



**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:** UK

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## Abbreviations

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

# Introduction

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

This enquiry consists of two parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

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

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process <sup>1</sup> <input 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: Sustainable Forestry in The UK; The UK's National Forest Programme ( see comments below) Internet link: <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/sustainableforestry">www.forestry.gov.uk/sustainableforestry</a>	Starting year:	2003		
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 <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly X	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	X <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> X	<input type="checkbox"/> X X X X <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <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 type="checkbox"/> others:	How are the key sectors involved: <input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements <sup>2</sup> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements ----- <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 <sup>4</sup> explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments <sup>3</sup> Other: Other:	Yes/fully X X <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input 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 <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly X	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	The UK NFP is currently under review and will be revised after the publication of the UK Forestry Standard. The UKFS will be published in 2011., probably by March.				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	No preliminary conclusions have been made from the NFP review. A decision has been made to with hold making conclusions until the UKFS is published.				

Comments on the Nfp or similar process	The current UK NFP will be reviewed, however the exact timing or process that will guide this has not been decided upon				
<b>Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</b>					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Title of main forest policy document <sup>4</sup> and internet links	<p>Title: The England (2007), Scotland (2006) and Wales (2009) Forestry Strategies. Northern Ireland A Strategy for Sustainability and Growth (2006), The UK Forestry Standard (2004) (currently under consultation). Internet links:</p> <p><b>England</b> <a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/forestry/strategy.htm">http://www.defra.gov.uk/rural/forestry/strategy.htm</a></p> <p><b>Scotland</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/infd-6aggzw">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/infd-6aggzw</a></p> <p><b>Wales</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A</a></p> <p><b>Northern Ireland</b> <a href="http://www.forestserviceni.gov.uk/">http://www.forestserviceni.gov.uk/</a></p> <p><b>UK Forestry Standard</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs</a></p>				
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	Forestry Commission England, Forestry Commission Scotland and Forestry Commission Wales and the Forest Service of Northern Ireland.	Date of endorsement	Date of publication		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>
If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized: 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] <b>Northern Ireland Forest Service</b> The new Forestry Bill was agreed at Consideration Stage at the Northern Ireland Assembly on 27 April 2010. Following the introduction of the Forestry Bill to the Assembly on 29 June 2009, the Second Stage was agreed on Tuesday 15 September. The Bill is expected to become law, following Royal Assent, in July 2010.				

	<p><b>England:</b> Forestry Commission England and Natural England have lead the development of the <a href="#">Delivery Plan</a> which was launched on the 15th of December 2008. The Plan sets out what needs to be done to achieve the five Aims of the Strategy as a national level framework.</p> <p><b>Scotland:</b> <a href="#">The Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan 2010-2013 (PDF 401k)</a> lays out directions for 2010 - 2013 by theme. It also contains a <b>progress report</b> summarising what Forestry Commission Scotland and partners delivered against the strategy in the year 09-10.</p> <p><b>Wales:</b> Following an extensive public consultation, Woodlands for Wales, the revised Welsh Assembly Government’s strategy for woodlands and trees was published in March 2009. The <a href="#">Woodlands for Wales Action Plan</a> (published in March 2010) sets out what needs to happen over the next five years to make progress towards achieving the outcomes of Woodlands for Wales, the Welsh Assembly Government’s (WAG) 50 year strategy for trees and woodlands.</p>
<p>Comments on the forest policy document</p>	<p>Forestry in the UK is devolved matter. Forestry Commission England, Forestry Commission Scotland and Forestry Commission Wales report directly to their appropriate Minister, providing advice on policy and implementing that policy within the relevant country.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Forest Service is an Executive Agency within the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. In carrying out its remit, the Agency is subject to the overall direction of the Minister with responsibility for the Department.</p> <p>The Secretary of State for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs also has responsibility for the GB and UK activities described in this plan. The Commissioners’ programmes to deliver each country’s forestry strategy are set out in Corporate Plans for England, Scotland and Wales. These programmes are directed and financed by the three administrations to which the FC is directly accountable.</p>
<p><b>Reporting notes</b></p>	
<p>1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as “Nfp process”</p> <p>2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc.</p> <p>3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc.</p> <p>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.</p>	

