



## PORTUGUESE NATIONAL REVIEW ON BIODIVERSITY AND COMPANIES

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## 1 - INTRODUCTION

It is recognized by all that more and more species, habitats and ecosystems are being lost and we are losing the ecosystem services that support life on our planet. Consequently some human communities are already experiencing a decrease in well-being, with poverty in some social groups being exacerbated.

Halting or substantially decreasing the loss of biodiversity by 2010, was agreed by EU Member States in 2001 and the Parties of the Convention for Biological Diversity in 2002. This goal is a truly global challenge to which different actors around the globe should respond in different ways and according to their capacities. The effort has to be shared between governmental institutions, NGOs, the general public and public and private companies. Several initiatives started to link explicitly biodiversity loss and economic loss (e.g. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB)) and businesses are becoming aware of their responsibilities and potential role in conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of its components, launching different initiatives like the Business and Biodiversity.

This report is a review made by CIMAR (Centre of Marine & Environmental Research) on Biodiversity and Companies in Portugal as a contribution to the preparation for the French EPBRS (European Platform for Biodiversity Research Strategy) Meeting to be held in Paris between 17<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2008.

BIOSTRAT partners were invited to address a number of questions regarding different aspects of the relationship between Biodiversity and Companies in their country (Annex A).

For the purpose of this review we decided to consider only the companies / organizations that have formalized their adhesion to the Portuguese Business and Biodiversity Initiative launched by the Portuguese Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (ICNB) in 2007.

The information presented is based on data collected from internet (Governmental, Non governmental and Companies websites) and on the answers given by the companies to the questionnaire sent at the beginning of September 2008 (Annex C).

## 2 - CONSERVATION OF BIODIVERSITY IN PORTUGAL

Since the approval of the Environmental Act in 1987 (Law 11/87, of 7 April) the legislation that regulates the conservation of biodiversity in Portugal has evolved, following the developments originated by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted in 1992.

According with Article 4<sup>d</sup> (Objectives and measures) of the Portuguese Environmental Act the existence of a favourable environment to health and well-being of mankind and to social and cultural development of communities, as well as the improvement of quality of life, requires the adoption of measures in order to: maintain the ecosystems that supports life; use rationally the living resources; and preserve the genetic patrimony and its diversity.

In 1993, Portugal ratified the Convention on Biological Diversity through Decree 21/93, of 21 June, committing itself with the main objectives of the CBD “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources, including by appropriate access to genetic resources and by appropriate transfer of relevant technologies, taking into account all rights over those resources and to technologies, and by appropriate funding”.

In a parallel process, two of the most important European Directives for nature conservation and biodiversity was transformed into national law: Directive 79/409/EEC, of 2 April, on Conservation of Wild Birds (Birds Directive) through Decree 75/91, of 14 February; and, Directive 92/43/EEC, 21 May, on Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) through Decree 226/97, of 27 August. This Directive foresees the establishment of an European ecological network of protected sites, the Natura 2000 Network.

In order to contribute to biodiversity, through the conservation and reestablishment of natural habitats and wild flora and fauna in a favourable conservation state in the national territory, having into account the economic, social and cultural requirements, as well as the regional and local particularities the Portuguese government approved the Decree-law 140/99, of 24 April, that transformed into national law the amendments made to the above directives:

- a) Directive 79/409/EEC, of 2 April (Birds Directive), modified by the Directives 91/244/EEC, of 6 March; 94/24/EC, of 8 June; and 97/49/EC, of 29 June.
- b) Directive 92/43/EEC, of 21 May (Habitats Directive), with the alterations introduced by Directive 97/62/EC, of 27 October.

Following the provisions of the National Environmental Act and CBD, Portugal established the National Strategy for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (ENCNB) by Resolution of the Council of Ministers 152/2001, of 11 October, that will be in force until 2010. The ENCNB assumes three main goals: to preserve the nature and the biological diversity, including elements of geology, geomorphology and palaeontology; to promote the sustainable use of biological resources; to contribute for the persecution of objectives aimed by the international cooperation processes with focus on nature conservation where Portugal is involved, in special the objectives established in CBD, namely, the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equal distribution of the benefits as a result of the genetic resources use.

More recently, it was established the legal regimen for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity through the approval of Decree-Law 142/2008, of 24 July. Giving fulfilment to the ENCNB 2<sup>nd</sup> strategic option the present diploma creates the Fundamental Network for Nature Conservation (RFCN) and the National System of Classified Areas (SNAC) constituted by the National Network of Protected Areas (RNAP), by the classified areas that integrates the Natura 2000 network and by others classified areas in the context of international commitments assumed by the Portuguese State, assuring the integration and the harmonious regulation of those areas already subject to an environmental statutes of protections.

<b>Environmental Policy Instruments</b> (adapted from Antunes & Videira, 2005)		
<b>Direct Regulations</b>	<b>Economics Incentives</b>	<b>Voluntary Actions / Information</b>
<p><b>Standards</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Emission standard</li> <li>- Environmental quality standards</li> <li>- Technological standards</li> <li>- Content Standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Prohibitions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prohibition of use of the products (CFC, PCBs)</li> <li>- Prohibition of capture/extraction</li> </ul> <p><b>Obligations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obligation to report waste produced</li> <li>- Obligations on labelling</li> </ul> <p><b>Licensing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental impact assessment</li> <li>- Integrated prevention and control of pollution</li> </ul>	<p><b>Financial Programs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compensation mechanisms</li> <li>- Support the acquisition of land for conservation</li> <li>- Debt for nature swaps</li> </ul> <p><b>Taxes / Subsidies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taxes on emissions</li> <li>- Different tax rates</li> <li>- Subsidies to the adoption of clean technologies</li> <li>- Subsidies for renewable energy sources</li> </ul> <p><b>Property Rights</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Catch quotas marketable</li> <li>- Emission trading rights</li> </ul> <p><b>Responsibility Schemes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Titles of environmental performance</li> <li>- Civil liability for environmental damage</li> </ul>	<p><b>Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rights of access to information</li> <li>- Education, development of competences</li> <li>- Right to question decisions</li> </ul> <p><b>Voluntary Actions</b></p> <p><u>Unilateral commitments</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Codes of environmental conduct</li> <li>- Letters of the environment</li> <li>- Policy statements of the environment</li> </ul> <p><u>Public volunteers schemes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EMAS and ISO 14001</li> <li>- Eco-label</li> <li>- Blue Flag on the beaches</li> </ul> <p><u>Negotiated agreements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Voluntaries agreements (e.g.: B&amp;B initiative)</li> <li>- Contracts of environmental adjustment</li> </ul>

### 3 - NATIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING IMPACT ON BIODIVERSITY AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION

#### 3.1 - Biodiversity Impact Assessments

##### a) Environmental Impact Assessment

The assessment of the impacts of human activities on biodiversity is made in a systematic and formal way through the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of projects.

The EIA is an environmental policy instrument, to assure that the potential effects of a project on the environment are analysed and taking into consideration in the process of approval. The EIA of a project consists in a systematic evaluation of the predicted effects of the project on the environment. The process begins with the elaboration of the environmental impact study (EIS) prepared by the owner of the project that contains, namely, the environmental identification and evaluation of the impacts and the identification of the measures to prevent, minimize or compensate those impacts.

It is a preventive instrument that allows: an anticipated knowledge on the environmental consequences of the project; the adoption of environmentally sustainable decisions, through the selection of the more adjusted alternatives in each case; the adoption of measures to minimize, prevent or compensate negative impacts, or to maximize the positive impacts of the projects. Also, it is a participative instrument, since its guarantee the participation of the public in the decision making process.

The Decree-law 69/2000, of 3 May, establishes the legal regimen of the environmental impact assessment, and transform into national law Directive 85/337/CEE, of 27 June, with the amendments introduced by Directive 97/11/CE, of 3 March, and the alterations introduced by Decree-laws 74/2001 of 26 February, 69/2003 of 10 April and 197/2005 of 8 November, and by Law 12/2004 of 30 March.

The provisions of EIA are mandatory for the approval of public and private projects that can potentially cause significant effects on the environment, included in Annex I and II of Decree-Law 69/2000.

- Annex I: 21 types of projects potentially more dangerous to the environment, independently of the location.
- Annex II: 12 types of projects (with several subtypes) considered less dangerous for the environment, dependent of their location, namely if located in sensitive areas.

**Entities Involved in the Process of EIA** (Decree-law 69/2000 as amended by Decree-law 197/2005)

**- Licensing Authority or Competent for the Authorisation**

**- EIA Authority**

a) The Portuguese Environmental Agency (APA), if:

- i) The Project is included in annex I;
- ii) The Licensing Authority or Competent for the Authorisation is an administration service not decentralized, an institute under the supervision of the central administration or a Commission of Coordination and Regional Development (CCDR);
- iii) The project is located in an area under jurisdiction of two or more CCDR;

b) The CCDR in the others case.

**- Evaluation Committee**

1 - For each EIA procedure is appointed an evaluation committee set up, with odd number of elements, by:

- a) Two representatives of the EIA authority, one as head of the Commission and the other to ensure the integration of the results of public consultation in the final report of the EIA procedure;

- b) A representative of the Water Institute (INAG) whenever the project can affect water resources;
- c) A representative of the Institute of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (ICNB), whenever the project is located in areas defined as sensitive under the legislation for protected areas or for species conservation or protected habitats;
- d) A representative of the Portuguese Institute of Architectural Heritage (IPPAR), or the Portuguese Institute of Archaeology (IPA), whenever the project is located in areas defined as sensitive under the legislation applicable to areas for protection of national monuments and public interest buildings;
- e) A representative of the CCDR or CCDRs territorially competent in the location area of the project to be license or authorized, only if they are not represented in accordance with point (a);
- f) Specialised technicians, not less than two, in case of projects listed in Annex I.

2 - The technical specialists as referred to in (f) of the preceding paragraph are designated by the EIA authority, may be integrated in State services, to ensure the interdisciplinarity of the commission according to the nature of the project to assess and their potential impacts.

3 - The appointment of representatives of the entities mentioned in subparagraphs (a) to (e) of paragraph 1 should be made within five days from the date of request for the appointment, under penalty of they could not be considered in the composition of the evaluation committee

4 - By proposal from the EIA authority, the minister responsible for the environment may decide that the head of the evaluation commission will be occupied by a personality of acknowledged merit in the area of the project to assess.

**- Coordinating and technical support body**

1 - The APA perform the functions of general coordination and technical support of the EIA procedure.

2 - Is established near the APA an advisory council of EIA, which composition and operation are defined by decree of the Minister responsible for the environment.

3 - It due to the advisory council EIA to follow the application of this diploma, to pose technical recommendations and guidance of services, as well as to decide on all matters which are submitted for consideration.

**b) Strategic Environmental Assessment**

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of plans and programs is an instrument of evaluation of impacts at a strategically level. It's main objective is to incorporate a series of environmental values in the procedure of decision making on plans and programs, during their elaboration and before their approval. It assures a strategic vision and a wide perspective in relation to the environmental questions through the global integration of the biophysic, economic and social considerations and relevant politics, in a sustainable framework.

The SEA is, therefore, an instrument that follows sustainable objectives and looks for a strategic and wide vision of the environmental questions.

The Portuguese legal regimen of SEA results from Decree-Law 232/2007, of 15 June, that transform into national law the Directive 2001/42/CE, of 27 June, on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programs on the environment, and Directive 2003/35/CE, of 26 May, providing for public participation in respect of the drawing up of certain plans and programs related to the environment (cf. Convention of Aarhus - Resolution of the Assembly of Republic 11/2003, of 25 February).

The application of Decree-law 232/2007 to the territorial management instruments (IGT) is fit by Decree-law 380/99, of 22 September, in the edition given by Decree-law 316/2007, of 19 September. It includes:

- National plans, as the National Plan of Policy and Regional Planning (PNPOT); sectorial plans with territorial incidence - including decisions on the localization and development of great public works with territorial incidence; and special plans of order of the territory.
- Local plans, such as the Local Plans of Regional Planning (PROT).
- Municipal plans, as the Municipal Plans of Regional Planning (PMOT).

The following type of plans are subject to SEA (cf. Art.º 3º Decree-Law 232/2007):

- Sector plans and programs for agriculture, forest, fishing, energy, industry, transports, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, urban and rural planning or land use and constitute framing for the future approval of projects mentioned in annexs I and II of Decree-Law 69/2000, of 3 May, in its current edition;
- Plans and programs that take into account its eventual effect in a site of the national list of sites, in a site of community interest, in a special zone of conservation or in a zone of special protection, must be evaluated for their environmental impacts under the terms of the article 10º of Decree-Law 140/99 (Habitat and Bird directives), of 24 April, in the edition that was given by Decree-Law 49/2005, of 24 February;
- Plans and programs that, not being enclosed in the previous, constitute a framing for the future approval of projects and are qualified as having a potentially significant effect on the environment.

The SEA process will produce an environmental report that include the potential environmental effects caused by the implementation of the plan or program, including secondary, cumulative, synergetic, short, medium and long term, permanent and temporally, positive and negative effects, considering issues related to biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, atmosphere, climate aspects, material goods, cultural patrimony (including the archaeological architecture heritage), landscape and interaction between the above aspects.

Research priority:

Research into the improvement of the integration of biodiversity concerns into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or process and in strategic environmental assessment, according with Decision VI/7 of the CBD COP 6 (2002).

### **3.2 – Mitigation / Compensation for Biodiversity Impact**

The projects subject to EIA have to followed the environmental impact declaration (DIA) that specifies the conditions in which the project can be licensed or authorised and indicates, when necessary, the measures to minimize the negatives environmental impacts that the promoter must adopt in executing the project (article 17º of Decree-law 69/2000 as amended by Decree-law 197/2005).

According with Decree-Law 140/99 (Habitat and Bird Directives), of 24 April, in the edition given by Decree-Law 49/2005, of 24 February, if the environmental evaluation of the effects of a projects or actions on environmental sites under special protection results in negative impacts, mitigation and/or compensations measures must be implemented by the owner, after the approval of the administration.

Compensatory measures can also result from environmental penalties due to violations of the environmental legislation, namely regarding the EIA process and the nature conservation and biodiversity. The lawbreaker must implement measures to replace the initial environment status or compensate the impacts cause by the infraction.

The new legal regimen introduced by Decree-law 142/2008, of 24 July, defines the economic and financial regimen for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity that includes instruments of environmental compensation.

The environmental compensation instruments in the context of nature conservation and biodiversity are designed to ensure the satisfaction of conditions or legal requirements or rules upon which the implementation of projects or actions depend. In particular, they result from the legal regime of environmental impact assessment or Natura 2000 Network. Also, the company / organisation concerned can propose environmental compensations actions which must be approved and subsequently certificates by the national authority.

By initiative and financial support of the company / organisation concerned, depending on the agreement of the national authority, the environmental compensation may also be done through funding projects or actions implemented by the national authority.

Examples of compensation actions are the measures of mitigation and compensation of public works that have impact in the environment:

- Odelouca dam: Centre of artificial reproduction of the Iberian Lynx (by Águas do Algarve, Grupo Águas de Portugal SA)
- Baixo Sabor dam: Measures of environment compensation that allows the recovery of the Wolf and the Imperial Eagle habitat (by EDP)

Biodiversity impacts resulting from environmental damage are subjected to Directive 2004/35/EC on environmental liability with regard to the prevention and remedying of environmental damage, amended by Directive 2006/21/EC, transformed into national law by Decree-law 147/2008, of 29 July.

### 3.3 – Implementation / Enforcement

Any of the administration service or department related to the environment have the legal and statutory obligation to implement the national regulations addressing nature conservation and biodiversity:

- Portuguese Environmental Agency (APA)
- Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity (ICNB)
- Commission of Coordination and Regional Development (CCDR)
- Environmental General Inspection (IGAOT)
- Environmental services of the municipalities
- Nature and Environment Protection Service (SPENA) of the National Republican Guard (GNR)

Since the environmental violations configures a public crime, under the legislation, citizens have the duty to report situations that may violate environmental legislation and the instruments of regional planning. One of the ways to do it is through the number “SOS\_Ambiente e Território” 808200520 of the Ministry of Environment and Regional Planning or online through the web page of SPENA ([http://gnr.pt/portal/internet/sepna/12.denuncias/form\\_sepna.asp](http://gnr.pt/portal/internet/sepna/12.denuncias/form_sepna.asp)).

The public has the right to be listened to, as it is called to participated in the EIA process, in the public consultation either through written presentation of their opinion about the project and his effects in the environment or participating in the public audiences.

Under the EIA process the enforcement is made through the “after-evaluation” process implemented after the emission of the DIA, that includes monitoring programs and audits and follow-up by the public concerned. The after-evaluation process have the objective of guarantee the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in the DIA and evaluate the occurred environmental impacts. Namely the response of the environment system to the effects produced by construction, exploitation and decommissioning of the project and the effectiveness of the measures of environment management adopted. In order to prevent, minimize or compensate the negative effect of the project and, if necessary, adopt more effective environmental measures.

The nature conservation and biodiversity regimen provides the implementation of inspections and supervisions plans under the precautionary, protection and prevention principles in order to verify the dispositions of Decree-law 142/2008, of 24 July, and other legislation of classified natural values.

### **3.4 - Impact Evaluations and/or Compensations / Mitigations Management (Mitigation Banking)**

The compensation/mitigation measures are always proposed (indicated) by the administration in the context of EIA or the nature conservation and biodiversity (e.g. Habitats and Birds Directives). The companies can propose measures to compensate/mitigate the impacts of their projects, but in order to be implemented they must have the agreement of the administration.

There is some consultancy companies that provides that sort of service. They elaborate solutions for compensations/mitigations action to be implemented according with the type of projects.

The new regime of nature conservation and biodiversity (Decree-law 142/2008, of 22 July) establishes the principle of compensation, by the user, of the negative effects caused for the use of natural resources. The legal basis for the constitution of a Fund for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity is settled down, opening the doors for an approach to the biodiversity market.

#### Research priority:

Portugal NR: Research is needed in order to assess the implementation of the new regime for nature conservation and biodiversity. Mainly in what concerns the possibility that conservation could be done through private companies financing support to the administration. This can take the responsibilities of the companies to contribute actively with concrete actions for the reduction of biodiversity loss.

#### 4 - BIODIVERSITY AND COMPANIES

The Convention on Biological Diversity adopted in 1992 defines *Biological diversity* as the “variability among living organisms from all sources including, *inter alia*, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems”.

Biodiversity contributes directly (through provisioning, regulating, and cultural ecosystem services) and indirectly (through supporting ecosystem services) to many constituents of human well-being, including security, basic material for a good life, health, good social relations, and freedom of choice and action (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005). Many people have benefited over the last century from the conversion of natural ecosystems to human-dominated ecosystems and the exploitation of biodiversity. At the same time, however, biodiversity loss and changes in ecosystem services have caused some people to experience declining well-being, with poverty in some social groups being exacerbated.

