

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ON THE PROTECTION OF FORESTS IN EUROPE



**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: Switzerland

Date of submission: 01/06/2010###

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Deadline for submission: 14 May 2010

Abbreviations

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

Introduction

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

This enquiry consists of two parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Country data not yet available

1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: Swiss National Forest Programme (Swiss NFP) Action Programme 2004-2015, Environmental Series No. 363 Internet link: http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/00527/index.html?lang=en	Starting year:	2004		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify: Vice-Director of the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, FOEN				
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"/>
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>sports, health, education, research, landscape</i>	How are the key sectors involved: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input type="checkbox"/> other:		
Are other policies and international commitments ⁴ explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments ³ Other: International commitments: MCPFE, UNO-RIO 1992 Other: National commitments: Landscape strategy 2020, nature protection legislation, regional development policy, agricultural policy 2007	Yes/fully <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	Midterm review 2009 completed. Revision for a NFPplus is in progress. It will include new topics as e.g. climate change, biodiversity (coordinated with the ongoing national Biodiversity strategy), wood mobilization				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	Findings in the mid-term review 2009: a) NFP is useful tool at national level for overall coordination and strategic guidance b) political willingness and support for changing the legislation at national level – in order to be coherent with NFP goals - was lacking (parliament decided not to move to legal changes in 2008) c) linked to b), financial support for implementing the NFP was less than expected due to reduction of national forest budget				
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: Swiss National Forest Programme (Swiss NFP) Action Programme 2004-2015, Environmental Series No. 363 Internet links: http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/00527/index.html?lang=en				
Forest policy document development process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	FOEN, Vice-Director	Date of endorsement	2004		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<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] Midterm review 2009 completed. Revision for a NFPplus is in progress. It will include new topics as e.g. climate change, biodiversity (coordinated with the ongoing national Biodiversity strategy), wood mobilization				
Comments on the forest policy document	Concerning the sub national forest policy document, one example is the sustainability report of the canton Bern 2008				
Reporting notes					

1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as “Nfp process”
2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc.
3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc.
4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3.

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Central government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] Management of public forests is done either by subnational governments=cantons or by municipalities or by other publicly or privately owned management structures. Support to sfm is provided by cantonal forest administration. The cantonal administration has role of supervision and law enforcement. The Federal administration has role of overall supervision.			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :	Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]	360		
	...of which forest administration ³	360.		
	...of which management of public forests	n.a.		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions	n.a.		
	... of which others	n.a.		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Lignum Schweiz, Swiss Timber Industry Association, Swiss Forest Owners Association, Association of Forestry Staff			
	Swiss Forestry Society, Intercooperation (for international forest policy)			
	WWF Switzerland, Pro Natura Switzerland, Swiss Bird Life, Silviva (on awareness raising)			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] no significant changes in the institutional framework			
Comments on the institutional framework	There are no data available concerning human capacity related to forest management, due to complex work distribution between different levels (central, subnational, local, private). FOEN with 30 plus cantonal services with 330 (these remain estimated figures), makes total 360.			
Reporting notes				
<p>1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.</p> <p>2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.</p> <p>3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of</p>				

the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management.

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other: <input type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: subnational legislation (at cantonal level)	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	Federal Law on Forests of 1991
	Main changes from previous legal act	---
	Date of enactment	Parliament decision of 4 October 1991, in force since 1 January 1993
	Date of latest amendment	1 January 2008 (see below)
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The Federal Law on Forests has been revised by 1 January 2008 with regard to a number of financial provisions which put the cooperation between the Federation and the Cantons on a new basis. Generally speaking, federal funds to the Cantons are not paid on a case-by-case basis anymore, but by means of global credits on a contractual basis, and under a series of specific ecologic and economic performance indicators. In 2009, the national parliament refused to discuss proposals for amendments with regard to other provisions. Discussions have started in national parliament on substantial budget reductions in forest-related fields for 2011.	
Comments	---	
International commitments		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Switzerland is a committed and active participant in many forest-relevant processes and organizations (as e.g. ITTO, UNFF, ENAFLEG, Asian FLEG, African FLEG, UNFF, UNFCCC, CBD at global level and UNECE TC, FAO EFC, Forest Europe at regional level). Switzerland is in the process of ratifying the convention of the EFI European Forest Institute (the federal council of Ministers has sent a respective proposal to the national parliament). No other significant 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] The objective in NFP 2004 is: The economic viability of the forest sector has improved. As instruments, the confederation provides e.g. returnable capital investment loans to the cantons to improve the structures of forest enterprises, their techniques and proceedings. It supports financially also improving structures and mergers of forest enterprises for efficiency reasons.		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No changes up to 2010. Revised NFP under discussion and in place probably 2011.		
Comments	In order to promote use of wood, FOEN is responsible to implement the Wood Action Plan since 2009, together with the most important stakeholders in the timber sector. Annual budget is 4 Mio CHF for 4 years. This activity also contributes to economic viability of the forest and timber sector		
Financial instruments			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] At national level, public and private forest owners are treated equally. They are entitled to apply for the same financial contributions for biodiversity, protection from natural hazards and care of young forests. The mechanism is handled by the canton, with contributions from federal and cantonal budget. (see below)		
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] Forest financial instruments are a joint task in accordance with the New Fiscal Equalization (in effect started 1.1.2008), i.e. the Confederation and cantons are jointly responsible for its funding. Apart from the new instrument of geographical-topographical burden sharing, there is no other provision for the shifting of burdens between the Confederation and cantons. This new solution means that, in terms of funding, the cantons are no longer liable for a fixed and predefined financial contribution. The extent to which the recipient or beneficiary of a measure should contribute to its funding depends on the cantonal regulations.		
Public expenditure ¹			
Year: 2008	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	5.3	0.-	5.3
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	55	0.-	55
Total public expenditure¹	60.3	0.-	60.3
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		2.7
	For management of public forests		
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		
	For other institutions. Please specify: Associations		0.35
Significant changes in	Please specify [max. 100 words]		

