



**Reporting on the
pan-European Qualitative Indicators
for Sustainable Forest Management
and
National Implementation of
Commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the
Protection of Forests in Europe**

COUNTRY: BELGIUM

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Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (abbreviation replaced by brand name FOREST EUROPE, November 2009)
Nfp	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

Introduction

In preparation for the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, planned to be held in Norway in June 2011, FOREST EUROPE¹ correspondents are asked to provide information to assess progress made since the reporting for the fifth Ministerial Conference in Warsaw, Poland 2007. This enquiry intends to enable signatory countries and the European Union to provide information on progress made towards sustainable forest management and implementation of commitments in the period 2007-2011. Countries which did not report for the fifth Ministerial Conference in 2007 may consider reporting also more in-depth on the current status of indicators, not only on changes.

This enquiry consists of two parts.

Part 1 contains the pan-European qualitative indicators for sustainable forest management. Results from this part will be combined with the results of the reporting on pan-European quantitative indicators (sent to the FRA national correspondents on 19.02.10), and will be presented in the next report on the State of Europe's Forests.

Part 2 contains reporting of implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007. It asks for national implementation of the Warsaw commitments and provides the opportunity to report on any major national activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe. National responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in a report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011, together with reporting on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The reports "State of Europe's Forests 2011" and "Implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011" (preliminary names) will serve as background information for the political discussions of future opportunities and challenges, and political responses to these, at the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The structure of this questionnaire was improved, compared to the 2007 version by learning from previous experience. The main change from the previous version is that reporting on national implementation of former commitments is separated and simplified. The change is meant to reduce the reporting burden on countries, while still providing for descriptions of national implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable. The questionnaire was prepared in consultation with partners at FAO and FOREST EUROPE, shared with the UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Monitoring SFM and FOREST EUROPE national focal points, and subsequently improved.

In completing the enquiry, you may wish to consult the following sources of information on policies and institutions:

MCPFE 2007 qualitative indicators: <http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

FRA 2010²: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/44375/en>

FAO-LEX: <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex>

¹ "FOREST EUROPE" has recently replaced the abbreviation "MCPFE" as the brand name of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe

² Country data not yet available

1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

Reporting on pan-European Qualitative Indicators consists of parts A and B. The five indicators in **Part A**: “Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM” aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. **Part B**: “Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area” contains twelve indicators aiming to provide information in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Under both A and B, significant changes since the last reporting process in 2007 should be reported. There is no need to repeat information already supplied in 2007³. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Europe’s Forests 2011*. Please see Annex 1 for Terms and definitions, and Annex 2 for an overview of the pan-European qualitative indicators.

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approximately 100 words or 650 letters (including blank spaces) automatically in order to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. Changes since the reporting in 2007 will be analyzed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as “no significant change”.
4. The main indicator related to climate change is B.2 (carbon balance). Please include information related to climate change policies under this indicator. Where relevant, you can also include information related to climate change under B.3 (health and vitality) and B.4 (production and use of wood).
5. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, time period, budget involved experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered and solutions).
6. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise specified
7. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.

³ Country Reports submitted in 2007 are available at:
<http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: Environmental Policy Plan, version 4 (2011-2015) Only for regional Flanders level. Internet link:	Starting year:	2011		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:				
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE					
Commitment to iterative process		Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry Forest owners representatives Representatives from other sectors Forest-related environmental and social groups Forest based industry Forest education and/or research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	If yes, which: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> energy <input type="checkbox"/> others:	How are the key sectors involved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements ----- <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Are other policies and international commitments ⁴ explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments ³ Other: Other:	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	Forest policy in the Flemish region is integrated in the Environmental Policy Plan, version 4 (2011-2015). Although there is in the Forest Decree a specific procedure for Forest Policy Planning (which exists in two phases, a long term policy plan and more specific implementation plan for a shorter period of appr 5 years) and preparations were made for the finalization of these formal documents, but these documents were never formally approved by the Flemish Government				

Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	Growing awareness of the need for forest management planning				
Comments on the Nfp or similar process	Since 2006 an FSC group certification project was launched for all Flemish public and private forest owners. The Agency for Nature and Forests acts as group manager. Basis for membership is to have a forest management plan according to the Flemish criteria and indicators for SFM (officially approved in 2003).				
Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No			
Title of main forest policy document ⁴ and internet links	Title: Plan Opérationnel de la DGARNE 2009-2013 (Directorate general Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment (Walloon Region only)). No similar document for the Flemish region <i>Internet links:</i>				
Forest policy document development process	<input type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	Walloon Government.	Date of endorsement	2009		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes/fully	<input type="checkbox"/> Partly	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i> Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The revision of management plans in publicly owned forests is a first priority; in the line of the new forest law (see A3), new plans must be multifunctional, with a view of the best balance between economical, ecological (protection and conservation) and social functions. The plan is now proposed by the forest service and approved by the owner (municipality i;e;) after public consultation and impact assessment.				
Comments on the forest policy document					
Reporting notes					
1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as "Nfp process"					

2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc.

