



**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:

Montenegro

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Abbreviations

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

Introduction

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

This enquiry consists of two parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Country data not yet available

1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <input checked="" 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: National forest programme Montenegro Internet link: www.nsp-cg.com	Starting year:	2006		
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	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest owners representatives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Representatives from other sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest-related environmental and social groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest based industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest education and/or research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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:		How are the key sectors involved:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>Ministry for spatial planning and environment.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements	<input checked="" 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	Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
	International forest-related commitments ³	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other: Strategy of Sustainable Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other: Strategy of Poverty Reduction; Strategy of Balanced Regional Development; Economic Policy;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	<p>From 2007, the Nfp development process, based on internationally recognized principles (being also characteristics of the process), is ongoing under international technical assistance (by a Lux-Development "Forestry development project - FODEMO", by Netherlands development organization Montenegro and its "Forestry program" and by UNDP's "GIS forestry project").</p> <p>A first result of the Nfp process was a new National Forest and Land Administration Policy (adopted by Government in 2008) which is also the</p>				

	<p>main Nfp document. The document contains policy principles, objectives and statements (for implementing measures) as well as key framework for implementation and monitoring. The policy objectives are as follows: (1) <i>ensure and improve long-term resistance and productivity of forests and other eco-systems, and maintain plant and animal species</i>; (2) <i>administration of forests and forest resources ensures sustainable implementation of social, economic and environmental forest functions</i>; (3) <i>forests contribute to sustainable social and economic development of rural areas</i>; (4) <i>the Strategy for wood Industry development ensures long-term development and competitiveness of wood industry and</i> (5) <i>ensure long-term development of forestry profession and forestry-related operations.</i></p>	
<p>Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned</p>	<p>Major results of the Nfp process, achieved under the international technical assistance are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A Central Management and Monitoring Unit (CMMU) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (MAFWM) established in 2005 – as a preliminary reform result; ✓ New National Forest and Forest Land Administration Policy (NFFLAP) adopted in 2008; ✓ New Game and hunting law adopted in 2008; ✓ National Action Plan to combat illegal activities in forests and forestry adopted in 2009; ✓ New draft / proposal of Forest law, adopted by Government (2010); the final law proposal currently (September) waiting for Parliamentary discussion and adoption; ✓ State forest concession system firstly implemented in 2007 / 2008, the concessions for majority of forest areas granted (to 29 private concessionaires); ✓ All planned municipal Private Forest Owners' Associations - PFOA (14) and a National Private Forest Owners Association (NPFOA) of Montenegro established from 2007 to 2010; ✓ First Montenegrin Forestry Forum organized for all forest stakeholders in 2010; ✓ First National Forest Inventory developed (in 2009) and its execution ongoing (from 2010 to 2011); ✓ New methodology for forest management planning for state forests mostly developed (in 2009); the methodology for private forests currently under development; ✓ New methodology for forest development planning currently under development; ✓ Established and/or improved capacities (in the period between 2006 and 2010) of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State forestry institutions and professionals (for forest policy and legislation development, forest inventory, planning and GIS, implementation of specific forest management techniques, monitoring of illegal activities and contemporary forestry extension); ○ Private forest owners' associations (for functioning, representation of forest owners and advocacy for their interests) and ○ Individual forest owners (e.g. for proper execution of certain forest operations and safety at work). 	
<p>Comments on the Nfp or similar process</p>		
<p>Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</p>		
<p>Existence of forest policy document (other than law)</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Title of main forest policy document⁴ and internet links</p>	<p>Title: National Forest and Forest Land Administration Policy (NFFLAP) Internet links: www.nsp-cg.com</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	Government of Montenegro	Date of endorsement	24th April 2008		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i>					
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] No changes, as this is the new policy document adopted in 2008.				
Comments on the forest policy document	The NFFLAP will be concretized and further implemented through the National Forest Strategy and Plan and its annual State budget program (e.g. Forestry budget). The policy is being implemented by the MAFWM and the Forest Administration (FA), in close cooperation with all stakeholders in the sector, including private sector, local communities, NGOs and other relevant ministries. NFLAP = National Forest and Forest Land Administration Policy MAFWM = Ministry of Agriculture , Forestry and Water Management				
Reporting notes					
1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as "Nfp process" 2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc. 3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc. 4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3.					