financial instruments related to forests since 2007	The new financial system NFA was implemented 2008 (see above).
Comments	Datasource: "Ausgaben der öffentlichen Hand für den Wald", Swiss Federal Statistical Office (http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/18/03/blank/key/ausgaben_nach_sachgruppen/gesamt.Document.85775.xls). Currency translation: 1 Euro = 1.50 CHF. There has been a considerable reduction of funds for forests.

Reporting notes

1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to **FRA 2010** (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra>) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or **updated figures when available**. Please specify the **year** which the data refers to in the intended box.

Public expenditure refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).
2. **Operational expenditure** is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.
3. **Transfer payments** refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It includes cash grants and subsidies. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
4. See A2 reporting notes.

A.5. Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words] Objective: Better knowledge about the different functions a forest is able to fulfill (protective, social, economic) and the fact, that of forest management is needed to ensure these functions. Instruments: publications, Internet, media skills, information campaign (e.g. Action Plan for the Resource Wood)
	Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If so, please provide reference:
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] no significant changes
Comments	

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land					
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes in legislation (proposed revision was refused by parliament in 2008)</p> <p>The objectives described in the 2007 SoEF report are still valid.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to limit decreasing to ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: to stop forest increase in areas where it's not wished (e.g. lost of agriculture areas in mountain regions). to remain forest area in intensively used areas (urban areas).</p> <p>Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>				
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference			
Name/reference					
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>no changes</p>				
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In 2009 a midterm controlling report about the national forest program (nfp) has been realized. In consequence the nfp will be adapted in some central points (2010/2011). The forest area changes and the development of adapted measures to steer it is one aspect among others.</p> <p>The political discussions focus on how to stop the unwanted increase of forest area in the mountains. Another topic is if the present strict protection of forest area should be softened due to increased pressure by construction activities. Measure for monitoring the changes of forest areas are the national forest inventory and the national areal statistics.</p>				
Other comments	<p>The forest area has increased 1983-2006 almost 100'000 ha or in average 0.4% annually, mainly at an altitude over 1400 m a. s.l.</p>				

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] no changes up to now In the revision of the NFP are under discussion: addressing both management of forests and use of forest products to mitigate CO2 emissions
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: [max 100 words]
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: The current revision of the Swiss national forest program includes the target "The Swiss forest remains a resilient ecosystem and provides goods and services even under climate change conditions". In 2009 Switzerland launched a Research Programme "Forest and climate change", which aims at the development of a set of adaptation measures. The target is a scientific based Swiss forest adaptation strategy. [max 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] At the Swiss Federal Office for Environment a new division "Climate" has been established in January 2010. The main tasks of the climate division are the following: managing Swiss climate policy; being responsible for the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol in Switzerland; being responsible for the implementation of national legislation on climate protection (CO2 Act) and managing political climate instruments; developing strategies for emissions reduction and adaptation to climate change and reviewing the performance of climate policy (greenhouse gas inventory, CO2 statistics)
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 follow up of the CO2-Act is currently in consultation. The Swiss government proposed an new reduction target of 20% of CO2 emissions by the year 2010 in relation to the year 1990. It is not intended to provide certificates (RMUs) for forest owners, but some are preparing projects to sell sinks of their forest on the voluntary market. (Present legislation entered into effect on 1.5.2000: Federal act on the reduction of CO2 emissions http://www.admin.ch/ch/d/sr/c641_71.html)
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. New data from the third Swiss National Forest Inventory (survey 2004-2006) are available since autumn 2009. This allowed updating the assement of carbon stocks in Swiss Forests for Switzerland's National Inventory Report. In 2008, Swiss forests sequestered 1.2 Mt CO2 by growth of living biomass. Approximately the same amount of biomass was harvested. Changes in carbon stock of dead wood caused a net carbon sink of 0.8 Mt CO2 in 2008. The present legislation does not account for forest management. This is however an issue for discussions on the next revision for 2013.