3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc.

4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3.

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Central government <input type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] As the Regional Governments in Belgium have full authority and competence with respect to forests and nature policy and management, institutional frameworks are defined for each region, without "Belgian institutions" dealing with forest and forestry. In Wallonia, forest services are part of the Ministry; in other regions, separate bodies are in charge of forest management and general support			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :	Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	1808		
	...of which forest administration ³	1728 (Bxl: 38; Flanders 825; Wallonia 865)		
	...of which management of public forests	included		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	80 (Flanders 34; Wallonia 46)		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	... of which others			
	Name	Société Royale Forestière de Belgique: private forest owners		
		Nature, Terre et Forêts (in Wallonia)		
		Landelijk Vlaanderen (in Flanders)		
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] In the Flemish region, the High Council for Forests which played an active role in the development of forest policy, is now integrated into the Council on Nature and Environment (strategic advisory Council for the environmental policy). In Flanders a mechanism was developed in order to better coordinate the management of fragmented forest areas so that a better management can be organized using advantages of scale. In relation to the European Plan for Rural Development, the establishment of this mechanism is co-financed by the European Community and the Flemish Government. By the end of 2009 there are 19 of these forest groupings active.			
Comments on the institutional framework	Are included in the figures above: Nature & Forest Department, Walloon Region ; Nature and Forest Agency, Flanders; IBGE, Nature, Water and Forest Division , Brussels Capital Region. For research: Institute for Nature and Forestry Research (partim Forestry), Flanders; Forest researchers in Wallonia.			
Reporting notes				
1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.				

2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.
3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management.

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks									
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other: </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none;"> <input type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other: </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:						
<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:								
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">Name and reference to legal document</td> <td style="border: none;">Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597 Flanders : Forest Decree (Bosdecreet) 1990</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Main changes from previous legal act</td> <td style="border: none;">Sustainable and multifunctional forest management is included in the forest law, as general principle</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Date of enactment</td> <td style="border: none;">15th July 2008</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Date of latest amendment</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table>	Name and reference to legal document	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597 Flanders : Forest Decree (Bosdecreet) 1990	Main changes from previous legal act	Sustainable and multifunctional forest management is included in the forest law, as general principle	Date of enactment	15 th July 2008	Date of latest amendment	
	Name and reference to legal document	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597 Flanders : Forest Decree (Bosdecreet) 1990							
	Main changes from previous legal act	Sustainable and multifunctional forest management is included in the forest law, as general principle							
	Date of enactment	15 th July 2008							
Date of latest amendment									
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] In Wallonia, a new Forest law has been voted by the regional parliament; before this, old Belgian forest law was always applicable (with many amendments). No significative change for the other regions since 2007.								
Comments	Some pan European guidelines are included as mandatory in the Walloon forest law, both for the public and private owners (with more constraints for public forest).								
International commitments									
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Federal and Regional levels: implementation of CBD (e.g. approval of national biodiversity strategy) and UNFCCC-KP commitments (national and regional policy plans to combat climate change). Regional levels: implementation of European Bird Directive and Habitat Directive, in the Natura 2000 Framework, is still ongoing								
Comments	Wallonia: Forest cooperation projects with Mauritania, Morocco, Burkina Faso are still ongoing Flanders : development of the Flemish Tropical Forests Fund (In total 57 projects were supported since 2002 for a total budget of 3.912.210€).								

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy

Economic policy	
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] Forest policy tends to limit its scope to the forest ecosystem and its (broader) management, incl. exploitation. Further support for the general promotion of the use of wood, especially in long term use like building. In Flanders specific support for coordination mechanisms in order to increase efficiency and effectiveness of forest management in fragmented areas (forest groupings).
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Wallonia : financial aid for reforestation, including promotion of the use of indigenous tree species and SFM, financial support to promote quality oriented forestry (pruning, thinning) and tourist equipment is no more applicable since the new Forest law (see A3);
Comments	Initially, these subsidies were created to promote good practices, which are now mandatory.