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Central government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] State body responsible for state forest management and for guiding private forest management is Forest Administration (FA) which is an organ under direct Government responsibility and administrative supervision of the MAFWM			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :	Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	407		
	...of which forest administration ³	59		
	...of which management of public forests	338		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	7		
... of which others	3			
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Institute of Forestry			
	Associations of Private Forest Owners (14+1)			
	Concession holders (29); Chamber of Commerce (wood industry section)			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Significant changes in the institutional framework since 2000 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ State Forestry Institute privatized (2000); ✓ Public forest enterprise abolished (in 2000); ✓ Forest Directorate established (in 2001) and further transformed into Forest Administration (in 2004); ✓ The CMMU within the MAFWM established (in 2005); ✓ Municipal PFOA (14) and NPFOA of Montenegro established (between 2007 - 2010); ✓ Long term concession contracts (7/15/30 years) for state forests concluded (from 2007 - 2008). 			
Comments on the institutional framework	"forest administration" includes staff of MAFWM - Forestry department (Unit for strategic planning, Forestry inspection, CMMU) and a part of FA's staff engaged with private forests; "management of public forests" includes major part of FA's staff engaged with state forest governance, concession management and related activities; "others" includes professional forestry staff engaged with forests in national parks (without park guards)			
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 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	Forest law (2000) Law on local self-government financing (2003)
	Main changes from previous legal act	Public forest enterprise (as holding of individual state forest enterprises) abolished (in 2000) and its functions transferred to a newly established state Forest Directorate (for administrative and economic functions) which was later (in 2004) transformed into FA (as purely administrative organ); Forest concessions for utilization of state forests introduced; 10% of revenues from state forests (future concession fees) granted to local communities (municipalities). External / public financing (through state budget) of forest ecosystem services introduced
	Date of enactment	2000
	Date of latest amendment	no amendments
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No significant change but: - state budget financing introduced also for state forest management / utilization (in 2005); - the percentage of the revenues from state forests, e.g. future concession fees, which is granted to local communities raised to 30% (in 2003, implemented in 2007 with starting the implementation of the concession system) . Main characteristics of the 2000 Forest law: - a restrictive law with serious administration / business barriers particularly regarding permissions for movement and transport / trade of wood assortments; - protecting state forestry and foresters' interests, regulating mainly state forests; - introduction of privatization of state forest utilization / operations; - introduction of a concession system for utilization of state forests, based on Slovenian experiences; - introduction of fully centralized state forest administration system, based on an central Forest Directorate and later Forest Administration under Government of Montenegro, and central forestry inspection under MAFWM; - state budget financing introduced; financing of forest infrastructure in rural areas introduced through local budgets (but not implemented); - introduction of a tax for forest ecosystem services (but never implemented); - introduction of forest management planning for state forests only; - private forests and forest owners (technical and financial support) neglected;	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a tax on harvested timber (approx. 10% of timber value on forest road) introduced for forest owners (but not redirected to private forests) and concessionaires; - for some other changes please see description of main changes (above)!
Comments	New Forest law proposal is now waiting for Parliamentary discussion and adoption
<i>International commitments</i>	
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Montenegro signed declarations and resolutions of the MCPFE (Warsaw 2007).</p> <p>National Action Plan to combat illegal activities in forestry, prepared and adopted in accordance with the St. Petersburg Ministerial Declaration on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance for Europe and North Asia (ENA-FLEG), under implementation</p>
Comments	

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy

Economic policy

<p>Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests</p>	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Forestry sector's financing is mainly based on self-financing principle (i.e. so much financing available for the sector, as much revenues the sector provides).</p> <p>State forests revenues serve also as a financial source for local development (e.g. certain percentage of concession fees granted to municipalities).</p> <p>Complete public forestry financing system is channeled through state budget. State budget program for forestry (e.g. forestry budget) is being prepared and adopted each year. Forest administration / service activities for all forests are expenditures of the State budget.</p> <p>Some economic benefits from valorization of ecological and social forest functions envisaged.</p> <p>Some resources available from international donors and EU to support forest sector development, capacity building for sustainable forest administration and management as well as for promotion of sustainable utilization of woody biomass for energy and climate change mitigation.</p>
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<p>Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007</p>	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Supportive economic policy adopted for the development of domestic wood processing industry - through granting state forestry concessions to vertically integrated forestry and wood industry companies (getting advantage on tenders), partly subsidizing their concession prices (through favorable concession fees) and introducing prohibition of round wood export from state forests (through concession contracts).</p> <p>Introducing of public financial support to private forest owners (by the NFFLAP and new Forest law proposal).</p>
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<p>Comments</p>	<p>The current level of collected budget revenues from forestry is sufficient for basic functioning of state forest administration and service, for minimum investments in state forest (e.g. in forest protection and silviculture), but will not be sufficient to achieve the above new policy objectives, particularly not for private forests / owners.</p>
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Financial instruments