B.3. Health and vitality			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Maintenance of forest ecosystem: rules must be defined to ensure that ecological sustainability is not threatened by wood production and other activities. The concept of “close-to-nature forest management”, which is enshrined in the legislation currently in force, is unclear in practice and leaves much scope for interpretation. It is intended to overcome this uncertainty through the binding definition of a concrete ecological standard which presents transparently the operative freedom available to the forest owners and managers while avoiding long-term ecological damage. The standard does not redefine “close-to-nature forest management”; it merely sets minimum requirements that must be complied with. In addition to the ecological standard, it is planned to create specific species protection programmes that are eligible for funding and are not associated with priority areas.</p> <p>The forest is protected against the introduction of potentially harmful organisms. Damage by such organisms will not exceed an acceptable level in view of the provision of forest services. The introduction of potentially harmful organisms into the forest should be prevented and their presence controlled where necessary. Forest damage will be prevented with the help of preventive measures. This necessitates near-natural site adapted forests that are rich in terms of structure and species and well adapted to their locations. Eventual financial support for the control of potentially damaging organisms will be based on uniform criteria recognized by both the Confederation and cantons.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="width: 50%; padding: 2px;">--</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	--
Name/reference	--		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. source:</p> <p>Swiss NFP http://www.bafu.admin.ch/publikationen/publikation/00527/index.html?lang=en</p>		

B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] no changes
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. Forest owners associations made increasingly efforts to change legal provisions allowing financial compensations for non-wood services. In general they are not accepting any new regulations with new tasks for the forest owners without compensation. One example was a proposal to set minimal standards for close-to-nature forest management, including minimal provisions for forest biodiversity as amount of dead wood.

B.6. Biodiversity					
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Objectives in NFP 2004-2015: The plants and animals that live in the forest as well as the forest as an ecosystem are conserved. Species that are naturally common in Switzerland remain common, species that have become rare become more common again, and there is an increase in ecologically valuable tree species. The forest is allowed to develop naturally within a representative area (strictly protected forest areas, islands of old growth, dead wood).</p> <p>In revised NFP drafts – similar objectives will be proposed. They will be coordinated with the national biodiversity strategy under preparation, including forest biodiversity – first results with more specific objectives are expected end of 2010.</p>				
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>				
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p>				
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference			
Name/reference					
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes in the sense that the cantons are responsible for implementation of biodiversity conservation and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment provides overall legislation and guidance as well as financial contributions.</p>				
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Since 2008, measures to protect and enhance biodiversity in Swiss forests are negotiated and defined in a global form (hectares to protect resp. to manage for conservation) in a 4-year-agreement between the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and with each of the 26 cantons. This mechanism is used for different sectors and is called NFA (Nationaler Finanzausgleich), or “national financial Adjustment”. The cantons have to contribute with the same amounts as the federal contribution.</p> <p>This evolution is linked to the adoption of NFA in 2008.</p>				
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>This new mechanism is going to be mid-term evaluated on the effectiveness and results will be available approximately end of 2010.</p>				
Reporting notes					
<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns 2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species 3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production 					

B.7. Protective services		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Old objective was: By the year 2015 60% of the forest area with special protective function.... New objective are from 2007: By the year 2020 70% of the protection forests against natural hazards comply with the target profiles of the national standard (NaiS 2007); every community (municipality/region/canton) has a management plan for the protection forests. Then national standard is prescribed in the publication below : “Sustainability and success monitoring in protection forests”, FOEN 2007</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Swiss National Forestry Programme (2003/2010)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Swiss National Forestry Programme (2003/2010)	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No changes</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>National standards as prescribed in the objectives above: Publication of the guidelines for silvicultural interventions in forests with protective functions in English (Frehner, M.; Wasser, B.; Schwitter, R., 2007: Sustainability and success monitoring in protection forests. Guidelines for managing forests with protective functions. Partial translation by Brang, P.; Matter, C. Environmental Studies no. 27/07 Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN), Bern, 29 p. + 26 p. Appendix)</p>	
Reporting notes		
<p>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“</p>		

B.8. Economic viability	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The objectives are still the same since many years: The optimization of the distribution of tasks and structures in the forest sector leads to greater efficiency. This results in the improvement of the economic viability of forest operations.
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 14 Mil. CHF are included for care of young stands, but not for economic viability.