Financial instruments

Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] The fees due by public owners, for the management by the forest service, have been repealed by the new Forest law.
Government financial instruments: private forest management	Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words] Fiscality on forest has decrease, with the suppression of inheritance taxes on growing stock.

Public expenditure ¹			
Year: 2005	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	24 543	1 549	26 092
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	7 026	530	7 555
Total public expenditure¹	31 568	2 079	33 647
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		detail not available
	For management of public forests		n.a.
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		n.a.
	For other institutions. Please specify:		n.a.
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Decreasing between 2000 and 2005: about -15% in current value. Increasing limited to 1% per year since there.		
Comments	Budget limitations are general and not specific for forest policy.		

Reporting notes

1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to **FRA 2010** (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra>) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or **updated figures when available**. Please specify the

year which the data refers to in the intended box.

Public expenditure refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).

2. **Operational expenditure** is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.
3. **Transfer payments** refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It includes cash grants and subsidies. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
4. See A2 reporting notes.

A.5. Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words] General information on forest and forest management, both by internet portals (for each region) and by paper publications. Special events are scheduled yearly.
	Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If so, please provide reference:
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No significant changes, but the internet portals are continuously improved; most of the reports are available by downloading.
Comments	

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change
	Policy objectives / targets related to forest area: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> to limit decreasing to ha within / until (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:
	Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No change
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No change
Other comments	In Wallonia, land use legislation excludes short rotation coppices from the forest area. Those SRC can take place only in agricultural areas. The forest decree considers that the share between conifers and broadleaves should remain the same (around 50% of each).

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Belgium is on line with European position concerning LULUCF for the post Kyoto discussions (inclusion of art. 3.4 as mandatory).
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No
	If yes, please describe objectives: stabilization of the carbon stock in forest; production of long term wood products, to obtain substitution effect. [max 100 words]
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] A new "Agence Wallonne de l'Air et du Climat" was created in 2009, in charge of the coordination and/or implementation of UNFCCC and Kyoto protocol, and of the air quality policy. (see http://airclimat.wallonie.be)
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Since 2009 in Flanders pilot projects within the Agency for Nature and Forests are being set up to transform biomass into green energy.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. a multidisciplinary expert group has elaborated a report on the impact of climate change on Walloon forests, on the role of these forests and wood on the carbon balance, and on recommendations for the forest policy makers and managers. (see above). The main recommendations are included in Forest Law. Similar processes are followed in the other regions

B.3. Health and vitality	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No change since 2007
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No change since 2007
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Launching of a permanent monitoring of forest health (in each region), and of a structure between scientists, managers, owners to improve preventive and curative actions in case of crisis
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. a multidisciplinary expert group has elaborated a report on the impact of climate change on Walloon forests, on the role of these forests and wood on the carbon balance, and on recommendations for the forest policy makers and managers. (see above). The main recommendations are included in Forest Law. Similar processes are followed in the other regions

B.4. Production and use of wood

Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The new Forest law in Wallonia requires a balance between increment and harvest: this implies to increase the harvest, mainly in broadleaved stands. The aim is also to promote the production of good quality wood and products (long term products) Same principles in the Flemish Forest decree</p> <p>.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 350.000 m³ m³ within / until 2015 (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to remain the same by within/until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to increase the share of long-term uses especially wood building by no quantified target within/until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other uses: [please specify]: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by within/until (period or year)</p>		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No change</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 2px;"> Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597 no changes in Flanders </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597 no changes in Flanders
Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597 no changes in Flanders		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The Flemish government updated his timber procurement policy recently. FSC and PEFC are now both accepted as sustainable wood. Flemish authorities (region, provincial and local) are asking for sustainable wood in their public contracts. Promotion of certified timber (FSC and PEFC) by provinces and local communities in their procurement policies. Since 2006: FSC group certification</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. In Wallonia, the share of wood buildings in new buildings is now around 15%; it was only 2% in 1999.</p>		

B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation

Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] no changes in objectives since 2007 for production and use of non-wood	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Since 2008 a new accessibility regulation was adopted by the Flemish government for the access of forests and nature reserves	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	

B.6. Biodiversity			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] In the new forest law, some biodiversity recommendations became mandatory for forest owners, mainly for public owners (like maintaining dead trees (2/ha), old trees (0,5/ha), strict natural protected area without management (3% of broadleaves area...); mixed stands and various forest structures are recommended.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 7500 ha within / until 2011 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597
Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] In 2009 the regional conservation objectives were principally agreed upon by the Flemish government. At the same time the Flemish administration and the involved stakeholders agreed upon a road map for the discussion process for laying down the specific conservation objectives. The discussion process started with a check of the scientific part of the work and the readability of it. In the next phase the social and policy impact will be further discussed. In 2009 specific conservation objectives reports were made (a direct translation of the regional conservation objectives into the specific conservation objectives).</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The 7500 ha above are strict forest reserves (type MCPFE 1.1)</p>		
Reporting notes			
<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns 2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species 3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production 			