<p>Public forest management</p>	<p>Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The annual budget program for state forests is a mechanism for utilization of the State budget.</p> <p>The forestry budget is based on: (1) planned concession fees, including tax on harvested timber paid by concessionaires; (2) planned fees for collecting of non-wood forest products; (3) planned fees for supplying wood to local people from state forests, and (4) other state budget revenues.</p> <p>Financial arrangement of the concession system, established for utilization of state forests is as follows: 70% of the concession fees is paid to the State (as forest owner) budget and 30 % to local budgets (as compensation for</p>
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	<p>centralization of state forest ownership responsibilities, with no purposed obligation to use these funds for forestry measures (of local interests). The concession rights include: (a) timber utilization and obligations on building and maintenance of forest roads (in case of 7 and 15 years) or (b) timber utilization, obligation on forest roads, as well as on forest protection and silviculture (in case of 30 years) and (c) ownership of wood (not also non-wood) products by concessionaires.</p> <p>Existing concession mechanisms (based on the Forest law 2000 and the signed concession contracts), have been additionally defined (by new FL proposal) taking into account the new Concession law and some specific forestry needs, in order to assure sustainability of the concession system and sustainable forest development. Main characteristics of the concession system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concessions could be granted to legal persons, fulfilling prescribed conditions (regarding human and technical capacities); - Concessions are granted for (one or more) forest management units, based on forest management plans; - Possible concession duration periods are 5 – 30 years; - Concessions include forest utilization right, amount of which is based on 10-years' forest management plans, obligations for forest road maintenance and building and (in case of 30 years duration) obligations for establishing new forests and improvement of existent forests; - Concessions are granted through public tenders using generally prescribed procedures; - Initial / minimum concession fee for public tender is determined by Government (based on planned wood amount for the first year taking into account existent forest and market conditions); - Concession fee for the first year is determined on the tender, based on the best offer; - Concession fees for the second and next years are being adapted annually, based on planned/harvested wood amount for that years taking into account current forest and market conditions. <p>A system of granting rights for collection/use of non-wood forest products also exists, bringing some additional budget funds from state forests.</p>
<p>Government financial instruments: private forest management</p>	<p>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]</p> <p>The budget for private forests is based on: (1) compensation fee for technical services provided by the FA - and (2) integral State budget revenues.</p> <p>Forest administration / service activities in private forests are covered from State budget.</p> <p>The budget financial support (introduced by new Forest law proposal) is envisaged for subsidies to private forest owners and entrepreneurs in line with EU Rural development regulation (2005), i.e. the following three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o strengthening competitiveness in forestry, o improving the environmental conditions through active forest management, and o improving the quality of life and diversification of rural economy. <p>It will be used e.g. for establishing new forests, forest improvement / silviculture, forest protection and conservation, construction of forest roads and promotion of forest-related business. That support will significantly contribute to economic viability of private forest sector.</p> <p>Compensations for lost income because of designation of protected forests are also introduced (by new FL proposal).</p>

	No use of loans for private forests investments exists.		
Public expenditure ¹			
Year: 2009	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	6,97	0,75	7,72
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	0.02	0,00	0,02
Total public expenditure¹	6,99	0,75	7,74
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		0,19
	For management of public forests		3,45
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		0,02
	For other institutions. Please specify: National parks		0,01
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The following changes are most important: - the concession instruments implemented in 2007 – 2008, based on the 2000 Forest law, and additionally defined according to new Concession law and some specific forestry requirements; before that the FA launched tenders for utilization of state forests every year except; - all state forestry financing is channeled through State budget.		
Comments			
Reporting notes			
<p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Transfer payments refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-</p>			