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] Forest policy has been devolved since 1999. Each country has mechanisms for co-ordinating forest policy, with National Committees for England, Scotland and Wales appointed by the Forestry Commissioners under Section 2(3) of the Forestry Act 1967.			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type <sup>1</sup> : Forestry Commission of Great Britain (GB) plus (devolved) Forestry Commission England, Scotland & Wales.		Forest-related staff <sup>2</sup> (2008,FTE)	
	Total [estimate]		3139	
	...of which forest administration <sup>3</sup>		[redacted]	
	...of which management of public forests		not available	
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions		262	
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	Confederation Of Forest Industries (UK) Ltd. (ConFor)			
	Forestry and Timber Association			
	Forest Products Association, Timber Trade Association, Institute of Chartered Foresters, Royal Forestry Society and Scottish Forestry Society			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The Forestry Commission's Research Agency has undertaken a institutional reorganisation to form three interlinking centres: The Centre for Forestry and Climate Change, The Centre for Forest Resources and Management and The Centre for Human and Ecological Sciences. <a href="http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk">http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk</a>			
Comments on the institutional framework	<p>The Forestry Commission's role is to support the sustainability of forests in the UK and internationally.</p> <p>We set sustainability standards, underpinned by a sound evidence base and authoritative information. We encourage good practice and support delivery through guidance, interpretation and expert advice. We develop and implement regulation at EU and GB levels to protect our trees, forests and timber from harmful pests and diseases. We have a Board of Commissioners with duties and powers summarised in the Forestry Act as 'promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, the production and supply of timber and other forest products, the conservation and enhancement of natural beauty and the conservation of flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest.' Our GB work includes support for our governance structure and the implementation of central Government Initiatives.</p> <p>At the current time, we are faced with two overarching priorities – climate change and ensuring the continued health of our trees and forests - and our priorities for these are set out separately. However, there is a close relationship between these areas and the rest of our work. This is managed by our specialist advisor and international policy teams, to ensure we take</p>			

	<p>an integrated approach to delivery. GB Forest policy has been devolved since 1999. Each country has mechanisms for co-ordinating forest policy, with National Committees for England, Scotland and Wales appointed by the Forestry Commissioners under Section 2(3) of the Forestry Act 1967. See previous comments on arrangements for forestry in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>The National Committees provide advice and strategic direction to Ministers and to the Forestry Commissioners. Each committee consists of representatives from the Forestry Commission and public and private organisations.</p> <p>In addition Regional Advisory Committees provide advice to the Forestry Commissioners on the performance and function of the Forestry Commissioners and the Forestry Commission's duties.</p> <p>Private sector organisations, such as the Confederation of Forest Industries (ConFor), work in partnership with governments and other relevant organisations and groups that will enable the UK to realise greater benefits from a prosperous forest industry, and actively to address policies, regulations and developments constraining the contribution of our forest industries.</p>
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**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

<b>Legal/regulatory frameworks</b>									
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <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:                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> at central government level  <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Devolved Administrations                 </td> </tr> </table>	<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 type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Devolved Administrations						
<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 type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Devolved Administrations								
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">Name and reference to legal document</td> <td style="border: none;">Forestry Act 1967 (as amended), the Plant Health Act 1967.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Main changes from previous legal act</td> <td style="border: none;">None</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Date of enactment</td> <td style="border: none;">1967 (amended since)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Date of latest amendment</td> <td style="border: none;">Forestry Commission Regulatory Reform Order 2006.</td> </tr> </table>	Name and reference to legal document	Forestry Act 1967 (as amended), the Plant Health Act 1967.	Main changes from previous legal act	None	Date of enactment	1967 (amended since)	Date of latest amendment	Forestry Commission Regulatory Reform Order 2006.
Name and reference to legal document	Forestry Act 1967 (as amended), the Plant Health Act 1967.								
Main changes from previous legal act	None								
Date of enactment	1967 (amended since)								
Date of latest amendment	Forestry Commission Regulatory Reform Order 2006.								
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] None								
Comments	None								
<b>International commitments</b>									
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] None The UK is internationally committed to sustainable forest management, having adopted the Statement of Forest principles at the 1992 Rio earth Summit and having signed all Ministerial resolutions & declarations at the Ministerial Conferences on the Protection of Forests in Europe.  The UK remains fully engaged in the UNFF and in Forest Europe, in addition to other cross sectoral processes such as UNFCCC and the CBD.								
Comments									

