DPRK.

There representatives are False acacia (*Robinia pseud-acasia* L.), Bastard indigo(*Amorpha fruticosa* L.), Orchard grass(*Dactylis glomerata* L), *Erigeron annuus*(L.) Pers. and White meliot (*Melilotus alba*) and so on. Most of alien species are introduced for the purpose of afforestation, pasture creation, production of vegetables, gardening and ornamentals intentionally whereas some through the transportation by railway or ship accidentally.

The impact of alien invasive species on ecosystem, wild fauna and flora and human health in DPRK is never a little. For example, a great economic damage is caused by the Pigweed(*Ambrosia artemisifolia*) which causes allergic disease to human being and threat on plant populations as well as by the above-mentioned *Cecidomyia brachyntera* and *Matsucoccus pini*. In particular, *Lissorhoptrus oryzopholis* brings forth a great damage in agricultural production.

In fishery, there is also the case that fishes introduced on purpose affected the population of fishes unique to pertinent waters.

Many activities are being carried on to control the introduction of alien invasive species as well as to prevent and/or minimize the damage of those already introduced in the country.

A special consideration is given to the sector of stock-raising having in mind “Prevention of epidemics is none other than production”.

The major targets of medical inspection at present in DPRK are 79 species of insect, 63 species of plant disease, 33 species of weed for plant inspection and the A-class continental epidemics involving mad cow for veterinary one. The plant and veterinary inspections on borders to prevent the invasion of alien species are conducted through the regular state system.

An intensive combat has been conducted to exterminate harmful alien invasive species, resulting in some progress in the relief through biological control.

DPRK is promoting the education and public awareness activities to enhance the recognition on alien invasive species.

3. The priority measures for prevention and control of alien invasive species.

The top priority issue in preventing and controlling alien invasive species is to exchange information and introduce control techniques in this field actively, involving the exchange of prognostic information and the perfection of technique and means of diagnosis.

Also important are to perfect the legal system to ensure the safety management of alien invasive species, to establish assessment methodology of risk of alien invasive species to ecosystem, to strengthen the monitoring system on those species and the public awareness on impact of those species and to train experts of this field. Hence, it is necessary to expand

international cooperation on the management, prevention and control technologies of alien invasive species, so as to enhance the management capacity.

Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate	x	c) Limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The Korean nation possesses the history of over 5,000 years and has accumulated rich traditional knowledge, innovation and practices in the field of bio-resource utilization.</p> <p>For example, Kaesong Koryo Insam (<i>Panax ginseng</i>) which has been cultivated in Kaesong region is famous across the world as one of its traditional commodities.</p> <p>DPRK has endeavoured to inherit and develop the traditional knowledge and practices achieved in the field of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.</p> <p>As DPRK is a country with a single nationality, there arises no problems of minorities and inheritance of their traditional knowledge in contrast to the other countries. However, the national division for over half a century by the outside forces has originated lots of pending issues in inheritance of the traditional knowledge and practices of Korean nation.</p>					

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

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

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	

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

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

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	X
c) yes – to a limited extent	
d) yes – to a significant extent	

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

DPRK has made great efforts for the inheritance and development of the excellent traditions and culture of its nation.

1. Relevant policies

All of the laws and regulations of DPRK contribute to the active inheriting and developing of the excellent traditions and culture of the Korean nation in conformity with the fundamental

demand of socialist system.

All its relevant policies also encourage the active participation of women in biodiversity conservation.

The traditional knowledge and practices are strictly protected under the intellectual property right system involving “Law on Invention”(issued on May 11, 1998) and “Law on Copyright”(issued on March 21, 2000).

In addition, “Law on Agriculture”(adopted on December 18, 1998) and “Law on Public Health”(issued on April 3, 1990 and amended on February 1, 2001) provide the legal protection of the farmer’s right in treatment of, and benefit sharing arising from, traditional plant resources including traditional crops, vegetables and medical herbs planted by farmers.

2. Maintenance of traditional knowledge and the role of locality

For the small area of its territory and a great migration of residents during the past Fatherland Liberation War(June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953), DPRK recorded a lot of changes in maintaining the traditional knowledge of locality. In this condition, the Government has taken national measures to actively find out and foster the local specialties, especially the knowledge on cultivation, storage and processing of local traditional plants, so that it could achieve the new progress in conservation of its biodiversity including genetic diversity.

The local authorities and women assume a great role in collecting and maintaining the traditional knowledge. Local people create their local specialties and widely disseminate them , in particular women are playing a tangible role in dissemination. Women are encouraged to participate in management of the pertinent nature reserves.

3. Issues in the maintenance and benefit sharing of traditional knowledge.

Although some achievements have been made in this field as a result of the positive measures taken for inheriting and developing traditions and culture of Korean nation, the traditional knowledge, innovation and practice are still scattered widely among local residents and some of them are gradually vanishing along with the generation alternation.

Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the activities for enhancing public awareness on conservation of traditional knowledge and for collecting and integrate the scattered traditional knowledge. It is also important to promote the positive contribution of traditional knowledge, innovation and practices towards development of local economy as well as to provide the fair benefit-sharing.

These works require the national capacity building of DPRK, transfer of technology and financial support.

Article 9 Ex situ conservation

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	x	c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Taking into account the importance of biodiversity <i>ex situ</i> conservation, DPRK takes steps to improve the conservation of species and genetic resources in zoos and botanical gardens as well as to reinforce the seed bank for the conservation of agro-genetic resources.</p> <p>Some positive results have been achieved in the field of scientific research for <i>ex situ</i> conservation.</p> <p>For <i>ex situ</i> conservation in DPRK, however, a lot of problems must be solved in establishing the facilities for, and technology of, <i>ex situ</i> conservation, especially the long-term conservation of protective species, including the supports of advanced technology and fund for the purpose.</p>					

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

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

If a developed country Party -

135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for *ex situ* conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of *ex situ* conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?

If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -

136. Has your country received financial and other support for *ex situ* conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of *ex situ* conservation facilities (9e)?

a) no	
b) yes	X

*Further comments on implementation of this Article***1. Laws and Regulations relevant to *ex-situ* conservation**

“Law on Protection of Useful Animals” stipulates that State actively encourages the work of protecting and proliferating the valuable and rare animals, and for this purpose, sets up animal/bird reserves and the protection period for valuable animal (March-July) and restricts all kinds of hunting.

The State countermeasures are taken to protect wild fauna and flora, as follows ;

- to expand number and area of nature protected areas
- to establish the strict system and discipline in collection and hunting of wild plants and animals
- for any collection, hunting and use of key wild animals / plants, the government permit must be applied only for the purposes of scientific study, education and artificial proliferation after obtaining comments from relevant State agencies.

2. The present status of *ex-situ* conservation

Responsible for *ex-situ* conservation of plants are the Central (in Pyongyang) and provincial Botanical gardens and arboreta.

The Central Botanical Garden has over 2,500 species of plants collected across the country, including 40 species of Korean endemism, the representatives of which are *Pentactina rupicola* Nak., *Forsythia ovata* Nak, *Abeliophyllum* Nak., *Stewartia Koreana* Nak. etc.

In particular, it plays a vital role as the *ex-situ* conservation base of over 4,000 species of gift plants presented to the President **Kim Il Sung** and the great leader Comrade **Kim Jong Il** by a number of heads of countries and persons representing various departments of society across the world as well as Korean residents in abroad.

The Samjiyon Botanical Garden in Ryanggang Province is an *ex-situ* conservation base with 500 species of plants unique to the area of Mt. Paektu, the Ogasan Botanical Garden(in Hwapyong County, Jagang Province), an unique natural botanical garden with over 750 species.

In addition, the botanical garden of each province plays a role of *ex-situ* conservation base for the wild plants in its region.

The actions of research on and protection of crop-genetic resources in DPRK have been mainly conducted by the Crop Genetic Resources Institute, Agricultural Academy of Sciences as a Centre, including the characteristic assessment on 5,000 specimens of genetic resources. This Institute is equipped with the national crop gene bank, the capacity of which is about 10,000 species. It has registered and applied 180 of crop-genetic resources to production as the state breeds and provided the starting sources of crop germplasm resources to the professionals dealing with plant breeding.

In conservation of genetic resources of microbe, the Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences plays a key role.

The Central and provincial Zoos play an important role in *ex situ* conservation of wild fauna.

The Central Zoo in Pyongyang has conducted actively the artificial breeding of Korean Tiger (*Phantheria tigris*), Brown Bear (*Uusus arctos*), Yellow Throated Marter (*Martes flavigula*), *Hydrophotes inermis* for mammals, and Golden Eagle (*Aguila chrysaetos*), Red Crowned Crane (*Grus japonensis*) and White-naped Crane (*Grus vipio*) for bird and so on.

The Wonsan Zoo of Kangwon Province, as a zoo specialized for birds takes charge of the species conservation of birds in the Korean East sea zones,.

The *ex situ* conservations in both the Central Zoo and Central Botanical Garden are pushed on

by their research centres in close collaboration with relevant Institutes of Academy of Sciences.

