



**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: LITHUANIA

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <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: Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy Internet link:	Starting year:	2002		
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input 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 type="checkbox"/> others:	How are the key sectors involved: <input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input 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"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input checked="" 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	1. National Program on Increase the Forest Coverage, approved by the ministers of Agriculture and Environment, 2002 Dec 02. The program aims to develop Lithuanian forest increase strategy for year period 2004-2020; 2. Forest Management Schemes, ongoing process; 3. New Rules on Forest Cuttings, approved by the minister of the Environment 2010 Jan 27.				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	Growth in forest area by 1 percent since year 2007; Increased use of residuals after forest cuttings; Additional requirements are set for biodiversity conservation.				

Comments on the Nfp or similar process	Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its implementation Strategy (hereafter - NFP) has been formulated on the basis of thorough analysis of the forestry sector in a form of SWOT (Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Treats) and in the view of main principles and directions set prior the formulation process. The main objective of the NFP is to define the major instruments for the implementation of the forestry policy for the period until the year of 2015.				
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	<p>Title: Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy; National Program on Increase the Forest Coverage; Rural Development Program for Lithuania (2007 – 2013); Forest Genetic Resources Conservation and Breeding Program;</p> <p>Internet links: http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=314348&p_query=&p_tr2= http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=198062 http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter2/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=207143</p>				
Forest policy document development process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	Ministry of the Environment; General state Forest Directorate; State Forest Service;	Date of endorsement	2007		
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?		Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized: Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Preservation and increase of the forest resources; Participation of the society in the solution of the major forestry issues; Rational, sustainable and continuous use of the forest resources and increase of the forest productivity				
Comments on the forest policy document	Documents (programmes) mentioned above forming a principles of sustainable forest policy in Lithuania. The main objectives are to increase forest area, preserve and enrich forest resources; ensure variety of forest ownership forms; strengthen and develop international				

	relations.
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Reporting notes

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">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"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <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"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] Ministry of the Environment Department of Forests (administration); General state Forest Directorate (administration); State Forest Service (administration); Regional Environmental Protection Departments (Forests Control Divisions) (8) carrying out forest law enforcement supervision function (administration). State Forest Enterprises (42) (Forest management). Lithuanian Forest Research Institute (research); Lithuanian University of Agriculture (education and research); Kaunas College of Forestry and Environmental Engineering (education). In 31 May 2010 minister of the Environment approved new Advisory Council on Forestry.			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :	Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	4258		
	...of which forest administration ³	234		
	...of which management of public forests	2047		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	178		
	... of which others	1799 working in State Forest Enterprises, but they are not related to forest mangement.		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Private Forest Owners Association			
	Lithuanian Forest Owners association			
	Association "Lithuanian wood" uniting producers and traders of wood products			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Since Jan 1 st 2010 four public forest agencies (State Forest Survey Service, Service of Sanitary Forest Protection, Forest Genetic Resources Seed and Plant Service and part of State Environment Protection inspection) were merged in to one public institution called "State Forest Service". The aim of consolidation is to optimize and improve the countries state forest management system.			
Comments on the institutional framework				
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				

Comment [B1]: Referring to the previous SoEF 2007 enquiry, it was pointed out that in 2003 the **Advisory Council on Forestry** was established by the Forest Department (Ministry of Environment) and involved representatives of all main forestry related organizations, including public, private, research, educational, NGO's etc. Is this information still relevant?

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input 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)	Name and reference to legal document	The Law on Forests
	Main changes from previous legal act	strengthening the duties of state forest enterprises
	Date of enactment	22 November 1994
	Date of latest amendment	28 April 2009
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Forest Law changes (2009 Apr 28): Higher state taxes for state forest use. Forest Cutting Rules changes (2010 Jan 27): New Forest Cutting Rules enabling to use residuals after forest cuttings for biofuels, adjust more forest areas for recreation. Additional requirements are set for biodiversity conservation.	
Comments		
International commitments		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No significant changes since the last reporting	
Comments		

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 sector in Lithuania is should be economically viable, self financing branch of the economy. Only few non-profit oriented activities are financed from state budget (Forest fire and pest prevention, forest treatment after disasters, national forest inventory). EU support to forestry has had significantly increased since 2007, especially private.		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] since 2009 additional taxes for forest use.		
Comments			
Financial instruments			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] In 2009 Apr 28 Lithuanian Parliament has arranged additional taxes for State Forest Enterprises: For general state budget needs In accordance with procedures established by Government, State Forest Enterprises charges of 5 percent to the state budget from the seal of raw wood and standing forest.		
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]		
Public expenditure ¹			
Year:	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	6,3	-	6,3
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	1	5	6
Total public expenditure¹	7,3	5	12,3
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		4,6
	For management of public forests		0,7
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		0,1
	For other institutions. Please specify:		-
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]		
Comments	Numbers above are approximate: External funding for private forest management excludes - the expenditure of public owned business entities in our case State Forest Enterprises; Domestic funding for private forest management - includes forest fire protection and forest inventory; Forest administration expenditures includes - Ministry of Environment Forests department, State Forest Service and Regional Environmental Protection Departments (Forests Control Divisions) expenditures;		