The EU Heads of State or Government agreed in 2001 “to halt the decline of biodiversity [in the EU] by 2010” (Presidency Conclusions, Göteborg European Council 15 and 16 June 2001) and to “restore habitats and natural systems” (COM (2001) 264 final).

In April 2002, the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), recognizing the rapid degradation of ecosystems and habitats, the increasing threat to many species populations and the urgent need to take action that will halt the decline in irreplaceable natural resources, committed themselves to achieve by 2010 a significant reduction of the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level as a contribution to poverty alleviation and to the benefit of all life on Earth ([www.cbd.int/2010-target](http://www.cbd.int/2010-target)). This target was subsequently endorsed by the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development and the United Nations General Assembly and was incorporated as a new target under the Millennium Development Goals.

The goal of halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 is a subject for several key international agreements and has been agreed in a variety of *fora*. This achievement presents a truly global challenge to which actors around the globe should engage in different ways and according to their capacities and priorities.

The EU Biodiversity Communication (COM(2006) 216 final), adopted by the European Commission on 22 May 2006, provides a strategic framework for EU action to meet the target of halting the loss of biodiversity by 2010 and beyond and to also support achieving the global target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. The EU Biodiversity Action Plan specifies objectives and supporting measures and also actions and targets for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Companies are an important player in the achievement of the 2010 commitment with biodiversity. They have the tools and the human and technological capability and the funding. They also have an interest and a moral obligation to contribute to the global effort in reducing the current rate of biodiversity loss at all levels, since a significant part of their business is originated directly or indirectly from the ecosystems services.

Nevertheless, action from the private sector has been quite limited despite all the evidence that the loss of biological diversity is linked with business activities and private sector.

In response, the COP 8 (2006) Decision VIII/17 a) states: “*The private sector is arguably the least engaged of all stakeholders in the implementation of the Convention; yet, the daily activities of business and industry have major impacts on biodiversity. Encouraging business and industry to adopt and promote good practice could make a significant contribution towards the 2010 target and the objectives of the Convention*”.

In 2007, during the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union the Business and Biodiversity Initiative was incorporated into the EU Commission activities. During the High Level Conference on Business & Biodiversity (12-13 November 2007) European business leaders, biodiversity experts, researchers, NGOs and policy makers discussed how European businesses could improve their performance through biodiversity responsibility. The conclusions of this conference are summarized in the Message from Lisbon ([www.countdown2010.net/file\\_download/143](http://www.countdown2010.net/file_download/143)).

*“The European Commission is committed to implement the Message from Lisbon on Business and Biodiversity, and to ensure that the European Business and Biodiversity Initiative becomes a working entity that leads to measurable results”* (Demeter, 2008).

In 2008, the European Commission launched a call for tender for a service contract to assist it in setting up and operate a technical facility - a platform - to engage businesses and others stakeholders in the initiative, and to organize activities such as exchange and benchmarking of best practices and preparation of guidelines and other documents.

In 2008, COP 9 (2008) adopted Decision IX/26, on promoting business engagement, provides a framework for priority actions, which focuses on the continued development and promotion of the business case for biodiversity and the dissemination of best practice. A particular focus of the decision is on addressing the needs of small and medium sized companies and developing countries.

#### **4.1 - Portuguese Initiative on Business & Biodiversity**

In 2007, Portugal launched a Business & Biodiversity Initiative aiming to involve the Portuguese companies in the global effort of stop biodiversity loss until 2010 and beyond.

The Portuguese Business & Biodiversity Initiative is managed by the ICNB (Institute for Nature Conservation and Biodiversity) from the Ministry of Environment, and is voluntary. It is based in a public commitment of companies to disseminate their behaviour concerning biodiversity and the gradual integration of biodiversity in the various aspects of the companies management and decision making process.

There is no formal regulations to be followed by the partners involved (ICNB and company / organization). The adhesion begins with the production of a document by the company / organization that summarizes its history, sector of activity, policy for biodiversity and the type of agreement that it intends to adopt and is formalized with the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) by the responsible of the company / organization and the President of ICNB.

The agreement will include: the commitment; the principles; the company referential of departure; the objectives for each partner; the program of action and the goals; the timetable and the milestones of execution; the financial components of the partnership; the management model.

Each company will evaluate the impact of their activity on biodiversity and will draw a plan of action to decrease the negative and increase the positive effects of its activity on biodiversity and to incorporate biodiversity into the relevant aspects of its core business. The process and the commitments must be public, the level of commitment of the companies and the fulfilment of the program of action and the goals should be evaluated by the civil society in a regular based, and the ICNB is responsible to secure the transparency of the process.

Since 2007, the Portuguese B&B Initiative has already 41 companies and organizations from different sectors of activities: from agriculture and forest to port and airport administrations, including the financial sector, energy and water companies, mining and construction sector, energy sector and the tourism sector. Some of these companies are also business partners of the Countdown 2010 initiative (see Annex D).

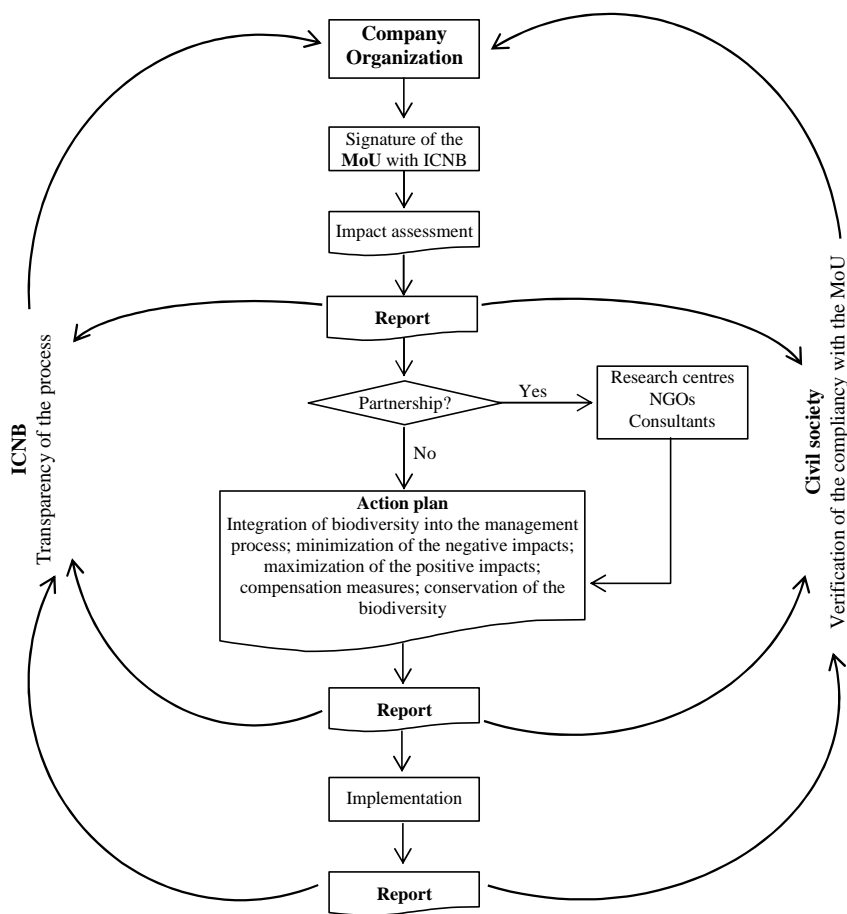


Figure 1 – Portuguese B&B Initiative flowchart.

Table 1 – Portuguese B&B Initiative companies and organisations according with sectors of activities.

Activity	Company / Institution
Agro-industry	- Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas - Matéria Verde - Viveiro de Plantas, Lda - Herdade do Pinheiro, SA - Companhia das Lezírias, SA - Quinta do Valle do Riacho - Herdade Freixo do Meio, Gestão Agrícola, Lda
Airport administration	- ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA
Construction	- Chamartín Imobiliária SGPS, SA
Energy production and distribution	Electricity - REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA - EDP - Energias de Portugal SA
	Fuel - Galp Energia, SA
Engineering	- ProCME
Environmental consultancy	- SAIR DA CASCA - Consultoria em Desenvolvimento Sustentável - AmBioDiv - Valor Natural. Ambiente, Natureza e Sustentabilidade, Lda - Bio3 - Estudos e projectos em Biologia e Valorização de Recursos Naturais
Financial sector	- Banco Espírito Santo – BES
Hotel management	- Quinta das Lágrimas Actividades Hoteleiras, SA
Institutional	- CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal - AD RAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega - BCSD Portugal
Mining, Extractive Industry	- EDM - Empresa de Desenvolvimento Mineiro, SA - Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA
Port administration	- APDL - Administração dos Portos de Douro e Leixões, SA
Post	- CTT Correios de Portugal
Product control and certification	- SATIVA - Desenvolvimento Rural, Lda
Production and Commerce	Cement - SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA
	Cork - Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA
	Wine - Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão

Cellulose and forest production	- Grupo Portucel Soporcel - ALTRI / Silvicaíma Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA
Coffee	- Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA
Beer	- SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA
Beekeeping	- Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo
Steel	- Grupo Ferpinta
Rail transport	- REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP
Roads construction and maintenance	- Brisa - Auto-estradas de Portugal, SA
Sports events	- João Lagos Sports
Television	- SIC - Sociedade Independente de Comunicação
Tourism	- Sonae Turismo
Water supply and management	- EDIA - Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infraestruturas do Alqueva - EPAL, SA

## 4.2 - Measures Taken by Companies (Private or Public) concerning Conservation of Biodiversity

For the purpose of this review we decide to consider only the companies / organizations that have formalized their adhesion to the Portuguese Business and Biodiversity initiative launched by the ICNB in 2007.

The information presented is based on data collected from internet information (Governmental, Non governmental and Companies' websites) and from the answers given by each company / organization adherent to the Portuguese B&B Initiative to the questionnaire sent in the beginning of September 2008 in order to assess the implementation level of the commitments signed with ICNB.

The commitments firm by the companies, through the MoU with the ICNB, as their contribution to protected and stop biodiversity loss are presented in Annex D.

We have received 19 answers (46,34%) to the questionnaire and the results are summarized bellow (Table 2).

Table 2 - Answers to the questionnaire.

Company	Questions				
	1	2	3	4.1	4.2
ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
ALTRI / Silvicaíma Sociedade Silvícola Caima SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ANA – Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Apilegre – Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
CAP – Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal	-	-	-	-	-
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	-
CTT Correios de Portugal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
EDP – Energias de Portugal SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Finagra, SA	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nova Delta – Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	-
ProCME	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SOMINCOR – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sonae Turismo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

1 – Do your company have any accounting of the impacts on biodiversity?

2 – Do your company takes measures to minimize the impacts on biodiversity?

3 – Do your company contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, through effectively actions?

4 – Your company is (or was) involve, through self investment or sponsor, in research projects (in partnership with private sector and/or public entities):

4.1 – for biodiversity conservation in general?

4.2 – focused on the impacts of the company activities, mitigation and/or restoration?

Besides the formal processes of environmental impact assessment as a result of the legislation in force, the companies that adhered to the Portuguese B&B Initiative commit themselves, voluntarily, to evaluate the impacts caused by their activity on biodiversity and to present an action plan to minimize the negative impacts and to maximize the positive impacts, incorporating the principles of biodiversity conservation in all the company process of management and production.

From the answers to the questionnaires we found that 68,42% of the companies that answered said that they quantify and identify the impacts of their activity on biodiversity. However, if we consider the companies that adhere to the Portuguese B&B Initiative and the data obtained from the MoU signed with the ICNB and from the sustainability/environmental reports, we reach a higher number, specially if we have into consideration that most of the companies have their activity subject to EIA processes whether in the license phase or in the implementation phase of new projects and actions and this results in the accounting and identification of the project impacts on biodiversity.

Companies with actions or projects in areas under legislation of nature conservation and biodiversity (Habitats and Birds Directives) are also subject to environmental impact assessments or to a prior process of environmental analysis of the impacts, as that is an essential requirement for the approval.

#### 4.2.1 - Accounting of their Impacts on Biodiversity

Company	Accounting of their impacts on biodiversity
ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega	- No
ALTRI / Silvicaima Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA	- The potential impacts on biodiversity are identified and the preventive or minimizing measures established
ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	- No
Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	- No
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	- Impact assessment of the BES activity on biodiversity, in partnership with CIBIO
CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal	- No
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	- Accounting of the positive impacts associated to the cork oak
CTT Correios de Portugal	- Impact assessment in a annual base
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	- Impact assessment in all the phases of the projects
Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão	- No
Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas	- Impact assessment of the pastures and the cork plantation for the carbon fixation - Impact assessment of the cattle for the gases emission to the atmosphere - Impact assessment of the motor vehicles for the emission of CO <sup>2</sup> to the atmosphere - Impact assessment of the land use on the ground health
Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA	- Monitorization plan in preparation
ProCME	- Evaluation of the impact caused by the global activity of ProCME on biodiversity
REFER – Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP	- Yes
REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA	- Assessment of the impact of REN activities in several phases of the infrastructures life cycle (planning, project, construction, operation, maintenance, decommissioning)
SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA	- No
SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA	- Environmental Impacts Assessment (by area, process, activity, product or service) - Studies to determine the biodiversity referential conditions: to characterize the faunistic communities associated to the different habitats; to evaluate the occupation level and to characterize the faunistic communities in the different habitats, taking into consideration the natural habitats; to propose valorisation actions of the faunistic components in the infrastructures
Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA	- Bio-monitoring program of the Oeiras stream to evaluation the impacts
Sonae Turismo	- Accounting made in the context of the environmental management and environmental impact assessment of the projects

## 4.2.2 - Main Measures Taken to Minimize their Impacts

Company	Main measures taken to minimize their impacts
ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega	- No
ALTRI / Silvicaima Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification, monitorization and management of Forests with High Value of Conservation, including the application of preventive forestry measures</li> <li>- Implementation of best forestry practices</li> <li>- Restoration projects of degraded water lines</li> </ul>
ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management of Habitats: solution to avoid birds collision with aircraft</li> <li>- Application of birds diverting techniques (in order to secure the aeronautical security): bioacoustics (simulation of birds prey sounds); falconry and gas gun; and others</li> <li>- Measures of Control: Maintenance of databases with the birdstrikes. The treatment of these data turns possible to each airport the adopting of the most appropriate techniques of birds diverting.</li> </ul>
Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	- No
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	- Action plan to address the direct and indirect impacts of the activity of BES on biodiversity, in preparation
CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal	- No
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	- No
CTT Correios de Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce the consumption of paper in 2% in 2008, in comparison with the previous year</li> <li>- Development of studies in order to increasing the use of alternative and renewable energies in the vehicles, increase the rate of renewal of the vehicles, implementation of energy audits to the CTT fleet in 2008 and implementation of the rationalization plan for energy, to reduce the consumption of fuel in 2%, in comparison with the previous year</li> <li>- Reduce the consumption of electrical energy in 2%, in comparison with the previous year</li> </ul>
EDIA - Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infraestruturas do Alqueva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Environmental management and monitorization</li> <li>- Minimization of the impacts and valorisation of the resources</li> </ul>
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	- Lines corrections, minimization of impacts and compensatory measures in the context of the Environmental Impact Assessment
Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liquid wastes treatment</li> <li>- Solid wastes management</li> <li>- Control of atmospheric emission</li> <li>- Use of phytosanitary products in accordance with the approved list for integrated production</li> </ul>
Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Direct seeding</li> <li>- Uses organics by-products in fertilizing the natural pastures and seeding</li> <li>- Soil improvement by distributing the hay for the cattle in different places</li> <li>- Livestock management</li> <li>- Partially substitutes the use of gasoline for GPL</li> <li>- Sustainable management of routes and vehicles utilisation</li> </ul>
Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA	- Acquisition of certified coffee Rain forest Alliance
REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP	- Yes
REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Multiannual program for identification of lines sections that have or can have impacts in certain populations of birds, in order to signalling these sections or prevent collision. In result, 32000 BFD (Bird Flight Diverters) was installed in 78 km of lines. Monitoring the effectiveness of this measure is being prepared</li> <li>- For the growing population of white storks: Installation of nesting platforms, some times with translocation of nests; Assembly of simple and fast devices to avoid the landing of storks in the insulators chains</li> <li>- Tunes-Estói and Sines-Portimão 3 lines: measures to protect the Bonelli's Eagle, including to increase the food availability, to improve the nesting habitat and study the interaction between eagles and lines. These measures were identified due to the possibility of collision of these birds with the lines during the hunting, or when baby birds learning to fly</li> <li>- Alqueva – Spanish border line: management of nearly 500 hectares of habitat of the Little bustard and 190 hectares of habitat of the Crane. For the Crane there will be new places to sleep, to minimize the risk of collision with the lines</li> <li>- Branch line between Mogadouro–Valeira line and the Macedo de Cavaleiros sub-station, in 220 kV (nearby of Sabor river): impacts were identified on couples of Bonelli's Eagle and real-Eagle, due to line and nests proximity. Since 2007, some</li> </ul>

Company	Main measures taken to minimize their impacts
	<p>compensatory measures are being implemented, consisting in providing conditions for food increase and improvement on the habitat of the species that eagles feed off (recuperation and pigeon houses resettlement, installation of drinkers and seeding). Eagles monitoring and satellite tracking through appropriate equipments (PTT – Platform Transmitter Terminal) is guaranteed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitorization of the seagulls population in the liquefied natural gas (GNL) terminal of Sines (with ICNB)</li> <li>- Reforestation projects (indigenous species) to compensate the trees knocked down in the construction processes of new facilities in Castelo Branco and Portimão sub-stations. Nearly 5000 cork oaks were planted in this last facilities</li> </ul>
SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute for a balanced development of the society, integrating, through an harmonious way, in the objectives of his core business, the economical, social and environmental aspects of his activity</li> </ul>
SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of the Environmental Plan of Landscape Recuperation (PARP)</li> <li>- Action plans to maximize the positive impacts and minimized the negative impacts on biodiversity</li> </ul>
Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimize the discharge of the treated industrial effluent into the Oeiras stream during summer</li> </ul>
Sonae Turismo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring program to cover components such as the water quality, energy consumption, coastal dynamic, inter-tidal environments, wild birds, bats and bottlenose dolphins, in order to identify and implement the minimization measures</li> </ul>

