

## MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN EUROPE



**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:** DENMARK

Date of submission: 23/11/2010

**National correspondent:**

Name:	Christian Lundmark Jensen
Organisation:	Danish Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Nature Agency
Address:	Haraldsgade 53, 2100 Copenhagen, DK
Phone/Fax:	+45 7254 2000 / direct +45 7254 2602
E-mail:	clj@sns.dk

**Other professionals involved in the reporting process:**

Name:	Pernille Karlog
Organisation:	Danish Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Nature Agency
E-mail:	pka@sns.dk
Name:	Kin Neven
Organisation:	Danish Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Nature Agency
E-mail:	kne@sns.dk
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	

**Deadline for submission: 14 May 2010**

## 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 EUROPE<sup>1</sup> 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 2010<sup>2</sup>: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/44375/en>

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

---

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

<sup>2</sup> 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 2007<sup>3</sup>. 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.

---

<sup>3</sup> 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: Danish National Forest Programme Internet link: <a href="http://www.skovognatur.dk/Udgivelser/Tidligere/2002/forestprogram.htm">http://www.skovognatur.dk/Udgivelser/Tidligere/2002/forestprogram.htm</a>	Starting year:	2001		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" 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 checked="" 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?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> tourism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>Biodiversity</i>	How are the key sectors involved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements ----- <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <i>Members of the Ministers Advisory Committee on Forests</i>		
Are other policies and international commitments <sup>4</sup> explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments <sup>3</sup> Other: Climate change mitigation and adaptation Other:	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other:	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	An Ad Hoc advisory board on Forest Policy Development was established in 2010 by the Danish Minister for the Environment.  The task of the board is to review the Danish Forest Policy, inter alia with a view to address emerging issues on climate change mitigation and adaptation.  The board will report on its findings early 2011.  The findings of the board may serve as basis for a future revision of the				

	Danish NFP.				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	The Danish NFP of 2002 stimulated informed discussions on important forest policy issues, with a broad involvement of stakeholders. It generated a positive momentum and contributed to raised awareness on forest policy issues at many levels, including the political level. More specifically, it formed the basis for a major change in the Danish Forest Act in 2004. It also helped taking into account forest policy aspects in other sector policies such as energy, climate change and biodiversity. This positive momentum has, however, faded a bit over the years, in part due to new or changed political priorities.				
Comments on the Nfp or similar process	The Danish NFP of 2002 was produced in a participatory process with a broad involvement of stakeholders. No formal follow-up process was established to the NFP as such, but other processes ensure an ongoing and broad stakeholder involvement in the implementation and development of the Danish Forest Policy. These include a national Advisory Board on Forests and several local User Boards (at least one for all state forest districts). In 2010 an additional Ad Hoc Board was established to review the Danish Forest Policy and to provide recommendations yearly 2011 (see further above on significant changes since 2007).				
<b>Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</b>					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Title of main forest policy document <sup>4</sup> and internet links	Title: "Danmarks Nationale Skovprogram, 2002". An English summary setting the programme in an international context is found in: "The Danish national forest programme in an international perspective" Internet links: <a href="http://www.skovognatur.dk/Udgivelser/Tidligere/2002/dns.htm">http://www.skovognatur.dk/Udgivelser/Tidligere/2002/dns.htm</a> <a href="http://www.skovognatur.dk/Udgivelser/Tidligere/2002/forestprogram.htm">http://www.skovognatur.dk/Udgivelser/Tidligere/2002/forestprogram.htm</a>				
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	Danish Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Nature Agency		Date of endorsement		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes/fully	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>
If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		

Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)		<input type="checkbox"/> No
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words] The Danish NFP of 2002 as such has remained unchanged. However, three new policy documents in related sectors has emered. These are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Green Growth" of 2009 - a government plan that aims to ensure better conditions for the country's nature and environment while allowing agriculture to develop. The plan includes increased funding for afforestation and for the protection of forests in NATURA 2000 areas.</li> <li>2. Action Plan on Renewable Energy, 2010.</li> <li>3. Action plans for forest protection in NATURA 2000 areas.</li> </ol>	
Comments on the forest policy document		
<b>Reporting notes</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as "Nfp process"</li> <li>2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc.</li> <li>3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>		

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words]			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type <sup>1</sup> :	Forest-related staff <sup>2</sup> (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]			
	...of which forest administration <sup>3</sup>			
	...of which management of public forests			
	... of which others			
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	The Danish Forest Association The Danish Society for Nature Conservation Skovdyrkerne (Society for forest managers) Friluftsrådet (Umbrella organisation on outdoor life and recreation) WWF Denmark Nepenthes (Society for Nature conservation in forests)			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Responsibility for Climate change mitigation and adaptation was moved to a new Ministry, Ministry for Climate and Energy, in 2008 (formely this was undertaken by Ministry of the Environment). Responsibility for sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity was moved to a separate Agency under the Ministry of the Environment in 2008 (formely it was undertaken by the Forest and Nature Agency). However, from 1 January 2011 the two agencies will merge into one, The Nature Agency, so that biodiversity and forests will again be dealt with by one agency.			
Comments on the institutional framework	Cross sectorial cooperation and collaboration is challenged by diversification of responsibilities.			
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]	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:
---	---	---