Comment [B2]: Could you please provide information on financial instruments aimed at supporting private forest management, if any? Thank you

Comment [B3]: Could you please indicate the year? (especially as they are different from FRA 2005 figures)

Comment [B4]: Please provide information on changes in financial instruments if any, otherwise indicate "no changes"

For management of public forests - includes only expenditures of General state Forest Directorate. Main expenditures of State Forest Enterprises are excluded.

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] No significant changes in main characteristics since the last reporting
	Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If so, please provide reference: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No significant changes in main characteristics since the last reporting
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 60000 ha within / until 2020 (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 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 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	

Comment [B5]: Could you please answer? (if Lithuania has no short rotation forestry area, please specify it and tick the third box)

Comment [B6]: Could you please answer?

Comment [B7]:
 Does the absence of an answer mean that there have not been changes in the main institutions since 2007?
 Does the State Forest Service (after the consolidation process when the State Forest Survey Service and other institutions were merged to the State Forest Service) carry out inventory and provide inventory and register data as well as manage and maintain the cadastre of forests?

Comment [B8]:
 Does the absence of an answer mean that there have not been changes in the main instruments since 2007? If so please indicate "no changes". Thank you.

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes since the last reporting</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: Implementation of two measures foreseen in Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy contribute to climate change mitigation. Those measures are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preservation and increase of the forest resources (A rational use of forest resources, limitation of forest areas conversion into other purpose lands, establishing of new forest areas etc.). 2. Rational, sustainable and continuous use of the forest resources and increase of the forest productivity. (Implementation of forest management activities in forests based on forest management plans and requirements of forest research control of forest resource use. [max 100 words] <p>Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives:</p> <p>National or regional policies and measures that are relevant for climate change mitigation and adaptation to climate change in the forestry sector in Lithuania:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its Implementation Strategy; 2. National Program on Increase the Forest Coverage; 3. Rural Development Program for Lithuania (2007 – 2013) [max 100 words]
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> <p>Name/reference</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 significant changes in institutions since 2007</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] No significant changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>

Comment [B9]: Could you please describe the main objectives of these programs/strategies related to adaptation to climate change? Thank you.

Comment [B10]: Could you please answer?

B.3. Health and vitality		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes since the last reporting	
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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Name: Forest Sanitary Protection Rules (new redaction) Formal status- Order of Minister of Environment Date of new redaction: 2007 Apr 11</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Name: Forest Sanitary Protection Rules (new redaction) Formal status- Order of Minister of Environment Date of new redaction: 2007 Apr 11	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Since Jan 1st 2010 State Forest Service is responsible for forest sanitary and protection.	
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] in Forest Sanitary Protection Rules forest health protection requirements for reforestation and afforestation are given as guidance. In view of climate change forest sanitary measures suppose to be done in accordance with calendar dates and their enforcement depends on air temperature.	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	

B.4. Production and use of wood					
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Rules on roundwood sales has been changed during the year 2009. Changes ensure that residuals after forest cuttings could be saled in the same way as round wood. Those objectives enabling to trade residuals for biofuel.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by m³ within / until (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood: <input type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by ? within/until ? (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)</p>				
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 significant changes since the last reporting</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"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name/reference</th> <th>Rule on round wood sale/ Environment minister 2009</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference	Rule on round wood sale/ Environment minister 2009		
Name/reference	Rule on round wood sale/ Environment minister 2009				
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 significant changes since the last reporting</p>				
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>				

Comment [B11]: Could you please specify policy objectives/targets related to the use of wood?

Comment [B12]: Could you please specify and provide some figures? You mentioned in part A1 above (page 4) that increased use of wood residuals was one of your objectives. Do you have some targets in this regard?

Comment [B13]: Please specify your answer – according to your reply below it should be yes

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 significant changes since the last reporting
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] Since Jan 1st 2010 State Forest Service carries out national forest inventory and works towards improved assessment of non-wood products and forest services
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 changes in main instruments used since 2007
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

Comment [B14]: The information provided in the SoEF 2007 questionnaire regarding the production and use of non-wood goods and services referred to instruments rather than objectives: would it be possible to elaborate on the main objectives?

