



**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:**

NORWAY

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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 EUROPE<sup>1</sup> correspondents are asked to provide information to assess progress made since the reporting for the fifth Ministerial Conference in Warsaw, Poland 2007. This enquiry intends to enable signatory countries and the European Union to provide information on progress made towards sustainable forest management and implementation of commitments in the period 2007-2011. Countries which did not report for the fifth Ministerial Conference in 2007 may consider reporting also more in-depth on the current status of indicators, not only on changes.

This enquiry consists of two parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRA 2010<sup>2</sup>: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/44375/en>

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

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

<sup>2</sup> Country data not yet available

# 1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

Reporting on pan-European Qualitative Indicators consists of parts A and B. The five indicators in **Part A**: “Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM” aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. **Part B**: “Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area” contains twelve indicators aiming to provide information in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Under both A and B, significant changes since the last reporting process in 2007 should be reported. There is no need to repeat information already supplied in 2007<sup>3</sup>. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Europe’s Forests 2011*. Please see Annex 1 for Terms and definitions, and Annex 2 for an overview of the pan-European qualitative indicators.

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

## A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process <sup>1</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: National forest policy, Living Forest Internet link:	Starting year:	1998		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:				
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE					
Commitment to iterative process		Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry Forest owners representatives Representatives from other sectors Forest-related environmental and social groups Forest based industry Forest education and/or research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>Environmental authorities</i>	How are the key sectors involved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements ----- <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Are other policies and international commitments <sup>4</sup> explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments <sup>3</sup> Other: Other:	Yes/fully <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	Comment to monitoring: all data are available to the public, but it is not assembled in a designated publication. Relevant monitoring organisations/institutions: Living Forest, the Norwegian Institute of Forest and Landscape, Norwegian Agricultural Authority.				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	Today the Norwegian forest resources are more than doubled measured in volume terms compared to 100 years ago. Currently the Norwegian forest sequester approx. 50 % of the total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in Norway and the forests at the same time constitute a vast reservoir of biological diversity and a significant source of income in rural areas. The forest sectors share of the Norwegian economy, however, has steadily decreased.				

	<p>As examples of more specific results of recent forest policies are the development and implementation of standards for sustainable forest management first implemented in 1998 and since then revised. All relevant stakeholders are involved in the process. The standards, also building on pan-European criteria for SFM has since become the basis for certification in Norway. Basically all timber sales in Norway are certified. The most recent revision of standards is ongoing. Currently the parties involved have not agreed on the revision and the possible outcome of these negotiation are not possible to predict. No agreement implies no change.</p> <p>Another example is an advanced scientifically based system of registration of environmental values in forests. This “state of the art” system is adapted and included in the forest management plans for both private and public forest properties. The system inform forest owners of the environmental values and environmental vulnerable areas at their specific property, making management plans an essential tool for preserving environmental values in forests outside the protected areas.</p> <p>After 2007 a revised an improved program for innovative use of wood was introduced. This program has resulted in several ways of combining state of the art architecture and wood, as well as new ways of utilising wood in construction.</p> <p>The financial crisis in 2009 made it possible to rethink some of the measures in Norwegian forest policy. The Norwegian Government introduced measures aiming at stabilizing the economy that will directly promote wood energy and use of wood in constructions. The objective of these activities is to facilitate employment and value adding, as well as contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.</p>
Comments on the Nfp or similar process	<p>Norway do not have one single process for forest related dialogue, policy development and implementation. We have several parallel processes. For this reason there are several documents that combined constitute the national forest programme in Norway. The most important elements are the white paper on climate challenges in the agricultural sector (2009), white paper on forest policy (1999), the Forestry Act (2006), the annual national budget, the forest policy instruments and the Living Forests (Levende skog) processes. We normally explain that we do not have a single formal nfp in Norway, but we do have similar processes (as defined in your questionnaire). This processes are guided by the following principles: Participation, Holistic and inter-sectoral approach, iterative with long-term commitment, capacity building, consistency with national legislation and policies, integration with national sustainable development strategies, consistency with international commitment, institutional and policy reform, ecosystem approach, partnership for implementation and awareness raising.</p>
<b>Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</b>	
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Title of main forest policy document <sup>4</sup> and internet links	<p><i>Title:</i> White paper on forest policy (Skogmeldingen). St.melding nr 17 (1998-99)</p> <p>St. meld 39 (2008-2009) Climate Challenges – Agriculture part of the Solution)</p> <p>Internet links:</p> <p><a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/lmd/dok/regpubl/stmeld/19981999/stmeld-nr-17-1998-.html?id=192088">http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/lmd/dok/regpubl/stmeld/19981999/stmeld-nr-17-1998-.html?id=192088</a></p>