3. Reintroduction of bred/proliferated animals /plants

The works of reintroduction have been conducted for Sika Deer (*Cervus nippon*), *Hydrophotes inermis* and pheasant in the case of animal, and for the economically useful plants such as Cryptomeria (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*) in the case of plant.

However, due to the technical and financial constraints, the reintroduction of wild fauna/flora into natural habitats are not expanded across the country except some regions including North Hwanghae Province.

4. Issues encountered in *ex situ* conservation

- 1) First of all, to reinforce the capacities of the present *ex-situ* conservation facilities, so as to enhance their role in species conservation. For this, it is necessary to introduce advanced technology, share information with international network system of species conservation, up-date breeding (cultivation) facilities and establish long-term conservation facility of plant species.
- 2) To establish the State Centre dealing with the *ex situ* conservation of endangered and rare species of fauna/flora and concentrate international support hereinto and to actively attempt the reintroduction of those species into their natural habitats. It requires the adequate fund to be provided.
- 3) To set up the species conservation system of medical plants, in particular, of those which have high economic value including Koryo Insam (*Panax ginseng*).
- 4) To expand the storing capacity of national agro-gene bank to the long-term conservation system in a scale of at least 100,000 specimens. To up-date the assessment on the genetic diversity of crops, enhance data/information service and utility of genetic resources, and expand international cooperation in this field.

Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Biodiversity is of great significance for the development of national economy and the protection of eco-environmental protection.</p> <p>Biodiversity has the direct value that provides human being with foods, timbers, medicines, energy etc, and it plays a fundamental role in ensuring equilibrium and stability of ecosystem in close connection with the service function of ecosystem. When it comes to its indirect value, there are countless functions such as fixation of solar energy and maintenance of energy flow, adjustment of climate, conservation of water resources, maintenance and improvement of soil, absorption and decomposition of pollutants and so on.</p> <p>Although DPRK has paid great effort to the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components, there is a big gap in the light of demand of CBD.</p> <p>The comprehensive implementation of CBD requires the development of capable human resources as well as provision and extension of financial support.</p>					
139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) programme or policy in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>				
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?					
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>				
141. Has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements (10c)?					
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

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

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

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

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

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	

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

Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism

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

a) no	X
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Government of DPRK has adopted a series of state decisions and decrees for the protection of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components and taken steps for their implementation.

1. Policies and plants for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK promulgated "Control Law on Environment Protection" on May 27, 1998, and "Law on Agriculture" on December 18, 1998.

It has adjusted the legal requirements encountered in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use by revising and amending a series of the relevant laws, as follows;

- "Law on soil" on June 16, 1999
- "Law on Protection of Scenic Spots and Living Monuments" on January 14, 1999
- "Law on Forest" on February 14 and September 10, 1999 and; October 18, 2001
- "Law on Fishery" on February 4, 1999

The Cabinet adopted the pertinent decisions and instructions in compliance with the demand of those revised and amended laws.

It has also taken a series of state steps to raise agricultural production for the immediate future, to recover the degraded forest and to make sustainable use of the bio-resources such as fishery and medical plant resources by referring to the principle of providing people with more civilized and sufficient life and of constructing the self-reliant national economy.

2. Measures for the sustainable use of biodiversity components

1) Environmental impact assessment (EIA) system

DPRK, having taken relevant measures to perform the EIA in construction and development in order to mitigate in advance the impacts adverse to resources and environment, has applied EIA system in the fields of national economy including all industrial constructions and regional developments, agriculture and fishery since 1997.

2) Sustainable development of agriculture

DPRK, on the basis of the formulation of its strategy and action plans for sustainable development of agriculture and for protection of agricultural eco-environment, has made a

great effort to develop its agriculture in an intensive and sustainable way.

For this purpose, it has set out the work to improve the structure of crop production in conformity with the characteristics of agro-ecological regions by promoting categorization of the agro-ecological regions across the country focusing on the productivity of farmland.

Especially, the Government presented the Green Revolution Line, Potato-farming Line and Two-crop Farming Line and took a number of state measures to raise the productions of food and agriculture.

In agriculture, measures are being taken to disseminate the bio-gas technology using the agricultural by-products and livestock-breeding wastes.

3) Sustainable use of forest resources

The sustainable use of forest resources is the most significant in economical development and eco-environmental improvement of DPRK with mountainous zones reaching 70% of its total territory.

Particularly, the most preferential task in the forest field is to recover the forests degraded due to the shortages of food and energy during the mid 1990s. Hence, DPRK started the implementation of 10-year Afforestation Plan, according to which 150,000 ha are to be afforested every year since 2000.

For the sustainable use of forest resources, the Government has taken a series of measures ;

- to build the sound forest eco-environment
- to create and manage the forest resources by good species of trees
- to apply the environmentally-sound felling technology to the present industrial forest, so as to create the succession forest and realize the sustainable management of the forest for timber production
- to promote the construction of the forest-husbandry compound ecosystem
- to enhance the basin management
- to create the diverse protective forests and improve the management of protected area forest so as to enhance the protective function

In compliance of such the state countermeasures, the National Forest Strategy and subsequent middle-term and long-term action plans have been formulated and the work of forestation and gardening of the whole country has been intensively conducted , so that the nursery capacity has been raised and over 800 million of trees have been planted every year.

The remarkable improvement and progress have been made in basin management of the middle / upper streams of Amnok River, Chongchon River, Taeryong River and Taedong River that were damaged by flood as well as in conversion of the degraded forest.

However, the sustainable use of forest resources in DPRK still lack of the scientific/technical preparedness for considering the forest in a broader perspective and for rationally managing it, of the material and technical foundations and also of the measures for financial provision.

4) Sustainable use of fishery resources

DPRK considers the increased fishery production as an important issue for the improvement of people's life by using effectively the physiographical conditions that it is bordered on 3 sides by seas and is high in density of rivers and streams.

It takes steps to expand the sea culture and inland water fish-culture and enrich the resources of fresh water fishes.

First of all, it has readjusted the existing fish farms and built new ones, so as to achieve a certain progress including the construction of fish farm model.

Therewithal, it has taken measures to enhance the fishing discipline, to expand the fishery-resource reserves and increase the annual amount of fry released into rivers, streams, lakes and reservoirs.

However, the sea culture could not be successfully expanded due to financial constraints.

5) Conservation and sustainable use of medical fauna / flora resources

The system and discipline, inter alia, have been strengthened in collection and use of medical plant resources. Also the cultivation / stock farms of medical plant /animal have been readjusted and newly built, so as to supply the required materials for the production of Koryo medicine (Korean traditional medicine) by itself.

In this connection, DPRK actively develops the at-specialized-farm cultivation as well as the at-forest one of medical plants and pushes on this work with the designation of the monthly period for the medical herb cultivation.

6) Eco-tourism

There are a lot of development areas for eco-tourism including Mt. Paektu, Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Chilbo and Mt. Kuwol.

In the middle of 1990's, DPRK, in collaboration with South Korea, embarked on the construction of the necessary facilities before initiating eco-tourism at Mt. Kumgang. Also Mt. Chilbo and Mt. Kuwol were designated as the major eco-tourism areas and their infrastructures were built by the people's army during the economically hard times.

The eco-tourism enhanced the understanding on biodiversity conservation and made economic benefit. DPRK only has been launched the eco-tourism without any report on eco-tourism to the secretary.

7) Public participation

Active participation of the local agencies and women is being encouraged with relevant measures.

As there is no minorities in DPRK, it is not faced with the minority's participation issues.

3. Priority of sustainable use of the components of biodiversity

- 1) To raise public awareness on the economic and eco-environmental benefits obtained through the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity such as resources of agriculture, forest, fishery, medical plant and eco-tourism, and create and disseminate the demonstration projects that provides the governmental, local agencies and each stakeholder with substantial benefits, and take the specific measures including legislation in this regard.
- 2) To strengthen the scientific research on, establish the sectoral technical system of and provide the close linkage of biodiversity components with economic structures so as to make science and technique closely adhered to production.
- 3) To expand the proliferation technique of bio-resources including the seedling production.
- 4) To expand international cooperation, including the supports of advanced technology and fund.

Article 11 Incentive measures

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The Government takes efficient incentive measures to encourage the active public involvement in all areas of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, develop relevant science and technology, and arrange the substantial economic organizational work.</p> <p>It follows the principle of properly combining the political incentive with the material one.</p> <p>As political stimuli, the excellent institutions and individuals are praised through newspaper, broadcasting and TV across the whole country, and the national decorations and honourable titles are conferred upon them. There are financial subsidies, tax exemptions and bonus as the material one.</p> <p>Remarkable progresses have been accomplished thanks to those various kinds of intensive measures.</p>					

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

Decision III/18. Incentive measures

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) reviews in progress	
c) some reviews complete	X
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	
c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	
b) planned	X
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	X
c) yes – case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

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

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	

166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	X
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	
b) identification programme under way	X
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

Decision V/15. Incentive measures

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	X

b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	X
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Government amended some laws and established legal framework focusing on the assessment on the major reasons of the loss of biodiversity and on the basis of it has taken the active intensive measures concerning the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

1. Amendment of relevant laws and regulations

In order to establish a decent discipline and system in relation to the creation, protection and use of forest resources and carry through the national forest policy, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, DPRK revised and amended the "Law on Forest", "Law on Fishery" and "Law on Environment Protection", and the Cabinet adopted the "Control Regulation on Law of Environment Protection" on October 23, 1999. Such laws and regulations arrange the legal foundation for incentive measures for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2. Economical policies favourite to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity

DPRK has taken various kinds of measures to promote the forestation and gardening of the whole country. It allocated the central and local budgets to afforesting the arable lands esp. the declined lands under the forest jurisdiction which increased during the mid-1990's, and to managing them by the agro-forestry dual management approach, and provided seedlings for nothing.