#### 4.2.3 - Contribution to Conservation of Biodiversity

Company	Contribution to conservation of biodiversity
ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recycling of wastes, increase value of indigenous species and regional varieties</li> <li>- Planning people displacement, in order profit of the vehicles and reduce unnecessary travel and pollutant discharges</li> </ul>
ALTRI / Silvicaima Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration of indigenous flora</li> <li>- Conservation of endangered species</li> <li>- Prevent invasive species</li> </ul>
ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integration of the biodiversity issues in ANA SA environmental policy</li> <li>- Francisco Sá Carneiro Airport participate, in 2007, in the reforestation program of a burned area with indigenous species, developed by the Municipality of Trofa</li> <li>- Study on the aircraft collisions with birds, the local avifauna and management in Faro Airport</li> <li>- Since August 1999, daily observations of birds in Faro Airport, with identification and registration of several parameters</li> <li>- Periodic sampling, during 3 years, to several aspects in Ria Formosa (water, sediments and transplanted mussels), in order to assess the potential contribution of Faro Airport to their quality</li> <li>- Since May 2007, study on the hydrogeological characterization of Faro Airport. To contribute with relevant information to the knowledge of the Campina de Faro aquifer system, considered as Vulnerable Zone relative to the protection of the waters against the pollution caused by nitrates of agricultural origin, with the support of the University of Algarve and of the Polytechnic Institute of Beja</li> </ul>
Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apilegre promotes the beekeeping through different ways, for examples through the queens bee creation of <i>Apis mellifera iberiensis</i>, indigenous subspecies, in order to prevent the crossbreeding with other imported species of bees</li> </ul>
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of concrete actions to support the conservation of Imperial Eagle, Black Stork and Otter from Herdade da Poupá located in the Natural Park of International Tagus</li> </ul>
CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of the B&amp;B initiative next to the agricultural and agro-food sectors</li> <li>- Exhibition of the B&amp;B initiative poster in the 45th Agriculture National Fair / 55th Ribatejo Fair, with nearly 100 thousand visitors and 500 exhibitors</li> <li>- Organization, in a near future, of a meeting addressed to the agro-industry, farmers and farmers' organizations, dedicated to the subject “the importance of agriculture to biodiversity conservation”</li> </ul>
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make available to forest producers of cork oak plantation, a free service of technical advise, aiming to develop a study that makes possible the identification of opportunities to incorporate best practices</li> <li>- Establish a prize that will distinguish the best practices in management and value increase of cork oak plantation and forest and the associate biodiversity</li> </ul>
CTT Correios de Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study about the strategic repositioning of the CTT philately emissions, in subjects connected with biodiversity conservation. Under protocol with the Centro de Ecologia Aplicada “Prof. Baeta Neves” (CEABN) of Instituto Superior de Agronomia</li> </ul>

Company	Contribution to conservation of biodiversity
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regular philatelic emissions dedicated to biodiversity subjects and endangered species – for environmental awareness</li> <li>- Edition of CTT 2007 Organizer (Note book), dedicated to the IV International Polar Year, with several highlights on biodiversity</li> </ul>
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See initiatives: <a href="http://www.edp.pt/EDPI/Internet/PT/Group/Sustainability/Biodiversidade/iniciativa_sedp/default.htm">http://www.edp.pt/EDPI/Internet/PT/Group/Sustainability/Biodiversidade/iniciativa_sedp/default.htm</a></li> </ul>
Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan of action and conservation</li> <li>- Ecological Assessment of the vine natural enemies</li> <li>- Finalize the predators program of control</li> <li>- Allocation of the vine and olive plantation area for biological production</li> <li>- Reduction of the pine forest area</li> <li>- Birds, butterflies, otters and amphibians population assessment</li> <li>- Revision of the forest management plan</li> <li>- Definition of conservation priority areas</li> <li>- Decrease soil mobilization</li> <li>- Reduce the area destined to olive plantation</li> </ul>
Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Creation of a ZCT (Touristy Hunting Zone) in order that hunting is carried out integrated in nature conservation and biodiversity</li> <li>- Management plan for agriculture and livestock breeding according with the biological production principles</li> <li>- Direct seeding</li> <li>- Water sustainable management</li> <li>- Conservation of around 70ha of bushes/juniper wood, restricting access of the cattle</li> <li>- Best practices of management, including seasonal rotation of pastures</li> <li>- Converted one third of the livestock into indigenous animals race (black race)</li> <li>- Soil mobilization is not in steep slope zones</li> <li>- Use alternative systems of bush control without soil mobilization</li> <li>- Mark and protect the natural regeneration of cork oaks and live-oaks</li> <li>- Reduces the risk of fires, through animal grazing for vegetation control and fire control</li> <li>- Bush fires are prohibited</li> <li>- The fences are made and repaired allowing fauna free passage</li> </ul>
Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Launch sustainable coffees brands</li> </ul>
ProCME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study and execution of a Conservation Plan for the Iberian Wolf and his habitat, in the geographical zone between the Natural Reserve of Serra da Malcata and the Douro river, to provide food and shelter to the specie <i>Canis Lupus</i> in order to improve his conservation state</li> </ul>
REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes</li> </ul>
REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conservation project of Bonelli's Eagle tree species in Portugal</li> <li>- Project about Biodiversity in the Steppes</li> </ul>
SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the dry farming barley cultivation, raw material of the beer industry, contributing to agricultural ecosystems birds conservation</li> </ul>
SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quarries vegetable recover</li> <li>- Development internal and external communication plan, in order to ensure that all collaborators and stakeholders know, adopt and participate on Biodiversity management and protection. Examples: The week of Open Doors, dedicated to landscape and biodiversity restoration; exhibitions on biodiversity, to be held on biodiversity international day</li> </ul>
Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is prohibited to hunt (25 years until now) in side the Somincor properties (around 600 ha). This allows that a great number of endangered species has a refuge area in the zone where most of the lands were for free hunting</li> </ul>
Sonae Turismo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Requalification of the vegetable covered, namely in areas of Natura 2000 network</li> <li>- Control of exotic and invasive species (acacia and willows)</li> <li>- Reforestation of the pine forest affected by the pine wood nematode disease</li> <li>- Monitoring program for coastal water quality, energy consumption, coastal dynamic, intertidal environments, wild birds, bats and bottlenose dolphins</li> </ul>

### 4.3 - Biodiversity Research Supported by Private Companies

#### 4.3.1 - Existing or Past Research Activities for Conservation in General

Company	Existing or past research activities for conservation in general
ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study on chestnut conservation and fight biological of the diseases that affect it</li> <li>- Promotion and experimentation of agricultural cultures in biological production</li> <li>- Promotion and dissemination of knowledge on wild flora and fauna</li> </ul>
ALTRI / Silvicaima Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaborates with Conservation project of Bonelli's Eagle tree species in Portugal</li> <li>- Project about Protection of endangered species of riparian avifauna in the Natural Park of International Tagus (in appreciation process)</li> </ul>
ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute, since 2008, during at least three years, for the management of the Birds Recuperation Centres of Ria Formosa and Serra da Estrela, through the establishment of a protocol between the Company and one or more NGOs and/or other entities with experience in managing this type of infrastructures, in which the Company will be responsible for the funding and the partners for the operational management</li> <li>- Evaluate and contribute, through financial and/or technical support, in local, regional, national and/or global biodiversity projects that will contribute to the achievement of the objective of this memorandum</li> </ul>
Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- On going scientific research project, in order to improve the indigenous subspecies <i>Apis mellifera iberiensis</i> for the beekeeping, as a contributing to biodiversity conservation in general</li> </ul>
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Biodiversity BES prize, annual amount of 75.000 €</li> </ul>
CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal	-
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a prize that will distinguish the best research work on value and sustainability improvement of the cork oak and the associate biodiversity</li> </ul>
CTT Correios de Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the Project ECO of the MAI (Ministry of Internal Administration): prevention campaign on forest fires carried out in 2007, with the launch of a postcard, a commemorative stamp and a pennant</li> <li>- Public exhibition dedicated to endangered species: organized by Quercus in 2008 with financial support of CTT</li> <li>- Funchal Ecologic Park: partnership with the Friends Association of the Funchal Ecologic Park, to preserve the ecosystem of the island</li> <li>- Protection of Miranda's Donkey by the Association for the Study and Protection of the Asinine Cattle (AEPGA): support of CTT through the delivered price</li> </ul>
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EDP Initiatives: <a href="http://www.edp.pt/EDPI/Internet/PT/Group/Sustainability/Biodiversidade/iniciativa_sedp/default.htm">http://www.edp.pt/EDPI/Internet/PT/Group/Sustainability/Biodiversidade/iniciativa_sedp/default.htm</a></li> <li>- Biodiversity Fund (2,5 M€ for the next 5 years to promote national biodiversity): <a href="http://www.edp.pt/EDPI/Internet/PT/Group/AboutEDP/EDPFoundation/Programacao/Fundo_EDP_para_Biodiversidade_candidaturas_Recebidas.htm">http://www.edp.pt/EDPI/Internet/PT/Group/AboutEDP/EDPFoundation/Programacao/Fundo_EDP_para_Biodiversidade_candidaturas_Recebidas.htm</a></li> </ul>
Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field laboratory</li> <li>- Planting of different olive species</li> <li>- Interaction between vine and olive plantation</li> <li>- Project about live oak plantation</li> </ul>
Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Edition of the environmental educational kit "Jacinto Vicente no Calcanhar do mundo" with Desafio das Letras publisher</li> <li>- Partnership with Espírito Santo Research for publication of the book "Win with Biodiversity, Business Opportunities in Portugal"</li> <li>- Logistic support and participation in the development of a action plan for a group of adjacent farms to the little bustard priority area of conservation, the "Planice de S. Cristóvão", with a team of Mediterranean Ecosystems and Landscape group from the Institute of Mediterranean Agrarian Sciences of University of Evora,</li> <li>- QREN Project: Environmental valorisation and qualification (waiting for approval)</li> <li>- Agrants Project with Terras de Dentro, Association for Local Development "Tetrax Tetrax, project of environmental education" (waiting for approval)</li> </ul>
Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sponsorship of the "Rui Nabeiro" Chair of biodiversity - University of Evora, with 100.000 euros per year</li> </ul>
ProCME	- No
REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific monitorization, in the context of Protocol with the Centre of Excellence - University of Oporto (CIBIO)</li> </ul>
REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA	- No
SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA	- No
SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sponsor in the project Life Biomares for recuperation of the marine grassland on the Professor Luiz Saldanha Marine Park, in Arrábida</li> </ul>
Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocol with the LPN about birds from the steepes</li> </ul>

Company	Existing or past research activities for conservation in general
Corvo, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protocol with the PNVG to improve the fish population in Guadiana</li> <li>- Support to other regional and local initiatives</li> </ul>
Sonae Turismo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Control of the pine wood nematode disease</li> <li>- Scientific production: more than 30 scientific publications resulting from the protocols established with IMAR and the National Institute of Biological Resources, between 1999 and 2007, including PhDs, master's degree and traineeship, articles in specialized magazines and conferences proceedings</li> </ul>

### 4.3.2 - Existing or Past Research Activities Focused on the Impacts of the Companies

#### Activities and Mitigation or Restoration

Company	Existing or past research activities focused on the impacts of the companies activities and mitigation or restoration
ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega	- No
ALTRI / Silvicaima Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identification and management of forests with high value of conservation, adapting the "ProForest" method to the Portuguese reality and forest heritage</li> <li>- Internal Project on monitorization and conservation of the riparian species</li> </ul>
ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	- No
Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	- No
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	- Yes
CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal	-
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	- No
CTT Correios de Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation in the International Post Corporation study on "life cycle assessment" of Direct Mail</li> <li>- Constitution of an internal working group to identify the opportunities related to motoring and alternative fuels</li> <li>- QREN project: photovoltaic production and electric vehicles utilization</li> <li>- Contacts with La Poste (France) to study the possibility of acquisition of electric vehicles</li> <li>- Adhesion to the PostEurope Greenhouse Gas Reduction Programme, that aim a reduction in 10% of the GEE emissions until 2013</li> </ul>
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EDP Initiatives</li> <li>- EDP Fund for Biodiversity</li> </ul>
Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão	- Reforestation with indigenous species
Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preservation of the natural habitats and good agro-forestry management</li> <li>- Dissemination and increase awareness of the civic society on nature and biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>
Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA	-
ProCME	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Partnership in preparation with Grupo Lobo, in order to assess the needs and realize a plan of actions in the context of the "Conservation Plan for the Iberian Wolf and his habitat", in the geographical zone between the Natural Reserve of Serra da Malcata and the river Douro, to provide food and shelter to the specie <i>Canis Jupus</i> in order to improve his conservation state</li> </ul>
REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP	- A set of action in the context of the B&B protocol (Annex D)
REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Utilization, since 2002, of the financing mechanism from ERSE (Energetic Services Regulating Entity) called PPDA (Promotion Plan of the Environmental Development) for improvement of the environmental performance of the electricity and gas operating companies. REN uses the above-mentioned mechanism to adopt voluntary measures, not compulsory through legislation or other requirements, including protection measures of biodiversity, avifauna in special. <a href="http://www.erse.pt">http://www.erse.pt</a> and <a href="http://www.ren.pt">http://www.ren.pt</a></li> <li>- Maintenance of the environmental aspects of the SIGQAS, €323 000 during 2006–2008</li> <li>- Partnerships and investigation and development projects: LIFE-Nature Project of Conservation of Bonelli's Eagle developed by the Iberian Avifauna Study Centre (CEAI). €200 040</li> <li>- Landscape integration of the substations, €840 850 during 2006-2008</li> <li>- Activities related to avifauna protection during 2006-2008: Control of white stork nidification, €375 000; Signalling lines, €900 000</li> <li>- Environmental requalification of lines corridors, €2 355 000 during 2006-2008</li> <li>- Partnerships with the entities and organizations, including ONGs, which</li> </ul>

Company	Existing or past research activities focused on the impacts of the companies activities and mitigation or restoration
	competences for analysis and advising REN, in the context of his own activity, having in mind the best decisions on impacts mitigation - Voluntary support nature conservation initiatives related to REN infrastructures and contribute to minimize and compensate impacts
SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA	- Stimulate the sustainable cultivation of the national barley, contributing to the intensification of the traditional agricultural systems and to the reduction of desertification - No use of genetically modified raw materials - Compensate the agricultural producers for the use of certified seed - Clarify, next to the agricultural agents, the preference for varieties that, give preference to the sustainability of the culture and not exclusively his profitability - Define content protein specifications in order to disincentive the over use of nitrogen fertilizing - Stimulate the rotation of complementary cultures that make the richness of the biodiversity - Look for new areas of cultivation of barley with sight to his propagation and increase of the cultivated area
SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA	- (1997-2000) Selection and Fixation of Vegetable Species in Desertified or Degraded Soils. Studies for Recuperation of Mediterranean Landscape and Ecosystems, partnership with the Centre of Ecology and Vegetable Biology, Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University - (2002-2004 and 2004-2007) Ecological Management of Reforest Areas: a Case Study in Mediterranean Calcareous Quarries, SECIL-Outão. Partnership with the Centre of Ecology and Vegetable Biology, Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University - (2004-2007) EcoQuarry – Ecotechnology for Environmental Restoration of Limestone Quarries, partnership with the Centre of Ecology and Vegetable Biology, Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University - (2007-2010) Ecological Management of Reforest Areas in Calcareous Quarries, partnership with the Centre of Ecology and Vegetable Biology, Faculty of Sciences of Lisbon University - (2007-2008) Study and Valorisation of Biodiversity - Fauna in SECIL-Outão. 1st Phase, partnership with the Department of Biology of Evora University - (2008) Ecological and Landscape Restoration of Pataias Quarries, partnership with the Instituto Superior de Agronomia - (2008-2009) Study and Valorisation of Biodiversity - Fauna in Maceira-Liz and Cibra-Pataias. 1st Phase, partnership with the Department of Biology of Evora University - (2008-2010) Study and Valorisation of Biodiversity - Fauna in SECIL-Outão. 2nd Phase : Plan of Action for Biodiversity, partnership with the Department of Biology of Evora University
Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA	- Protocol with the UTL (IST and ISA) to find the better technologies to reduce pollutants on treated industrial effluents, although the parameters are under the limits of the unloading licenses we find important to implement a constant improvement in our proceedings of objective impacts minimization
Sonae Turismo	<u>Morcegário Project</u> - During the Marina and new Ferries Wharf of Troiaresort EIA process was identified, in one of the towers to be demolished, a colony of free-tailed bat ( <i>Tadarida teniotis</i> ) with protection statute. Because of that it was necessary to create an alternative structure to provide refuge to the bats. This structure (the bat-house (morcegário)) was projected with the collaboration of ICNB and IMAR - Sea Institute. The capture and transfer of the bats colony was coordinated by ICNB, previously to the tower demolition. Approximately a month after the tower demolition, presence of bats in the morcegário was confirmed <u>Environmental monitorization program of Troiaresort was develop in partnership with the following entities:</u> - National Institute of Biological Resources, I.P.. Protocol established since 2000, for specialized scientific-technical counselling on the pine forest sanitary state, as well as the establishment of measures for his management and recuperation - IMAR, Sea Institute. Protocol since 1998, for studies related to the environment

## 5 - ECOLOGICAL ENGINEERING

### 5.1 - State of the Art of Ecological Engineering Applied to Industrial Impact Assessment and Restoration / Mitigation

Ecological engineering is a new approach to the environmental and functional restoration of natural areas, using a methodology of construction that follows the physical conditions of the sites, that allies the traditional engineering techniques and methods with the building potential of the plants, always seeking the equilibrium between the functionality of the natural system and the human activities. It uses plant material together with natural materials such as stones, wood, soil, etc. to restore the natural equilibrium of the environmental systems and habitats (APENA; Schiechl n.d.; Rocha 2008).

In Portugal the designation Natural Engineering (Biophysical engineering, Bioengineering) came into force and it is defined as a set of techniques and practices that uses plants, mainly indigenous plants, as living building materials of the constructive process, together or not with other materials (e.g., stone, wood, metal) to perform environmental restoration.

There are already some university degrees that studies the principles and applications of ecological/natural engineering in Portuguese Universities and recently it was created the Portuguese Association for Natural Engineering (APENA). Also, there are some companies that supply services in landscape and environmental restoration based on ecological engineering.

Recently, APENA promoted the adaptation to Portuguese of the “Handbook of Natural Engineering Techniques” and the “Guidelines for the application of Natural Engineering and the Best Practices of Regional Planning in the Mediterranean environment”.

The ecological engineering techniques are already employed in a number of situations, for example:

- Environmental restoration of quarries;
- Environmental restoration of degraded mining areas;
- Sealing and environmental restoration of landfills (waste dump);
- Restoration and valorisation of wetlands;
- Environmental restoration of dunes and coastal zones;
- Consolidation of slopes;
- Erosion control;
- Restoration of burned forest areas;
- Environmental and landscape restoration of roads infrastructures;
- Assessment and eutrophication control in lakes and reservoirs;
- Biological treatment of water, solid, and aquaculture waste;
- Water and atmospheric pollution

#### Research priority:

Research is needed to improve the efficiency of the ecological engineering principles for restoration and/or mitigation of the impacts on biodiversity resulting from companies activities.