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	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Establishing of an information system which would support sustainable management of forest resources is planned.</p> <p>Assuring technical and human resources for public relations based on appurtenant strategy</p> <p>Each new law or sub-law proposal has to be presented prior to governmental procedure on the web page of the MAFWM</p> <p>Public access to all information on forests and forestry public institutions should be provided</p> <p>The Law on Free Access to Information (2005) as the basic law for that matters.</p> <p>The FL proposal implements provisions of the above law as well as corresponding EC Directive and EC Regulation on public participation and access to information (in case of environmental plans).</p> <p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If so, please provide reference:</p>
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>National forest inventory, which is currently ongoing, and forest management plans (regional and forest management unit level) are / will be the main framework of information. Forestry-related information are available through the websites of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o the MAFWM (http://www.minpolj.gov.me/ministarstvo), o the FA (http://www.upravazasume.me/prva.php), o the National Forest Program of Montenegro (http://www.nsp-cg.com/?jezik=e), o international projects and institutions such as Lux-Development (http://sites.google.com/a/fodemo.com/www/homepage) and SNV Montenegro (http://www.snvbalkans.org) <p>and through various printed materials such as a popular version of NFFLAP document, various forums, workshops, public hearings and consultations as well as public media.</p> <p>Computerization of forestry institutions and IT literacy is slowly ongoing. In case of the FA only a very limited level reached (only some individual use of computers exists at the moment in HQ and some local FA units). In case of MAFWM already a high level of IT technology use reached.</p> <p>Public communication and cooperation with stakeholders in forestry is much improved after 2007 (before that, only very limited communication and almost no cooperation amongst state and private stakeholders existed).</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	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Forest land definition based on the 2000 Forest law: “A forest relates to any area larger than 0.05 ha, covered with forest trees, having a protective function, and intended for forest production or it has special purpose, no matter of tree cover and size (high forest, copice forests and other types of forest vegetation such as shrubs, shrubberies and maquis).” Also forest bare land is part of the forest land according to that definition.</p> <p>Definition of forest and other wooded land (as given in the Forest law proposal) is now being adapted to FAO/MCPFE definition. A land use type which is also defined and regulated by the law is bare land functionally connected to forests (e.g. above upper tree line or the Karst area bare land).</p> <p>Some of the NFFLAP guidelines related to (forest) land use are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Since Montenegro has some of the biggest forest coverage in Europe, forest and forest land should not expand further in areas that allow agricultural activities or areas with high non-forest biodiversity; ○ In order to preserve traditional landscapes, protect habitats of rare species and to ensure protection against fires, some areas should be brought back to their traditional agricultural use; ○ Due to high forest and other wooded land cover and priorities related to protection of fertile agricultural land, the purpose of forest areas can be switched to urbane ones, but only in the process of physical planning and in compliance with the regulations applicable to strategic and project assessment of environmental impact; ○ Support to maintenance and conversion of bare land into forest, determined by land administration plans, should be provided; ○ National Forest Inventory will be the base for identifying the targeted share of forests and forest land. 		
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area:</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"/> to limit decreasing to ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>		
	<p>Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: No fast growing plantations exist in Montenegro.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p>X yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>NFFLAP (2008); FL proposal (2010)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	NFFLAP (2008); FL proposal (2010)
Name/reference	NFFLAP (2008); FL proposal (2010)		
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>The main institutions responsible for forest area and forest land use issues are the MAFWM and the FA;</p> <p>Responsible institution for forest land use issues in national parks is the National Parks Public Enterprise</p>		

<p>Changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Administrative permission for change of the purpose of forest land needed. Change of the use of forest land only possible if defined by spatial plans and/or if in this is public interests.</p> <p>With the new Forest law proposal, a financial compensation for change of forest land use, except for agricultural purposes, introduced; smaller changes of the forest land purposes are possible also if defined so by forest (development) plans.</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>-</p>