## A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy

<b><i>Economic policy</i></b>	
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>At a GB level, the Forestry Commission's resources support work that benefits all three countries, in research and development, plant health and representing British interests on the international stage. The Country Forestry Strategies identify and target resources in England, Scotland and Wales to sustain and expand woodlands and associated business and rural economic development. This is achieved through woodland grant schemes, rural development programmes and tax relief.</p>
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests (ETWF) replaced the England Forestry Strategy in 2007. For the first time, the Strategy covers the full spectrum of woodlands, from forests to street trees. It reflects changing priorities with emphasis on demonstrating how forests can help us adapt to climate change. Woodlands for Wales, the Welsh Assembly's Strategy for woodlands, was revised in 2009 following publication in 2006 of the Wales Environment Strategy, and in 2007 of the Assembly's 'One Wales' agenda. It also places greater focus on climate change. The Scottish Forestry Strategy has been in place since 2006.</p> <p>The overall effect is that forestry's contribution to UK gross value-added industry is increased, and commitments made to reduce greenhouse gas emissions are met whilst also seeking to stimulate growth by shifting to a lower-carbon economy.</p>
Comments	
<b><i>Financial instruments</i></b>	
Public forest management	<p>Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Resources to fund activities on the public forest estate in England and GB functions come from Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and Regional Development Agencies (RDAs). Funding for GB functions and the countries is available from the EU, Local Authorities, some non-Governmental organisations and income from the forest estate managed by Forest Enterprise. Devolved Administrations provide funding for Scotland and Wales.</p>
Government financial instruments: private forest management	<p>Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Grants fund woodland creation and management and aim to sustain and increase delivery of public benefits. Taxation promotes sustainable growth by shifting the tax burden away from 'goods', e.g. employment towards 'bads', e.g. pollution, (<a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/tax_environment_statement_of_intent.htm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/tax_environment_statement_of_intent.htm</a>). Taxation contributes to rural objectives by supporting forest-industry businesses. Grants include English Woodland Grant Scheme (EWGS), Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW) and, in Scotland, Rural Development Contracts–Rural Priorities (RDCs–RPs) and Rural Development Contracts–Land Managers Options (RDCs–LMOs). Grants are funded through Rural Development Programmes and the EU.</p> <p>Taxation affecting forestry includes income and corporation tax, Capital Gains Tax, Inheritance Tax and VAT.</p>
Public expenditure <sup>1</sup>	

Year: 2007-08	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure <sup>3</sup>	161.8	2.1	163.9
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) <sup>4</sup>	85.6	19.3	104.9
<b>Total public expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>247.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>268.8</b>
Of which <sup>5</sup> ...	For forest administration		57.0
	For management of public forests		87.0
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		19.9
	For other institutions. Please specify:		
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE) 2007-13 replaced England Rural Development Programme (ERDP) 2000-06 <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7BBLJM">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7BBLJM</a> . Scotland Rural Development Programme (SRDP) 2007-13 replaced Scottish Forestry Grant Scheme 2000-06 <a href="http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP">http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/farmingrural/SRDP</a> . Rural Development Plan (RDP) for Wales 2007-13 replaced RDP Wales 2000-06. Better Woodlands for Wales (BWW) expanded in 2009 to include 'BWW Smallwoods' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5z8jqk">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-5z8jqk</a> . Key changes to taxation are announced in HMT's Budget and Pre-Budget Reports <a href="http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget2010.htm">http://www.hm-treasury.gov.uk/budget2010.htm</a> . Budget 2010 announced that Inheritance Tax threshold will be frozen at £325,000 until 2014-15; fuel duty increase for 2010 will be staged and landfill tax will rise by £8 per tonne in April 2014.		
Comments	Exchange rate used €1.419		

### Reporting notes

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

**Public expenditure** refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).

2. **Operational expenditure** is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.

3. **Transfer payments** refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It includes cash grants and subsidies. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
4. See A2 reporting notes.