	Name and reference to legal document	Danish Forest Act of 2004, see: <a href="http://www.skovognatur.dk/International/English/Forestry/">http://www.skovognatur.dk/International/English/Forestry/</a>
--	--------------------------------------	--

Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Main changes from previous legal act	The Forest Act of 2004 builds on key principles established in the Danish Forest Act of 1805. The most important key principle was the designation of so called permanent forest areas. Originally the Forest Act established rather rigorous principles for forest management on all permanent forest lands. However, in 2004 a more liberal legislation was introduced, which allowed for a better adaptation to local circumstances and more freedom of choice for the owners, whilst maintaining the principles of permanent forest areas. Thus it was, inter alia, allowed to keep up to 10 % of the forest area as open habitats (more rich in biodiv).
---	--------------------------------------	---

	Date of enactment	2004
--	-------------------	------

	Date of latest amendment	1 May 2010
--	--------------------------	------------

Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] None
--	--------------------------------------

Comments	There has been many minor changes since 2007, however none of these involving significant changes.
----------	--

#### International commitments

Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]
--	---------------------------------

Comments	
----------	--

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy			
<b>Economic policy</b>			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] Grants schemes on forest management and afforestation. Rules on taxes and duties, including on energy production (on fossil fuels vs. wood and other biomass). Private-public partnerships and/or public-public partnerships. Promotion of Public Procurement Policy for legal and sustainable timber.		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Land taxes have been reduced, including on forest lands. Grants for afforestation and protection of forests (in particular in NATURA 2000 forests) have been increased. Grants for green/environmentally friendly forest management outside NATURA 2000 sites have been phased out.		
Comments			
<b>Financial instruments</b>			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] The vast majority of public forests Denmark are owned and managed by Ministry of the Environment, Forest and Nature Agency. Income sources are government funding and revenue from timber production and non timber goods and services.		
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] The Danish Government provides grants, partly co-funded by the EU, for afforestation and for forest protection, in particular i NATURA 2000 sites.		
Public expenditure <sup>1</sup>			
Year:	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	<b>Total</b> (mil€)
Operational expenditure <sup>3</sup>			
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) <sup>4</sup>			
<b>Total public expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>			
Of which <sup>5</sup> ...	For forest administration		
	For management of public forests		
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		
	For other institutions. Please specify:		
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]		
Comments			
<b>Reporting notes</b>			
<p>1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to <b>FRA 2010</b> (<a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra">http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra</a>) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or <b>updated figures when available</b>. Please specify the <b>year</b> which the data refers to in the intended box.</p> <p><b>Public expenditure</b> refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It</p>			

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.

<b>A.5. Informational means</b>	
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>An old major success and popular means of communication is a series of folders on popular hiking routes in Danish State Forests. They include short stories on historical sites, and interesting environmental hotspots. A key priority area is the branding of forests for a range of recreational purposes, including cycling, running, riding, hunting, mushroom collection etc. Major investments in facilities and human resources has made it possible to provide attractive offers of kinder garden children, school children, atlets, old people, disadvanged people etc.</p>
	<p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: So far in draft only, not yet formerly endorsed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No         </p>
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words] More focus on hands on experience, attracting people to use the forest for several purposes; slightly less on paper, folders etc.</p>
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]	
	Policy objectives / targets related to forest area: <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: <i>The Danish NFP of 2002 sets out a long term objective for and increase in the Danish forest cover, striving for a 20-25 % coverage of "forest landscapes" in the course of 80 to 100 years.</i>	
	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 type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Relevant to forest policy, two significant changes has taken place: 1) A new Danish Ministry responsible for Climate and Energy was established in 2007, taking over responsibilities on forest's contribution to climate change mitigation as well as adaptation to climate change (formerly falling under the responsibility for Ministry of the Environment). 2) As from 1 January 2007 DK moved from a three level to a two level governance structure. County councils were abolished, thereby moving key responsibilities on nature protection to central government and local governments.	
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]	
Other comments		

<b>B.2. Carbon balance</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]	
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: [max 100 words]	
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: [max 100 words]	
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	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] New Ministry for Climate and Energy was founded in 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]	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	

<b>B.3. Health and vitality</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.