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The basic education for forest workers was reformed. Different measures (campaigns, training courses, establishing of a trainings concept) were started and should help to improve the safety in the private forest. A certification system has been developed by the federal safety commission and provider of chain saw courses are certified accordingly. This reform was 2009 and implemented from 1.1.2010.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Verordnung über die berufliche Grundbildung Forstwartin/Forstwart mit eidgenössischem Fähigkeitszeugnis (EFZ) of 1.12.2006, revised 2010. Ordinance on professions basic education of forest workers with federal work certificate</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Verordnung über die berufliche Grundbildung Forstwartin/Forstwart mit eidgenössischem Fähigkeitszeugnis (EFZ) of 1.12.2006, revised 2010. Ordinance on professions basic education of forest workers with federal work certificate	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>no changes</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The federal organization of employment "forest" has established a fond for support of the basic training of forest workers. All forest enterprises have to pay to the fonds and the fonds contributes to the course expenses. Furthermore, the federal safety insurance organization has launched a national campaign for safety in forest training enterprises for apprenticeship.</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>	

B.10. Public awareness	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Objective in the NFP 2004-2015: 80% of the population is aware of forests 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, e.g. www.silviva.ch
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, annual international day of forest activities, forest schools/forest pedagogic for teachers, general media work
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	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The basic education for forest workers was reformed. Different measures (campagnes, training courses, establishing of a trainings concept) were started and should help to improve the safety in the private forest. A certification system has been developed by the federal safety commission and provider of chain saw courses are certified accordingly.</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Verordnung über die berufliche Grundbildung Forstwartin/Forstwart mit eidgenössischem Fähigkeitszeugnis (EFZ) of 1.12.2006, revised 2010. Ordinance on professions basic education of forest workers with federal work certificate</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Verordnung über die berufliche Grundbildung Forstwartin/Forstwart mit eidgenössischem Fähigkeitszeugnis (EFZ) of 1.12.2006, revised 2010. Ordinance on professions basic education of forest workers with federal work certificate	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>At the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zürich, the students have finalized first time their master diploma with the new topic "forest and landscape management". Zürich. Similarly the first students have firstly their new diploma Forest Ingenieur FH from the Swiss college of agriculture at the Bern University of Applied Science.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The federal organization of employment "forest" has established a fond for support of the basic training of forest workers. All forest enterprises have to pay to the fonds and the fonds contributes to the course expenses..</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>	

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

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

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

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

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

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

p. 12: sfm is included in draft for the new national forest programme and the national forest biodiversity strategy.

p. 13: use of wood energy is promoted through information campaigns, financial support to installation of heating systems (depending on different mix of funds Federal, cantons and municipalities)

p. 14: slight increase of funds (since 2008) for maintaining protective functions of forests to mitigate natural hazards.

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

p.13/14: Substantive research has recommendations on processing residues etc. for energy production and their environmental impact been carried out, in order to provide later on the corresponding recommendations.

p. 15: From 2010 onwards there will be a substantial increase of financial support to renewable energy (mainly wood and solar within a total of annually over 60 Mio. CHF for 10 years). The programme will be managed by the 26 cantons with different priorities.

p. 16: forest sector has a strengthened its position due to its role as guardian of sustainable production.

p. 17: increased number of partnership for implementation of schemes of heating system. Public campaigns had a peak during 2007-2009, now the market for bio-energy is established.

p. 19: data quality has already substantially improved and will further strengthened for reporting to UNECE timber committee purposes.

p. 23 and 28: special study on potential of wood production for energy use outside the forest has been mandated and will be published soon. Next step will be considerations for implementation.

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

p.13: in general, funds for implementation have been slightly increased since 2008 for enhancing protective functions of forests against natural disasters including water-related. These is public partnership and funding, not private funding.

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

p. 15: increase of funding for implementation of national programme for restoration of floodplains. Also NGOs have increasingly launched awareness campaigns for this activity.

p.18-22: Switzerland is actively managing together with France the Interreg Project alpeau <http://www.alpeau.org/> in order to better understand the relation of water and forest management, including the impact of and the adaptation to climate change, as well to value the forest services in this respect. At national level a similar group with the similar purpose exists in the Federal Administration.

p. 19: Switzerland is funding a number of international/transboundary Pilot Projects on management of water and forest management.

p. 22/23: in 2009 a long term research programme on the adaptation of forest to climate change has started, where water will be a part of the focus

p. 24-26: There is still an ongoing political debate on the role of PES in Switzerland. The present legislation is already very strict on special treatment for water-sensitive areas.

p. 24: A study has been mandated by FOEN to this topic.

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

This is an ongoing process and no specific activities have been reported.

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						