B.6. Biodiversity			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The development of Natura 2000 network is still considered as a major biodiversity policy objective. By the 1st January 2009, the national network of protected areas covered 968,100 ha or 14.8% of the total Lithuanian territory. The territory of protected areas contained 605,000 ha of forest land. Additional 327,000 ha had different usage restricts. This area compound of 103,000 ha which were in territory of Natura 2000 areas, woodland key habitats or protected objects of Red data book of Lithuania and 224,000 ha of II or III protected forest group which don't belonged to protected and other areas important for biodiversity.</p>		
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (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 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: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Forest Cutting Rules changes (2010 Jan 27): Additional requirements are set for biodiversity conservation (defined final cutting periods).</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Forest Cutting Rules changes (2010 Jan 27): Additional requirements are set for biodiversity conservation (defined final cutting periods).
Name/reference	Forest Cutting Rules changes (2010 Jan 27): Additional requirements are set for biodiversity conservation (defined final cutting periods).		
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 significant changes in most relevant institutions since the last reporting</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>In purpose to protect biodiversity final cuttings suppose to be done in certain period of the year. More requirements on biodiversity trees after cuttings.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</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	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes in main policy objectives since the last reporting
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 changes in most relevant institutions. Regional Environment Protection Departments carries out forest law enforcement supervision.
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 changes in main instruments used since the last reporting
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.
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	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Rural development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013 Overall objective: to improve the level of modernisation, technology innovation and marketing thereby ensuring a well-balanced development of a competitive forestry. To promote afforestation of land used for agricultural production as an alternative land use, to promote the development of forestry and its role within context of climate change mitigation, to ensure improvement of local environmental conditions and to help to solve the unemployment problems in rural areas.		
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>Rural development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, approved by the minister of Agriculture 2007 Sep. 19</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Rural development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, approved by the minister of Agriculture 2007 Sep. 19
Name/reference	Rural development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013, approved by the minister of Agriculture 2007 Sep. 19		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] In regards to economic viability of state forests most relevant institution is General state Forest Directorate. For private sector National Paying Agency under the Ministry of Agriculture.		
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] Under the Rural development Programme for Lithuania 2007-2013 main instruments are used: Improvement of economic value of forests; Infrastructure related to the development and adaptation of Agriculture and forestry; First afforestation of agricultural land; First afforestation of non agricultural and abandoned land; Restoring forestry potential and introducing prevention actions; Non-productive investments in forests; Forest environment payments; Natura 2000 payments (support for Natura 2000 areas in forests).		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.		

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes in main objectives since the last reporting
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 changes in most relevant instruments since the last reporting
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.

Comment [B15]: Does the absence of an answer mean that there have not been changes in main instruments used since 2007?

B.10. Public awareness	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes in main objectives since the last reporting
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] Since Jan 1st 2010 four public forest agencies (State Forest Survey Service, Service of Sanitary Forest Protection, Forest Genetic Resources Seed and Plant Service and part of State Environment Protection inspection) were merged in to one public institution called "State Forest Service".
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 changes in main instruments since the last reporting
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

Comment [B16]: Could you explain the link with public awareness? Should not this information rather refer to indicators B 1 to 8? Thanks

B.11. Research, training and education	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes in main objectives since the last reporting
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] Since Jan 1st 2010 Institute of Forestry is a part of Lithuanian Research Centre for Agriculture and Forestry. The aim of consolidation was to optimize and improve the forest research.
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 changes in main instruments since the last reporting
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

Comment [B17]: Were there any changes in main objectives for research, training and education in the Plan on Actions and Measures 2007-2010? Thanks.

B.12. Cultural and spiritual values	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes in main objectives since the last reporting
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 changes in most relevant institutions since the last reporting
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 changes in main instruments since the last reporting
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.

Main national measures implementing Warsaw Declaration:

- Forest Management Schemes– prepared for forest governors and region territories, and are purposed for defining of the general forest land use policies, preparation of their management concepts. Forest Management Scheme is a document of strategic territory planning (valid for 10 years) which meeting social, ecological and economical needs.

At the moment schemes preparation process still ongoing, most of the schemes are approved by the Minister of Environment and covers major part of forest land in Lithuania.

Legal acts on Forest Management Schemes:

Name: Rules on Preparation of Forest Management Schemes and Forest Management Plans (last amended on 07 Nov. 2009)

Formal status- Order of Minister of Environment

- Rules on Forest Cuttings (new) approved 27 Jan. 2010 by the Minister of the Environment. Those rules enabling to facilitate sustainable and continuous use of timber resources, formation of stable and productive forest stands, biodiversity conservation and landscape stability. Also enabling to use residuals after forest cuttings for biofuels, adjust more forest areas for recreation. Additional requirements are set for biodiversity conservation.