In agriculture, since 2000, the system under which farms should pay the land-use fees to State has been applied and the work to raise the utility and productivity of land has been encouraged.

In fishery, fishing activity is permitted only for those agencies which are positive in the protection and proliferation of fishery resources with coastal cultivation farms, and the seeds and seedlings needed for the creation of medical plant resources are allotted free of charge to promote the at-forestland cultivation of medical plants.

3. Various forms of incentive measures

DPRK recommends as a paradigm institution and individual that make the prominent progress concerning the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and promotes activities to extend such model throughout the country.

The Government confers the title of Advanced County on Land Construction and the gratuitous in-kind subsidies such as automobiles, tractors etc. upon the counties which are extremely positive with the significant progress during periods of general mobilization for land construction in spring/autumn in land construction and environment protection including the afforestation and the adjustment of rivers and streams at the end-of-year audit. It also awards various honouring including the title of Merited Forest Ranger to the individuals with outstanding merits in this work.

The state incentive measures are also taken for the management of nature reserve.

4. Issues encountered

DPRK could obtain certain success and experiences through various kinds of incentive measures encouraging the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

However, lots of problems remain to be solved in this field.

- To perfect present laws & regulations concerning biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use and take comprehensive measures to promote the larger public involvement in this work.
- To promote actively the mass propaganda on both the direct and indirect values of biodiversity, so as to incorporate the economic value of biodiversity into the central and local budget system.
- To expand the information exchange and cooperation with other contracting party countries including international support.

Article 12 Research and training

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>The foregoing procedure of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is to promote the scientific research on biodiversity more widely and more intensively, so as to clarify the mechanism of the factors causing biodiversity loss and to find out the scientific ways for rehabilitating, maintaining and improving biodiversity.</p> <p>DPRK has its own limited research manpower on biodiversity conservation and sustainable use with a big gap in education in particular.</p> <p>There are also limited financial sources for its systematic research as well as the shortage of training fund. It needs to strengthen the cooperation and interchange with the countries with rich experiences in the field of research and training as well as to receive the positive assistance from relevant international organizations.</p>					
175. Has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) programmes in place	<input type="checkbox"/>				
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>				
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) yes – limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c) yes – significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>				
178. Does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (12c)?					

a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In DPRK, the specialized study on biodiversity was initiated in 1990's. Therefore, the research and training in DPRK have not reached high level yet.

A fundamental framework has been arranged on the status-investigation and the way of sustainable use of bio-resources in the early 1990s and a series of studies have been carried on the bio-resource inventory and on the biodiversity assessment in the some key zones of biodiversity in the middle of 1990's, for example;

- Compilation of sectoral flora records(1990-2000)
- Study on community taxonomy of Korean flora (1991-2000)
- Study on assessment and protection way of the eco-environment of Mt. Paektu(1997-2002)
- Study on the categorization of the forest ecosystem of Mt. Paektu Biosphere Reserve and their changing process (1995-2000)
- Protective-biological study on the major nature protected areas and the rare/endangered species (1999-2002)

In addition, a series of studies have been conducted on the tour-resources of Rajin-Sonbong economic/trade zone, on economic fauna/flora resources, on proliferation of fishery resources, on reasonable management of basin forests, on improvement of seedling production and afforestation method, on forestation and gardening of city, on establishment of information system for land resources & environment assessment on the basis of satellite-information, on the compilation of vegetation map, on pasture creation in mountainous zones, on clean-up of organic waste and on biosafety and conservation of genetic resources.

At present in DPRK, the study on biodiversity is focused on the conservation of biodiversity in key areas of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forest ecosystems and development of biosafety technology, but does not cover the overall technical system nor regular monitoring system over the biodiversity.

Although DPRK takes steps to more activate the research on biodiversity and endeavours to promote the training of the second reservists of talents in this field, the research and training are still at low level due to the present hard economical condition.

Therefore, it must promote the training of capable young talents, improve the methodology and means for research and arrange the common-used facilities for the long-term research at the key regions in a short time. Important herein is to make the national framework and the short-term and middle/long-term plans for the training of experts/technicians dealing with biodiversity under the collaboration between Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Education.

DPRK actively encourages international cooperation in the fields of research and training, and

hopes to open the regular training channels.

Article 13 Public education and awareness

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Intensification of the training of officials and public propaganda on biodiversity is one of priorities identified in NBSAP of DPRK.</p> <p>The conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity cover broad spectrum, so it is important to train a lot of young officials responsible for universal or sectoral areas of the conservation of biodiversity with good understanding of country situation and international requirements, and to enhance the level of recognition of the broad masses on biodiversity, so that they should play decisive role.</p> <p>Education and public propaganda on biodiversity are being conducted through general and professional education, publications and TV, and through the involvement of the broad masses in festivals and commemoration days, which are provided by the integration with the educational system on environment.</p> <p>DPRK hopes to expand the broad interchange with relevant countries and international organizations for strengthening the education and public propaganda on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>					
182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?					
a) no					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input type="checkbox"/>

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

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	
c) under development	X
d) yes	
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes – limited extent	

c) yes – significant extent	
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

Decision V/17. Education and public awareness

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Since 1993, all universities and colleges across the country have been obliged to deal with the subject of environment protection and public propaganda on it has been actively conducted through publications, newspapers, TV and scientific films in DPRK.

In particular, special attention has been paid to give the recognition of environment during the courses of the 11-year compulsory education including 2-year pre-school education in the kindergarten and secondary school education.

1. General compulsory education on biodiversity

The education relevant to environment begins at the stage of kindergarten, stretching to the primary and secondary compulsory education.

The basic knowledge of the conservation of wild flora/fauna and ecology is comprised in the curriculum for educational stage and the basic education system on national environment has been fundamentally established.

What is the problem is to publish and disseminate lots of diverse interesting literatures to meet the level of intellection and mind of children, youth and students.

In DPRK, students and children are receiving the extracurricular education in the palaces of students and children, extracurricular education bases at the stage of secondary compulsory education.

Also, they are actively participating in several activities including “Month of Land and Environment Protection” in spring and autumn, “Month of the Beneficial Birds Protection” in April and “Month of Tree-planting” in March and November, with the organization and operation of “Native Land-lovely Guard Corps” at primary/middle school across the country.

Important in promoting the education on the biodiversity conservation at the general compulsory education is to further improve teachers’ quality at primary/middle schools.

2. Professional education on Biodiversity

All the universities are obliged to lecture on the conservation of environment and ecology, and Kim Il Sung University, Kim Hyong Jik University of Education, Wonsan University of Agriculture and University of Natural Sciences are responsible for training experts on

biodiversity conservation.

Professional study on biodiversity is being conducted at institutes under some universities.

Academy of Sciences has ability enough to conduct research and education on biodiversity as a research centre on biodiversity.

3. Public education on biodiversity

There is no doubt that it is impossible to successfully provide the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity without active participation of the broad masses into it.

DPRK is actively disseminating the general knowledge of biodiversity through media such as newspapers, publications, broadcast, TV and scientific films.

Especially, scientific films and compilations concerning environmental protection on TV play an important role in biodiversity education for broad masses.

Major examples of compilations are “A Mound Building Wood Ant and Forest Protection”(May 17, 1998), “Green Fence and Plant Hedge”(May19, 1999), “Pigweed Harmful to Health”(Jun.12, 1999), “Effective Big Acorn”(Oct. 21, 1999) and so on.

Newspaper and report have very high effect on the dissemination of positive data in conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. For example, on a single kind of newspaper, “Pyongyang Times”, there are ordinary disseminations of many data including “Tree-planting on a mass scale”(Nov. 13, 1998,), “Firewood Forest Being in Enlargement”(Dec. 11, 1998), “The Nationwide Success during the period of Land Management in Autumn”(Dec. 13, 1998).

Besides, the educational and propaganda activities at “Environment Day”, “Earth Day”, “Biodiversity Day” are providing significant opportunities for raising the public awareness on biodiversity conservation

4. Priority of the education and propaganda on biodiversity conservation

The important tasks in these fields are as follows.

- To make and disseminate cartoon films, specials programs, and scientific and educational programs relevant to biodiversity in conformity with each stage of the 11-year compulsory education, while giving teachers responsible for this education system the chance of receiving re-education on Biodiversity. There arises a need for establishing the regular training centre, like biodiversity education centre, in collaboration with international organizations.
- To prepare a national plan for education and public awareness on biodiversity, and raise the general level in close connection between educational/research institutions, publishing houses, information and scientific film-manufacturing agencies.
- To promote bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental corporation to learn good experiences gained in the education and public awareness on biodiversity.

Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Environmental impact assessment is, in essence, a process to explore measures for minimizing the adverse impact of all regional development projects including project of construction and its implementation on environment to conserve the quality of environment, and consequently, takes a significant part in the biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>So, the Government has taken necessary measures ,attaching great significance to the importance of environmental impact assessment for all regional plans and constructive programmes including the General Plan of Land Construction.</p> <p>DPRK legislated the strict implementation of environmental impact assessment(EIA) in the marine development including port construction in the “Law on Prevention of Marine Pollution” (Oct. 22, 1997) and regulated procedures of submission and review of the objects and reports on EIA in the “Implementing Regulations of Law on Environment Protection”(Oct. 23,1999).</p> <p>The Government promulgated the “Law on Management of the Capital, Pyongyang City” on Nov. 26, 1998, to stipulate the liability for the concrete submission of EIA report when constructing any factory or enterprise in Pyongyang Area.</p> <p>The Ministry of Land Environment Protection issued the “Guideline for the preparation of EIA Report” on May 26, 2000 so as to further improve EIA work, in order to improve the form and quality of the preparation of EIA. Also, DPRK amended and supplemented “Law on Construction” on Jan.14, 1999 (promulgated on Dec.10,1993), to regulate that EIA should be preceded in all kinds of construction.</p> <p>Paying preferential attention to EIA lest all kinds of construction development should give adverse impact on people’s living circumstance, the Government prepares EIA report and implements it, so as to take thorough measures in advance not to damage the ecological function of natural environment in nature reserves and areas significant of water resource conservation including reservoirs in rivers and lakes.</p>					

196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation in place	X
e) review of implementation available	
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?	

a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	X
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	X
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	X
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	

e) no need identified	
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) no need identified	

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

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

Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	

a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	X
c) yes - in all cases	
211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	X
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	
212. <i>Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?</i>	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	X
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	

b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

DPRK has made the EIA system operational since 1997.

EIA is to be carried out at the planning stage in all sorts of projects including industrial, agricultural, forestry and port construction, regional project and water resources development.

However, successful implementation of EIA in DPRK requires the insurance of technical manpower, equipments, means and financial resources for it.

EIA in DPRK is also of special significance for the development of the Rasoen Economic Trade Zone.

As the Zone is bordered with China and Russia along the Tuman River, special attention is paid to the EIA to minimize adverse impact of the development and construction project on its environment.

In the light of the importance of the dissemination of correct knowledge of EIA, because of wide applicable range and different features according to objects, appropriate training courses have been arranged.

Since EIA in DPRK is still in early stage, it is necessary to get more advanced experiences and techniques in this field, train necessary talents on a large scale and promote the information exchange and cooperation with international organizations and other countries with good experiences.

Article 15 Access to genetic resources

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Gene diversity, one of major components of biodiversity, underlies species and ecosystem diversity. Gene resources give countless economic benefits to the development of agriculture, forestry, fishery and medicine as well as to human beings thereby.</p> <p>Considering the significance of conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources in national economic development, DPRK, with special interest in collecting genetic resources, takes measures to collect them from other contracting parties and effectively use them in an environmentally sound way on condition that the right of preoccupancy should be ensured.</p> <p>However, the establishment of measures for the inventory and the long-term preservation of genetic resources needs a lot of labours, funds and techniques, and the high availability of genetic resources can only be obtained through national information network service thereof, which requires the extension of international cooperation in this matter.</p>					
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) yes – limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) yes – significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) yes – limited extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c) yes – significant extent	<input type="checkbox"/>				
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) processes in place	<input type="checkbox"/>				
221. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties (15(6))?					
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>				

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

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

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

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

Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Laws and regulations

Access to, preservation and effective use of agricultural genetic resources occupies the primary significance in access to genetic resources in DPRK.

Article 49 of “Law on Agriculture”, promulgated on Dec.18, 1998, stipulates that the conservation of agricultural resources is major way of ensuring the safety of agricultural production.

DPRK put forward the policy on green revolution to increase the agricultural production and

took active measures to improve the access to, research and preservation of agro-genetic resources for actively enlarging and developing the breeding both in homeland and through introduction from abroad.

In DPRK, the Law on Seed has not been formulated yet but in preparation.

At present in DPRK, the Crop Genetic Resource Institute of Agricultural Academy of Sciences plays an important role in the survey of and access to the genetic resources of farm crops, production capacity assessment of agro-genetic resources and selection, preservation and interchange of varieties of crops.

DPRK attaches national significance to the preservation of genetic resource of livestock (including poultry), a sort of agro-genetic resources.

Besides, adequate measures are taken to establish and activate the national centre in areas of access to and preservation of genetic resources of trees and fruit trees.

2. Activities for access to and application of genetic resources

At present, there are 57,000 pieces of 180 species of agro-genetic resources in the Crop Genetic Resource Institute of Agricultural Academy of Sciences, DPRK.

Until now, they have done property assessment of 50,000 pieces of genetic resources according to the diverse ecological conditions in our country and documented the collected data.

The Crop Genetic Resource Institute has the National Gene Bank of Agricultural Crops, with the preservation capacity of the genetic resources of 10,000 species.

In order to successfully provide the forestation and gardening of the whole country in the field of forestry, in 2000, a central nursery of about 100ha was established, in the suburbs of Pyongyang City, with the national effort on the access to and preservation of forestry genetic resources.

Zoos and botanical gardens become also more significant in the access to and preservation of genetic resources.

The Gene Bank of DPRK is, however, still weak in capacity of genetic resources preservation, posing a potential danger of loss of valuable resources. Its' capacity building needs the solution of technical and financial problems.

Especially, there are many obstacles including the maintenance of the sufficient number of heads and technical and financial problems for establishing the Gene Bank in the area of preservation of indigenous genetic resources of husbandry.

There is a need to establish the national centre for the access to and preservation of genetic resources. It is not possible to diminish the duplication and waste in access to genetic resources and further improve the efficiency of application until the national centre and correct information framework on genetic resources shall be established.

3. International cooperation for access to and utilization of genetic resources

DPRK has paid special attention to the international cooperation in the area of access to and use of the genetic resources and made consistent effort to the activation of this work.

Until 2001, the Government has actively conducted the international cooperation with international research institutes including the International Genetic Resources Institute, which has provided the technical assistance in this field and made substantial contribution to the capacity building through training courses.

In contrast, there has been no financial assistance from international organizations including GEF in access to and utilization of genetic resources.

4. Priorities of access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources

In DPRK, there are following problems to be solved in a short time, in access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources.

- 1) To improve laws and regulations on access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources; especially to formulate provisions relevant to the storage, management and benefit of seed in agriculture.
- 2) To expand the capacity of the Gene Bank and enhance its' role so as to strengthen the assessment of preserved farm crops genetic resources and provide the breeding and production with excellent genetic resources.
- 3) To intensify the preservation system of traditional genetic resources including Koryo Insam (*Panax ginseng*) and the scientific research work for survey ad preservation of medical plant genetic resources.
- 4) To enhance *in situ* conservation of wild relatives of economic value, while establishing the preservation system of genetic resources of wild flora/fauna.
- 5) To actively participate in international negotiations relevant to access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources to expand and intensify exchange and cooperation in this field.

Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>DPRK attaches special attention to the access to and transfer of technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and endeavours to promote and expand them.</p> <p>It promulgated the “Law on Invention” on May 13, 1998 and “Law on Copyright” on Mar. 21, 2001, which stipulated the protection of technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including the invention of flora / fauna products and medicine and their production modes.</p> <p>It also formulated the “Law on Export & Import of Technology” on Jun. 10, 1998 to develop legislation on access to and transfer of technologies.</p> <p>But, DPRK is still weak in terms of study on the biodiversity and its sustainable use and of research manpower and investment in this regard, which requires the enlargement of the international cooperation.</p>					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment (16(1))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) yes (please give brief details below)	<input type="checkbox"/>
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) relevant, but no measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>

e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	
243. Has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of government institutions and the private sector of developing countries (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	X
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	

Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Regarding the access to and transfer of technologies of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the DPR Korea, supporting principles of CBD, attempts to establish the coherent system of access to and equitable benefit sharing of genetic resources.

In addition, attaching special attention to the development of biotechnology, it makes an effort to develop new technologies and assimilate advanced ones.

In conformity with objectives and requirements of CBD, DPRK had already made legislative framework for the protection of intellectual property right and transfer of technologies.

However, lots of problems still remain unsolved, which are relevant to access to and transfer of technologies in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

First of all, it is necessary to improve and complete regulation system in this field, which is not in a position to attain the required level of CBD, especially owing to the shortage in expertise and financial limits.

As a result, DPRK could not submit to the Secretariat the report on the impact of intellectual property right on achievement of objectives of CBD.