	<a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/lmd/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2008-2009/report-no-39-2008-2009-to-the-storting.html?id=577500">http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/lmd/dok/regpubl/stmeld/2008-2009/report-no-39-2008-2009-to-the-storting.html?id=577500</a>				
Forest policy document development process	<input type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	Stortinget (National Assembly)	Date of endorsement	10.06.1999 15.12.2009		
Current status of the forest policy document	in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes/fully	<input type="checkbox"/> Partly	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i> Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The White Paper on climate challenges in the agricultural sector (St. meld nr 39 (2008-2009) encompasses forest policy strategies.				
Comments on the forest policy document	The municipalities are responsible for the implementation of forest policy.				
<b>Reporting notes</b>					
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.					

<b>A.2. Institutional frameworks</b>				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements	Part of Ministry	Separate body	other
	- forest policy administration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- legislative supervision & enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- general support to forest management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- management of public forests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility	Central government	Subnational governments	other
	- forest policy administration.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- legislative supervision & enforcement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	- general support to forest management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	- management of public forests	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] The administration of general support to forest management is partly administrated by a central body placed under the Ministry, Norwegian Agricultural Auhtority, and partly by local authorities.			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type <sup>1</sup> :	Forest-related staff <sup>2</sup> (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	236		
	...of which forest administration <sup>3</sup>	84		
	...of which management of public forests	n/a		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	152		
	... of which others	n/a		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Norwegian Forestry Association (forest owners)			
	Norwegian Forest Owners Federation			
	The Norwegian Forestry Society			
	The Forestry Extension Institute			
	Fellesforbundet			
	Friluftslivets fellesorganisasjon			
	Friluftsrådenes landsforbund			
The Norwegian Biodiversity Network (SABIMA)				
Wood Industry (Treindustrien)				
Branch- organisation for the wood processing industry (Treforedlingsindustriens Bransjeforening)				
WWF				
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]  No significant change			
Comments on the institutional framework				
<b>Reporting notes</b>				
<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 &amp; enforcement, and general support to forest management.</p>				

### A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

<b>Legal/regulatory frameworks</b>		
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 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	Forestry Act, LOV 2005-05-27 nr 31
	Main changes from previous legal act	The main objective of the Forest Act is to promote sustainable management of forest resources. The responsibility of the forest owner is made more explicit. Requirements for regeneration after harvesting are set out more clearly. Environmental considerations are more properly addressed. International commitments were important when framing the forestry act.
	Date of enactment	01.01.2006
	Date of latest amendment	
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Planning and Building Act and the Outdoor Recreation Act are still relevant .	
Comments		
<b>International commitments</b>		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words]  Most important for framing the new Forest Act was MCPFE resolutions, CBD and UNFF commitments	
Comments	Implementation of international commitments in Norwegian forest policy was evaluated by the University of Life Sciences a few years ago. Please find a summary scientific article at this link:  <a href="http://www.metla.fi/silvafennica/full/sf44/sf441177.pdf">http://www.metla.fi/silvafennica/full/sf44/sf441177.pdf</a>	