B.2. Carbon balance			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No specific objectives regarding carbon balance / sequestration set.</p> <p>In spite of that, the main carbon objectives are indirectly incorporated through general forest conservation, protection and sustainable forest development objectives and appurtenant measures (e.g. establishing new forests and improvement existent forests).</p> <p>The NFFLAP contains some specific guidelines regarding carbon balance and climate change.</p> <hr/> <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: The NFFLAP anticipate the following guidelines: promotion of use of timber for construction and for producing energy, establishing technical standards for construction and heating systems, promote the construction of biomass heating plants especially near wood processing plants, and encouraging valorization of wood waste used for producing energy. [max 100 words]</p> <hr/> <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: The NFFLAP anticipate the following guideline: forest management should be adjusted in terms of improved diversification of species and natural structure of forests and increasing of growing stock of forests for improving their resistance against climate change; [max 100 words]</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Law on ratification of KYOTO protocol (2007) NFFLAP (2008) FL proposal (2010)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Law on ratification of KYOTO protocol (2007) NFFLAP (2008) FL proposal (2010)
Name/reference	Law on ratification of KYOTO protocol (2007) NFFLAP (2008) FL proposal (2010)		
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>Environment Protection Agency (EPA) of Montenegro has taken over general responsibility in carbon balance / climate change issues.</p> <p>Responsible forestry institutions are the MAFWM and the FA.</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>General (non-specific) sustainable forest management instruments / measures, e.g. afforestation and improvement of existent forests, used for carbon sequestration and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Specific instruments in the context of carbon balance / climate change mitigation not developed yet (planned to be developed under FODEMO project extension - woody biomass utilization and market component).</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>The National Forest Inventory planned to deliver results by end of 2011 also in the context of carbon balance (calculating and monitoring).</p>		

B.3. Health and vitality		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The NFFLAP do not contain specific forest health and vitality objectives. They are anticipated to be set by new Forestry Strategy and Plan.</p> <p>The new FL proposal contains specific forest health condition monitoring as well as monitoring of illegal harvesting (based on Petersburg's FLEGT declaration).</p> <p>Forest health protection measures integrated into Forest law (2000) and forest management plans as well as in the NFFLAP and new Forest law proposal.</p> <p>There is no significant change in the objectives (recently they are more stressed only).</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	X yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>NFFLAP (2008); FL proposal (2010); Action plan to combat illegal activities in forestry (2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	NFFLAP (2008); FL proposal (2010); Action plan to combat illegal activities in forestry (2009)	
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>Main responsible institution for forest health and vitality is the FA.</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>Preventive and curative / repressive forest protection and forest reclamation measures, including state budget support (in case of extraordinary extent of such events) used;</p> <p>The last forest health condition inventory (based on ICP methodology) has been carried out in 2007 by FA in collaboration with the Forestry Institute (as operational executor); with new FL the ICP monitoring and monitoring of illegal harvesting will became a regular activities (by new FL proposal).</p>	
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>Guidelines for production and use of wood, including state forest concession issues, are given by various NFFLAP statements.</p> <p>Current changes in production and use of wood targets are a consequence of economic and market situation (e.g. culmination of demand for wood in 2008 with rapid fall in 2009 which is now slowly recovering).</p> <p>Annual wood production targets / quantities are set (by the FA) in relation with possible / allowable harvesting, defined in 10-years' forest management plans and anticipated market demands / needs (partly only).</p> <p>Setting the more long-term objectives / targets in production and use of wood is expected to be part of new National Forestry Strategy and Plan and the new the Strategy for wood Industry development.</p> <hr/> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood:</p> <p>X to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by m³ within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p> <p>Forest production / harvesting for 2009 has been significantly reduced in comparison to 2007 and 2008 (e.g. by 34% in case of state forests) due to investment problems of some big concessionaires and overall economic crisis. In general, the targets – based on long-term allowable harvest – should remain the same.</p> <hr/> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood:</p> <p>to [increase]</p> <p>by within/until (period or year)</p> <p>Production and consumption of fuel wood increased in 2009 for 12% in comparison to 2007-2008. Also increase in 2010 is anticipated.</p> <p>X Use of forest products in construction:</p> <p>to [decrease]</p> <p>by within/until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other uses: [technical + industrial wood:</p> <p>to [decrease]</p> <p>by within/until (period or year)</p> <p>Production and use of other technical and industrial wood decreased in 2009 for 32% in comparison to 2007-2008. Also decrease in 2010 is anticipated.</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>Main responsible institution for production of wood is the FA. No specific state institution responsible for processing/use of wood (a part of these responsibilities lie within the MAFWM and the FA).</p> <p>Responsible institution for (a very limited production of wood, mainly from the private forests) in national parks is the National Parks Public Enterprise.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>NFFLAP (2008); FL Proposal (2010)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	NFFLAP (2008); FL Proposal (2010)
Name/reference	NFFLAP (2008); FL Proposal (2010)		