A stress should be given to the following to ensure the adequate access to and transfer of technologies in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- 1) To improve regulations to ensure the access to, transfer and fair benefit-sharing of biotechnologies.
- 2) To transfer technologies for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and genetic resources application harmless to environment ,and train associated experts.
- 3) To establish the system for the protection of, and benefit sharing from, the traditional genetic resources and knowledge, especially to enhance access to and transfer of advanced technologies in the area of Koryo medicine, a sort of traditional medicine.
- 4) To establish multilateral system for access to, transfer of and benefit-sharing from plant genetic resources.
- 5) To transfer advanced technologies and strengthen the international cooperation in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity on the most equitable and favourable condition.

Article 17 Exchange of information

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Exchange of information takes a special part in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, because its successful performance can never be imagined without participation of many guiding and administrative officials and broad masses.</p> <p>With a great attention to the exchange of information on biodiversity, DPRK makes efforts for the broad dissemination of correct knowledge of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, successful performance of exchange and sharing of information between several sectors, and the facilitation of the scientific and technical interchange at national, regional and international levels.</p> <p>At present, DPRK has a collection of a large quantity of information and data on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, most of which however could not be input to the database yet. In particular, several institutes and universities run short of unified criteria and standard for the development of database.</p> <p>In this context, there is a urgent need of arranging information and improving its management. For this, it is urgent to create the national information centre for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>In this case, the following should be solved for the exchange of information on biodiversity in DPRK.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) To standardize recording and arrangement of information on biodiversity so as to conduct their conservation, modification, exchange and processing properly. 2) To intensify the training of talents necessary for the management of data and information on biodiversity. 3) To establish the national network for the exchange of information on biodiversity. 4) To create the cooperative institution for the exchange and sharing of information on biodiversity and prepare the regulations on free utilization and confidentialities . 5) To strengthen international cooperation in the exchange of information on biodiversity. 					
249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?					
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) restricted by lack of resources	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
d) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>				

<i>If a developed country Party -</i>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Intensification of scientific and technical cooperation for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is an important way to diminish gaps in the knowledge, technology, experience, means and information in this area.</p> <p>DPRK recognizing the necessity of the international scientific and technical cooperation, makes every effort enlarge interchange.</p>					
254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?					
a) no measures					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place					<input type="checkbox"/>
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes – significant extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
256. Has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention (18(4))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) early stages of development					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) advanced stages of development					<input type="checkbox"/>
d) methods in place					<input type="checkbox"/>
257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?					
a) no					<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes – limited extent					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

c) yes – significant extent	
258. Has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention (18(5))?	
a) no	X
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	

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

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

265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	X
b) yes	
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

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

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

Further comments on implementation of these Articles

In order to facilitate the international scientific and technical cooperation in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, DPRK has conducted activities for the implementation of CBD, in close collaboration with some international organizations including UNDP, UNEP and UNESCO.

Besides, it has promoted bilateral cooperation for the biodiversity conservation.

Especially, Academy of Sciences, DPRK has incorporated some projects on the biodiversity conservation within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation with Chinese Academy of Sciences and Russian Academy of Sciences.

Also, DPRK has conducted the cooperation with non-governmental international organizations including IUCN in this field.

Such cooperation made it possible to train a number of officials and researcher, and strengthen the general capacity, and also made several useful technologies transferred and adapted to the practice of DPRK.

DPRK makes an effort for establishing the national Clearing House Mechanism(CHM), which is not yet set up.

Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Taking into account the role of biotechnology in increasing food and medicine production and improving the ecological environment, DPRK is attaching one of national priorities to the development of biotechnology.</p> <p>In this process, it made some achievements in the development of biotechnology, but not reached the required level to meet the socio-economic requirements with a lot of problems to be solved yet.</p> <p>Many technological and financial problems should be solved to ensure the implementation of obligations under this article of CBD, in developing countries including DPRK.</p>					

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

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

1. Laws and Regulations relevant to the development of biotechnology and biosafety

DPRK is much concerned about the development of biotechnology and has already taken measures to create some relevant research institutions but not yet completed the system to satisfy CBD requirements on access to and benefit sharing from genetic resources yet.

It pays attention to the bio-safety of genetically modified organisms and takes associated measures.

2. Issues relevant to biosafety, Cartagena Protocol

DPRK signed Cartagena Protocol on biosafety in April, 2001 and has promoted the preparation for its ratification, with special concern on biosafety issues.

Article 20 Financial resources

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High		b) Medium	X	c) Low	
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>In view of not large territory covered mostly by vulnerable mountainous environment, DPRK has regarded the biodiversity conservation as an important matter which is closely connected with general ecological safety issue and concentrated national efforts to promote this work.</p> <p>It has pushed forward most of the biodiversity conservation work including afforestation on a national mass scale, but, could not invest as much as needed because of latest arduous economic situation.</p> <p>Therefore, the implementation of the priority projects of the biodiversity conservation in DPRK needs the world-wide technical and financial assistance.</p>					
275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?					
a) no					
b) yes – incentives only					
c) yes – financial support only					X
d) yes – financial support and incentives					
<i>If a developed country Party -</i>					
276. Has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes					
<i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition –</i>					
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?					
a) no					X
b) yes					

If a developed country Party -	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

Decision III/6. Additional financial resources

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

Decision V/11. Additional financial resources

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) procedures being established	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	

Developed country Parties -	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
Developing country Parties -	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national conditions	X
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

Although DPRK was subject to difficult economic conditions, the Government has made some investments in the scientific research, public education and awareness on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and rehabilitation of destructed ecosystem, while receiving technical and financial assistance from the international organizations.

1. National funding

In DPRK, the national financial budgets is composed of the central and local ones.

As it has suffered from difficult economic circumstances since the mid-1990s, the Government has seen to it that most of expenditures regarding the biodiversity conservation should be incurred by local budgets.

In 1998-2000, it has paid many portion of the Government contribution of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity to improving the degraded forest ecosystem in combination with the improvement of agro-ecological environment.

On the other hand, it has invested much in *in situ* conservation to improve major nature reserves management including Mt. Myohyang, and in the *ex situ* conservation including the arrangement and enlargement of arboretum.

Also, the Government has increased the investment in the scientific research work, training and public education on the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

2. International technical and financial assistance

In 1998-2001, there has been one project concerning the implementation of CBD, “Management of Biodiversity at Mt. Myohyang in the DPRK ” (ratified in June, 2000, UNDP/GEF), with total budget of 750,000USD, which was designed to be conducted from 2000 to 2003.

Another project supported by GEF, “Coastal Biodiversity Management at DPRK’s West Sea” was ratified in 2001.

In 1997, UNDP provided the multilateral cooperation in the project on the preparation of strategic action plan for biodiversity conservation in the Tumen River area, its Coastal regions and Northeast Asia through GEF, followed by the project on capacity building for the partnership of environmental management in Northeast Asian region, in which DPRK also participated.

In 1998-2001, DPRK has promoted several projects in the context of bilateral and non-governmental cooperation with international organizations, in which however there have been few projects directly related to the biodiversity conservation.

With a view to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, there have been some projects including “Special Program for Food Security” supported by FAO(ratified in Oct., 1998), and Forestation Support Project(ratified in June, 2001) and Basin Management Project(ratified in Nov., 2001) supported by UNDP.

Article 21 Financial mechanism

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>GEF has played a great role in the implementation of CBD.</p> <p>GEF has been involved in significant projects to provide financial and technical assistance, thus ensuring the implementation of obligations, work plans and decisions under the Convention in developing countries.</p> <p>But, the support of GEF is considered to be still narrow and insufficient for some countries like DPRK with economic condition being tightened and / or biodiversity threatened.</p>					
291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?					
a) no					
b) yes					X

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

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

After the preparation of NBSAP(1998), there has been no project financially supported by GEF, but for Project on Biodiversity Management at Mt. Myohyang (1998-2001).

This indicates that nothing has been accomplished but one among 20 priority projects under NBSAP in DPRK, which made it possible to strengthen the management capacity for nature protected areas in DPRK.

In addition, all sorts of international meeting and training courses relevant to the implementation of the Convention including the institutional convention, as well as this project, enabled scientists, technicians and officials to enhance their own abilities in DPRK.

Certainly, there is no doubt that GEF is limited very much in its financial source for

conducting the successful work as financial institution for the implementation of CBD.

However, in case of some countries, like DPRK, that are confronted with difficult economic circumstances and recipients of humanitarian support, the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity take significant part in the sustainable development of their national economies.

It requires GEF to increase the technical and financial support for the sustainable utilization of environmental resources and for mitigating factors threatening biodiversity in DPRK.

Important provisions of CBD to be implemented in DPRK in the future are Article 7 (Identification and Monitoring), Article 8 (*In situ* conservation), Article 9 (*Ex situ* conservation), Article 12 (Research and Training), Article 14 (Environmental Impact Assessment), Article 15 (Access to and Benefit Sharing of Genetic Resources), Article 16 (Transfer of Technologies), Article 18 (Exchange of Information) and Article 18 (Technical and Scientific Cooperation); there remain a number of issues in the implementation of these articles, for the solution of which assistance of GEF is expected to increase.

Article 23 Conference of the Parties

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	1
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	3
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	0
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	0
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	0

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

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

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

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please specify which)	
If a developed country Party –	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

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

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 st January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	X
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	
298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

Further comments on implementation of this Article

The Conference of the Parties is supreme institutional body of CBD.