B.7. Protective services

Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the new forest law in Wallonia, some protection (for soils and water) recommendations became mandatory for forest owners: no drainage, limitation of clear cuts size, no conifers along rivers, no pesticides in forests; specifications for harvest operations are also given, to avoid damages on trees and soils.</p> <p>.No changes regarding to protective services in Flanders, the concept is foreseen in the Flemish legislation but is not further developed due to limited importance in Flanders</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No change</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No change</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. A scientific study has been launched, to give precisions on the way to characterize soils damages, and to list prohibited damages.</p>	

Reporting notes

Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions" and 5.2 "Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources"

B.8. Economic viability		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The forest decree considers that the share between conifers and broadleaves should remain the same (around 50% of each)., as conifers are very important to maintain the economic viability of forests.</p> <p>Both inheritance rights on growing stock in private forests, and management fees for public owners, are suppressed since September 2008.</p> <p>No change in Flanders since 2007</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>An "Office économique wallon du bois" is in course of creation but is not operational at this stage.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Flanders: forest groupings + FSC group certification</p> <p>Certified products are recommended for public procurement policies, at national, regional and local levels.</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. SFM certification concerns about 300000 ha of forests in Belgium, mainly in Wallonia under PEFC; FSC certified forests cover around 15.000 ha for the other regions.</p>	

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] In the forest and forest related sector, increasing formation and skills of workers and maintaining the workforce as soon as possible
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference Loi du 4 août 1996 relative au bien-être des travailleurs
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Belgian Federal Public Service Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue: general legal organisation of employment. http://www.employment.belgium.be/ Regional level: agencies aiming to promote and facilitate people to find a job: Forem in Wallonia, VDAB in Flanders, Actiris in Brussels-Capital Region.
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Recognition regulation for buyers and contractors of wood since 2007 for working in Flemish public forests. Similar process is in preparation in Wallonia.. Through the instrument of forest groupings, sustainable forest work is stimulated for people with limited possibilities on the job market. In Wallonia, a "Centre de Compétence Bois" has been launched by Forem, aiming to improve the skills of forest and forest-sector workers. A new Bachelor degree has been created for forest industries.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Specific training programmes are organised by the forest services for public forest workers and technicians. For private forest workers, training programmes are launched by their federation, in cooperation with the French federation.

B10. Public awareness			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Following Walloon Decree on the Access to environmental information (1991), giving systematically available for the large public the information on environment, by the use of publications but also the use of ICT. More specifically, following the new forest law, public consultation is now mandatory when new management plans are elaborated for public forests		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no		
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597
Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Each Regional Nature and Forest Service has a specific staff in charge of public awareness and information, working both by internal documents and by external contracts; for example, the "Société Royale Forestière de Belgique" (private owners) work in public awareness with financial support by the regions. In addition in Wallonia, there are 11 "CRIE" (Regional Center for environmental initiation), covering the whole territory,		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] One of the main tool in Wallonia is the annual 'Report in the state of environment' in which are includee Forest and Nature. In Flanders a MINA report is also published. These documents are available by internet. Main results of the regional forest inventories are also available by internet, as are more specific publications. Special events are annually dedicated to Nature and Forest in each region, with guided access to the public.		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Since April 2006, the fusion of the Flemish forest and nature divisions, public communication campaigns are organised in a more integrated way.		

B.11. Research, training and education		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Décret relatif au Code forestier http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=11597	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] A five years forest research plan is in preparation in Wallonia, following art. 7 of the forest law.	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Actions described in 2007 are still occurring in the 3 regions.	

B.12. Cultural and spiritual values	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No significant change
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

2. Reporting on National⁵ Implementation of Warsaw commitments and activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe

Please report on national implementation of Warsaw commitments, and major activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Note that responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in the next report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments (2007-2011), together with information on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

We ask that the report on national implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007 be kept to maximum 4 pages. Please do not report on participation in international cooperative efforts, but focus on implementation within your country

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges.

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

Research has been developed on:

- impact of the harvest of small residues on the nutrient cycle and soil fertility;
- possibility to increase the share of wood energy: the study show that the potential increase is low in forest and in the forest sector, but potential harvests exist out of forest, or by energetic plantations (short rotation coppice) in agricultural land.
- an "Wood Energy plan" has been launched in Wallonia, for projects at a local level (municipalities).