A.5. Informational means			
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The information policies for England, Scotland and Wales have distinct communications objectives and plans that take account of country specific policies. Some topics such as climate change and plant health have a cross cutting communication plans at a Great Britain level.</p>		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;"> <p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference:</p> <p>Country strategies exist, which are developed according to the topic or issue and reflect priorities for the UK and Devolved Administrations.</p> </td> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference:</p> <p>Country strategies exist, which are developed according to the topic or issue and reflect priorities for the UK and Devolved Administrations.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference:</p> <p>Country strategies exist, which are developed according to the topic or issue and reflect priorities for the UK and Devolved Administrations.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words]</p> <p><b>General communication</b> The Government now uses much more multimedia such as video in our communications and are beginning to embrace social media in more depth.</p> <p><b>National Forest Inventory</b> Providing authoritative information on Britain's forests the new National Forest Inventory (NFI) programme will generate and maintain a definitive picture of the extent and nature of British forests and how they might change in the future. Programme deliverables include generating forecasts of timber, biomass and forest carbon stocks under different policy and management scenarios. The NFI has been designed to ensure that individual country or private sector priorities can be accommodated and funded through "top ups" – this element of the programme is expected to grow significantly over the next two years. <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/inventory</a></p> <p><b>Outreach</b> In 2009, we conducted a major partnership public communication campaign with the UK's largest selling newspaper the 'News of the World' to encourage planting of 1 million trees. See <a href="http://www.seedsforschools.org">www.seedsforschools.org</a> for more details.</p>		
Comments			

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

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]            England, Scotland and Wales all have policies to increase the area of forest.            Details of England policy on land use and forest area is detailed in 'A Delivery Plan for the ETWF Strategy' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf</a>            Details of Scotland's policy on land use and forest area is set out in the 'Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw</a>            Details of Wales' policy on land use and forest area is set out in Woodlands for Wales Action Plan <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A</a></p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by <i>Each country has its own policies for woodland creation. Scotland has a target of 10,000ha per year. England and Wales have not published targets.</i>      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:</p> <p>Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by      Each country has its own targets      ha within / until      (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>           England, Scotland and Wales all have policies to increase the area of forest.            Details of England policy on land use and forest area is detailed in 'A Delivery Plan for the ETWF Strategy' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf</a>            Details of Scotland's policy on land use and forest area is set out in the 'Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw</a>            Details of Wales' policy on land use and forest area is set out in Woodlands for Wales Action Plan <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A</a> </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	England, Scotland and Wales all have policies to increase the area of forest. Details of England policy on land use and forest area is detailed in 'A Delivery Plan for the ETWF Strategy' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf</a> Details of Scotland's policy on land use and forest area is set out in the 'Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw</a> Details of Wales' policy on land use and forest area is set out in Woodlands for Wales Action Plan <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A</a>
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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>Relevant institutions are Forestry Commission England (and also in England the Department for Food, Environment, Food and Rural Affairs), Forestry Commission Wales and Forestry Scotland.</p> <p>No changes since 2007.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p>		
Other comments			

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No significant change since 2007. Greater awareness on enhancing the carbon sequestered in woodlands by encouraging new woodland creation and changing management of existing woodlands. The forest policies for England, Scotland, and Wales include actions to enhance carbon stocks through woodland creation and sustainable management.
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: A Woodland Carbon Task Force has been charged with kick-starting a major increase in new woodland planting to help the UK curb and adapt to climate change. The Task Force will make a key contribution to delivering the Government's Low Carbon Transition Plan of July 2009. <a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx</a> . The Task Force is piloting a Woodland Carbon Code sets out the standards for voluntary carbon sequestration projects that incorporate core principles of good carbon management as part of modern sustainable forest management.  <a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx">www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/lc_uk/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx</a>
	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: [max 100 words] For the first time Climate Change Guideline supporting UK Forest Standard will be published, later in 2010. Deals with climate change mitigation as well as adapting forests and society to climate change
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 <a href="#">UK Climate Change Act (2008)</a> and <a href="#">Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</a> .
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] <a href="#">Department for Energy and Climate Change</a> are now responsible for the UK's Greenhouse gas inventory including the Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry.  <a href="#">Forest Research</a> , and agency of the Forestry Commission is now structured into three centres, one of which is Climate Change
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] New instruments were brought forward by Government to tackle climate change including the UK <a href="#">Climate Change Act (2008)</a> and <a href="#">Climate Change (Scotland) Act (2009)</a> .  The UK has passed world-leading legislation through the UK and Scotland Climate Change Acts. Work has begun to put in place policies and mechanisms to meet the targets set out in these Acts, through the Government publishing the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan in July 2009. It is, therefore, crucial that we raise awareness and understanding of the role that trees and forests can play in helping to meet government objectives on climate change. The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan contains objectives on increasing forest area.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

In 2008 the Government commissioned an independent assessment of the contribution of forestry in the UK to tackling climate change. The assessment will: review and synthesise existing knowledge on the contribution of forestry; provide a baseline of the current potential of different mitigation and adaptation actions in the UK; identify gaps and weaknesses in the evidence base; and recommend research and analysis priorities to enable a fuller assessment of UK forestry and climate change over the next five years. The assessment was officially published in autumn 2009. <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7y4gn9>  
<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7y4gn9>

### **LULUCF**

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) and, more recently, the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) take the lead in preparing the annual inventory of greenhouse gas emissions for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology has been responsible for preparing the Sector 5 tables relating to Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).