In earnest recognition of significance of CoPs, the Government of DPRK endeavours to implement decisions of CoPs.

Recognizing the importance of the issues discussed during CoPs Meetings, the Government estimates that the capacity building, transfer of technologies, exchange of information and financial mechanism should be given a special consideration and come true in a short time to support the implementation of CBD in developing countries.

Article 24 Secretariat

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

Further comments on implementation of this Article

DPRK has actively responded to suggestions and recommendations of the CBD Secretariat in recognition of importance of its role.

But, it is very difficult for DPRK, a developing country, to pay financial donations to the Secretariat due to its financial constraints.

Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	0
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	0
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	0
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	0

e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	0
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Further comments on implementation of this Article

DPRK has special interest in the functioning of SBSTTA, but could not participate directly in its work so far.

Taking into account its important role in the implementation of CBD, it considers it necessary for SBSTTA to inform its own work plan in time and conduct successful exchange of information on the relevant subjects so that developing countries should be able to receive effectively scientific, technical and technological assistance through SBSTTA.

Article 26 Reports

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	1999.1

Decision IV/14 National reports

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

Decision V/19. National reporting

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	X
b) yes – forest ecosystems	
c) yes – alien species	
d) yes – benefit sharing	

Further comments on implementation of this Article

In January 1999, DPRK submitted the 1st National Report on the Implementation of CBD, which was prepared under the guidance of the NCCE, DPRK composed of 7 ministries and 1 independent department under the Cabinet.

The 1st report was amended and supplemented via two national consultative meetings, and published.

Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
306. Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	
b) case-studies identified	X
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	

308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	

Inland water ecosystems

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

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

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

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	
b) yes - national report	X
c) yes – through the CHM	
d) yes – other means (please give details below)	
317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes – national plans only	
c) yes – national plans and major sectors	X
d) yes – national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

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

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

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

Inlands and wetlands, the important land resources, have rich biodiversity, high economic

value and great environmental function, so DPRK has paid special attention to the conservation thereof and endeavored to take necessary measures.

1. Relevant laws and regulations

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK adopted the "Law on Fishery" (Jan.18, 1995) and "Law on Fish Farming"(Dec.1, 1998), followed by "Law on Water Resources"(Jan.14, 1999), and amended them respectively on Jan.14, 1999, so as to establish appropriate system and disciplines for the investigation, development, protection and utilization of water resources, ensure sufficient provision thereof for the development of the national economy and people's life, and prevent water pollution.

2. Current status of conservation of inlands and wetlands

In order to conserve and rationally utilize wetlands, which play significant roles in developing fishery, and preventing flood, pollution and soil erosion and controlling climate, and especially serve as a vital habitats for wild fauna/flora, DPRK designated some regions as the national protected areas.

Especially in 1998, it designated 12 wetlands as Migratory Birds Reserves, taking account of the fact that wetlands in the country constitute significant transit sites for migratory birds in Northeast Asia.

3. International cooperation relevant to conservation of inlands and wetlands

Until now, there has been no international cooperation related to inland conservation, except bilateral cooperation on protection of the Amnok River basins, a boundary with China, and the Tumen River basins, a boundary with Russia.

DPRK has not yet joined the "Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat".

Nevertheless, the Government adopted DPRK-USSR Agreement on the protection of migratory birds with former USSR in 1998, to promote bilateral cooperation in the protection of migratory birds in Northeast Asia.

Recently, DPRK is preparing a project on the conservation and management of wetland biodiversity in the Korean West Sea, focusing on the estuary of Chongchon River, with the support from GEF and UNDP.

4. Priorities in conservation of inlands and wetlands

Located between 2 ecosystems from water to terrestrial areas, wetlands have a high biological productivity, while consisting poor ecosystem calling for the conservation and management.

DPRK with high density of rivers and streams has inland waters of 727,000ha, accounting for 6% of its territory, and millions ha of vast tideland in Korean West Sea and a little tidelands and estuaries in Korean East Sea.

Therefore, it is necessary to establish short-term, medium and long-term targets for the conservation and utilization of wetlands, and to make integrated plans for its realization so that wetlands should efficiently contribute to the conservation of eco-environmental and sustainable development of the economy, in which it is important to create its effective demonstrations, followed by generalization.

In this respect, following measures should be taken for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands.

- 1) To make legal basis for the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands to combine water resources conservation with wetlands conservation and integrate the wetlands biodiversity conservation into the General Plan of Land Construction, so that wetlands should take important part in the economic development and eco-environmental protection in relevant

region.
2) To establish perfect system for providing the linkage and cooperation between several sectors of national economy in wetland conservation and management and for conducting its thorough implementation in various levels of local administrative economic guiding sectors.
3) To create and disseminate demonstrations for preventing the degradation of wetlands, recovering the affected wetlands, and obtaining economic and eco-environmental benefits from its integrated utilization, and increase the investment in its conservation and sustainable use.
4) To strengthen the conservation of wild fauna/flora resources in wetlands and improve the management of migratory birds reserves established to enhance management capacity for wetland reserves.
5) To intensify the scientific research and investigation on wetland reserves to make a scientific basis for their conservation and management.
6) To establish wetlands assessing/monitoring system. It is necessary to make the national database on wetland resources, supervise trends in wetlands change, establish the integrated wetlands assessing/monitoring method and set up periodical monitoring system.
7) To strengthen the public education and awareness on the significance of wetlands, incorporate broad popular masses in the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and train experts for its good management.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

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

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	
c) yes – significant extent	X
321. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes – previous national report	X
c) yes - case-studies	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	
b) programmes are being developed	X
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	X
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

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

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

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

With deep concern about the conservation of marine and coastal biodiversity, DPRK takes measures to improve it.

1. Relevant laws and regulations

The Standing committee of Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK amended and supplemented the "Law on Fishery"(adopted on Jan.18, 1995) and the "Law on Prevention of Marine Pollution" (adopted on Oct.22, 1997) on Jan.14, 1999, and formulated the "Law on Protection & Supervision of Environment" on May 27, 1998 and the "Law on Fish Culture" on Dec.1, 1998.

The Cabinet issued the "Regulation on Creation, Conservation, Utilization and Control of Fishery Resources"(on Mar.15, 1997) and "Regulation on Protection, Management and Monitoring of Coast"(on Dec.8, 1997), followed by the "Implementing Regulations on Environmental Protection & Supervision"(on Nov.23, 1998) and other associated laws and implementing regulations. The Cabinet also issued on May27, 2000 the regulation on foreigner's economic activity in border areas of our country.

These laws and regulations include stipulations on the conservation of coastal and marine eco-environment and provide the legal basis for the general conservation of coastal and marine resources and eco-environment.

2. Status of Coastal and marine biodiversity

Paying special attention to the conservation of coastal fishery resources, DPRK has already set up marine resource reserves in 15 spots of coastal areas in 1996.

Marine resource reserves in coastal areas are not only major spawning spots of marine fish, but also major habitats of marine plants with high economic value and invertebrate including bivalvia and sea urchin.

In DPRK, the Fishery Branch of Academy of Sciences is responsible for the survey and research on the quantitative change of major coastal and marine industrial fishery resources. Especially since 2001, the research has been under way on the estimation of reasonable productivity of major fishery resources and the recovery of decreased resources.

Survey on the pollution of marine environment is conducted by oceanographic institutes in the east / west seas under the Hydro-meteorological Bureau and the environment conservation research centre under the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection in collaboration with the Fishery Branch of SAOS.

But, survey on marine resources and marine pollution is not in comprehensive progress because of the lack of finance, which makes it difficult to establish the nation-wide marine environment monitoring system.

In addition, fishery resources have been terribly decreased by overuse of coastal fishery resources of economic value including bivalvia, sea cucumber and abalone(ear-shell) under recent difficult circumstances of the country.

In this respect, DPRK took several national measures for the utilization of fishery resources, including the prohibition of fishing at a spawning period and the restriction of the utilization of fishery resources by agencies with no resource proliferation base.

Therefore, the conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine biodiversity in DPRK require the traditional catching fishery to be converted into the resource management-style cultivating fishery, giving primary emphasis to the conservation of marine ecological environment.

3. International cooperation

DPRK attaches significance to the international cooperation in the conservation of the coastal and marine ecosystem diversity.

For the comprehensive coast management in DPRK, the national pilot project at Nampho was launched in collaboration with GEF, UNDP and IMO since Sep., 2000.

The project aims at conserving habitats within major ecosystems in the coast of Nampho and sea and preventing the marine pollution, which includes the development of information management system, the preparation of sustainable development strategy of coast and the necessary capacity building for creating the comprehensive management in organic combination with the development, utilization and protection of coastal areas .

The project was designed to be conducted with a focus on Nampho City, one of major ports in Korean west sea and to scale up its experiences in the rest of the country.

4. Priorities of coastal and marine biodiversity

Taking into consideration the fact that the change in marine environment and difficulty in economy result in tendency to decrease in many kinds of flora /fauna, and affect the general biodiversity and the destruction of eco-environment, it is necessary to take active measures to improve management capacity for coastal and marine ecosystems, mitigate artificial factors causing the decrease in resources and improve means of conservation and proliferation of fishery resources, so as to create the framework that ensures its sustainable use.