Projects are developped for the constitution of owners groups, with the aim to improve the management and the infrastructure and to increase the harvest.

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

In the new forest law in Wallonia, some former water protection recommendations became mandatory for forest owners: no drainage, limitation of clear cuts size, no conifers along rivers, no pesticides in forests; specifications for harvest operations are also given, to avoid damages on soils and water. The general objective, considering the risk of droughts, is to keep water in forest soils and to limit the evapotranspiration.

⁵ Note that the European Commission is asked to report on EU relevant implementation activities

A "plan-pluies" in Wallonia has been launched to avoid or limit the risk of floods. One of the objectives is to keep excess of rain longer in the head of the watersheds, by actions at the landscape level. Forest management mentioned above are included in this plan.

A multidisciplinary expert group has elaborated a report on the impact of climate change on wallon forests, on the role of these forests and wood on the carbon balance, and on recommendations for the forest policy makers and managers. (see above). The main recommendations are included in Forest Law.

Relations between forest, water and climate change are included in these recommendations (see above).

Research is developed (research framework between forest service and universities) on these relations, as per example the conception of maps giving the risk of water stress (taking into account soils, topography and the forest species in place). The role of silvicultural methods (like continuous forest cover, dynamic silviculture...) on water cycle are also evaluated, both with a qualitative and quantitative approach..

Major activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable

Please describe any major national activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Please specify the Commitment (Ministerial Conference and Declaration/Resolution) to which the activity relate

Principles and criteria of sustainable management are now explicitly included in forest laws. (Helsinki resolutions);

SFM Indicators are periodically evaluated in regional forest inventories, and are used to improve the forest policies.(Lisbon 2)

PEOLG are largely used in the management practices and recommendations, and are also used in the SFM certification schemes, especially for PEFC certification. (Lisbon 2).

Annex 1: Terms and definitions

Forest	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
Other wooded land	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
Forest institutional framework	<p>It refers mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process)</p>
Forest policy	<p>A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of the society.</p>
National forest policy/strategy document or statement	<p>It describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.</p>
Subnational forest policy/strategy documents or statements	<p>Forest policy document or statement which refers to subnational administrative units, e.g. States in a Federation or Autonomous Regions or Provinces.</p>

<p>“National forest programme” (Nfp)</p>	<p>According to the MCPFE approach (Vienna resolution 1), a national forest programme (Nfp) is a participatory, holistic, inter-sectoral and iterative process of policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the national and/or subnational level in order to proceed towards the further improvement of sustainable forest management as defined in Helsinki Resolution H1, and to contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The principles of Nfps in Europe are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation - Holistic and inter-sectoral approach - Iterative process with long-term commitment - Capacity building - Consistency with national legislation and policies - Integration with national sustainable development strategies - Consistency with international commitments recognising synergies between international forest related initiatives and conventions - Institutional and policy reform - Ecosystem approach - Partnership for implementation - Raising awareness
<p>Law (or Act or Code) on forest</p>	<p>Set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.</p>
<p>Institutional framework</p>	<p>Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process).</p>
<p>Forest management</p>	<p>The processes of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests and other wooded land aimed at achieving specific environmental, economic, social and /or cultural objectives. It includes management at all scales such as normative, strategic, tactical and operational level management.</p>
<p>Forms of ownership</p>	<p>Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u> In this questionnaire, forest ownership refers to the ownership of the trees growing on land classified as forest, regardless of whether or not the ownership of these trees coincides with the ownership of the land itself.</p>
<p>Publicly owned forest</p>	<p>Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality. 2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares. 3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.

**Privately
owned forest**

Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.

Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

Ind. No.	Crit.	Policy area	Main objectives	Relevant institutions	Main policy instruments used			Signific. changes since last Ministerial Conference
					Legal/regulatory	Financial/economic	Informational	
B.1	C1	Land use and forest area and OWL ²						
B.2	C1	Carbon balance						
B.3	C2	Health and vitality						
B.4	C3	Production and use of wood						
B.5	C3	Production and use of non-wood goods and services, provision of especially recreation						
B.6	C4	Biodiversity						
B.7	C5	Protective forests and OWL						
B.8	C6	Economic viability						
B.9	C6	Employment (incl. safety and health)						
B.10	C6	Public awareness and participation						
B.11	C6	Research, training and education						
B.12	C6	Cultural and spiritual values						