## 5.2 – Examples

Examples of ecological engineering applications in Portugal are:

- The work done by the Water Institute (INAG) in 2001, namely for Quarteira Stream (Algarve), and the Hydrographic basin of the Algarve Streams (2001) and the Rehabilitation project for impoundments (2001) carried out by the CCDR-Algarve.
- The investments made by the cementwork, Secil S.A., in the landscape restoration of the quarries that it explores (see Table 7 and Annex D).
- Between 2005 and 2008, the Ripidurable project (<http://www.ripidurable.com>), brought together partners from different institutes of Portugal, Spain, France and Greece, with experience in environmental evaluation and habitat restoration and the propagation of forest plant species, aiming to contribute to rehabilitation and/or restoration of the riparian zones; improving know-how and overcoming limitations in the development of management strategies for riparian zones; taking into account the natural characteristics, the economic potential, and the importance of those habitats as ecological corridors. In Portugal the case studies was: a) rehabilitation/restoration of the riparian zones of the Vale da Atela – Paul da Goucha; b) rehabilitation/restoration of the riparian zones of the Gandum stream, one of the Almansor river tributary.
- Restoration of the Algibre stream (Algarve), a case study of the project “PROGECO: Protection of the Territory through the Ecological Engineering in a Hydrological basin scale”, approved in the context of the Interreg IIIB – MEDOCC. The project intendeds to apply the best techniques of Ecological Engineering to a hydrological basin and to produce guidelines for the application of the ecological engineering in Mediterranean environment.
- The environmental and landscape restoration of burned and degraded road edges carried out by the AFLOPS - Association of forest producers.
- The EDM – Empresa de Desenvolvimento Mineiro S.A. has the concession in exclusive regime, for the preparation and implementation of projects of environmental restoration of degraded mining areas. Example of projects conducted by EDM is the hydrological and environmental restoration of Aljustrel mining area, to be implemented between 2005 and 2008.

## 6 – CONCLUSIONS

The Portuguese companies involved in B&B initiative recognize that the conservation of biodiversity is important to their core business. This is why they pledge to identify and reduce the impact of their activity on biodiversity, but also commit to conservation of biodiversity. They also acknowledge that these actions will improve their image to the general public.

So in addition to other environment policy instruments to which they are obliged to comply under the law, they are also willing to join voluntary actions such as:

- Unilateral commitments: Codes of environmental conduct; letters of the environment; policy statements of the environment, sustainability or biodiversity.
- Public volunteers schemes: EMAS, ISO 14001; Eco-label; Blue Flag on the beaches.
- Negotiated agreements: Voluntaries agreements (e.g.: B&B initiative); contracts of environmental adjustment.

The main actions implemented by the companies to minimize their impact on biodiversity can be included in one of four categories: identification, minimization and monitorization of the impact of the company activity on biodiversity; projects to increase awareness on biodiversity; projects for conservation and restoration of biodiversity and habitats; contribution/funding to research projects on biodiversity.

At present many of the projects that are in place have been widely publicized and are partnerships between companies and reputable research institutions and NGOs. In these cases there is from the start some guarantees of quality of the projects and commitment from the companies involved.

But, as the Portuguese B&B initiative is a voluntary process and does not have formal regulation or any verification mechanism in place, it can be used by some of the companies as a mere marketing operation and to greenwash their activities. So, for this to be a successful initiative the civil society will have to ensure that this scheme works in favour of biodiversity, with verification of the quality and relevance of the project proposed, and also that the companies comply with what they promised when adhering to the B&B initiative; the ICNB will have to at least assure actively the informal mechanism of report and transparency of the process.

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## ANNEX A

### Biostrat questionnaire (preparation work for the French EPBRS meeting)

#### A - National Regulations concerning impact on Biodiversity and their implementation

- 1 - In your country does it exist national regulations concerning
  - 1.1 - Biodiversity impact assessments ? If yes, for which type of activities? Industry? Infrastructures (roads, dams etc..)? Agriculture? Else ?
  - 1.2 - Mitigation/compensation for biodiversity impact ?
  - 1.3 - Are these regulations implemented ? Who enforces this implementation?
  - 1.4 - Does it exist any agency, public or private, to manage impact evaluations and/or compensations-mitigations (such as mitigation banking...)?

#### B - Measures taken by companies (private or public) concerning Biodiversity conservation and research and National B&B

- 2 - Do the companies in your country (list names for each question)
  - 2.1 - Have any accounting of their impacts on biodiversity?
  - 2.2 - Which main measures have they taken to minimize their impacts ?
  - 2.3 - Do they contribute to the conservation of biodiversity? through which types of actions ?
- 3 - Do you have any National or Regional Business & Biodiversity initiative? Who is managing this initiative? How is it regulated?
- 4 - Biodiversity research supported by private companies
  - 4.1 - Assess the existing or past research activities in partnership with the private sector and the public companies in the field of biodiversity
    - For conservation in general,
    - focused on the impacts of the companies activities and mitigation or restoration

#### C - Ecological engineering

- 5.1 - State of the art of Ecological engineering applied to industrial impact assessment and restoration / mitigation in your country
- 5.2 - Please describe examples that could be emphasized during the November meeting

## ANNEX B

Public and private projects that can potentially cause significant effects on the environment according with Annex I of the Decree-Law 69/2000 (with the alterations introduced by Decree-laws 74/2001 of 26 February, 69/2003 of 10 April and 197/2005 of 8 November, and by the Law 12/2004 of 30 March): 21 types of projects potentially more dangerous to the environment, independently of the location.

- 1 - a) Crude-oil refineries (excluding undertakings manufacturing only lubricants from crude oil).
  - b) Installations for the gasification and liquefaction of 500 tonnes or more of coal or bituminous shale per day.
  - 2 - a) Thermal power stations and other combustion installations with a heat output of 300 megawatts or more.
  - b) Nuclear power stations and other nuclear reactors including the dismantling or decommissioning of such power stations or reactors (except research installations for the production and conversion of fissionable and fertile materials, whose maximum power does not exceed 1 kilowatt continuous thermal load).
  - 3 - Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuel and installations designed:
    - a) for the production or enrichment of nuclear fuel;
    - b) for the processing of irradiated nuclear fuel or high-level radioactive waste;
    - c) for the final disposal of irradiated nuclear fuel;
    - d) solely for the final disposal of radioactive waste;
    - e) solely for the storage (planned for more than 10 years) of irradiated nuclear fuels or radioactive waste in a different site than the production site.
  - 4 - a) Integrated works for the initial smelting of cast-iron and steel.
  - b) Installations for the production of non-ferrous crude metals from ore, concentrates or secondary raw materials by metallurgical, chemical or electrolytic processes.
  - 5 - Installations for the extraction of asbestos and for the processing and transformation of asbestos and products containing asbestos:
    - a) for asbestos-cement products, with an annual production of more than 20 000 tonnes of finished products;
    - b) for friction material, with an annual production of more than 50 tonnes of finished products;
    - c) for other uses of asbestos, utilization of more than 200 tonnes per year.
  - 6 - Integrated chemical installations, i.e. those installations for the manufacture on an industrial scale of substances using chemical conversion processes, in which several units are juxtaposed and are functionally linked to one another and which are:
    - a) for the production of basic organic chemicals;
    - b) for the production of basic inorganic chemicals;
    - c) for the production of phosphorous-, nitrogen- or potassium-based fertilizers (simple or compound fertilizers);
    - d) for the production of basic plant health products and of biocides;
    - e) for the production of basic pharmaceutical products using a chemical or biological process;
    - f) for the production of explosives.
  - 7 - a) Construction of lines for long-distance railway traffic and of airports with a basic runway length of 2 100 m or more,
  - b) Construction of motorways and express roads, with at least two lanes in each direction, with separator, and
  - c) Construction of a new road of four or more lanes, according with Decree-Law 222/98, of 17 July, in line sections with more than 10 km.
  - 8 - a) Inland waterways and ports for inland-waterway traffic which permit the passage of vessels of over 4000 GT.
  - b) Trading ports, piers for loading and unloading connected to land and outside ports (excluding ferry piers) which can take vessels of over 4000 GT.
  - 9 - Waste disposal installations for the incineration, energetic valorisation, chemical treatment or landfill of hazardous waste.
  - 10 - Waste disposal installations for the incineration or chemical treatment of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 100 tonnes per day.
  - 11 - Groundwater abstraction or artificial groundwater recharge schemes where the annual volume of water abstracted or recharged is equivalent to or exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
  - 12 - a) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where this transfer aims at preventing possible shortages of water and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 100 million cubic metres/year.
  - b) In all other cases, works for the transfer of water resources between river basins where the multi-annual average flow of the basin of abstraction exceeds 2 000 million cubic metres/year and where the amount of water transferred exceeds 5 % of this flow.
- In both cases transfers of piped drinking water are excluded.
- 13 - Waste water treatment plants with a capacity exceeding 150 000 population equivalent.
  - 14 - Extraction of petroleum and natural gas for commercial purposes where the amount extracted exceeds 500 tonnes/day in the case of petroleum and 500 000 m<sup>3</sup>/day in the case of gas.
  - 15 - Dams and other installations designed for the holding back or permanent storage of water, where a new or additional amount of water held back or stored exceeds 10 million cubic metres.
  - 16 - Pipelines for the transport of gas, oil or chemicals with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km.
  - 17 - Industrial plants for the:
    - a) production of pulp from timber or similar fibrous materials;
    - b) production of paper and board with a production capacity exceeding 200 tonnes per day.
  - 18 - Quarries and open-cast mining where the surface of the site exceeds 25 hectares, or peat extraction, where the surface of the site exceeds 150 hectares.
  - 19 - Construction of overhead electrical power lines with a voltage of 220 kV or more and a length of more than 15 km.
  - 20 - Installations for storage of petroleum, petrochemical, or chemical products with a capacity of 200 000 tonnes or more.
  - 21 - Any alteration or enlargement of projects included in this annex, if such alteration or enlargement, in itself, corresponds to the thresholds established in the present annex.

Public and private projects that can potentially cause significant effects on the environment according with Annex II of the Decree-Law 69/2000 (with the alterations introduced by Decree-laws 74/2001 of 26 February, 69/2003 of 10 April and 197/2005 of 8 November, and by the Law 12/2004 of 30 March): 12 types of projects (with several subtypes) considered less dangerous for the environment, dependent of their location, namely if located in sensitive areas.

Types of projects	General case	Sensitive area
<b>1 - Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture</b>		
a) Land consolidation projects with or without infra-structuring for irrigated land.	≥ 350 ha with irrigated land. ≥ 1000 ha in the others.	≥ 175 ha with irrigated land. ≥ 500 ha.
b) Conversion of lands not cultivated more than five years ago for intensive agriculture.	≥ 100 ha.	≥ 50 ha.
c) Agricultural development projects that include irrigation and drainage infra-structuring.	≥ 2000 ha.	≥ 700 ha.
d) Forestation and deforestation, since it implies the substitution of pre-existent species, in isolated or continuous areas, with species of quick growth and deforestation, to another type of land use.	Deforestation/forestation with ≥ 350 ha or ≥ 140 ha of area, if, together with pre-existent plantations of same species, far away between them less than 1 km, it will originate a forest area superior than 350 ha. Deforestation ≥ 50 ha.	Deforestation/forestation with ≥ 70 ha or ≥ 30 ha of area, if, together with pre-existent plantations of same species, far away between themselves less than 1 km, it will originate a forest area superior than 70 ha. Deforestation ≥ 10 ha.
e) Intensive livestock installations	≥ 40 000 young chickens, chickens, ducks or turkeys. ≥ 3000 pigs (+ 45 kg). ≥ 400 reproductive sows. ≥ 500 bovines.	≥ 20 000 young chickens, chickens, ducks or turkeys. ≥ 750 pigs (+ 45 kg). ≥ 200 reproductive sows. ≥ 250 bovines.
f) Intensive fish farming (facilities with production superior than 10 t/ha/year).	Fish farming in estuarine systems or similar or lagoon systems: tanks: area ≥ 5 ha or production ≥ 200 t/year, or area ≥ 2 ha or production 80 t/year if, together with similar pre-existent facilities, far away between them less than 1 km, originate a area ≥ 5 ha or production ≥ 200 t/year; floating structures: production ≥ 200 t/year, or production ≥ 80 t/year if, together with similar pre-existent facilities, far away between them less than 1 km, originate a area ≥ 200 t/year. Marine fish farming : production 1000 t/year. Fish farming in freshwater: tanks ≥ 2 ha or production 200 t/year, or area ≥ 0,8 ha or production ≥ 80 t/year if, together with similar pre-existent facilities, far away between them less than 2 km, originate a area ≥ 2 ha or production ≥ 200 t/year; floating structures with production ≥ 100 t/year, or production ≥ 40 t/year if, together with similar pre-existent facilities, far away between them less than 1 km, originate a area ≥ 100 t/year.	All.
g) Reclamation of land from the sea	≥ 100 ha.	All.
<b>2 - Extractive industry</b>		
a) Quarries, open-cast mining and peat extraction (projects not included in Annex I), in isolated or continuous areas.	Quarries, mining ≥ 5 ha or ≥ 150 000 t/year or if, together with similar pre-existent facilities, in a ray of 1 km, they exceed the above-mentioned values. Peat: ≥ 50 ha.	All.
b) Underground mining	≥ 5 ha or ≥ 150 000 t/year.	All.
c) Extraction of minerals, including inerts, by marine or fluvial dredging.	≥ 1 ha or ≥ 150 000 t/year.	All.
d) Deep drillings, in particular: geothermal drilling; drilling for the storage of nuclear waste material; drilling for water supplies, with the exception of drillings for investigating the stability of the soil.	Geothermals: all. Nuclear wastes: all. Water supply: ≥ 5 hm <sup>3</sup> /year.	All. All. Water supply: £ 1 hm <sup>3</sup> /year.
e) Industrial facilities for the extraction of coal, petroleum, natural gas	≥ 5 ha or 150 000 t/year.	All.

and ores, as well as bituminous shale.	Radioactive ores: all.	
<b>3 - Energy industry</b>		
a) Industrial installations for the production of electricity, steam and hot water (projects not included in Annex I).	Heat capacity $\geq 50$ MW.	Heat capacity $\geq 20$ MW.
b) Industrial installations for carrying gas, steam and hot water; transmission of electrical energy by overhead cables (projects not included in Annex I).	Gas, steam, water: $\geq 5$ ha. Electricity: $\geq 110$ kV e $\geq 10$ km. Substations with lines $\geq 110$ kV.	Gas, steam, water: $\geq 2$ ha. Electricity: $\geq 110$ kV. Substations with lines $\geq 110$ kV.
c) Surface storage of natural gas	$\geq 300$ t or $\geq 1$ ha.	All.
d) Underground and surface storage of combustible gases	$\geq 300$ t.	$\geq 150$ t.
e) Surface storage of fossil fuels, liquid or solid (not included in Annex I).	$\geq 100\,000$ t.	$\geq 20\,000$ t.
f) Industrial briquetting of coal and lignite	$\geq 150$ t/day	All.
g) Processing and storage of radioactive waste (unless included in Annex I).	All.	All.
h) Facilities for hydroelectric energy production	$\geq 20$ MW.	All.
i) Harnessing of wind power for energy production (wind farms)	Wind farms $\geq 20$ towers or located in a distance inferior to 2 km of other similar farms.	Wind farms $\geq 10$ towers or located in a distance inferior to 2 km of other similar farms.
<b>4 - Production and processing of metals</b>		
a) Production of pig iron or steel (primary fusion not included in Annex I and secondary fusion), including continuous casting equipments.	$\geq 10$ ha or $\geq 2,5$ t/h.	All.
b) Processing of ferrous metals by: hot-rolling mills; smitheries with hammers; application of protective fused metal coats.	Hot-rolling mills: $\geq 10$ ha or $\geq 20$ t/h crude steel. Smitheries with hammers: $\geq 10$ ha or 50 KJ/hammer and $\geq 20$ MW. Fused metal coats: $\geq 30\,000$ t/year of covering material or $\geq 2$ t/h crude steel	All.
c) Ferrous metal foundries	$\geq 20$ t/day.	All.
d) Smelting, including the alloyage, of non-ferrous metals, excluding precious metals, including recovered products (refining, foundry casting, etc.).	$\geq 4$ t/day Pb or Cd. $\geq 20$ t/day other metals.	All.
e) Surface treatment of metals and plastic materials using an electrolytic or chemical process.	Total volume of the treatment tank $\geq 30$ m <sup>3</sup> .	All.
f) Manufacture and assembly of motor vehicles and manufacture of motor-vehicle engines.	$\geq 10$ ha of installation area.	All.
g) Shipyards	Location area $\geq 5$ ha or coastal line occupation $\geq 150$ m.	All.
h) Construction and repair of aircraft	$\geq 10$ ha of installation area.	All.
i) Manufacture of railway equipment	$\geq 10$ ha of installation area.	All.
j) Swaging by explosives	$\geq 10$ ha of installation area.	All.
k) Installations, roasting and sintering of metallic ores	$\geq 10$ ha of installation area.	All.
<b>5 - Mineral industry</b>		
a) Coke ovens (dry coal distillation), including gasification and e liquefaction.	$\geq 5$ ha or 150 000 t/year production.	All.
b) Manufacture of cement and whitewash	Cement: all. Whitewash: $\geq 50$ t/day.	Cement: all. Whitewash: $\geq 10$ t/day.
c) Production of asbestos and the manufacture of asbestos-products (projects not included in Annex I)	All.	All.

d) Manufacture of glass including glass fibre	≥ 20 t/day.	All.
e) Smelting mineral substances including the production of mineral fibres	≥ 20 t/day.	All.
f) Manufacture of ceramic products by burning, in particular roofing tiles, bricks, refractory bricks, tiles, stoneware or porcelain.	≥ 75 t/day.	All.

**6 - Chemical industry (Projects not included in Annex I)**

a) Treatment of intermediate products and production of chemicals	≥ 250 t/year production capacity of substances or dangerous preparations classified as carcinogenic, category 1 or 2, mutagenic, category 1 or 2, or toxic for the reproduction, category 1 or 2; or ≥ 500 t/year production capacity of substances or dangerous preparations classified as carcinogenic, category 3, mutagenic, category 3, or toxic for the reproduction, category 3; or ≥ 1250 t/year production capacity of substances or dangerous preparations classified as toxic or dangerous for the environment with symbol «N»; or Facility area ≥ 1 ha.	All.
b) Production of pesticides and pharmaceutical products, paint and varnishes, elastomers and peroxides.	≥ 1000 t/year production capacity of pesticides. ≥ 1000 t/year production capacity of pharmaceutical products. ≥ 50 000 t/year production capacity of paint and varnishes. ≥ 50 000 t/year production capacity of elastomers. ≥ 10 000 t/year production capacity of peroxides.	All.
c) Storage facilities for petroleum, petrochemical and chemical products	≥ 100 000 t.	≥ 20 000 t.