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy			
<b>Economic policy</b>			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] The main objective of forest policy is to provide incentives for sustainable forestry. The incentives are directed at forest production, silviculture, infrastructure, environmental values, as well as production of wood and bioenergy. The instruments are direct grants as well as tax advantages.		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] In 2009, the Norwegian Government launched a rescue plan for helping the economy recovering from the financial crisis. NOK 70 million were directed at the wood and the bioenergy sector. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food launched a support scheme for the collection of energy wood, which is now running as a regular support scheme.		
Comments			
<b>Financial instruments</b>			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] The Norwegian state-owned Land and Forest Company (Statskog) manages the state owned forests. Municipal forests are managed by the municipalities, The management of state and municipal forests are self-financing. Special tasks related to the management of public forests are subject to public financing.		
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] National Trust Fund: 4-40 % of the gross value of timber sold has to be placed in the forest property's trust fund. The money are to be used for investments. Using the fund results in tax advantages. State Budget: Schemes for value creation: The Wood-based Innovation scheme has an annual budget of 34 mill (2010), and its objective to increase the use of wood and value creation in the entire value chain. The Bioenergy Scheme has an annual budget of 56 mill		
Public expenditure <sup>1</sup>			
Year: 2009	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	<b>Total (mil€)</b>
Operational expenditure <sup>3</sup>	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) <sup>4</sup>	27,2	0	27,2
<b>Total public expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>	27,2	0	27,2
Of which <sup>5</sup> ...	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: Forest owners - support to private forest management		27,2
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007		
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	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Information on forests and forestry is an important aspect of forest policy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food supports the Norwegian Forest Society, which carries out information projects on the versatility of forests. In addition, the Wood-based Innovation scheme as well as the Bioenergy scheme covers elements of information. The Forest and Landscape Institute has a role in communicating the role of forests and the importance of sustainable forest management.</p> <p>These channels of information has different objectives; Information from the Wood based innovation scheme are directed towards end users, architects and other decision makers in order to inform about the possibilities and characteristics of wood as a construction material. Information from the Norwegian Forest Society is directed towards the general public, schools and other groups outside the forest sector in order to inform about the wide range of goods and services provided by Norwegian forests. The Forest and Landscape institute provide relevant information for the forest sector, decision makers and other sectors in order to provide informed science based decision relevant for sustainable forest management .</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>No significant change since 2007</p>
Comments	

## B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change	
	Policy objectives / targets related to forest area: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by        ha within / until        (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> to limit decreasing to        ha within / until        (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:	
	Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by        ha within / until        (period or year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:    We do not have short rotation forestry in Norway	
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 significant change	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The Planning and Building Act was revised in 2008. There are no significant changes concerning land use and forest area in the revised act.	
Other comments	The Planning and Building Act regulates changes in areas designated for agricultural purposes (including forest area). The Planning and Building Act designates areas for agriculture, nature and open-air recreation. In order to use this type of area for other purposes, the area has to be subject to a renewed planning process. The Land Act secures the use of cultivated and cultivable land for agricultural purposes. The Land Act also has provisions on division of agricultural property, which is in practice a tool for preventing land use change. Agricultural property (includes forestry) may not be divided without the consent of local authorities.	

B.2. Carbon balance		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Since 2007 the emphasis on forests as carbon storage has increased. It is now recognized that forests are an important part of handling the climate challenge.	
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: The Government will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strengthen the use of forest policy instruments with a view to increased sequestration of CO2 by means of sustainable, active forestry, planting, plant breeding and other forestry measures</li> <li>make provisions for increased use of wood with a view to permanent binding of carbon and the environmental benefits of replacing more climate-unfriendly materials with wood [max 100 words]</li> </ul>	
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: Measures for adaptation to climate change are under development. Measures for sustainable forest management will be the basis for a strategy for forest adaptation to climate change.[max 100 words]	
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>Climate Challenges – Agriculture part of the Solution, St.meld 39 (2008-2009)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Climate Challenges – Agriculture part of the Solution, St.meld 39 (2008-2009)	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] The Ministry of Environment is responsible for the climate change policy, with the Climate and Pollution Agency as the executive institution. The Climate and Pollution Agency has recently been reorganized, aiming at more emphasis on climate change, as well as forests and climate change.	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Instrument described in SoEF 2007 are still relevant	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The National Forest Inventory monitors among other factors the carbon balance in Norwegian forests. The National Forest Inventory supplies the basis for the Norwegian reports to the Climate Convention.	

<b>B.3. Health and vitality</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]  There have not been any changes in the instruments related to forest health and vitality since 2007.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The Norwegian Monitoring Programme for Forest Damage has run since 1985, but is subject to continuous improvement. Effects of climate change on forests is included in the monitoring programme. The regulation on sustainable forestry (entered into force in 2006) instructs the municipalities to monitor forest damage.

