



**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:

SWEDEN

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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 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: n/a Internet link: n/a	Starting year:	2008		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:				
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE					
Commitment to iterative process		Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest owners representatives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Representatives from other sectors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest-related environmental and social groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest based industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	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:			How are the key sectors involved:
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others:	<input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements <hr/> <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 ⁴ explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?		Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
	National development policy/strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International forest-related commitments ³	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	The forest policy has been revised in 2008. The revision emphasizes the long term need for increased production, basically to replace fossil resources, at the same time as environmental and social values are preserved and enhanced.				
	The environmental policy is currently under revision. The government has made a proposal to parliament, but a parliamentary decision is pending. According to the proposal a new set of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic and Time bound) related targets will be decided upon by the government, replacing the existing targets which will be phased out in 2010.				

Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	An Nfp or similar process is an evolving process with continuous improvements and adjustments over time. Involvement of stakeholders is crucial for a successful implementation of an nfp or similar 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Title of main forest policy document ⁴ and internet links	Title: Gov prop 2007/08:108, En skogspolitik i takt med tiden/A Forest Policy in Line with the Times Internet links: http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/9700/a/101011 http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2160/a/19877				
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	the Parliament	Date of endorsement	18/03/2008		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The forest policy has been revised in 2008. The revision emphasizes the long term need for increased production, basically to replace fossil resources, at the same time as environmental and social values are preserved and enhanced. The environmental policy is currently under revision. The government has made a proposal to parliament, but a parliamentary decision is pending. According to the proposal a new set of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Ambitious, Realistic and Time bound) related targets will be decided upon by the government, replacing the existing targets which will be phased out in 2010.				
Comments on the forest policy document	An important characteristic of the Swedish forest policy is that it puts equal weight to production and environmental goals.				
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"/>	Separate body <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Central government <input type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<p>Comments [max. 100 words] The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for forest policy development in Sweden. The Swedish Forest Agency is the Government's expert authority on forests and forest policy. The mission is to work for a sustainable utilization of Swedish forests based on to the guidelines given by Parliament and Government. The agency has a decentralised organisation with 34 districts located throughout the entire country.</p> <p>The Ministry has some groups where stakeholders can influence on decision making related to forestry. The Forest Sector Council, both at national as well as sub-national level, is an advisory body to the Swedish Forest Agency and consists of the major forest related interest groups. The major task at the moment is to improve the forest sector objectives, which has similarities to the MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM.</p> <p>The state owned forestry company Sveaskog manages the main portion of the state owned forests.</p>			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :	Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	2400		
	...of which forest administration ³	1010		
	...of which management of public forests	720		
	... of which public forest research, education and training institutions	600		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	... of which others	70		
	Name	Swedish Forest Industries Federation, Swedish Federation of Forest Owners		
		Swedish Forest Entrepreneurs Swedish union of forestry, wood and graphical workers		
		WWF Swedish Society for Nature Conservation Swedish Tourist Association Friluftsförbundet (an association for promotion of outdoor activities) Swedish Sportsmen's Association		
	Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No changes		
Comments on the institutional framework				
Reporting notes				
1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities				

in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.

2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.
3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management.

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	The Forestry Act
	Main changes from previous legal act	Forest as a renewable resource is highlighted in the first article of the Forestry Act. The definition of forest is adapted to international (FAO) definitions including other wooded land. The requirement for forest owners on documentation of the state of the forest as well as information about nature and cultural values on their forest estate has taken out. The required information for the notification that has to be sent to the authority prior to final felling has been clarified.
	Date of enactment	1979 (major revision in 1993)
	Date of latest amendment	1 January 2009
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] no major changes	
Comments		
International commitments		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] no major changes	
Comments		

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy			
Economic policy			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] Sweden's economic policy is that SFM should be self-financing. Revenues from forestry should be reinvested in sustainable forest management. This economic policy is an overall policy applied to almost all other sectors in the economy, except for agriculture and fisheries. In principle no direct subsidies to wood production exists. There are however some state subsidies for measures in forestry in order to reach the environmental objectives in forestry.		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] There are no significant changes in the economic policy. Just minor changes, such as the inheritance-, gift- and property tax.		
Comments			
Financial instruments			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] There are no specific arrangements related to public forests. The financial instruments are applied regardless of the type of ownership of the forest land.		
Government financial instruments: private forest management	Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words] The main objective when it comes to financial instruments is not having subsidies for wood production, only for nature protection/conservation, management of valuable broad-leaved forests and for preservation of historical-cultural heritage. Furthermore some minor financial measures for information, counselling and education of forest owners are available. Finally there are some special taxes applicable only to forestry, such as forest accounts, forest deduction, payment plans etc. The purpose of having special taxes in forestry is to balance an often uneven income from forestry, i.e. not to give indirect subsidies.		
Public expenditure ¹			
Year: 2009	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	26,6	3,1	29,7
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	76,2	2,4	78,6
Total public expenditure¹	102,8	5,5	108,3
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		23,5
	For management of public forests		n/a
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		9,1
	For other institutions. Please specify:		
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] There are no significant changes except for external funding from the Rural Development Program (RDP). The program has just started regarding forestry which means that there are small figures (2.4 mill €) for year 2009 coming from the EU budget . According to the Swedish program the budget will allow for total annual transfer of payments (environmental measures and information, counselling and education) of about 10-15 million €.		