**7 - Food industry**

a) Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats	≥ 75 t/day final product for animal oils and fats. ≥ 300 t/day final product for vegetable oils and fats.	≥ 15 t/day final product for animal oils and fats. ≥ 60 t/day final product for vegetable oils and fats.
b) Packing and canning of fruits and vegetable products	≥ 300 t/day final product.	≥ 60 t/day final product.
c) Manufacture of dairy products	≥ 200 t/day of milk for treatment and transformation.	≥ 40 t/day of milk for treatment and transformation.
d) Brewing and malting	≥ 300 t/day final product.	≥ 60 t/day final product.
e) Confectionery and syrup manufacture	≥ 300 t/day final product.	≥ 60 t/day final product.
f) Installations for the slaughter of animals and preparation and conservation of meat and meat based products.	≥ 50 t/day whole carcass.	≥ 10 t/day whole carcass.
g) Industrial starch manufacturing installations	≥ 300 t/day final product.	≥ 60 t/day final product.
h) Fish-meal and fish-oil factories	≥ 300 t/day final product.	≥ 60 t/day final product.
i) Sugar factories	≥ 300 t/day final product.	≥ 60 t/day final product.

**8 - Textile, leather, wood and paper industries**

a) Production of paper and board (projects not included in Annex I)	≥ 20 t/day final product.	All.
b) Pre-treatment (operations such as washing, bleaching, mercerisation) or dyeing of fibres or textiles.	≥ 10 t/day of production capacity.	All.
c) Plants for the tanning of hides and skins	≥ 12 t/day of production capacity.	All.
d) Cellulose-processing and production installations	≥ 40 t/day final product.	All.
e) Production of fibbers and particles panels and plywood	≥ 1 000 000 m <sup>2</sup> /year and 100 000 m <sup>3</sup> /year final product.	All.

**9 - Rubber industry**

Manufacture and treatment of elastomer-based products	≥ 10 000 t/year.	All.
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**10 - Infrastructure projects**

a) Allotment and industrial parks projects	All the industrial parks with industries of class A or area ≥ 10 ha. Industrial allotments with area ≥ 10 ha.	All.
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b) Urban development projects, including the construction of commercial establishment or shopping centre shopping centre, according with Decree-Law 1272004 of 30 March, and car parks, not included in the municipality plan of regional planning.	Operations of urban allotments in areas $\geq 10$ ha or constructions with more than 500 houses. Commerce establishment or shopping centre $\geq 1,5$ ha. Car parking $\geq 2$ ha.	Operations of urban allotments in areas $\geq 2$ ha. Commerce establishment or shopping centre $\geq 0,5$ ha. Car parking $\geq 1$ ha.
c) Construction of railways and intermodal transshipment facilities, and of intermodal terminals (projects not included in Annex I)	$\geq 5$ ha or $\geq 5$ km.	All.
d) Construction of airports and airfields (projects not included in Annex I)	Runway $\geq 1500$ m.	All.
e) Construction of roads, harbours and port installations, including fishing harbours (projects not included in Annex I)	Principal routes and complementary routes. National roads and regional roads, according with Decree-Law 222/98, of 17 July, in line sections $\geq 10$ km. Harbours and port facilities: vessels $\geq 1500$ GT.	National roads and regional roads: all. Harbours and port facilities: all.
f) Inland waterway construction not included in Annex I, canalisation and stabilization works of watercourses	Inland waterway: $\geq 5$ ha or $\geq 2$ km. Canalisation and stabilization works with flood-relief works $\geq 25$ km <sup>2</sup> or length $\geq 5$ km.	All.
g) Dams and other installations designed to hold water or store it on a long-term basis (projects not included in Annex I)	Height $\geq 15$ m or volume $\geq 0,500$ hm <sup>3</sup> or reservoir $\geq 5$ ha or crest (top of dam) $\geq 500$ m. Dams in land: Height $\geq 15$ m or volume $\geq 1$ hm <sup>3</sup> or reservoir $\geq 5$ ha or crest (top of dam) $\geq 500$ m.	Height $\geq 8$ m or volume $\geq 0,100$ hm <sup>3</sup> or reservoir $\geq 3$ ha or crest (top of dam) $\geq 250$ m. Dams in land: Height $\geq 8$ m or volume $\geq 0,500$ hm <sup>3</sup> or reservoir $\geq 3$ ha or crest (top of dam) $\geq 250$ m.
h) Tramways, elevated and underground railways, suspended lines or similar lines of a particular type, used exclusively or mainly for passenger transport	$\geq 20$ ha or $\geq 5$ km.	$\geq 4$ ha or $\geq 1$ km.
i) Construction of oil and gas pipes (projects not included in Annex I)	Oil pipe: all the outside of industrial facilities. Gas pipe: $\geq 5$ km and $\varnothing \geq 0,5$ m.	All. Pipelines with $\varnothing \geq 0,5$ m: All.
j) Construction of aqueducts e delivery pipelines	$\geq 10$ km and $\varnothing \geq 1$ m.	$\geq 2$ km and $\varnothing \geq 0,6$ m.
k) Coastal work to combat maritime erosion capable of altering the coast, for example, dykes, pontoons, jetties and other sea defence works, when not expected in the coastal line planning, excluding the maintenance and reconstruction of such works or emergence work	All.	All.
l) Groundwater extraction and artificial groundwater recharge schemes (not included in Annex I)	$\geq 5$ hm <sup>3</sup> /year.	$\geq 1$ hm <sup>3</sup> /year.
m) Works for the transfer of water resources between river basins (not included in Annex I)	All.	All.
n) Dredging in the port roads between breakwaters and in sea beaches, except those for navigability conditions maintenance that not exceed the depth layer previously reached	$\geq 100\ 000$ m <sup>3</sup> /year.	All

**11 - Other projects**

a) Permanent racing and test tracks for motorized vehicles	$\geq 8$ ha.	All.
b) Installations for the disposal of hazardous waste (not included in Annex I).	$\geq 5$ t/day.	All.
c) Installations for the disposal of non-hazardous waste (not included in Annex I).	Landfills $\geq 150\ 000$ t/year.	All.
d) Waste-water treatment plants (not included in Annex I).	ETAR $\geq 100\ 000$ pop./eq.	ETAR $\geq 50\ 000$ pop./eq.
e) Storage parks of scrap material not included in the municipality plan for regional planning.	$\geq 5$ ha or with capacity $\geq 50\ 000$ m <sup>3</sup> .	All.
f) Test benches for engines, turbines or reactors	$\geq 2$ ha.	All.

g) Installations for the manufacture of artificial mineral fibres	≥ 2 ha.	All.
h) Installations for the recovery or destruction of explosive substances	≥ 5 ha or distance ≥ 200 m of housing areas.	All.
i) Facilities for surfaces of substances, objects or products treatment with organic solvents	Inputs ≥ 150 kg/h or ≥200 t/year.	Inputs ≥ 75 kg/h or ≥ 100 t/year.
j) Sludge-deposition sites	All	All

**12 - Tourism**

a) Ski-runs, ski-lifts and cable-cars and associated developments	Length ≥ 500 m or capacity ≥ 1800 passengers/hour.	All.
b) Marinas, ports e docks	River ≥ 100 mooring posts for vessels with length overall up to 12 m (7 % of the posts for vessels with length over 12 m). Lagoons or reservoirs: ≥ 50 mooring posts for vessels with length overall up to 6 m (7 % of the posts for vessels with length over 6 m). Sea shore: ≥ 300 mooring posts for vessels with length overall up to 12 m (7 % of the posts for vessels with length over 12 m).	All.
c) Holiday villages and hotel complexes and associated developments outside urban areas included in the municipality plan of regional planning or in a special plan of regional planning.	Holiday villages with area ≥ 55 ha or ≥ 50 hab./ha. Hotels, apart-hotels and tourist apartments ≥ 200 beds.	Holiday villages: all. Hotels, apart-hotels and tourist apartments ≥ 20 beds.
d) Permanent camp sites	≥ 1000 users or ≥ 3 ha.	≥ 200 users or ≥ 0,6 ha.
e) Thematic parks	≥ 10 ha.	≥ 2 ha.
f) Golf course	Course of ≥ 18 holes or ≥ 45 ha.	All.

**13**

Any alteration, modification or enlargement of projects not included in annex I and included in annex II already authorized and performed or in implementation process that can have important negative impacts on the environment.
Projects of annex I exclusive designated or essentially to develop and test new methods or products and that are not used during any more than two years

ANNEX C

**QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**National Review on Business and Biodiversity**

<b>Company</b>	Name:			
	Core business:			
	Address:			
	Telephone:		Fax:	
	Email:		Web:	
<b>Questions</b>	1 – Do your company have any accounting of the impacts on biodiversity?			
	<b>Yes €</b>		<b>No €</b>	
	<b>Specify, if yes:</b>			
	2 – Do your company takes measures to minimize the impacts on biodiversity?			
	<b>Yes €</b>		<b>No €</b>	
	<b>Specify, if yes:</b>			
	3 – Do your company contribute to the conservation of biodiversity, through effectively actions?			
	<b>Yes €</b>		<b>No €</b>	
	<b>Specify, if yes:</b>			
	4 – Your company is (or was) involve, through self investment or sponsor, in research projects (in partnership with private sector and/or public entities):			
	4.1 – for biodiversity conservation in general?			
	<b>Yes €</b>		<b>No €</b>	
	<b>Specify, if yes:</b>			
	4.2 – focused on the impacts of the company activities, mitigation and/or restoration?			
<b>Yes €</b>		<b>No €</b>		
<b>Specify, if yes:</b>				
<b>Person responsible for this subject in the company</b>	Name:			
	Position/Function:			
	Direct contact (telephone and/or email):			
<b>Person who answered to this questionnaire</b>	Name:			
	Position/Function:			
	Direct contact (telephone and/or email):			
<b>Date:</b>				

Please, fill free to use all the space you need.

The answers must be send to us by the end of September 2008 (30/09/2008 inclusive).

Many tanks for your contribution

## ANNEX D

## Countdown 2010 Portuguese business partners

Company	Commitments
<b>AmBioDIV</b> <a href="http://www.ambiodiv.com">http://www.ambiodiv.com</a> (Portuguese B&B Initiative)	As a consultancy company dedicated to nature conservation, environmental management and sustainability, AmBioDiv's goal is to include biodiversity management in the private sector business plans. The word AmBioDiv comes from Ambiente (environment) and Biodiversity. The aim of AmBioDiv is to provide consultancy in Nature Conservation, Ecological Engineering, Environmental Management and Sustainable Development. Its mission is to create business alternatives regarding biodiversity and habitat evaluation in agriculture, forestry, tourism, land planning and marketing, and its focus is the implementation of Conservation Action Plans, Bioindicators, Ecosystem Restoration and Environmental Reporting.
<b>Bacteria, Marketing and Communication Ltd</b> <a href="http://www.bacterianet.com/">http://www.bacterianet.com/</a>	Bacteria, Marketing and Communication Ltd. promotes the "Countdown 2010" Initiative by sending a memo to all the stakeholders providing info on why has the Bacteria joined this initiative; and by providing info to join in partnership with AmBioDiv Ltd, also a "Countdown 2010" partner. Bacteria raises awareness through training and workshops among the administration board, employees and collaborators; provides a web story to the Countdown 2010 website, chooses, when possible, to support one environmental NGO project per year and looks for new ways of doing business by promoting sustainability. In partnership with AmBioDiv, Bacteria will translate C2010 communication materials.
<b>Cascais Natura</b> <a href="http://www.cascaisnatura.org/">http://www.cascaisnatura.org/</a>	Cascais Natura is active in engaging the local authority in promoting sustainable projects, eco-efficient practices among members of the Board, employees, suppliers and contractors as well as biodiversity, renewable energy sources and organic farming in the planning and management of local projects. It also plays a crucial role in encouraging the private sector to engage in sustainable and socially responsible projects.
<b>Cocinfar, Lda</b> <a href="http://www.cocinfar.com">http://www.cocinfar.com</a>	Cocinfar will use environmental risk assessment as a planning tool in its activity. It will also develop software applications and solutions to allow customers to save paper and energy thus contributing to save the forest and fight climate change. Moreover, it will present favourable negotiating conditions to customers organizing events that contribute to the goals of Countdown 2010.
<b>Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão</b> <a href="http://www.esporao.com/Pages/index.aspx">http://www.esporao.com/Pages/index.aspx</a> (Portuguese B&B Initiative)	Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão aims at developing and publishing Best Practice Code for wine and olive oil production, enhancing Biodiversity and minimize soil erosion in designated areas. It also intends to start a Biodiversity Action Plan for Herdade do Esporão with special attention to the link between productive and natural areas. Moreover, it promotes the use of original genetic varieties of vines and olive trees that is excluding all genetically modified varieties and thus protecting the viability of these plant species as well as of the regional varieties.
<b>Novadelta, Comércio e Indústria</b> <a href="http://www.delta-cafes.pt/">http://www.delta-cafes.pt/</a> (Portuguese B&B Initiative)	Novadelta will integrate the "No Net Loss" concept in all its operations, by assessing any impacts on Biodiversity during the coffee life cycle (from the plantation to the consumer). It will also promote the concept of "Business and Biodiversity" in establishing partnerships with the public and the private sector in order to develop projects concerning nature and heritage conservation. Moreover, it will raise awareness and increase involvement of administration, collaborators and employees of Novadelta, as well as those stakeholders that have direct involvement in the Sustainable Development Strategy of Delta SGPS concerning Environment and Nature Conservation Areas.
<b>Planeta Vivo - Centro de Investigacao Ambiental, Lda</b> <a href="http://www.planetavivo.net/">http://www.planetavivo.net/</a>	Planeta Vivo focuses on biological and ecological studies, as well as territory assessment to preserve biodiversity in eco-efficient and sustainable way. The actual projects are the "Recovery Plan of the River Douro Migratory Fish" which started three years ago and whose main objective is to identify the population regression problems and implement a natural recovery plan and the "Sousa Valley Natural Patrimony Valorisation" project which aims to organise and preserve the more important natural areas on an intensive urban and agriculture

	<p>valley. Other projects are also being prepared, like the Atlas of Portuguese fishes, the Recovery plan of se-lamprey and others. Planeta Vivo also wants to show Portuguese biodiversity and promote Nature protection, as human cultural patrimony. It will also prepare the Field Guides of Portuguese Fauna and Flora collection in 2009 and the collection "Biodiversity of Portugal" that resumes the important items of Portuguese Mediterranean and Macaronesian biodiversity hotspot. Other books are being prepared, as nature observing field guides or PhD thesis books for the main public.</p>
<p><b>Portucel Soporcel Grupo</b>  <a href="http://www.portucelsoporcel.com">http://www.portucelsoporcel.com</a>          (Portuguese B&amp;B Initiative)</p>	<p>In the future, all the initiatives taken by the Portocel Soporcel group, and in particular those with potential impacts on Biodiversity, must ensure that, globally, there is no loss of natural values ( no net loss) and, ideally that a gain is obtained over those values (net positive gain). The mission of Grupo Portucel Soporcel is to stand as an exemplary model in the incorporation of the Business and Biodiversity philosophy into sustainable production and forest management and to convey the value acquired through this management philosophy to shareholders, consumers and other stakeholders.</p>
<p><b>Quinta do Valle do Riacho, Sociedade AgroTurística, Lda</b>          (Portuguese B&amp;B Initiative)</p>	<p>Quinta do Valle do Riacho is committed to encourage the local community to pursue the pathway of organic farming and sustainable development, also by promoting local varieties of trees, fruits and vegetables, as well as regional livestock breeds. It also undertakes efforts to promote nature conservation through ecotourism, birdwatching and butterfly watching initiatives. Another objective is to raise awareness by organizing seminars and training sessions.</p>
<p><b>Sociedade Agricola do Freixo do Meio</b>  <a href="http://www.herdadedofreixodomeio.com/">http://www.herdadedofreixodomeio.com/</a>          (Portuguese B&amp;B Initiative)</p>	<p>The Sociedade Agricola do Freixo do Meio especially strives to promote eco-efficient practices among its members, as well as its employees, suppliers and contractors. It is involved in the European Wildcat Conservation Plan and other conservation programmes. The company also promotes dialogue among stakeholders and encourages NGOs to participate in its projects.</p>
<p><b>Terra e Tudo - Consultoria e Gestão de Recursos Naturais</b>  <a href="http://www.terraetudo.com">http://www.terraetudo.com</a></p>	<p>Terra e Tudo - Consultoria e Gestão de Recursos Naturais will regarding the administration of the company try to connect Terra e Tudo landscape management projects with Countdown 2010 objectives. Regarding the projects of the company it will promote education and scientific knowledge on nature conservation and biodiversity. It will focus on improving biodiversity inventory methods using GIS and on participating in priority species conservation projects. If it comes to stakeholders the consultancy is busy with increasing the awareness to the importance of Countdown 2010 and to promote joint initiatives with other Countdown 2010 partners to national and European conservation projects. Stakeholder involvement does play an important role on the Terra e Tudo agenda - therefore the dialogue between stakeholders is to be promoted and thereby contributing to the adoption of suitable practices compatible with nature conservation and biodiversity protection.</p>
<p><b>Thing Pink</b></p>	<p>The Thing Pink communication and advertising agency is making all possible efforts to preserve the environment and in particular biodiversity by for example organising an event in Oporto with the Natura 2010 Slogan to raise awareness among people of urgent actions that need to be undertaken to save biodiversity.</p>

ANNEX E

Portuguese B&B initiative – Objectives and commitments of the Companies/Institutions according with the MoU signed with ICNB

