



**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: Netherlands

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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	<p>Name: The most important policy paper in terms of national forest policy is the 2001 policy document "Nature for People, People for Nature". The goals of the new "Nature policy" are also reflected in the policy for rural areas (Agenda voor een vitaal platteland", 2004); this provides an important step towards a cross- sectoral approach. The document confirms the Dutch support for the international commitments, such as the Forest Principles, UNFF and the Convention on Biological Diversity. In addition to this documents, 'The biodiversity programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011' was published in 2008 with current forest issues. Shortly after publication the EU Forest Action Plan the government started a consultation process with the forest sector to bring the parties together. This led in 2008 to the 'Agenda for the Dutch Forest to 2020. Proposals of the forest sector' written by these parties from the sector. Due to policy developments, reorganisation and quite recently a new government the process has been slowed down. In the framework of the public consultation by the EU because of its Green Paper on Forest protection the Dutch government responded by sending its position on the Green Paper and answers the questions raised by the Commission. This position has been attached. Internet link: http://www.minInv.nl/portal/page?_pageid=116,1640321&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_file_id=14008</p>	Starting year:	2001	
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify: For the most of nature and forest policy, the twelve provinces in the Netherlands are responsible for the implementation. Genreal guidelines are set by the national government. In the execution of the forest policy, the nature and forest managers have an important role. The recently established government has plans to give provinces more responsibilities. Deatails are not known yet.			
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE				
Commitment to iterative process	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly x <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry Forest owners representatives Representatives from other sectors Forest-related environmental and social groups Forest based industry Forest education and/or research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>nature</i>	How are the key sectors involved: <input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements ----- x <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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>	
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	<p>- The 'Biodiversity Policy Programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011'.</p> <p>- The policy programma 'Schoon en zuinig' (2008) regarding renewable energy the need to increase the exploitation of biomass from forest, nature and landscape.</p> <p>- In July 2010, the Dutch government sends the Dutch position on the green paper 'Forest protection and climate change'</p> <p>- In October 2010, the new Dutch government establish a further decentralization of the nature and forest policy towards the provinces.</p>					
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	With support from the Ministry, forest managing organisations and other organisations within the forestry, publish The Agenda for the Dutch Forest 2010. The Ministry uses this agenda for the implementation of the nature policy, which includes forest policy. For the time frame: see A.1 name of the Nfp process					
Comments on the Nfp or similar process						
Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)						
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No			
Title of main forest policy document ⁴ and internet links	Title: The biodiversity policy programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011 (including forest) in which forest policy elements have been incorporated I. Forest related elements are also incorporated in the renewable energy document. This partly meets the agenda 2020 published by the forest sector. Internet links:					

	http://www.minlnv.nl/portal/page?_pageid=116,1640360&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL&p_file_id=40923				
Forest policy document development process	<input type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	Date of endorsement	2008		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in development <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input 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"/>
<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] The new elected government has to answer the question if a separate forest policy document is to be established				
Comments on the forest policy document					
Reporting notes					
1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as "Nfp process" 2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc. 3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc. 4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3.					

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input checked="" 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] Staatbosbeheer is responsible for the state owned forests. Also some provinces and municipalities are forest owners. Many forest managers are private owners.			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :		Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)	
	Total [estimate]		1081	
	...of which forest administration ³		144	
	...of which management of public forests		937	
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions			
... of which others				
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Unie van Bosgroepen (Association of Forest Cooperations)			
	Natuurmonumenten (Nature Protection Organisation)			
	12 provincially based nature protection organizations ("Landschappen")			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Since October 2010 the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality which has the primary responsibility for forest policy has been merged with the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The new Ministry is now Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation.			
Comments on the institutional framework				
Reporting notes				
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>				

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <i>Subsidiestelsel Natuur en Landschap (SNL), a subsidy scheme for nature and forest owners/managers</i>	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	Boswet (regarding protection of the forest area.
	Main changes from previous legal act	-
	Date of enactment	1 July 1962
	Date of latest amendment	-
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] none	
Comments		
International commitments		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	None	
Comments		