Legal acts on Forest Cuttings:

Name: Rules on Forest Cuttings

Formal status- Order of Minister of Environment

- Regulation on Forest Regeneration and Afforestation (last amended on 01 Sep. 2009). Regulation lay down obligations to enhance the biological diversity, and

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

future forest stability by planting mixed forest stands from native species. Selection of certain tree species ensures future forest stand stability, productivity and sanitary condition. Regulation specifies which tree species should be planted in water protective areas. Those requirements contribute to maintaining water quality and quantity.

Afforestation of stable and productive forests on agricultural lands may reduce negative effect of climate change. Since the 1st January 2007 the forest land area has increased by 20000 ha corresponding to 1 percent of total forest cover.

Legal acts on Forest Regeneration and Afforestation:

Name: Regulation on Forest Regeneration and Afforestation (last amended on 01 Sep. 2009)

Formal status- Order of Minister of Environment

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

Main national measures implementing Warsaw Resolution 1:

- National Energy Strategy approved 18 Jan. 2007 by the Parliament of the Republic of Lithuania. The Strategy defines the main targets set by the State and directions for their implementation until 2025 by fully adjusting these targets and directions to growing state needs and the most recent international requirements, having regard to the aspects of efficiency, energy security, environmental and management improvement. Strategic objectives of the strategy - to increase the share of renewable energy resources in the national balance of primary energy at least up to 20% by 2025. Seeking to use local energy resources to the maximum and thus reduce the import of fuel and the use of gas in generation of electricity and district heating, to create new jobs and reduce CO2 emission, a programme aimed at a more speedy use of biofuel for heat and electricity generation will be drafted and implemented envisaging:

- the application of modern technologies when using all the economically justified potential of the logging waste, which, by 2025, will amount to approximately 180 000 toe (investments amount to nearly LTL 120 million);

- planting of the energy crop plantations and constantly expanding their area to achieve the supply volume of approximately 45 000 toe by 2015 and by 2025 – nearly 70 000 toe for energy purposes.

For the implementation of the provisions of the strategy, the Government shall approve a five-year strategy implementation plan and programmes of actions.

- The Law on heat sector (last amended on 12 May 2009). One of the main purpose and objectives of the Law is to increase the use of local fuel, bio fuel and renewable energy resources when producing heat and to reduce the negative impact of the heat sector on the environment.

The Law promotes cogeneration of heat production from bio fuel and renewable sources of energy. The state (municipalities) shall promote the buying to heat supply systems of heat produced from bio fuel and others renewable sources of energy.

Remaining challenges:

Cooperation of private forest owners

In Lithuania the average size of a private forest holding is about 3,3 ha. The network of forest owners' co-operatives and other economic entities developed very slowly, and the Lithuania Forest Owners Associations covers only a very small number of the total forest owners. The small size estates, giving little income, their forest management knowledge are insufficient, and the ownership duty concept is poorly developed for ensuring observance of the sustainable forest management principles.

Mobilisation of wood from small forest holdings

The fragmentation and small size of private forest holdings is a major challenge for increased wood mobilisation in Lithuania. During the last few years action on wood mobilisation driven by increasing wood prices and domestic demand for wood has slowed down because of economical crises.

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

Main national measures implementing Warsaw Resolution 2:

Lithuanian forests are divided in to four major groups (Group I – strict reserves forests, Group II - ecosystem protection forests and recreational forests, Group III – protective forests, Group IV – economic (commercial) forests). The procedure and regulations for forest ascribing to certain groups shall be defined and performed by the Government upon the proposal of the Ministry of Environment. Group III is protective forests (as for January 2009, protective forests 15, 7 percent of total forest are). 45 percents (15 3487 ha) of protective forests is forests of protective zones of water bodies.

Legal acts on water protection:

Name - Description of Procedure on Forest Ascriptions to Groups (last amended on 15 Jun. 2008)

Formal status- Governmental regulation

Name – Description of Procedure on Surface Water Protection Zones and Coastal Protection Band (last amended on 14 Feb. 2007).

Formal status- Order of Minister of Environment

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

Lisbon resolution, commitment - to evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification system

All state forests have been certified according to FSC certification system. Judging from the management changes, there can be drawn out conclusions that certification had a positive effect on SFM. This impact has been most significant in regard to environmental and social aspects of forest management as more of biodiversity conservation measures has been started to be applied as well as communication on forests to the society has improved, work safety standards has been raised.

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.
<p>Privately owned forest</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 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						