Company	Objectives	Commitments
<p>ADRAT – Associação de Desenvolvimento da Região do Alto Tâmega</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute to the European objective “stop the biodiversity loss up to 2010”</li> <li>- Increase the current knowledge on the wild species of fauna and flora and geographical distribution, in ADRAT intervention territory</li> <li>- Implementation of tools and processes to characterize and monitor regional biodiversity</li> <li>- Dissemination of collected information to all stakeholder</li> <li>- Understand the importance of Biodiversity for sustainable development, at environmental, social and economical level</li> <li>- Promote the Business and Biodiversity initiative in Alto Tâmega region, turning it into a reference for the National and European Biodiversity</li> <li>- Integrate the management needs of Protected Areas National Network, Natura 2000 network and others spaces for conservation, in the working plans of ADRAT and his associates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Execute and promote studies that contribute significantly to increase the knowledge on biodiversity</li> <li>- Develop studies that allow the evaluation of projects and programs of development and its contribution for the biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Information inventory on the distribution of fauna and flora at regional level</li> <li>- Publish of scientific-technical information obtained from the studies and projects</li> <li>- Promote, disseminate and awareness on Business and Biodiversity initiative</li> <li>- Annually distribution of indigenous forest species and regional varieties, to associations and corporations of the of the agro-industry sector</li> <li>- Promote the protection of regional varieties of agricultural cultures and aromatic wild plants, season and medicinal, through training and dissemination actions in Quinta da Freixeda, in order to save the biodiversity associated to the agricultural and rural environment</li> <li>- Support candidates to traineeships, master and PhD degrees who want to develop their thesis in the context of Biodiversity and Sustainable Development</li> <li>- Support companies and businessmen in individual name who intend to begin or improve an activity that potentes the study and the conservation of the regional natural resources</li> <li>- Integrate and apply the principles and commitments of this protocol, in the context of all the projects developed by ADRAT</li> </ul>
<p>ALTRI / Silvicaima Sociedade Silvícola Caima, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote biodiversity restoration and conservation within the 10 thousand hectares of forest inheritance managed by Silvicaima</li> <li>- Develop a management model for conservation areas based on principles of value added</li> <li>- Direct enrolment of local entities with responsibilities in regional planning, such as those specialized in restoration and management of natural resources, in the development of management plans</li> <li>- Increase awareness among internal and external collaborators about the ecological values to be managed and protected in his forest inheritance</li> <li>- Disseminate the project near the civil society, informing about the forest areas, it ecological values, the goals and management results to achieve</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate the preparation of the "B&amp;B 2007-2010 Action Plan"</li> <li>- Identify existent and future ecologic and biodiversity values in the conservation areas</li> <li>- Define, for each identified area, the management objectives and the necessary measures</li> <li>- Develop quantified accounting methods of the value created in the conservation areas</li> </ul>
<p>AmBioDiv - Valor Natural. Ambiente, Natureza e Sustentabilidade, Lda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the strategic vision of eco-entrepreneurship, through the dissemination and progressive implementation of the concept of “No Net Loss”, i.e., produce economical, social and economical wealth without causing damages to biodiversity and ecosystems</li> <li>- Integrate biodiversity management in the companies and organizations corporative sustainability model with whom AmBioDiv develops business or other partnership activities not orientated to profit</li> <li>- Promote biodiversity an ecosystems management as innovation and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote next to his contacts, partners and clients the importance of the adoption, implementation and evaluation of strategic lines and projects pro-biodiversity that fit in the ‘Business and Biodiversity’ initiative</li> <li>- Give dynamism to the ‘Countdown 2010 - Stop biodiversity loss’ network national group of partners, through the promotion of events, meetings and other measures to be discussed with the partners</li> <li>- Extend the scope of implementation and integration of this tool with the promotion of concrete measures that promote the conservation of protected species and priority habitats,</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	development (I&D) areas - Understand the framework of issues related with biodiversity loss and climate change - Integrate the Protected Areas National Network and Natura 2000 Network current necessities of management in the business plans and activities to be implemented	essentially in the context of agricultural and forest management and the planning of the territory - Keep on supporting candidates to traineeships, master and PhD degrees who want to develop their thesis in the context of Nature Conservation and Sustainability
ANA - Aeroportos de Portugal, SA	- Contribute to the European objective “stop the biodiversity loss up to 2010”	- Contribute, during at least three years, for the management of the Birds Recuperation Centres of Ria Formosa and Serra da Estrela, through the establishment of a protocol between the Company and one or more Non Government Organizations and / or other entities with experience in managing this type of infrastructures, in which the Company will be responsible for the financing and the partners for the operational management of the above-mentioned Centres - ANA, S.A. intends to evaluate and contribute, through financial and / or technical support, in local, regional, national and / or global biodiversity projects that will contribute for the achievement of the objective of this memorandum
APDL - Administração dos Portos de Douro e Leixões, SA	- Assess the impact caused by the APDL global activity on biodiversity - Adopt measures to minimize the identified negative impacts and maximize the potential positive impacts	- Institutional support to the Business and Biodiversity initiative, through the development of communication actions - Creation of the Ornithological Refuge of the Douro Estuary
Apilegre - Associação dos Apicultores do Nordeste do Alentejo	- Disseminate the impact of certain human interventions in the general behaviour of <i>Apis mellifera L.</i> colonies, contributing to increase the knowledge on the principal effects of certain activities on biodiversity - Introduce the improvement of the indigenous species of Iberian bees <i>Apis mellifera L.</i> for beekeeping - Set the beekeeping as an important sector in biodiversity preservation, through the dissemination of the activity developed by bees <i>Apis mellifera L.</i> in the different ecosystems	- Assess the impact caused in the behaviour of bees colonies <i>Apis mellifera L.</i> of lines of high (or very high) tension in the vicinities of apiaries and quantifies, if justifies, the influence area of interference - Morphometric characterization of the indigenous subspecies <i>Apis mellifera iberian</i> , making possible the preservation with a degree of scientific accuracy the genetic inheritance seriously threatened by the introduction of exotic subspecies of bees, that easily decharacterises the above-mentioned indigenous species - Improve the productive performances of the bees explored in beekeeping, through the scientific study mentioned above and the productive increase of the currently system of queens reproductive use by Apilegre, promoting the development of the Portuguese beekeeping and, in parallel, trying to alter the reduction tendency of the number of bees colonies in the ecosystems - Introduction of biodiversity and its conservation in events about beekeeping in which Apilegre participates, informing and improving the knowledge of the role of the bees in this context, as well as the dissemination of the Business and Biodiversity initiative, functioning and results obtained in different areas
Banco Espírito Santo – BES	- Assessment of the impacts caused by the global activity of BES on biodiversity - Adoption of measures to minimize the negative impact and maximize the potential positive impacts - Draw and development of projects to promote biodiversity economically, to compensate the identified impact that can't be minimized - Develop a communication strategy to outreach the company position regarding biodiversity	- Development of the program of evaluation of impacts of the activity of the BES, which will be a base for the establishment of his Plan of Action for the Biodiversity, specifically directed to the compensation of the expected and not minimized impacts - Creation of an annual BES B&B national prize for projects associated to biodiversity with two components: Research and entrepreneurship - Preparation of the study "Business Opportunities in the context of Biodiversity" by the Research Sectorial Area of BES - Conception of a financing line for companies of environmental services for Biodiversity in relation with the definition of environmental contents - Development of concrete actions to support the conservation of Imperial Eagle, Black Stork

Company	Objectives	Commitments
BCSD Portugal	-	and Otter from Herdade da Poupa located in the Natural Park of International Tagus
Bio3 - Estudos e projectos em Biologia e Valorização de Recursos Naturais	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop the current knowledge about the principal impacts resulting from human activity on biodiversity</li> <li>- Develop solutions in order to minimize and compensate those impacts</li> <li>- Develop techniques, methodologies and tools to characterize, monitor and preserve appropriately the biodiversity at local, national, regional and global level</li> <li>- Disseminate the technical knowledges acquired to the civil society</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promotion and execution of ecologic studies that contribute in a determinative way for the increase of knowledge about the biodiversity and development of methodologies, technologies and solutions of monitoring and minimization of impacts. For example: Improvement of birds census methodologies in wind farms; Determination of the birds species in risk of collision with aero-generators; Improvement of the methods for preparation and calculation of detection taxes, removal/decomposition and mortality in wind farms and energy transportation lines; Inventory of the existent information about fauna and flora distribution at national level</li> <li>- Publication and dissemination of the relevant scientific-technical information obtained annually in the studies developed by Bio3</li> <li>- Inform and increase awareness of clients and civil society about the Business and Biodiversity initiative and about the importance that the adhesion can have for the biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Development of a database with the distribution of national species of fauna and flora and make it available through an webgis interface in order to be used by the environmental technicians and general public</li> </ul>
Brisa - Auto-estradas de Portugal, SA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the scientific knowledge on the biodiversity of Brisa intervention areas, supporting recognized institutions on this matter</li> <li>- Apply this knowledge in Brisa activities, both project and construction phases and operation phase of the highways</li> <li>- Implement initiatives of relevant positive impact on geographical areas, species and areas of knowledge affected or connected with the company activity</li> <li>- Reinforce the partnerships politics, with public and private entities, promoting projects of reference with high scientific and educative value about biodiversity</li> <li>- Develop communication lines of pedagogic and educative orientation that contribute to the collective awareness for the challenges on biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of the EVOCA Project - Space of visitation and bird-watching of Ponta da Erva/Salinas de Saragoça in partnership with Companhia das Lezírias</li> <li>- Project “A Biodiversidade em Montado”, developed in partnership with Companhia das Lezírias, in the cork oak plantation, property of this entity, considered since 2006 as a “Model Forest” of the Regional Plan of Forestry Planning of Ribatejo</li> <li>- Establishment of a biennial prize for projects of Natural Engineering, in the context of works of grounds and slopes engineering, of biological integration and prevention or compensation of ecologic impacts in which the Portuguese Association of Natural Engineering (APENA) is the manager entity of the regulations and technical evaluation process</li> <li>- Support, specifically contractually with APENA, for the realization of technical actions of training, information and demonstration and for publication of manuals or other technical works on Natural Engineering, in roads or similar works</li> <li>- Contractualisation of Natural Engineering studies with APENA, in way to secure the generation and incorporation of specialized know-how by BRISA, and consequent surplus value, in a growing picture of guarantee of sustainability and promotion of biodiversity</li> <li>- Development of actions that promotes biodiversity in the International Tagus Natural Park and in the Zone of Special Protection for Birds in the International Tagus, Rio Erges and Ponsul, in the context of a partnership with the Quercus — ANCN, in a total area of intervention of 600 ha, property of this non-government organization, located in the districts of Castelo Branco and Idanha-a-Nova</li> <li>- Intervention with positive effect on several habitats, cork oak plantation, “tamujal” (Pyro bourgaeanae-Securinegetum tinctoriae), riparian galleries, wet zones in general, and countless groups of fauna, from mammals to birds, reptiles, amphibious and invertebrate, including rare and threatened species, like the eagle of Bonelli, Iberian imperial Eagle, black vulture, vulture of Egypt, or wild-cat. In partnership with Quercus</li> <li>- Promotion of visitation spaces and environmental education, namely through the</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		<p>implementation of watching points, development of visiting programs and dissemination of this inheritance next to the public. In partnership with the Quercus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of projects, together with the Faculty of Sciences Foundation of University of Lisbon, in order to know and characterize the impacts caused by the highways on the wild fauna, on the fragmentation of his habitats and assess the efficiency of the minimization measures being implemented or improving, namely those specially indicated to the carnivorous and nocturnal robberies</li> <li>- Promote, together with the BCSD Portugal, the dissemination of the principles and best practices of the relation companies-biodiversity, namely through the support of publications edition, organization of events and development of case studies on this subject</li> </ul>
<p>CAP - Confederação dos Agricultores de Portugal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support the agro-food sector integration in the Business and Biodiversity initiative</li> <li>- Bring the Business and Biodiversity initiative next to the agro-food sector</li> <li>- Promote and support the adhesion of companies interested in participate in the initiative</li> <li>- Search for agricultural companies interested in establishing partnerships for biodiversity, whenever there are solicitations resulting from projects of other economical sectors</li> </ul>	<p>-</p>
<p>Chamartín Imobiliária SGPS, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrated biodiversity management in the company sustainability</li> <li>- Promote biodiversity management as a Innovation and Development (I&amp;D) tool</li> <li>- The framework of issues related with biodiversity loss and climate change</li> <li>- The existent inter-relationship between wetland protection and responsible consumption of water</li> <li>- Increase of quota usage of renewable energies pro-biodiversity</li> <li>- Adoption of methodologies that guarantee minimization, mitigation and compensation of negative impacts on Biodiversity and Ecosystems (No Net Loss)</li> <li>- Promote mechanisms of Greenhouse Gases Emissions compensation that privilege solutions that also benefit the Ecosystems (ex: Forest sinks)</li> <li>- Disseminate among the stakeholders the need of acting on behalf of environmental, ecological and climatic improvement of current conditions, reinforcing the company social responsibility</li> </ul>	<p>Board of Administration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the full integration of biodiversity management in the strategic areas of Chamartín Imobiliária, namely Sustainable Management, Environmental Management, Chain of Value and Social Dimension Management</li> <li>- Identify the direct and indirect impacts of the projects and facilities on the biodiversity and ecosystems, while ensuring the fulfilment of the legal framing, and implementing the use of risk analysis tools in all the phases (conception and development / project execution / construction / management)</li> <li>- Develop an internal and external communication plan to disseminate the biodiversity strategy, to guarantee a higher degree of interaction with the stakeholders and promote their active enrolment</li> <li>- Develop, in the context of the strategic area of social dimension management, partnerships in voluntaries projects focusing areas of nature conservation and local development, as well as increase the supports to the community in the above-mentioned areas, facing the business volume</li> <li>- Develop partnership models necessary to achieve the objective “stop the loss of biodiversity”, and collaborate with local communities and public and private entities, with or without profitable ends</li> <li>- Maintain and guarantee the Quality (ISO 9001, already in place), Security (OHSAS, beginning in March 2008) and Environment (ISO 14001, already in place) Certification models while instruments of control and evaluation of the social performance and environmental responsibility of Chamartín Imobiliária</li> <li>- Include in the meetings of the Quality Council and the Sustainability Group (quarterly periodicity) the evaluation of the measures and projects developed in the context of the Sustainability Strategy, with special focus on the biodiversity questions</li> <li>- Promote open actions of discussion, dissemination and awareness about the issues related</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		<p>with biodiversity, climatic changes, sustainable development and protection of the water resources in an urbane context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop and improve marketing and communication mechanisms orientated to shareholders and clients, that can transmit and demonstrate the importance of the Biodiversity Strategy for the position of Chamartín Imobiliária in the market</li> <li>- Promote the use of building materials that guarantee a higher ecologic and social responsibility, through the presentation of pro-biodiversity certification / management models (ex: wood PEFC and / or FSC, ISO 14001, FSC, Cement Sustainability Initiative, etc.)</li> <li>- Make possible a higher interaction between the urbane environment and the landscape, through the promotion of a healthy and attractive environment that promotes the environmental and social values</li> </ul> <p>Retail sector (Shopping centre):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Associate the Dolce Vita Shopping centres to the Biodiversity Strategy through the implementation of a Environmental Impacts Compensation Program (namely in what concerns GEE, Water and Ecosystems) being implemented essentially in a offset logic in areas and locations to be determined in accordance with the profile of each Shopping centre</li> <li>- Create a prize of prestige recognition (to be determinate) for the shops / marks with representation in the Dolce Vita Shopping Centres that better demonstrate his preoccupations with the loss of Biodiversity and with the climatic changes (regulation to be defined)</li> <li>- Reserve a space (exhibition area, panels) in each one of the Dolce Vita Shopping Centres to disseminate information on the actions related with the biodiversity strategy</li> </ul> <p>Corporate Solutions Sector (Offices and Warehouses):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the participation in actions of dissemination, training and awareness that promote the integration of the Sustainable and Environmental Responsibility principles in the management model ('governance') of the companies and organizations in the offices centres of Chamartín Imobiliária</li> </ul> <p>Residential sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing with the development of mechanisms of bio and renewable energies that contribute to face the climatic changes and ecosystems conservation</li> </ul>
<p>Companhia das Lezírias, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve the knowledge on biodiversity of the areas under his management</li> <li>- Asses the impact caused by the company global activity on biodiversity and the dependence degree of which activity to biodiversity</li> <li>- Contribute to turn in monetary value the created value from the company activities on biodiversity conservation, through his integration into market prices</li> <li>- Adoption of measures to maximize the positive impacts and minimize the identified negative impacts</li> <li>- Implement concrete investment projects to promote biodiversity, in a perspective of increase the territory value and eventual compensation of the identified impacts that could not be minimized</li> <li>- Develop communication strategies, internal or external, about the company position regarding biodiversity, reinforcing his strategic roll on the company activity</li> </ul>	<p>Restoration of the riparian bands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The restoration of his continuity is basic for the promotion of the biodiversity in Charneca, in terms of connectivity between wetlands and also as a refuge for multiple species. One of the most emblematic specie and with the greatest conservation value that appears in Companhia das Lezírias is the otter, for which these interventions will be able to represent an important improvement to the habitat</li> </ul> <p>The insectivorous avifauna of the cork plantation and pine forest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monitoring and reinforcement of the insectivorous species that lives and reproduces in the cork oak plantation and pine forests through, namely, the distribution of boxes-nests, should be an additional form of control of the insects populations and prevention of pest</li> </ul> <p>Diversity and abundance of mammals as answer to the multiple use and to the practices of management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A deeper knowledge and dissemination of the natural resources of Companhia das Lezírias as an instruments that introduces changes in the agro-forest practices are fundamental to promote biodiversity. With a, comparatively, bigger knowledge of the avifauna, one intends to do the</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		assessment of the mammals and evaluate the relations existent between their use of the resources and the different activities in place The reinforcement of the rabbits populations: - Develop a project that aims to establish a group reproducers from the genetic material of Companhia das Lezírias that allows the reintroduction of this animals in areas where they are in a small number, and at the same time promote improvements on the habitat TytoTagus Project: - Establish relations between the juveniles found in a zone of abundant food, like the Estuary, and the reproduction areas that we think are next to the tributaries and adjacent areas of the Tagus and Sorraia basins.
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, SA	- Conservation of cork oak plantation - Preservation of biodiversity	- Make available to the forest producers that exploit the cork oak plantation, a free service of technical advising, aiming to develop a study that makes possible the identification of opportunities for incorporation of better practices - Establish a prize that will distinguish the best practices in management and value increase of cork oak plantation and forest and the associate biodiversity - Establish a prize that will distinguish the best practices in management and value increase of cork oak plantation and forest and the associate biodiversity
CTT Correios de Portugal	- Assess the impacts caused by CTT activity on biodiversity - Adopt measures to minimize the identified negative impacts and maximize the potential positive impacts - Support initiatives that develop long term actions, about biodiversity or related to it	- Identification of the company activity impacts in the biodiversity, more particularly those associated to the consumption and production of paper residues, to evaluate the risks and adopt minimization measures of the negative impacts and promotion of the activities with positive impacts - Develop a strategic positioning study of the philatelic emissions dedicated to biodiversity subjects - Evaluate the potentialities of the use of alternative and renewable energies at the fleet CTT - Promote the reduction of GEEE emissions from the company activity, in the context of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program developed by PostEurop (Limited Union of the Universal Postal Union) - Promote the progressive integration of biodiversity issues in the global company activity, through reporting and regular evaluation, in the sustainability annual reports - Develop internal and external communication in order to secure that all the collaborators and interested parts know and adopt the principles adopted
EDIA - Empresa de Desenvolvimento e Infraestruturas do Alqueva	-	- Conservation Plan for the Mediterranean Temporary Marshes in the implementation area of the "Empreendimento de Fins Múltiplos de Alqueva" (EFMA)
EDM - Empresa de Desenvolvimento Mineiro, SA	- Contribute to the European objective "stop the loss of biodiversity"	- Detailed study on the situation of reference in terms of biodiversity in general and geo-biodiversity that validates the recuperation actions of degraded mining areas in Alentejo. Study to be carrying out in the Mining area of Caveira - Promotion of training actions related to the cases study and actions in place
EDP - Energias de Portugal SA	- Contribute to the European objective "stop the loss of biodiversity until 2010"	- Plan of improvement for the migrants fishes and habitats conservation state, in the downstream part of the river Cávado (between the mouth of the river and the hydroelectric facility of Penide) - Emergence plan of restoration for three species of riparian Birds in the Natural Park of Douro International - Study on "direct and indirect impacts of the climate change on biodiversity - costs of acting