B.4. Production and use of wood	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] In 2006 the government launched a strategy for increased felling. The objective is also to increase wood mobilization, but the strategy does not include quantitative targets.
	Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by            m <sup>3</sup> within / until            (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:
	Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to increase by 14 twh (Terra watt hours) within/until 2020 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to See comment 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 significant change since 2007
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference            Strategy for increased production of bioenergy Climate Challenges – Agriculture part of the Solution, St.meld 39 (2008-2009)
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] Introduction of a program for mobilizing wood as raw material for bioenergy was introduced in 2009 (see attached document).
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. In the white paper on climate policy in the agricultural sector it is said that the government wants to increase the annual logging. It is said that there is a clear potential for increasing within sustainable management of forests, but the government has not set quantitative targets.

<b>B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant changes since 2007
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      no
	Name/reference      The Nature Diversity Act (2009), Markaloven (2009) = regulation for the forests surrounding Oslo
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] Introduction of two legal instruments mentioned above
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The Act relating to Outdoor Recreation (1957) is also relevant

<b>B.6. Biodiversity</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No changes</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by        ha within / until        (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: It is a political goal to increase the amount of protected forest, although the goal is not expressed in numbers. Measures for protecting forests is granted through the national budgets. The Norwegian Government has introduced a process for protection based on voluntary participation as its main instrument for protection of privately owned forests. Voluntary participation in protection of forests is a project developed in cooperation between The Norwegian Forest Owners Association and the Directorate for Nature Management, in addition to representatives of the County Governors.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)        <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Nature Diversity Act, (<a href="http://www.lovddata.no/all/hl-20090619-100.html">http://www.lovddata.no/all/hl-20090619-100.html</a>) The Nature Diversity Act has replaced the Nature and Conservation Act, and was adopted by Parliament in 2009.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Nature Diversity Act, ( <a href="http://www.lovddata.no/all/hl-20090619-100.html">http://www.lovddata.no/all/hl-20090619-100.html</a> ) The Nature Diversity Act has replaced the Nature and Conservation Act, and was adopted by Parliament in 2009.
Name/reference	Nature Diversity Act, ( <a href="http://www.lovddata.no/all/hl-20090619-100.html">http://www.lovddata.no/all/hl-20090619-100.html</a> ) The Nature Diversity Act has replaced the Nature and Conservation Act, and was adopted by Parliament in 2009.		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The instruments of the new Nature Diversity Act in combination with the instruments of the Forestry Act shall contribute to the implementation of important measures against climate change, at the same time as biodiversity is considered. The Nature Diversity Act also strenghtens the possibility for protection of valuable forest areas where this is considered the most adequate solution. Options for compensation are improved, and the processes concerning protection shall be based on cooperation and involvment of affected parties.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Biodiversity conservation is an important element of the Forest Act. Forest owners are obliged to have a complete overview of the environmental values in their forests. Environmental issues are described in detail in the regulation for Sustainable Forest Management (<a href="http://www.lovddata.no/cgi-wift/ldles?doc=/sf/sf/sf-20060607-0593.html#10">http://www.lovddata.no/cgi-wift/ldles?doc=/sf/sf/sf-20060607-0593.html#10</a>)</p>		
<b>Reporting notes</b>			
<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns</li> <li>2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species</li> <li>3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production</li> </ol>			

<b>B.7. Protective services</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The main objective has not been changed: To fulfill protective functions in regards to other forest and/or against natural damage.
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007. The regulation on protective forests are mandated in the Forestry Act, in previous versions as well as in the most recent revision of the Forestry Act (2006).
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Norway has a wide spectre of measures aimed at protecting fragile ecosystems. Approximately 20 % of the forest area in Norway is defined as protective forests. In protective forests, the management is clearly directed to protect forest ecosystem functions, or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards.
<b>Reporting notes</b>	
Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions" and 5.2 "Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources"	

<b>B.8. Economic viability</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The financial instruments described in section A4 contributes to the economic viability of the forestry sector.