<p>Changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Instruments for planning production of wood are: forest management plans, operational projects and annual program for utilization of budget funds, being prepared by the FA;</p> <p>The concession planning and management is also based on that plans;</p> <p>Before harvesting, the request for harvesting (by forest owner) and corresponding permission (by the FA) are needed;</p> <p>Trees must be individually selected and marked for felling by authorized forestry professional (from the FA); the new FL system brings possibility for carrying out the marking of trees in private forests also by licensed persons;</p> <p>Forest assortments must be measured and labeled (by authorized person from the FA) before moving them from the stamp / harvesting site and corresponding certificate of origin must be issued before their transport or putting them on the market.</p> <p>Forest assortments / round wood from state forest could not be exported (must be locally processed) as obliged by concession contracts.</p>
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>

B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Non-timber forest products (medicinal plants, mushrooms, forest fruit, honey) make a significant source of income generated from forests and forest land for the local population and for national economy. General objective is to assure sustainable utilisation / use of non-wood goods and services. Based on the NFFLAP, the objectives for non-timber forest products, recreation and tourism are (planned to be) set into forest development and management plans and to be inventoried and monitored.</p> <p>Specific regulations on production and use of non-wood goods and services are included into new FL proposal. No specific objectives regarding forest recreation was set in the NFFLAP. However, some regulations related to public accessibility and recreational use of forests is part of the new FL proposal.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Proposal of Law on Forests (2010); Law on reproductive material of forest tree (2007); Law on environment (2008) ; Law on national parks (2009); Law on nature protection (2008); Law on mountain trails (2008);</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Proposal of Law on Forests (2010); Law on reproductive material of forest tree (2007); Law on environment (2008) ; Law on national parks (2009); Law on nature protection (2008); Law on mountain trails (2008);
Name/reference	Proposal of Law on Forests (2010); Law on reproductive material of forest tree (2007); Law on environment (2008) ; Law on national parks (2009); Law on nature protection (2008); Law on mountain trails (2008);		
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>A new Environment Protection Agency (EPA) of Montenegro (http://www.epa.org.me) responsible for granting permissions for collecting and export of non-protected plant and animal species, including those from forests;</p> <p>Main responsible institution for the provision of non-wood services and forest reproductive material is the FA; based on new FL proposal the FA should become the main responsible institution also for collection and use of non-wood forest products.</p> <p>Responsible institution for provision of forest non-wood goods and services in national parks is the National Parks Public Enterprise.</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>Instruments regarding use of non-wood forest products (NWFPs) under Nature protection law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permission for collecting and export of non-protected plant and animal species, including those from forests, is issued by the EPA after certain (small) administrative tax is paid; ○ Processors of NWFPs conclude annual contracts for collection and use of non-wood forest products (forest fruits, mushrooms and medicinal and aromatic plants) with the FA; ○ the compensation fee for the right is 5% of the <u>export</u> value of these products. <p>Changes of instruments for NWFPs under the new FL proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ responsibility for granting permissions and rights for collection and use of NWFPs from state forests is given to the FA; ○ the contract mechanism with processors of NWFPs is retained and the compensation fee is set on 5% of <u>sold</u> value of NWFPs; 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ registering of individual collectors is needed (by the processors); ○ Commercial collection of non-wood forest products in private forests is not regulated. <p>Entrance fees to national parks introduced before 2007.</p> <p>Hunting permissions introduced before 2007.</p>
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.6. Biodiversity			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Forest biodiversity issues and its general objectives are included into Nature protection law and new National Biodiversity strategy. Biodiversity issues have been also been integrated into the NFFLAP and new FL proposal (in the context of sustainable and multifunctional forest management) and the forest development and management planning methodologies.</p> <p>Main NFFLAP guidelines for forest biodiversity conservation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Maintain and improve forest habitats and biodiversity; ○ Improve forest diversity (diversity of species, habitats and ecosystems); ○ Increase the share of highly-productive forests compared to low-productive forest types; ○ Rebuild, i.e. reconstruct devastated forests; ○ Create conditions for improving the number of forest fauna populations; ○ Intensify growing of autochthonous species, especially broadleaves and fruit-trees; ○ the use of attested chemical substances is allowed only in cases when it is necessary to avoid larger negative impacts; ○ Maintain the existing and establish new protected forest areas; ○ Identify the Natura 2000 area until EU accession; ○ Develop action plans for the priority NATURA animal species. 		
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <i>to increase from 4,02% to 8,94% of national territory within / until 2020 (period or year)</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 11% (150.000 ha) of national territory within / until 2020 (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: Currently there is 4.02% of all protected forest areas (58010 ha) including national parks and other protection categories.</p> <p>Not only forest areas, i.e. all land included into the 11%.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> Spatial plan of Montenegro until 2020 (adopted in 2008); FL Proposal of (2010); National strategy on biodiversity (2010) Law on reproductive material of forest trees (2006); Law on game and hunting (2008); Law on environment (2008); Law on national parks (2009); Law on nature protection (2008) </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Spatial plan of Montenegro until 2020 (adopted in 2008); FL Proposal of (2010); National strategy on biodiversity (2010) Law on reproductive material of forest trees (2006); Law on game and hunting (2008); Law on environment (2008); Law on national parks (2009); Law on nature protection (2008)
Name/reference	Spatial plan of Montenegro until 2020 (adopted in 2008); FL Proposal of (2010); National strategy on biodiversity (2010) Law on reproductive material of forest trees (2006); Law on game and hunting (2008); Law on environment (2008); Law on national parks (2009); Law on nature protection (2008)		
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>The EPA (for general biodiversity matters); The FA (for management of forest biodiversity and NATURA , except for protected areas) The National Parks Public Enterprise (for management of four national parks including forests)</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 following main instruments were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Designation of an additional national park including also much private forest areas (Prokletije); ✓ Integration of biodiversity issues into forest sector policy, legislation strategy and planning methodologies; ✓ Establishment of forest seed stands (until 2010) and specific forest reproductive material regulations and standards, based on corresponding EC directive and regulations; ✓ Establishing of specific protection of game species in accordance with the EC Habitats and the EC Birds directives, by Game and hunting law and its regulations.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.
Reporting notes	
<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns 2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species 3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production 	