Company	Objectives	Commitments
EPAL, SA	-	versus not acting" - Conservation Plan for the streams and wetlands of the drainage basin adjacent to Castelo de Bode reservoir
Finagra, SA - Herdade do Esporão	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reinforce the agro-food sector production of wine and olive oil with the necessary capacity to preserve and protect the biodiversity and ecological services of ecosystems</li> <li>- Integrate the concept of Eco and Eno-tourism in the sustainability perspective of Finagra biodiversity strategy</li> <li>- Assess the impacts, both at global and sectorial level, of Finagra policies and activities on biodiversity and the territory</li> <li>- The framework of questions related with biodiversity and climate changes in the Finagra management model</li> <li>- Adopt management measures to minimize and compensate the negative impacts (no net loss) and maximize the positives (net positive gain)</li> <li>- Develop internal and external communication strategies in order to ensure that all the collaborators and interested parts know, adopt and participate in the implementation and development of the 'Business and Biodiversity' philosophy</li> </ul>	Biodiversity management : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Define a best practices code for the vitiviculture, olive growing and forest to improve biodiversity and minimizing soil erosion, with a appropriate management of the 'set - aside' zones</li> <li>- Action Plan of Conservation for assessment and monitoring of the biodiversity of Herdade do Esporão and Herdade dos Perdigões</li> <li>- Promote a meeting with the B&amp;B partners, aiming to launch a challenge for the creation of a prize "Oscar" of biodiversity that rewards the best biodiversity management strategy with regular monitoring to control de results</li> <li>- Promote the culture of an extended variety of original genetic chaste of vine (<i>vitis vinifera L.</i>), protecting the viability of the specie in a scenery of climatic changes and protection of the regional chaste variety</li> <li>- Promote the culture of an extended variety of original genetic olives (<i>Olea europaea</i>), protecting the viability of the specie in a scenery of climatic changes and protection of the regional variety</li> <li>- Include the forest area in the Eco and Enotourism project of Herdade do Esporão</li> <li>- Promote the development of a biodiverse and multifunctional forest, formed essentially by indigenous species</li> <li>- Adopt a Forest Management Plan, sustainable and adapted to the FSC commitment (pro-biodiversity management), supporting entities as the WWF to develop this plan for the live oak plantation</li> </ul> Management of the "Unidade de Paisagem Barragem": <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The "Unidade de Paisagem da Barragem" is very important for the fauna, namely for the aquatic birds and mammals. Because of that this landscape unity, including the surrounding area (zone tampon) will be subject to special management dedicated to the establishment of a wild life 'Sanctuary'</li> <li>- Consider the implementation of the biophysics engineering techniques to solve water quality problems, in a logic of landscape harmony</li> </ul> I&D: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish methodologies of biodiversity functional evaluation in terms of cultures protection, pests ecology and management and soil conservation</li> <li>- Create a laboratory to test alternative systems of production (ex.: organic wine, ecologic, etc.), jointly with o market analysis studies (penetration capacity)</li> <li>- Plant several variety of olive tree in the olive plantation to be implemented, with regular monitoring in order to evaluate the performance (environmental, pests resistance and climatic changes) and to select the most viable ones</li> <li>- Study the interaction between the vine and the olive plantation, namely in what concerns the populations of several pests and natural enemies</li> <li>- Create a pilot project in the live oak plantation in order to develop a specific certification strategy, supporting entities as the WWF</li> </ul>
Galp Energia, SA	- Increase and systematize the scientific knowledge on biodiversity of	- Support to the project MARBIS-NATURA2000 - Information System for Marine

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	<p>Galp Energia intervention areas, in particularly the marine biodiversity, supporting recognized institutions on this matter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Apply this knowledge in Galp Energia activities</li> <li>- Promote initiatives with relevant positive impact in marine biodiversity conservation, in Galp Energia intervention areas</li> <li>- Support management actions in natural areas that, in the long term, could constitute a compensation for biodiversity loss caused by Galp Energia activities</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity, approved in the context of the Action Plan of the Interministerial Commission for the Sea (2008-2010), which aims to organize and systematize the existent scientific information about marine biodiversity of the oceans under national jurisdiction, including the creation of an integrated information system on marine biodiversity and the establishment of a network of knowledge on marine biodiversity. This work is essential to a higher knowledge of the marine species, habitats and ecosystems in Portugal and it will constitute an important contribution for the extension of the Natura 2000 network to the marine environment, for the implementation of marine protected areas and for the definition of the planning priorities of the marine space, having in mind to secure the sustainability of the national sea politics in the context of the European Union, securing the maintenance of the good conservation state of the marine biodiversity. This support will happening through the celebration of a protocol between Galp Energia, the ICNB and the Structure of Mission for the Extension of the Continental Platform (EMEPC), which will welcome the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Galp Energia makes part of the Consortium constituted for the activities of prospecting, research, development and production of oil in the offshore of Portugal, beginning in 2008. Galp Energia, as part of the Consortium, will collaborate with ICNB or his partners, in compatible terms with the operational activities of prospecting and research, in order to contribute to the inventory, monitoring and active management of marine biodiversity, namely in the marine protected areas and in the marine areas to be designated in the context of Natura 2000 network</li> <li>- Support actions that aim the maintenance or recuperation of the favourable state of conservation for marine species of flora and fauna and natural habitats, namely in the context of the activities that Galp Energia will develop in the offshore next to the Portuguese coast</li> <li>- Promote the integration of biodiversity questions in the company global activity</li> <li>- Develop internal communication, in order to increase awareness in the different sectors of the company and guarantee that all the intervenient parts know, adopt and participate in the management of biodiversity</li> </ul>
<p>Grupo Ferpinta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create habitat and food conditions for Britango - Egyptian Vulture (<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>), in order to increase the livestock growth in the region</li> <li>- Identify and reduce the specie potential risks of mortality in the region</li> <li>- Compatibilize existing activities with biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Increase awareness in the local populations, specially at schools, about the need to preserve the specie</li> <li>- Increase awareness, informing the clients, suppliers and collaborators about this project of biodiversity preservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of fields of food of vultures</li> <li>- Opening of ponds</li> <li>- Improvement of the habitat for the wild rabbit</li> <li>- Study on the wild rabbit epizootic</li> <li>- Resettlement with wild rabbit</li> <li>- Construction of closed spaces for the rabbits reproduction</li> <li>- Develop a collaboration with "QUERCUS/EDP" for the correction and attendance of the existent middle tension lines</li> <li>- Reduce human activity between March and July in the more sensitive areas, in special near the river Erges edges</li> <li>- Establish a monitoring system of the population</li> <li>- Implement a inspection system during the nesting months</li> <li>- In harmony with the competent authorities regulate or even interdict the fishing activity in the river Erges edges</li> <li>- Dissemination campaign</li> </ul>
<p>Grupo Portucel Soporcel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the impacts, at global and sectorial level, of group Portucel Soporcel policies and activities on biodiversity and the territory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Framework of the questions related to biodiversity and climate changes in the group Portucel Soporcel management model</li> <li>- Establishment and evaluation of technical and scientific indicators on conservation and socio-economic potential of natural values (sustainable development)</li> <li>- Adopt management measures to minimize and compensate negative impacts (no net loss) and maximization of positives (net positive gain)</li> <li>- Support initiatives that develop actions, with short, middle and long term objectives, on biodiversity and nature conservation, that contributes for the natural values and landscape improvement, as well as the improvement of the local communities life conditions (environmental and social responsibility)</li> <li>- Develop internal and external communication strategies in order to ensure that all the collaborators and interested parts know, adopt and participate in the implementation and development of the 'Business and Biodiversity' philosophy</li> <li>- Contribute for the institutional and social discussion about the regulations principles base of National Strategy of Nature Conservation and Biodiversity and Convention on Biological Diversity</li> </ul>	
<p>Herdade do Pinheiro, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute for the Convention on Biological Diversity objectives and the European Union objective to reduce or stop the loss of biodiversity in 2010</li> <li>- Increase the knowledge on the biodiversity of HP</li> <li>- Adopt the type of production (agriculture, cattle management, agroforestry, hunting) more respectful for biodiversity</li> <li>- Develop concrete projects that promote biodiversity conservation, in a perspective of increase the territory value</li> <li>- Increase awareness for biodiversity conservation and compatibility with the economical activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restoration of wetland (in particularly, the natural habitats and dykes of the "Ilha do Cavalo")</li> <li>- Protection of threatened species (birds, reptiles and amphibians)</li> <li>- Improve the knowledge about the wetlands and its values (researchers welcome, works in partnership with universities, inventory development and maintenance)</li> <li>- Protection of the pigeons bedrooms and implementation of an ecologic responsible hunting</li> <li>- Cattle management with approximately 760 head (pure-bred Mertolengo and crossbreeding) in a organic farming and control of the use of pastures enabling the preservation of a natural resource of great value</li> </ul>
<p>Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development and implementation of management models that contribute positively to nature conservation and sustainable development of the rural sector</li> <li>- Mobilize public and private local actors and partnerships to develop projects and activities that improve the existent conditions for biodiversity</li> <li>- Development of new products and services with Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas brand, that promote conservation of the existent biodiversity and the knowledge of civil society</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity and conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Logistic support to the Biodiversity Assessment and Monitoring of Herdade dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas, in partnership with scientific institutions (namely the University of Evora), with special approach to the protected flora (<i>Hyacinthoides vicen jingles ssp. tronstagana</i>, <i>Narcissus fernandesii</i>, and <i>Festuca duriotagana</i>), in the priority habitat "Mediterranean Temporary Marshes", in the steppes (including the little bustard), aquatic and birds of prey avifauna, in the fish population, in the communities of chiropters, in the mouse of Cabrera (<i>Micratus cabreiroe</i>), and in the communities of carnivores</li> <li>- Definition and Implementation of an Action Plan for Conservation of the Natural Values, for the forest area, with protection and conservation of the live oak relics (habitat 9340) and thickets of <i>Juniperus spp</i> (habitat 5210), as well as the conservation and recuperation / expansion of the riparian galleries areas</li> <li>- Definition and Implementation of a Plan for Agriculture and Cattle-raising in organic farming, for the pastures and meadows, aiming to promote the conservation of protected flora (namely <i>Hyacinthoides vicentina ssp. transtagana</i>), the improvement and expansion of the</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		<p>feed habitat available for the avifauna from the steppes (namely for the little bustard, <i>Tetrax tetrox</i>), and, in general, the conservation of fauna and flora with conservation value and benefits for the agricultural ecosystems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Logistic support and participation in the preparation of an Action Plan for Herdade dos Fartos and contiguous properties, directed to planning and conservation of the existent natural values in Herdade dos Fartos, Herdade da Defesa das Cegonhas and to the other contiguous properties with the priority area for conservation of the little bustard - “Planície de São Cristóvão”</li> <li>- Logistic support to the preparation of revision works of the classification of the association and vegetable communities of <i>Isoeto-Nonojuncetea</i>, characteristic of the habitat Mediterranean Temporary Marshes</li> <li>- Promotion of tests of alternative and demonstrative techniques for nursery cultures with indigenous species, destined to the diversification of the activities and current agricultural productions, as well as promotion of active management actions at the level of conservation habitats</li> <li>- Encourage and / or development of projects with local, regional interest to the national thing that contribute positively to the objectives of Conservation of the Nature, of the Biodiversity, and of the Sustainable Development of the rural world</li> </ul> <p>Ecotourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Logistic support for the development of product/activity conception ‘Observation of Birds in Herdades dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas’, promoting in collaboration with pupils of the Master's degree in Tourism and Management of Strategy in Tourist Destinies, of the Escola Superior de Hotelaria e Turismo do Estoril</li> <li>- Promotion and encouragement of the environmental culture, the knowledge and the dissemination of the importance of the biodiversity and of the rural world through the organization of activities of ecotourism, such as walks pedestrians, mountain bike (MTB) and pedagogic activities for children and young, when the conservation and observation of birds were connected with the diversity of necessary works to the best management of areas agricultural and forest, such as, flora and protected habitats, plantation of trees and bushes, protectors' installation, recuperation of riparian habitats, mechanisms and techniques of conservation of the water and of the ground(solo), between other aspects</li> <li>- Drawing and publication of support material for training or for the visit, appropriate to the existent natural values and to the implemented programs, in collaboration with the publisher Desafio das Letras</li> <li>- Partnerships creation with public and private entities aiming for development of own activities, in the area of the ecotourism, that straight or indirectly they promote the conservation of the existent natural values, with special emphasis for the observation of steppic and aquatic avifauna</li> </ul> <p>Best Practices of Management for Hunting and Fishing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition and implementation of a demonstrative management model that, through an appropriate schedule and habitat management works, makes possible the compatibilisation of the exercise of activities of hunting and recreational fishing with the objectives of nature conservation and biodiversity</li> <li>- Creation, in the context of that model of management, of partnerships with other agents,</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		<p>public and private, local, regional or national, aiming to secure his dissemination and implementation, with the necessary adaptations, to other places and reality</p> <p>Training:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Definition and implementation, individually or in partnership, of training actions for agricultural operators, in order to increase awareness and dissemination of best practices and aspects connected with the nature conservation and biodiversity</li> <li>- Organization and promotion of courses, events, seminars(seminaries) and another type of meetings or activities of formation or dissemination that they contribute for the principles of sustainable development and nature conservation</li> <li>- Organization of dissemination / training initiatives, cross-disciplinary, what promote the integration of the Art in the Landscape</li> </ul> <p>Voluntary and Social responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement partnerships, first with the local and national partners who assumed commitments in the area of biodiversity protection and conservation, aiming the realization of volunteers social responsibility programs, works or projects with concrete conservation actions in Herdades dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas</li> <li>- Definition and implementation, in the context of Herdades dos Fartos e Defesa das Cegonhas management, of aspects related with social responsibility to the community and local institutions, with preference for those oriented for the occupation and rehabilitation of persons with mental disorders</li> <li>- Preparation of projects aiming the efficient use of water, the production and utilisation of renewable sources of energy, for agricultural, human and other necessities, and his submission to public or private supports, for subsequent implementation and dissemination</li> </ul>
<p>Herdade Freixo do Meio, Gestão Agrícola, Lda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maintain the biological production principles</li> <li>- Maintain a correct management of the company farm and forestry heritage, namely formed from cork plantation (montado), and the associated habitats, preserving the characteristic biodiversity and acts in synergy with the biological production principles</li> <li>- Implement the eco-efficient management, to minimize the environmental impacts resulting from the company activities, products and services, preventing pollution and the rational utilization of natural resources</li> <li>- Implement an appropriate waste management plan</li> <li>- Promote the energetic efficiency</li> <li>- Develop proceedings of environmental performance evaluation and associate indicators, joining to certification systems</li> <li>- Disseminate the company position regarding biodiversity, reinforcing his strategic roll in the company activities</li> <li>- Promote practices of biodiversity conservation among the administration members, collaborators, suppliers and contractors</li> <li>- Consider biodiversity management as a part of any project during the planning and execution phase</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity Management at the productive level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation, whenever is possible, of a Cork Plantation Management System, registering, controlling and managing all the practices and actions that could have any type of impact in the system</li> <li>- To use local / regional types of trees, fruits and vegetables, as well as traditional and indigenous races of cattle and livestock breeding</li> <li>- Beginning of a regular collaboration with the Association "Colher para Semear" for the preservation of traditional varieties of plants seeds with food and foraging interest, through the realization of workshops and the constitution of the company as a "Guardian of seeds"</li> <li>- Continue with the projects, beginning in 2007, of nests protection in the ground, carried out with support of EDP, in his program of impact minimization of the light bills expedition to the clients on the biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Biodiversity Management at the services level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of courses and workshops on the subject of Sustainability, Environmental Management and Biodiversity Conservation in the context of the services given by Herdade do Freixo do Meio</li> <li>- Joint the project of Ecotourism and Bird-watching, developed in partnership with the SPEA (Portuguese Society for the Study of Birds) and CAP (Farmers Confederation of Portugal)</li> </ul> <p>Biodiversity Management at the preparation of projects level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knowing local and national partners who assumed compromises in the area of biodiversity protection</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To be up to date with projects developed in the context of biodiversity protection in order to get benefits from the exchange of ideas and experiences in what concerns the projects of Sociedade Agrícola do Freixo do Meio S.A</li> <li>- Consider the Iberian and Mediterranean members of the Countdown 2010 with similarities to Sociedade Agrícola do Freixo do Meio S.A. in the joint implementation of projects</li> <li>- Consider Portuguese partners of the Countdown 2010 upon preparation and submission of proposals to National and European financing</li> <li>- Consider the partners of the Countdown 2010 like suppliers, contractors and targets for marketing of the Agrícola do Freixo do Meio S.A. Projects</li> </ul> <p>Community awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of workshops and dissemination actions, in events like the “Encontro da Primavera”, on different subjects associated to biodiversity conservation</li> <li>- Proceed with the visits of study in the Herdade do Freixo do Meio with dissemination of the aspects related with the correct management of the cork plantation, the organic agriculture and the conservation of the existing biodiversity in the Herdade</li> <li>- Dissemination of the company position in relation to the biodiversity, reinforcing his strategic roll in the company activities</li> </ul> <p>Support to Conservation Nature Projects at Regional Level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Go on with the mammals, arthropods, vegetation and birds evaluation, which are being implemented by the company in partnership with different institutions like SPEA, University of Evora, Instituto Superior Técnico, etc., to know more deeply the inheritance managed by the company</li> <li>- Proceed with the protection of the <i>quercus faginea</i> oak wood - Carvalhal da Barranca da Loba – exiting in Herdade do Freixo do Meio</li> <li>- Continuation with the implementation of the Conservation Plan of the existent wild-cat in Herdade do Freixo do Meio</li> <li>- Maintenance of a genetic bank of the horse Sorraia, through the maintenance of a wild population of these horses in freedom and wild condition in Vale Zebro - one of the properties of the company. This population is accompanied by a research project which aims to maintain the phenotype associated to this species. One intends to reveal the most ancestral genetic characteristics of this animal, that they have a tendency to lose gradually with the domestication, namely his typical strokes</li> <li>- Continuation with the annual assessment of the activities impacts of Sociedade Agrícola do Freixo do Meio S.A. and his spread next to the interested ones through the preparation of the company sustainability report</li> <li>- Development of the Biodiversity Action Plan</li> </ul>
<p>João Lagos Sports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Make available the means for dissemination and promotion of Business and Biodiversity initiative next to his partners and collaborators</li> <li>- Dissemination and promotion of biodiversity among his partners and collaborators</li> <li>- Development of communication strategies, internal or external, about the company position regarding biodiversity, reinforcing his strategic roll in the company business</li> <li>- Increase awareness for the need of preserving a healthy environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the dissemination of biodiversity issues and the “biodiversity commitment” during organization of events like Estoril Open, Portugal Tour in Bicycle, Dakar Séries - Pax Rally 2008 and the Nautical Race TP 52</li> <li>- Reserve a place in the organization area of the athletic events for dissemination materials of the biodiversity project</li> <li>- Include the ICNB and/or the B&amp;B initiative logo in some advertisements supports</li> <li>- Integration in the zones of Public Relations of the events</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	<p>and integrate this principle in athletic practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that the good practices in the organization of events are consistent with the respect for the environment and protection of fauna and flora</li> <li>- Increase awareness in the population about environmental problems global level, to adopt and implement principles of sustainable territory use</li> <li>- Choose and promote a symbolic "mascot" of the commitment and activity of JLS</li> </ul>	
<p>Matéria Verde - Viveiro de Plantas, Lda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Donation of the accumulated annual sales of plastic bags through the supply of indigenous plants for projects of biodiversity conservation in the Natural Park of Arrábida</li> </ul>
<p>Nova Delta - Comércio e Indústria de Cafés, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Intervention in the environment to minimize and compensate the negative impacts and maximize the positives</li> <li>- Support initiatives that develop actions long term, on biodiversity or related to it</li> <li>- Increase awareness on the importance of nature conservation and products and services provided by biodiversity, with special focus on children and consumers</li> </ul>	<p>Biodiversity management at the level of Coffee Production in the Origin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the purchase and commerce of an extended variety of coffee species, which are not genetically modified, from several origins, promoting the sustainability of the producing countries economies and groups of local farmers</li> <li>- Promote an increase of sales / consumption of certified coffee, namely Organic, Rainforest Alliance and Just Commerce, since 2007</li> <li>- Consider other existent or emergent alternatives of product certification or responsibility chain that should be pro-biodiversity and/or should support climatic change fighting</li> <li>- Develop a program of Just Commerce in Angola. This program must have in consideration the aspects related to the Nature and Biodiversity conservation, social responsibility and fighting climate change. Projects that contemplates since the planning phase models of development of partnerships at international and local level will be considered proprietary</li> <li>- Intends to carry out the identification of local necessities in terms of plants in Angola, specifically in the Province of Luanda, in cooperation with the Angola National Institute of Coffee (INCA), aiming to develop a I&amp;D project, in partnership with the National Agronomic Station, to improve the agro-environmental and phyto-physiological practices of uses and development of the coffee plant</li> </ul> <p>Impacts on the Ecosystems of Coffee Transformation and Distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Novadelta is implementing methodologies of accounting CO2 emissions. It intends to reduce and compensate for the GEE emissions, through the program "Delta Planet"</li> <li>- Novadelta intends to find ecologic solutions for the energetic and agricultural valorisation of the resultant residues of coffee consumption ("dregs of coffee")</li> </ul> <p>Society awareness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include contents related to Nature conservation and climate changes in the Educative Centre "Heart Delta" operational program</li> <li>- Give dynamism and promote an environmental education project next to the 1st cycle schools in the district of Portalegre, beginning in 2007/2008 academic year. This project intends to transmit the importance of the environment, climate changes and biodiversity and, between other actions, a visit will be carried out to the pedagogic farm of Herdade das Argamassas</li> <li>- Support the creation and dissemination of a consumer awareness campaign for the market value of products and services that benefit the biodiversity, the climate and the ecosystems. This campaign will be developed in partnership with other enterprises and ONGs</li> <li>- Support the training of superior technicians, in Agronomy, through the concession of scholarships, in the coffee countries producer</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
		Support to Nature Conservation Projects at Regional Level: - Study of the Novadelta activity impacts and preparation of a biodiversity action plan
ProCME	- Contribute to the European objective “stop the loss of biodiversity until 2010”	- Realization of studies for the establishment of the biodiversity referential related to the activities developed by ProCME, and implementation of concrete actions that improve biodiversity, based on the action plans from the effectuated studies - Study and execution of a Conservation Plan for the Iberian Wolf and his habitat, in the geographical zone between the Natural Reserve of Serra da Malcata and the river Douro, to provide food and shelter to the specie <i>Canis Lupus</i> in order to improve his conservation state.
Quinta das Lágrimas Actividades Hoteleiras, SA	- Development and implementation of management models that contribute positively to nature conservation and sustainable development - Adjust the group activity, namely his politics of food products purchases, to biodiversity conservation, namely through the reinforcement of the connection to local producers, agriculture and biological producers of cattle-raising - Mobilization of local public and private actors and partnerships for the development of projects and activities that improve the existent conditions of biodiversity - Development of new products and services that promote conservation of the existent biodiversity and the knowledge of civil society	Biodiversity and conservation: - Logistical supports to the biodiversity (flora in specially) evaluation and monitoring in the properties where the hotel unities of the group are situated, in partnership with scientific institutions (particularly the University of Coimbra through his department of Botanic) - Definition and implementation of a plan to increase the percentage of organic foods that are used in the restaurants - Definition and implementation of a plan to increase the quantity of local foods and food from the properties where the hotel are located - Definition and implementation of a plan to create a biological vegetable in the property Paço de Maiarca (Maiarca - Figueira da Foz), this vegetable garden will supply “Hotel Paço de Maiarca” and “Hotel Quinta das Lágrimas” - Use and valorisation in the restaurant menus of products with positive effects in the conservation of the biodiversity Ecotourism: - Promotion of the environmental culture, the knowledge and dissemination of the importance of biodiversity and of the rural world through the organization of activities of ecotourism in actual and future hotels unities of Quinta das Lágrimas, such as pedestrians walks, mountain bike, boat, rafting, birds watching - Draw and edition of material for educational support or for the visit Management Best Practices for hotel management: - Definition and implementation of a demonstrative model of management that enables the compatibility of the tourist activities and the objectives of nature conservation and biodiversity - Creation, in the context of the management model, of partnerships with other actors, public and private, local, regional or national, to ensure the dissemination and implementation, with the necessary adaptations, to other places and realities Training: - Definition and implementation, separately or in partnership, of training actions for collaborators, to raise awareness and dissemination of best practices and aspects related with Nature Conservation and Biodiversity
Quinta do Vale do Riacho	- Develop rural management models that contribute positively to nature conservation and sustainable development - Mobilization of local public and private actors and partnerships for the development of projects and activities that improve the existent conditions of biodiversity - Development of new products and services with Quinta do Vale do	Biodiversity and conservation: - Implementation of a Conservation Action Plan focused in the forest area, specially through the recuperation of the oaks trees ( <i>Quercus</i> ) and Strawberry Tree ( <i>Arbutus unedo L.</i> ), as well as the recuperation of the riparian gallery zones and partial requalification of the eucalyptus trees in a more favourable woods to the conservation of birds and plants species with regional importance