Comments	
Reporting notes	
<p>1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to FRA 2010 (http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or updated figures when available. Please specify the year which the data refers to in the intended box.</p> <p>Public expenditure refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).</p> <p>2. Operational expenditure is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.</p> <p>3. Transfer payments refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-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).</p> <p>4. See A2 reporting notes.</p>	

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>The overall goal could be regarded as informing all relevant actors on relevant Swedish forest-related policy, including the Forestry Act. The Swedish Forest Agency's extension services towards, forest owners form an essential part of the instrument package.</p>
	<p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If so, please provide reference: Swedish Forest Agency's Informational Policy (2007); Swedish Forest Agency's Communication Strategy (2009)</p>
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words] The 2009 Communication Strategy is new and seeks to specify the Agency's target group oriented communication goals and methods.</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 changes
	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input 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	The government has opened up possibilities to increase the area of more intensively managed forest according to a foreseen increased demand for forest biomass, but at the same time take into consideration the ecological and social aspects of SFM.

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] no major changes
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: The policy objective is to encourage a sustainable forest management with high and preferably increased annual growth of valuable forest biomass. That will create a platform for increased substitution of fossil-fuel intensive energy and material production and likely also bring about an additional carbon stock increase. [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: The overall objective is to identify and encourage timely adaptation in forest management from a long-term economic sustainable forest management perspective (production, biodiversity, social values). (E.g. this means that the forest which is regenerated today, and forest roads built today, must withstand the climate conditions of the future, and that strategies for ensuring sustained biodiversity and social values and methods for warm winter forwarding must develop.) [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
	Name/reference Gov prop 2008/09:162-163, En sammanhållen klimat- och energipolitik, (A coherent policy for climate and energy)
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] The objective concerning carbon sequestration has been supported in various ways, such as through directed actions in rural development (education of land owners) and directed research funding. The objective concerning adaptation has been followed up e.g. through directed funding to research and to the Swedish Forest Agency for spreading priority information to forest owners.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. A thorough analysis of needs for climate adaptation in the Swedish society was performed 2006-2007 and presented in: Sverige inför klimatförändringarna - hot och möjligheter SOU 2007:60 (Sweden meets climate change - threats and opportunities).

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.

B.4. Production and use of wood	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] no changes
	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 ³ 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 within/until (period or year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to increase 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
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 Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time).
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. The new forest policy opens up for increased production and use of wood for energy as well as for industry use, but no quantitative targets are presented.

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 major changes
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time).
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. The new forest policy highlights forest management in relation to game management as well as the social values in the forest. One could foresee an increased demand among the general public on forests for recreation as well as nature and cultural experiences.

B.6. Biodiversity		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] no changes	
	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 1998-2010 (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" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 5px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time). Gov prop 2009/10:155 Svenska miljömål – för ett effektivare miljöarbete (Swedish environmental objectives - for a more effective environmental work).</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time). Gov prop 2009/10:155 Svenska miljömål – för ett effektivare miljöarbete (Swedish environmental objectives - for a more effective environmental work).	
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	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Forest Agency have studied complementary methods for the protection of valuable nature. The aim is to improve the achievements regarding Sweden's environmental objectives, especially Sustainable Forests. At the same time landowners will become a more active part in the process.</p> <p>These suggestions are tested under a five-year trial period and complement the ordinary methods used in nature conservation.</p>	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The environmental policy is currently under revision. The government has made a proposal to parliament, but parliament has not yet made any formal decision. According to the proposal a new set of SMART related targets will be decided upon by the government, replacing the existing targets which will be phased out in 2010.	
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] Overall objectives are not changed. The SMART target for 2010 will almost be fulfilled. A new target for the period after 2010 is not yet decided upon.
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 Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time).
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No major 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] A number of new protective tools are currently being tested. Hopefully they can be put to large scale application within a few years.
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. The forest shall be managed in such a way as to provide a valuable yield and at the same time preserve biodiversity.
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 major 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 major 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] No changes
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 AFS2008:3 on machinery
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] An information campaign was launched, focusing on safety in forestry operations among private forest owners, which aimed at decreasing the number of accidents in private forestry by 15% (2007-2009). Another campaign towards small agricultural and forestry enterprises (farmers) aims at decreasing the number of accidents by 50% until 2013. The risk areas are: machinery, animal husbandry, construction and forestry/firewood.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Implementation of the EU directive 2006/42/EC on machinery in national legislation through AFS 2008:3, which focuses on agronomy, noise and vibrations. Machinery is highly utilized in the Swedish forestry sector.

B.10. Public awareness			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No major changes. The revised forest policy as well as the proposal concerning the environmental policy, puts a stronger emphasis on sector responsibility for actually meeting the policy goals.		
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%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time). Gov prop 2009/10:155 Svenska miljömål – för ett effektivare miljöarbete (Swedish environmental objectives - for a more effective environmental work).</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time). Gov prop 2009/10:155 Svenska miljömål – för ett effektivare miljöarbete (Swedish environmental objectives - for a more effective environmental work).
Name/reference	Gov prop 2007/08:108. En skogspolitik i takt med tiden (A forest policy in line with the time). Gov prop 2009/10:155 Svenska miljömål – för ett effektivare miljöarbete (Swedish environmental objectives - for a more effective environmental work).		
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.11. Research, training and education	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] More money has been set aside for research to meet the long-term competitiveness and contribute to sustainable development. Some measures has been taken to further address forest policy issues in research programmes by for example appointment of an assistant professor in forest policy at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. This could be seen as the starting point for improvement in the forest policy education as well.
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 Ett lyft för forskning och innovation 2008/09:50 (A push for research and innovation)
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. New funding has e.g. been allocated for research in the field of wood production for sustainable development.

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. The Swedish forest landscape is rich in cultural and ancient remains and work is carried out to survey the remains and to describe them. However, the main part of cultural remains is still unknown to the authorities.

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

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

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

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

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

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy

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

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water

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

Major activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable

Please describe any major national activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Please specify the Commitment (Ministerial Conference and Declaration/Resolution) to which the activity relate

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

Annex 1: Terms and definitions

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

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

Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

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

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

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