In this respect, following priorities should be addressed.

- 1) To strengthen the basic survey and scientific research on the conservation of marine and coastal ecosystem biodiversity.
- 2) To protect spawning spots and baiting areas of aquatic animals and marine plants, control strictly the destruction of habitats, pollution and over-fishing in areas significant for the fishery production and make great effort for the proliferation of coastal stationary fauna/flora, with the financial support being provided.
- 3) To organize the environmental impact assessment for the protection of coastal and marine ecosystem, enhance the supervision and control in existing coastal industrial areas and establish the monitoring/assessing system of marine environment in the whole waters.
- 4) To make an effort for the offshore culture and cultivating fishery to provide the stable production of seafoods and in this respect, to establish the comprehensive management system of marine areas and solve necessary fund by one's own effort.
- 5) To improve the management of existing fishery resource reserves, create the new reserves and conduct the capacity building for the enhancement of its' management level.

Agricultural biological diversity

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

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	

330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	X
c) yes	
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes – case-studies	
c) yes – other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes – pollinators	
c) yes – soil biota	X
d) yes – integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agro-biodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	

336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes – limited extent	X
c) yes – significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

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

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some co-operation	X
c) widespread co-operation	

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

b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	
b) no	X
c) yes - national report	
d) yes – through the CHM	
e) yes – other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes – under consideration	X
c) yes – measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) some assessments	
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes – through the CHM	
c) yes – other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some measures identified	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	
356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the	

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

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

Giving a primary emphasis to solve urgent food problem and ensure the food security in a short time, DPRK pays a special attention to the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity and takes necessary measures to convert the overall agricultural production into the sustainable one.

1. Relevant laws and regulations

The “Law on Land” (adopted on Apr.29, 1997) was revised on June 19, 1999 and the “Land on Agriculture” promulgated on December 18, 1998.

Article 49 of the “Law of Agriculture” stipulates that the conservation of agricultural resources is an important way of providing the stability of agriculture.

Paying significant attention to the solution of agricultural production especially the food problem and the conservation of agricultural ecosystem and resources to ensure the economic development and promotion of sustainable agriculture, DPRK makes an effort to improve the structure of agricultural production on the principle of “Right Crop on Right Soil” and “Right Crop in Right Time” to increase the food production.

In DPRK, major priorities for the intensification of food production are as follows.

- 1) To improve the distribution of crops on the principle of right crops on right soil.
- 2) To improve the seed production and distribute varieties rationally.
- 3) To optimise the planning of agriculture and investment sharing.
- 4) To enlarge the area under double cropping.
- 5) To introduce the scientific methods in the farming technical processes.
- 6) To increase the soil fertility step by step.

7) To establish a system for dissemination of scientific and technical knowledge.

DPRK sticks to the close combination of the increase in agricultural production with the improvement of agricultural eco-environment and in particular takes active measures to conduct the forestation and gardening of farm villages.

2. Conservation of agricultural biodiversity

DPRK promotes the improvement of agricultural eco-environment for the conservation of agricultural biodiversity, with a focus on the prevention of the loss of water and soil resources, effective utilization of agro-organic wastes and pollution prevention and the conservation of agricultural biodiversity.

With its limited area of cultivated land, on which farm crops have long been cultivated, it has scarcely fertile soil due to the consumption a great deal of essential nutrients for the growth and development of farm crops. Moreover, more than 80% of its territory is mountainous, so failure in the establishment of measures for rational conservation of forest resources and land may cause the increase in loss of water and land resources and the difficulty in providing the stability of agricultural production.

In view of such physiographical, socio-economic and historical conditions, effective measures for prevention should be taken in conformity with the characteristics inherent to the relevant local area.

In this respect, DPRK takes measures to conduct the preparation and promotion of the county-sized plan for economic development, on the principle to fully exert the resource potential of the region concerned by making excellent use of the mountains in the area surrounded by mountains, and of the sea in the area stretched along the seashore, and to combine the agriculture closely with local industry, so as to develop both agricultural production and local industry.

It trends to promote the forestation and gardening of farm villages, conduct the agricultural production, local economic development and improvement of ecological environment of the whole county with a county as a unit and scale up the county level model to the upper province level, followed by its enlargement to the upper unit, province, so as to eventually improve the nation-wide ecological environment.

In this process, it also pushes forward the artificial proliferation of medical and ornamental plants as well as forest resources in every *ri(sub-county unit)*, county and province.

Since the agricultural resources especially agro-genetic resources constitute the basic components for facilitating the seed revolution in agriculture and are of vital significance in ensuring the sustainable development of agriculture, DPRK is taking measures to establish the preservation system of genetic resources of farm crops.

It also strives to raise its availability in close connection with relevant institutions by designating the Crop Gene Resources Institute, Agricultural Academy of Sciences as a national centre for access to, study on characteristics of, and preservation of, crop genetic resources.

At present, Crop Gene Resources Institute has collected 57,000 pieces of genetic resources of 180 kinds of crops, of which nearly 50,000 species have been assessed, with the preservation of 10,000 pieces in the Gene Bank.

But, the Gene Bank is compromised by the eventual loss of many genetic resources because of the lack of its required facilities.

The conservation of livestock(including poultry) genetic resources among agro-genetic resources, even though considerable efforts made for this purpose, is also faced with difficulties in technical and financial problems.

3. Maintenance and dissemination of traditional knowledge in the agro-biodiversity

conservation

DPRK has no minorities communities. However, varieties and farming techniques which have been traditionally inherited by a succession of farmers in every local area.

National measures have been taken to maintain and upgrade such traditional varieties and farming techniques to a local endemism.

In particular, there have been successes in the maintenance and dissemination of the value of soybean, a sort of genetic resources, and traditional varieties.

DPRK, the home of soybean, is rich in traditional knowledge relevant to the cultivation of soybean, it is important to maintain and disseminate it.

4. Regulation and management on agricultural biosafety

DPRK pays a special attention to the agricultural biosafety and undertakes the preparations for establishing the national system of agricultural biosafety relying on the Agro-biological Institute under Agricultural Academy of Sciences and the Branch of Cell & Gene Engineering, Academy of Sciences.

5. Assessment and monitoring of agricultural environment

Article 53 of the “Law on Land” stipulates the treatment of construction or materials harmful to the agricultural resources and environment in the region.

A series of measures have been taken to successfully conduct the agro-environmental impact assessment prior to the construction, reclamation of agricultural land, the use of grassland and discharge of pollutants.

Survey and assessment have been conducted on the agricultural environment in industrial regions and around big cities.

However, the constraints in technical means and finance make it impossible not only to conduct the nation-wide assessment on the quality of agro-ecological environment, but also to establish the periodic monitoring system, excluding some regions.

6. Public education

Public education and awareness on the importance of agricultural biodiversity conservation are performed through newspapers, magazines, scientific films, Radio and TV broadcast, and in several forms of training courses for farmers and agriculture-guiding officials and summer camping for youth and children, in which it is important to enhance the role of rural schools and women.

7. International cooperation

DPRK has conducted the international cooperation in the field of genetic resources with international research institutions including the International Institute of Genetic Resources, through which there have been a lot of technical assistance.

With great concern in the Global Action Plan for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, DPRK makes considerable effort to build up the capacity for in situ conservation, utilization, collection and preservation of plant genetic resources.

8. Priorities of Agricultural biodiversity conservation

DPRK attempts to solve the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, on the principle of closely combining the agricultural biodiversity conservation with the protection of agro-ecological environment.

Relevant priorities are as follows.

- 1) To conduct the comprehensive assessment on current status of agro-ecological environment and agricultural biodiversity.

- 2) To actively assimilate techniques of sustainable agriculture and organic agriculture for preventing the loss of biodiversity and providing the sustainable use.
- 3) To prevent the loss of water and soil resources and raise the fertility of agricultural land systematically.
- 4) To integrate the forestation and gardening of the whole country closely into the conservation of wild fauna so as to make effective use for in situ conservation .
- 5) To establish the national information management & preservation system for the conservation and use of agro-genetic resources.
- 6) To establish the monitoring system of agro-ecological environment and agro-biodiversity and enhance the relevant capacity.
- 7) To raise the public awareness on the importance of agro-biological diversity.
- 8) To intensify the international cooperation in agro-biological diversity, assimilate advanced techniques, train experts and diminish gaps in fund.

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

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

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

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

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

c) measures taken	
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Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work

Since most of the territory is mountainous and the forest land occupies about 73% of the area, the forest is of great significance in the protection of eco-environment and the development of national economy.

In 90's of last century, the lack of food and energy had caused so much exploitation of considerable forest as to decrease its water-supplying/fostering function and frequent flood damages followed resulted in serious degradation of hills in rural areas.

These conditions call upon to restore the degraded forest as soon as possible, to prevent loss of water and soil and to raise the service function of all forest ecosystem.

In this context, the Government of DPRK has put forward the policy of tree-planting and forestation of the whole country and promoted the all-people campaign for planting forests with good kinds of trees, while taking measures to enlarge tree nurseries in central, cities and counties on a large scale.