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	<p>Riacho brand, that promote biodiversity and the knowledge of civil society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt an Agriculture Conservation Plan for the vine, fruits and vegetables areas, to promote the appearance of flora and arthropods (spiders and insects) that are beneficial for the agro-ecosystems</li> <li>- Promote the development of projects with regional interest that contributes positively to the objectives of Nature conservation and Sustainable Development</li> </ul> <p>Ecotourism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the improvement of environmental culture and the perception of the importance of biodiversity and the rural world through the organization of Ecotourism activities, such as pedestrians and equestrian walks, all-terrain vehicles (ATV) and mountain bike (MTB), pedagogic activities for children and young persons in relation with the diversity of tasks necessary for the best management of agricultural and forest areas, such as the birds and plants watching, pruning, harvest, grafting, thinning of bushes, driving of trees, recuperation of water lines, actions to have in order to preserve the soil, etc</li> </ul> <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support to the preparation of education material such as: postcards, posters, books, etc.</li> <li>- Organization and promotion of events, seminars and meetings that promote the philosophy of management ‘Business and Biodiversity’ and the essential principles of Sustainable Development</li> <li>- Promote the interconnection between the activities related with the Enotourism and Historical Inheritance with the environmental politics and pro-biodiversity of Quinta do Vale do Riacho</li> </ul>
<p>REFER - Rede Ferroviária Nacional, EP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase biodiversity promotion</li> </ul>	<p>Ecologic Continuum Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evaluate the potential of the railways network as factor of connection between ecosystems and in which way it will be possible to use the railways easement to do that, based on the identification and evaluation of a new perspective of vegetation management in this space that also contributes for the maximization of the maintenance operations</li> </ul> <p>Recuperation Project of a Salina in the Sado estuary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The present project comes from the scale enlargement of the compensatory measure approved during the environmental impact assessment process of the project “Variante de Alcácer do Sal, da Linha do Sul”</li> </ul> <p>Consolidation project of the dune-strand in Espinho:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This voluntary initiative of REFER, is associated to the project of draw down of “Linha do Norte em Espinho”</li> </ul>
<p>REN - Redes Eléctricas Nacionais, SGPS, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secure the fulfilment of the legislation, regulations and applicable requirements in force, as well as others to which it had adhered voluntarily, related to the environment aiming the conservation of biodiversity, namely avifauna</li> <li>- Identify the direct and indirect impacts of the company activity on biodiversity, to assess the risks and adopt measures to minimize the negative impacts and promote the activities with positive impacts</li> <li>- Establish partnerships with entities and organizations, including ONGs, whit competences for analyse and better advise REN, in the context of his activity, having in mind the best decisions of impacts mitigation</li> <li>- Voluntarily support nature conservation initiatives connect with energy transportation infrastructures and contribute to minimize and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study on the impact of electrical lines of very high tension in wild birds in Portugal', with the responsibility of the Portuguese Society for the study of birds (SPEA) and Quercus National Association of Nature Conservation</li> <li>- “Projecto Abetarda” that are part the “Study of juveniles dispersal of Great Bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>) in Castro Verde” and monitoring of the effects of the line of MAT Ferreira do Alentejo - Ourique on priority species, mortality and flight rates, both of ICNB responsibility</li> <li>- “Criteria for the Implementation of Measures of Minimization of Impacts verified in Lines of the National Transport Network in Avifauna - Inventory of the line sections with impacts or potential impacts in 2005”, elaborated by the technical-scientific commission of the Protocol REN/ICNB, with representation of REN, ICNB, SPEA and Quercus, those criteria were integrated since ever in the practice of REN and integrated in the “Environmental Impact Assessment Guide – Aerial Electrics Lines”, developed in partnership between REN and APA</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	<p>compensate impacts</p>	<p>(Environmental Portuguese Agency)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of actions in the context of mitigation of identified impacts on birds species, namely, in the short term, for the steppe avifauna</li> <li>- Take part in the development of actions as responsible and co-sponsor, accompanying its development assiduous and participating in follow-up meetings at regular intervals</li> <li>- Study the feasibility of corrective actions outlined within the ZPE of Castro Verde, in all its aspects and on the approval condition under EIA procedure, under the law</li> </ul>
<p>SAIR DA CASCA - Consultoria em Desenvolvimento Sustentável</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate biodiversity management in the companies and organizations corporative sustainability model with whom Sair da Casca develops business or other partnership activities not orientated to profit</li> <li>- Understand the roll that biodiversity and ecosystems can have in combating social exclusion and poverty</li> <li>- Understand what are the consequences to sustainable development, resulting from the relation between climate changes and biodiversity loss</li> <li>- Promote the strategic vision of eco-entrepreneurship, through the dissemination and progressive implementation of the concept of “No Net Loss”, i.e., produce economical, social and economical wealth without causing damages to biodiversity and ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Give dynamism to the Business and Biodiversity initiative through the promotion of events, meetings of discussion and other measures to be agreed among the partners</li> <li>- Develop projects that help to understand the impacts of the loss of biodiversity and climate change in the models of Sustainable development</li> <li>- Develop communication and dissemination strategies of the concept Business and Biodiversity</li> <li>- Promote next to his contacts, partners and clients the importance of the adoption of pro-biodiversity strategic lines in conformity with the ‘Business and Biodiversity’ initiative</li> <li>- SDC will count with the technical support of AmBioDiv in the development of communication / formation contents and projects that should effectively allow to stop the loss of biodiversity, as well as of specific indicators to evaluate and monitor the conservation state of the biodiversity. AmBioDiv - Valor Natural</li> <li>- Support the candidates to traineeships, masters and PhDs degree who want to develop their thesis in the context of Sustainability</li> </ul>
<p>SATIVA - Desenvolvimento Rural, Lda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribute to the objective of stop the biodiversity loss, through actions next to the economical operators with whom SATIVA works</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Take advantage from the audits and control realized next to the operators with activity in the agriculture, forest and agro-food sectors, to suggest the integration of biodiversity preserving practices in the respective activity</li> <li>- Include biodiversity management in the referential systems of controls, for products or services, associated to species and ecosystems</li> <li>- Promote the implementation of measures to minimize the negative impacts of the above-mentioned activities</li> <li>- Propose, the inclusion or improvement of the regulation related with biodiversity in other referential systems where such is relevant, including the deepening of the monitoring devices</li> </ul>
<p>SCC - Sociedade Central de Cervejas, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stimulate the sustainable cultivation of the national barley, contributing to the intensification of the traditional agricultural systems and to the reduction of desertification</li> <li>- No use of genetically modified raw materials</li> <li>- Compensate the agricultural producers for the use of certified seed</li> <li>- Clarify, next to the agricultural agents, the preference for varieties that, beforehand, give preference to the sustainability of the culture and not exclusively his profitability</li> <li>- Define content protein specifications in order to discourage the over use of nitrogen fertilizing</li> <li>- Stimulate the rotation of complementary cultures that make the richness of the biodiversity</li> <li>- Look for new areas of cultivation of barley with sight to his propagation and increase of the cultivated area</li> </ul>
<p>SECIL – Companhia Geral de Cal e Cimento, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the impacts of Secil activity on biodiversity</li> <li>- Intervention in the environment to minimize and compensate the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Realization of scientific studies for the establishment of the biodiversity referential system of the Factories Secil-Outão (already in advanced realization state), Maceira-Liz and Cibra-Pataias (beginning shortly). Secil committed itself to execute concrete management actions of</li> </ul>

Company	Objectives	Commitments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support initiatives that develop long term actions, on biodiversity or related to it</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>his areas, maximizing his biodiversity value, based on the action plans resulting from the on going studies</li> <li>- Secil participation as sponsor in the Project Life-Biomares of marine grasslands recuperation in the Marine Park Professor Luiz Saldanha, in the Arrábida (Setúbal)</li> <li>- Development of studies to evaluate the viability of the Arrábida marine environment revitalization through the creation of artificial reefs, which Secil committed itself to execute as defined in the conclusions of those studies</li> </ul>
<p>SIC - Sociedade Independente de Comunicação</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disseminate the extension of human impacts on biodiversity</li> <li>- Inform about biodiversity current situation conservation projects</li> <li>- Increase social society awareness on biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Production of a regular rubric on biodiversity, disseminate in the Night Television News</li> <li>- Promotion of external communication actions about present partnership</li> <li>- Development of an internal communication action in order to give knowledge of this committeemen and objectives to all the employees</li> </ul>
<p>Somincor – Sociedade Mineira de Neves Corvo, SA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuing to identify the impacts of the mining activity on biodiversity, since 1982, in cooperation with several academic institutions</li> <li>- Promote the inventory of the Best Available Techniques that make possible the minimization of the environmental impacts on biodiversity in the mining complex of Neves Corvo area</li> <li>- Implement actions, to preserve the fish population, identified in the Oeiras stream assessment, in the context of the Natural Park of Guadiana Valley Management Plan</li> <li>- Establish partnerships and implementation of actions to benefit biodiversity, related with the productive processes of the extractive industry and with the involving communities</li> <li>- Develop internal and external communication in order to ensure that all collaborators and stakeholders know, adopt and participate in the biodiversity management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bio-monitoring of Oeiras stream – regeneration of the aquatic flora and <i>in situ</i> test with <i>Miriophyllum spicatum</i> (annual updating of the digital herbarium of Oeiras stream)</li> <li>- Bio-monitoring of Oeiras stream – aquatics macroinvertebrates</li> <li>- Monitoring of the fish population of Oeiras stream</li> <li>- Quality air evaluation in the of Mina de Neves-Corvo area, through the use of lichens biodiversity</li> </ul>
<p>Sonae Turismo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess the impacts of plans and projects on biodiversity</li> <li>- Minimization and compensation of negative impacts and maximization of positive impacts on biodiversity</li> <li>- Implementation of initiatives on the subject of biodiversity or related with it</li> <li>- Conservation and dissemination of the value of biodiversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Study and promotion of preservation actions of the avifauna from Sado River salt beds, in between Rabo de Bacalhau and Alcácer do Sal. For that, a plan must be prepared in order to articulates the actions to improve biodiversity with the productive activities of the area and the tourist of his main spots of interest. For the execution of the plan the subscribing entities of the present memorandum of understanding should be involve, as well as other public and privet entities with jurisdiction or rights on the area in question</li> <li>- Development of actions to improve biodiversity in the context of the project of investment of Sonae Turismo for Troia, namely, requalification of the vegetable covered and control of exotic and invasive species, diversification of priority habitats, renaturalisation of saltmarshs areas, creation of new wet zones that potency the riparian vegetation, management of visitors and installation of interpretative signals of flora and fauna</li> <li>- Promotion of a wide initiative, to reduce the global pressure on the Sado Bottlenose Dolphin (roaz) and to improve the estuary environmental quality, namely through target awareness campaigns for all the agents whose activity effects the estuary</li> </ul>