<b>B.4. Production and use of wood</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
	Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by        m <sup>3</sup> within / until        (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:
	Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to [INCREASE] by 60 % within/until 2020 (from 2007 level) (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by        within/until        (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Other uses: [please specify]: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by        within/until        (period or year)
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

<b>B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The overall objective of the Danish Forest Act is to maintain and duely care for the Danish Forests and to increase the Danish Forest Cover as well as to promote sustainable management of Danish forests. This includes: 1) the establishment of robust forests, 2) promotion of forest production 3) promotion of forest biological diversity and 4) promotion of cultural, recreational and other forest values. In public forests a special priority are to be given to objective 3 and 4 above. This latter element (special obligation for public forests on objectives 3 and 4) was underlined in a revised vision for the Forest and Nature Agency in 2008.</p>	
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	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]	
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]	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	

<b>B.6. Biodiversity</b>					
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The overall objective of the Danish Forest Act is to maintain and duely care for the Danish Forests and to increase the Danish Forest Cover as well as to promote sustainable management of Danish forests. This includes: 1) the establishment of robust forests, 2) promotion of forest production 3) promotion of forest biological diversity and 4) promotion of cultural, recreational and other forest values. In public forests a special priority are to be given to objective 3 and 4 above. This latter element (special obligation for public forests on objectives 3 and 4) was underlined in a revised vision for the Forest and Nature Agency in 2008.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 20000 ha within / until as from 2004 (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>				
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference			
Name/reference					
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</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>The DK NATURA 2000 registration in forests was completed in 2010, identifying 20.000 hectares of forests for protection. This, however is no new obligation since these types of areas have been protected since 2004.</p>				
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>				
<b>Reporting notes</b>					
<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns</li> <li>2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species</li> <li>3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production</li> </ol>					

<b>B.7. Protective services</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.
<b>Reporting notes</b>	
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>B.8. Economic viability</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

<b>B.9. Employment (including safety and health)</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

<b>B.10. Public awareness</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

<b>B.11. Research, training and education</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.



<b>B.12. Cultural and spiritual values</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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]
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]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

## **2. Reporting on National<sup>5</sup> 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.

Denmark has implemented the Warsaw Declaration in accordance with national circumstances and priorities. Examples of priority areas include an increase in funding made available for afforestation activities serving multiple objectives. Improved ground water protection and improved possibilities for out door recreation (close to cities) are amongst the key objectives. Detailed guidelines have been developed, they are updated on a regular basis. Another priority area is the further development and colaboration on public procurement policies for timber. To that end, DK organised and hosted an international workshop on public procurement policies for timber in 2008 and launched new, operational and updated DK guidelines in 2010, covering all types of timber and timber products. A third example, on global and regional cooperation, was Forest Day 3, which was organised and co-hosted by the Danish Government and CPF - The Collaborative Partnership on Forests. Forest Day 3 took place alongside with COP15 under the UNFCCC and highlighted both challenges and oppurtunities for forest's and forestrys contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation needs.

### **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

Proper framework conditions have paved the way for a substantial investment in combined heat and power production platforms in Denmark. Due to this the Danish harvest of wood for energy has just about doubled over the past 10 years (1998 to 2008). With an annual cut still significantly below total annual increament further future increases should be possible and is also foreseeable. However, it is questionable if wood for energy from Danish forests alone will be able to meet the foreseen and even more rapidly growing demands for wood for energy in DK. Thus increased imports of wood for energy is foreseen as well.

---

<sup>5</sup> Note that the European Commission is asked to report on EU relevant implementation activities

## **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

Water protection is a key priority for the Danish allocation of sites for afforestation. Thus DK has through integrated planning identified areas of key interest for afforestation, with particularly high priority given to sensitive water resources close to larger cities. Afforestation on these sites provides protection of the ground water and at the same time excellent recreational opportunities for urban citizens. The financial arrangements include higher grants for afforestation in such areas as well as collaboration with drinking water supply companies. These companies cover part of the costs for afforestation, in return they keep access to clean ground water resources, which is drinkable without purification.

### **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

An Ad Hoc advisory board on Forest Policy Development was established in 2010 by the Danish Minister for the Environment.

The task of the board is to review the Danish Forest Policy, inter alia with a view to address emerging issues on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The board will report on its findings early 2011.

The findings of the board may serve as basis for a future revision of the Danish NFP.

## Annex 1: Terms and definitions

<b>Forest</b>	<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>
<b>Other wooded land</b>	<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>
<b>Forest institutional framework</b>	<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>
<b>Forest policy</b>	<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>
<b>National forest policy/strategy document or statement</b>	<p>It describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.</p>
<b>Subnational forest policy/strategy documents or statements</b>	<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><b>“National forest programme” (Nfp)</b></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"> <li>- Participation</li> <li>- Holistic and inter-sectoral approach</li> <li>- Iterative process with long-term commitment</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Consistency with national legislation and policies</li> <li>- Integration with national sustainable development strategies</li> <li>- Consistency with international commitments recognising synergies between international forest related initiatives and conventions</li> <li>- Institutional and policy reform</li> <li>- Ecosystem approach</li> <li>- Partnership for implementation</li> <li>- Raising awareness</li> </ul>
<p><b>Law (or Act or Code) on forest</b></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><b>Institutional framework</b></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><b>Forest management</b></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><b>Forms of ownership</b></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><b>Publicly owned forest</b></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"> <li>1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality.</li> <li>2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares.</li> <li>3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Privately owned forest</b></p>	<p>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.</p>

## 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 <sup>2</sup>						
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						