DPRK is faced with problems to establish the system and/or process for improving the biodiversity of degraded forest in a short span of time, conserving it by every means possible and using its resources sustainably, while focussing on the creation of mixed forests as well as ones of economic value in tree-planting and forestation.

From the viewpoint of distribution, the size and stock of forest are large in the northern parts and small in flat areas and near the populated areas.

Therefore, it is necessary to continue making an effort to the conservation of forest biodiversity in highlands and improve the status of forests in/near lowlands and populated areas, so as to improve the forest biodiversity therein and to create/disseminate many demonstrations of enabling local inhabitants to receive high eco-environmental/socio-economic benefits therefrom.

In this connection, DPRK expects the extension of international/bilateral cooperation in forest recovery, conservation of forest biodiversity and sustainable use of forest resources.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

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

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention

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

Concluding tables

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

1. DPRK organized the National Coordinating Committee for Environment (NCCE) as a national coordinating group to coordinate activities for the implementation of CBD.
The NCCE of DPRK is composed of leading officials of 7 ministries and 1 department directly relevant to the implementation of CBD, as well as 10 associated ministries. The NCCE is responsible for organizing and coordinating activities for the implementation of the convention, according to its own yearly work plan.
2. In order to further strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, DPRK formulated new laws, revised and supplemented laws that have already been promulgated, and updated associated regulations. In 1998-2001,
 - the adopted are
 - “Control Law on Environment Protection” (on May 27, 1998),
 - “Law on Export & Import of Technology” (on Jun. 10, 1998),
 - “Law on Conservation of Useful Animal” (on Nov. 26, 1998),
 - “Law on Science and Technology” (on Dec. 15, 1998),
 - “Law on Agriculture” (on Dec. 18, 1998) and
 - “Law on Copyright ”(on Mar. 21, 2001),
 - and the revised or supplemented are:
 - “Law on Environmental Protection”,
 - “Law on Land”,
 - “Laws on Prevention of Sea Pollution”,
 - “Law on Scenery Spots and Natural Memorials”,
 - “Law on City Management” and
 - “Law on Boundary Inspection of Animals and Plants”.
3. DPRK formulated the “Month of General Mobilization for Land Construction, that stipulated the land construction by the general mobilization on a nation-wide scale for one month every spring and autumn since Sep., 1996, further promoted its implementation and summed up its results so that the work should make a significant contribution to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
4. DPRK took measures to strengthen the scientific research and activities for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.
 - 1) For in situ conservation, several activities have been done to conduct the all-round stocktaking on current status of nature protected areas, to promote the investigation on the enlargement of nature protected areas in conformity with the requirements of practical development, and to enhance the managing capacity for nature protected areas already established.
 - 2) For ex situ conservation, an arboretum of 100ha was constructed (expected to increase to 280ha in the future).
Great efforts have been made to enlarge capacities of central and every provincial botanical gardens and to promote the conservation and proliferation of rare and endangered

animals/ plants at central and every provincial zoos.

In agricultural branch, some measures have been taken for the establishment of agricultural crop gene bank and long-term seed preservation.

- 3) Nation-wide forestation and gardening have been actively promoted and eco-environment of degraded forest further improved.

The Government launched a 10-year Afforestation Plan, aimed at the forestation of 1,500,000ha from 2000 to 2010, and conducted the rehabilitation and extension of nurseries in all provinces, cities and counties, under the supervision of the Ministry of Land Environment Protection and Ministry of Forestry.

As a result, the area of nursery in 2001 increased to 3.8 times than before 1998 and more than 800 millions of young trees have been used every year. Also, some progress has been made to improve the management of middle/upper basins of Chongchon River and Taedong River, damaged by flood.

DPRK has consistently promoted the land construction in conformity with local physico-geographical conditions without any environmental pollution, while generalizing examples of excellent units in the forestation and gardening, including Maengsan County, North Phyongan Province, throughout the country.

Attaching the greatest priority to the agricultural production especially food security, DPRK has made great effort to enhance the food production. In this respect, DPRK has promoted the classification of agro-ecological regions and put forward policies of the Green Revolution Line, Potato Farming Revolution Line and Two Crops Farming Line base upon principle of right crop on right soil and in right time to improve the structure of farming production.

It has taken measures to encourage the intercrop cultivation and multi-crop cultivation for improving the soil management for slopping lands and create grasslands at treeless pastures connected with cultivated lands, to bring about a new turn in the protection of agro-ecological environment.

- 4) Paying attention to the conservation of wild fauna / flora, DPRK has already finished the preparation for publishing "A Red Data Book of DPRK"(animal part) in 2001(expected to be published in 2002), and is preparing the plant part.

The Animal Part involves 183 species of animals (36 of mammals, 100 of birds, 10 of reptiles, 4 of amphibians and 33 of fishes).

For *in situ* conservation of wild fauna/flora, DPRK has made efforts to improve the management of animal reserves, plant reserves and migratory bird reserves(wetland).

In particular, DPRK with transit route or transit site for migratory birds in Northeast Asia has strengthened the ecological study on the conservation of black-faced spoonbill and sacred cranes endangered throughout the world, as a result of which transit site of Northeast Asia covering these birds was designated as migratory bird reserve (wetland).

- 5) DPRK has conducted the capacity building for access to and preservation of genetic resources and the preparation of inventory and assessment of genetic resources, so as to establish the basis for the genetic resources information system.

- 6) With a viewpoint that scientific research should be given a precedence in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, DPRK has taken measures to strengthen the scientific research in this area, to assess the current status and factors of threats to ecosystems and species, and to prepare and submit necessary conservation measures.

5. In order to exchange with each other and generalize the necessary information, knowledge and

experience for the implementation of CBD, the Government organized expert meetings, workshops and training courses at various levels, through which the capacity for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity has been strengthened, with some achievements in the dissemination of professional knowledge.

6. Taking into account the importance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, the Government has conducted the public awareness through the newspaper, magazine, TV, broadcastings, scientific films and etc, so that common knowledge should be widely spread.
7. The Government has made every effort to expand the various external cooperation relevant to the implementation of CBD, so as to enhance the overall capacity through the implementation of some projects, though limited to a few.

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

1. Updating of NBSAP

In 1998, DPRK developed the biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) with the support from GEF. The NBSAP identified 20 priorities in 7 sectors, which could not make a full reflection of all the requirements of CBD, though being selected in conformity with the actual conditions in DPRK.

For the implementation of CBD, contracting parties shall have to prepare sectoral action plans for the active conservation of biodiversity according to all kinds of ecosystems in their country and adopt detailed decisions including access to and benefit sharing from genetic resources, the protection of traditional knowledge, alien species measures and transfer of technologies.

Such practical requirements and those of CBD require that the Government of DPRK should update the national strategy and action plans for biodiversity conservation, in particular take into consideration the preparation of the detailed biodiversity action plans in conformity with features of each province, city and county.

2. Preparation of medium/long-term plan for the implementation of obligations under CBD.

For the successful implementation of obligations of the contracting party to CBD, DPRK has to prepare medium / long-term plan for priorities identified in the strategy and action plan and establish the concrete financial support system according to it.

In addition, for focal zones of biodiversity including Mt. Paektu, Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Chilbo, it has to prepare the detailed plans in accordance with the realities of relevant county and integrate it closely into the general plan for land construction of the county.

3. Capacity building for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

What is the most important in the implementation of obligations of contracting party to CBD through successful performance of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in DPRK is, at this stage, the capacity building for administrative economic leading officials.

Besides, it is important to organize the expert group, to activate the training course for scientists and technicians and the scientific research on biodiversity, and to conduct the dissemination of knowledge and awareness campaign among the broad producer masses.

It is also necessary to learn advanced technologies in the sustainable use of biodiversity, to endeavour to obtain both the economic benefit and environmental one from each project at the

same time by incorporating science and technology into production, and to create the demonstration in conformity with regional characteristics and scale up it throughout the country.

The international organizations would have to increase the international technical and financial assistance to promote such projects in developing countries.

4. Expansion and development of technical and financial assistance by the international organization.

In 1998-2000, there has been no project relevant to biodiversity conservation supported by GEF, but for the Project on Biodiversity Conservation at Mt. Myohyang.

DPRK recognizes that the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are of great significance in the sustainable development of national economy and the protection of ecological environment.

However, sufficient funds for biodiversity conservation have not been provided, due to severe economic difficulties including the maintenance of balance between demand and supply of food and the food safety.

Therefore, the technical and financial support from the international organizations including GEF should be expanded.

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

In contrast to the 1st national report, the 2nd national report on biodiversity takes advantage that it would be helpful for clarifying possible issues to be solved in future, based on their existing status and according to the requirements of the Convention, for its own forms according to articles of the Convention to be implemented by contracting parties.

But, the form is seen as having some defects including many duplications in some questions, difficulties in their understanding and narrow width of options.

So it is recommended to pay an attention to the selection of options in questionnaire.

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

Date of completion:			
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?			
On what date?			
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:			
Name and address of publisher:			
ISBN:			
Price (if applicable):			
Other information on ordering:			
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained:			
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:			
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:			
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes		No	