B.7. Protective services		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No specific objectives / targets for protective forest services are set in the NFFLAP; the document only states that »it is necessary to maintain the existing and establish new protection forests; it also states that »conditions will be created for valorisation of other forest functions (which include protective services);</p> <p>Specific targets and guidelines will be part of a Study for establishing new protective forests as well as the forest development plans (based on new FL proposal).</p> <p>Specific operational guidelines regarding forest protective services are already part of forestry plans.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td> FL Proposal (2010); Law on environment (2008); Law on nature protection (2008); Law on national parks (2009) </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	FL Proposal (2010); Law on environment (2008); Law on nature protection (2008); Law on national parks (2009)	
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>Main responsible institution for protective forest services is the FA;</p> <p>Responsible institution for protective forest services in four national parks is the National Parks Public Enterprise.</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>Individual forest protection functions as well as protection forests including procedures for their mapping and / or designation defined by FL proposal;</p> <p>A special Study for establishing protected forests needed, serving as background for designation (including measures and financial means);</p> <p>Financial compensation for limited forest yield/income in national parks introduced for private forest owners (by National parks' law);</p> <p>Financial compensation for limited yield/income in protected forests introduced for private forest owners (by FL proposal)</p>	
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	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The NFFLAP generally addresses the economic viability in various statements but gives no specific objectives; it is expected for these objectives to be part of new national Forestry Strategy and Plan as well as part of renewed Wood-Processing Development Programme.</p> <p>Please additionally see the chapter A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy!</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>FL proposal (2010) Law on agriculture and rural development (2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	FL proposal (2010) Law on agriculture and rural development (2009)	
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>Main responsible institutions are the MAFWM and the FA.</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>Main instruments used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - privatization of state forest operations and introducing long-term concessions; - support to domestic wood processing industry through the concession system including favorable concession prices; - additional taxation of harvested timber from private and state forests (as a compensation fee for provided technical services from the FA) in order to assure more state budget revenues; the instrument now changed to compensation for provided technical forestry services to forest owners); - Introduction of public financial support to private forests / owners (by new FL proposal); - Introduction of forestry extension; - Introduction of international donor funding. 	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>Viability of forestry sector is generally low in economic terms because of low forest growing stock and high share of non-qualitative and degraded forests as well as shrubs, shrubberies and maqis.</p> <p>In 2009 economic result from forest management was deeply negative because of global economic crisis as well as some previous investments problems of concessionaires. Because of that e.g. income from state forest concessions has been realized up to 49% only in comparison to the planned one (or 66% of realization of state forest harvesting plan). Thus, state budget revenues from forestry were drastically reduced in 2009 (and are expected to be reduced also in 2010). Consequently also the 2010 budget for forestry was reduced (for 10 – 15% only).</p>	