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy			
<i>Economic policy</i>			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] Financial support for forest owners as compensation for services delivered by the forests. To qualify for this scheme, forest owners must comply with conditions based on SFM. Public accessibility of the forest is one of the main conditions Tax facilities Project subsidies to stimulate innovation		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Since 01-01-2007 the financial instrument has been decentralized. From this year on it will be operational that will mean that provinces are primary responsible for the financial support for forest owners.		
Comments			
<i>Financial instruments</i>			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] State Forest Service (Staatsbosbeheer) is commissioned by the Dutch government on a contract basis and has as main objectives: sustainable nature management which assumes the optimum situation per reserve which gives room to what is already present; the sustainable development of Dutch nature and man-made landscape, and the Ecologische Hoofdstructuur (EHS) [National Ecological Framework]. Recreation policy is attuned to society's wishes. The sustainable management methods contribute to the production of renewable raw materials such as biomass and timber.		
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] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tax facilities (no income tax required for income of forests) • subsidies • project subsidies 		
Public expenditure ¹			
Year:	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	84.446	n.a.	n.a.
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	19.114	n.a.	n.a.
Total public expenditure¹	103.580	n.a.	n.a.
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		n.a.
	For management of public forests		n.a.
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		n.a.
	For other institutions. Please specify:		
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Main part of the forest financial instruments has been decentralized to provinces		
Comments			
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] Informational policy towards the public is a main responsibility of forest managers. The Ministry supports activities, such as Nationale Boomfeestdag (children planting trees one day a year).
	Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If so, please provide reference:
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No changes
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 400.000 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: Forest managers are responsible	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No changes	
Other comments		

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: [max 100 words]
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: no specific policy but the network of forest and nature areas that is being developed makes forest less vulnerable resistant to effects of climate change [max 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.3. Health and vitality	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No changes
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
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 changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. None

B.4. Production and use of wood	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] - Policy Programme 'Schoon en Zuinig' regarding renewable energy and biomass (see A1): forest sector contributes to the production of renewable energy - Green public procurement policy for state, provinces, municipalities and other public institutions. : from 2010 on the government will only purchase 100% sustainably produced timber
	Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by m ³ within / until (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:
	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)
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes have occurred
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 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 changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No changes have occurred	
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>the document "Biodiversity works: for nature, for people, for ever: the biodiversity policy programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011"</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	the document "Biodiversity works: for nature, for people, for ever: the biodiversity policy programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011"	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] none	
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 changes	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	

B.6. Biodiversity		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] - The Biodiversity Policy Programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011 (see A.1.) - Further implementation Ecologische Hoofdstructuur (National Ecological Network) - Further implementation Natura 2000	
	Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 400.000 ha within / until 2020 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>The Biodiversity Policy Programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	The Biodiversity Policy Programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No changes	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	
Reporting notes		
Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity: <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 changes
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
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] o changes
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] No changes
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
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 changes
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] none
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
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 changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Het Bosschap, an organization for nature and forest managers > 5 ha, has a coordinating responsibility regarding benefit programmes, safety and health.

B.10. Public awareness	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] More attention that children, especially in urban areas get the opportunity to visit forests
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
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 changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Dutch forestry parties are considering in which way they can make use of the International Year of Forests

B.11. Research, training and education	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.12. Cultural and spiritual values	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No changes
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
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 changes
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.

Since 2007 two documents has been published that affect the forest sector and in which many elements of the commitments made have been incorporated, although some of those commitments were already common practice of Dutch forest policy. These documents are:

- *Agenda for the Dutch Forest 2020 (Manifest from the Dutch forestry parties, with support from the Ministry). This sector based document has been drafted after stakeholders meetings that has been initiated by the government.*
- *The Biodiversity Policy Programme of the Netherlands 2008-2011: 'Biodiversity works: for nature, for people, forever'. This publication sets out the Dutch government's priorities in addressing the biodiversity loss and promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in the period 2008-2011 Cooperation between ministries and with other authorities and actors in civil society is a key feature of this policy. Its intention is to tighten the focus of the current efforts to protect biodiversity. It also sets out the Dutch government's policy response to various signals from the scientific community and society.*

Although the latter document focuses on biodiversity many issues are addressed which are Part of Warsaw Declaration and apply to forestry. Relevant priorities are Trade chains and biodiversity (sustainable timber trade); Payment for Ecosystem Services; Ecological Networks and so called supporting priorities are: new coalitions (cooperation among stakeholders), knowledge networks and communication.

An important challenge is the recognition of payment for ecosystem services by the private sector and creating an enabling environment so private money can form a larger share of total financial resources for forests finance.

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

The implementation of this resolution is being reflected by the policy document " Programme 'Schoon en zuinig' regarding renewable energy and biomass: cooperation with the forestry sector and companies. In this document actions are identified and agreements made to use more biomass for energy production.

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water

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

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

Although water management in The Netherlands is a very important issue the role of forests in water management is very limited, especially when it applies to water quantity. The water quantity is mainly determined by land use types in the watersheds outside the Netherlands as the Netherlands is situated along a river delta.

The role of forests and nature areas in general is significant when it relates to water quality. The extraction of clean water from the ground below these areas is significant.

Water management policies and land use policies (including forest) are already an important part of cross sectoral policies.

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

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						