<b>B.9. Employment (including safety and health)</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The objective is to ensure the safety and health of forest workers, monitor and maintain a good working environment in the forest sector. No significant change since 2007.
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.  Safety and health is secured by the Working Environment Act (2005). The most important institution for providing knowledge in order to secure safety and health for forest workers is the Forestry Extension Institute (see section B10).

<b>B.10. Public awareness</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No change
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No change
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Det norske Skogselskapet (the Forestry Society) is a nationwide member organisation providing information on the importance of and the benefits of the forest to the public. The Ministry of Agriculture grants around one million kroner to the Forestry Society each year. The Forestry Extension Institute provides further education for forest owners and forest workers. Both institutes have important roles in communicating forestry knowledge to children and young people. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food supports a project called "Learning with the Forest", which is an interdisciplinary teaching program designed for all levels from kindergarten</p> <p>The Forestry Extension Institute is a non-governmental organization founded in 1958. The Institute is organized as a partnership with 38 forestry organizations and scientific institutions forming the membership. The main purpose of the Institute is to provide continuing education and training in the forestry sector and in forestry related fields, as well as to heighten public awareness to the importance of forestry. This is accomplished by educational materials, conferences and consulting services.</p> <p><a href="http://www.skogkurs.no/english/engelsk_produktaark_ski.pdf">http://www.skogkurs.no/english/engelsk_produktaark_ski.pdf</a></p>

<b>B.11. Research, training and education</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No change
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No change
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No change
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The Norwegian Research Council increased emphasis on two programmes related to forests; the Research Programme on Nature-based Industry and Clean Energy for the Future. The main focus of the first programme is to produce knowledge that supports industrial development based on the sustainable use of forests, coastal zones, and other land and coastal resources associated with the natural environment and areas of cultural significance. The objective of RENERGI is to develop knowledge and solutions as a basis for ensuring environment-friendly, economically efficient and effective management of the country's energy resources, including bioenergy</p> <p>Information (from the SoEF 2007) on the financial resources provided is still relevant. No significant change in the amount provided. The institutions described in SoEF 2007 are still relevant. The research programs described above has succeeded previous programs and they are adjusted according to needs and research challenges. The most recent policy of the Norwegian Research Council is to merge programs in order to reduce administrative costs and to ease management of research programs.</p>

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

## **2. Reporting on National<sup>5</sup> Implementation of Warsaw commitments and activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe**

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

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

### **National implementation of Warsaw Declaration**

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

The White paper Climate Challenges – Agriculture part of the solution (2008-2009), together with the endorsement of the Nature Diversity Act (2009), represents a landmark in Norwegian forest policy. The attention paid to forestry and forest policy has been further increased since the ministerial conference in Warsaw.

### **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

Enhancing the role of the forest sector in energy production:

Bioenergy is an important part of both forest policy and of climate policy. The white paper (no.39 2008-2009) Climate Challenges – Agriculture part of the solution emphasizes the importance of increasing the production and use of bioenergy.

In 2009, a scheme for increased production of wood chips for energy purposes was launched. The purpose of the scheme is to stimulate the use of forest material which has not been sufficiently exploited so far. The scheme was started as a measure for securing employment during the financial crisis. However, it is equally important as a measure for achieving the aim of producing 14 TWh bioenergy within 2020.

The Bioenergy Scheme, administered by Innovation Norway, is one of the main instruments for increasing the production and use of bioenergy. The budget of the bioenergy scheme is increased during the last years.

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

Mobilisation of wood resources:

In the White paper on climate challenges in the agricultural sector it is estimated that the annual harvest potentially may be increased by around 5 mill m<sup>3</sup> within the framework of sustainable forest management.

Mobilisation of wood resources has been highlighted in Norwegian Forest Policy for a long time. In 2007, a strategy for increased harvesting was introduced, as a result of a request from the National Assembly. Norwegian Forest Policy encompasses a wide range of measures directed at the mobilisation of wood resources.

#### **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

The Forestry Act contains provisions on water management related to forestry. The current situation on water resources in Norway does not require more thorough provisions for forests and water. However, there is focus on the possible effects on water of climate change and measures directed at adaptation to climate change. The EU framework for Community action in the field of water policy is implemented in Norway.

#### **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

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

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

## Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

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

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

### B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

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