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Specific guidelines regarding employment and safety at work in NFFLAP are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of employment opportunities in forests and forestry sector, aprticularlry for rural people; - Introduce professional, technical and safety standards to forestry. <p>No guidelines regarding protection of human health as wel as other safety at work requirements are set in the NFFLAP.</p> <p>Special conditions for concessionaires and executors of forest work / operations required (to be further defined by secondary legislation under new FL and through tender requirements for granting concessions); the conditions include minimum professional, work force and technical capacities (equipment) for executing forest operations).</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>FL proposal (2010) Law on safety on work (2004), Law on human health protection (2004).</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	FL proposal (2010) Law on safety on work (2004), Law on human health protection (2004).
Name/reference	FL proposal (2010) Law on safety on work (2004), Law on human health protection (2004).		
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>Main responsible forestry institutions are the MAFWM and the FA.</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 concession tenders and related contract mechanisms used for achieving the objectives regarding professional and technical standards.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>The safety at work situation in Montenegro is still very bad (e.g. no personal safety equipment is used, knowledge and experiences on safety at work and on proper techniques for execution of forest operation is very law).</p>		

B.10. Public awareness		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No specific objectives related to public awareness raising set in the NFFLAP. However, there are the following guidelines in the NFFLAP document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ establishing an forestry information system, ○ making forest and forestry information available to public, ○ raising awareness of the importance of forest resources (information materials, PR activities, press statements), ○ promoting wider public involvement in managing forest resources, ○ building technical and human resources for public relations, ○ developing and implementing public relations strategy. 	
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>FL proposal (2010);</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	FL proposal (2010);	
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>Most relevant institutions for public awareness rising are the MAFWM and the FA.</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>Forestry-related awareness rising through websites, printed materials, public media, education system as well as through workshops, public hearings and consultations.</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>Website addresses: http://www.minpolj.gov.me http://www.nsp-cg.com/ http://www.upravazasume.me/ http://sites.google.com/a/fodemo.com/www/homepage http://www.snvworld.org/en/</p>	

B.11. Research, training and education			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>There are the following guidelines in the NFFLAP document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ establishment of a unit for professional development within the FA; ○ development of education forestry programs; ○ systematic introduction of education courses for the FA, forest owners and forest users / workers; ○ strengthening professional and research capacities; ○ development and testing new forestry methodologies; ○ improvement of regional and international cooperation in forestry education, research and training; ○ defining forestry research priorities; ○ allocation of long-term funds for research, training and education within the National Forest Strategy / Plan. 		
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: 50%;">Name/reference</td> <td>FL proposal (2010)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	FL proposal (2010)
Name/reference	FL proposal (2010)		
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>Most relevant forestry institutions for forestry research, training and education are the MAFWM, the FA, the Biotechnical Faculty and the Secondary School for Forestry and Wood Processing.</p> <p>Most relevant international institutions are: Lux-Development, SNV Montenegro and UNDP Montenegro are very important for education and training.</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>Secondary forestry education is provided in the Secondary School for Forestry and Wood Processing.</p> <p>Faculty forestry education is provided in neighboring countries (Serbia, BiH and Macedonia),</p> <p>Some forestry research is carried out by Biotechnical Faculty.</p> <p>Forestry education and training for adults (e.g. forest professionals and forest owners) were mainly provided through international forestry projects, e.g. FODEMO (Lux-development) and institutions (e.g. SNV Montenegro and UNDP Montenegro), in collaboration with the MAFWM and FA.</p> <p>Some international study tours and professional exchange have been organized.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

B.12. Cultural and spiritual values			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No specific objectives related to cultural and spiritual values are defined in the NFFLAP</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>FL proposal (2010) Draft Law on Cultural Values (2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	FL proposal (2010) Draft Law on Cultural Values (2009)
Name/reference	FL proposal (2010) Draft Law on Cultural Values (2009)		
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>Main responsible forestry institution (for the forest values) is the FA; Responsible institution for cultural heritage is the Institute for Cultural Values</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>FL proposal includes definition of cultural heritage function;</p> <p>No special instruments exist in forestry, except the multifunctional forest management which considers also protection / conservation of cultural and spiritual forest values.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

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

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

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

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

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

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy

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

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

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

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

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						