### **Scotland**

**'Opportunities and Challenges' noted in the Scottish Forestry Strategy** (p73) relating to carbon sequestration and the mitigation of climate change impacts include: 'Understanding the impact of land management practices on the net ecosystem production of carbon and other Green House Gasses in peatland habitats.'

There has been a revision of Forestry Commission Scotland's position on planting on peat to 50cm deep from a previous depth of 1m.

### **England**

#### **England's Trees Woods and Forests Delivery Plan**

Objective: To increase the contribution of trees, woods and forests to climate change mitigation Objective CC4.1 Develop carbon management standards and a framework of best practice for woodland/ land management carbon abatement schemes.

Objective: To increase knowledge and recognition of the contribution of new and existing woodland to the provision of ecosystem services.

Activity NE1.1: Review the evidence and establish pilot projects to evaluate the effect of woodland creation and removal on soils, water quality and quantity - as a contribution to implementation of the Water Framework Directive and England's Soil Strategy.

Objective: To conserve and enhance the biodiversity associated with other trees, woods and forests, including non-woodland habitats and species.

Activity NE3.1 Develop a clear rationale to guide the removal of inappropriate plantations, woodland and trees for the purposes of restoring key habitats.

Activity NE3.2 Improve our understanding of the biodiversity associated with managed woodland and plantations and particularly the changes in populations that are associated with reductions of tree cover.

### **Wales**

#### **Woods for Wales (2010)**

New woodlands are created and existing woodlands are managed in a way which balances the achievement of other objectives of this strategy and the yield of usable timber and wood products, whilst also helping to sequester carbon in living biomass.

- The carbon storage capacity of woodlands is protected by balancing the potential damage from operational management against the carbon benefits of both the harvested material and the biomass which remains (above ground and in the soil).
- The management of existing woodlands fully contributes to the protection

	<p>and conservation of water and soil.</p> <p>Our science indicates that climate change will create the conditions for increasing pest activity, and we must now take a more strategic approach to forest and tree health. We have recently formed a Biosecurity Programme Board with membership drawn from a number of organisations with environmental interests in the private and voluntary sectors together with experts from the Forestry Commission and Forest Research.</p>
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B.3. Health and vitality			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Work to enhance our understanding of the positive contribution of forests to human health and wellbeing.		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	X yes (if yes, please fill in below) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Guidelines on social benefits of forestry. Health and vitality will be part of the revised UK Forestry Standard. New guidance is currently undergoing consultation, this is expected to be published in early 2011.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Guidelines on social benefits of forestry. Health and vitality will be part of the revised UK Forestry Standard. New guidance is currently undergoing consultation, this is expected to be published in early 2011.
Name/reference	Guidelines on social benefits of forestry. Health and vitality will be part of the revised UK Forestry Standard. New guidance is currently undergoing consultation, this is expected to be published in early 2011.		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] None.		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] See below.		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.  <b>Ensuring the continued health of our trees and forests (biosecurity)</b> Working across Government, the UK has expanded and continued a programme of containment and eradication of <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> and <i>P. kernoviae</i> , sometimes referred to as "Sudden Oak Death". In response the Forestry Commission, with Private Sector support, has set up a Biosecurity Programme which aims to "Preserve the health and vitality of our forests, trees and woodlands through strategies which exclude, detect, and respond to, existing and new pests and pathogens of trees, whether of native or exotic origin." The Programme will be directed by the Biosecurity Programme Board which will include representatives from across the Forestry Commission, Forest Research and the forestry and wood using sectors.		

## B.4. Production and use of wood

Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]                  Gradual, but increasing shift towards biomass for power generation. Initially through electricity, latterly through Combined Heat and Power units. Carbon sequestration and substitution issues now much more prominent.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by One million m<sup>3</sup> within five years (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood:                  to increase                  by 2-3 million cubic metres within five years (period or year)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction:                  to increase                  by 1-2% until 2015 (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> Other uses: [please specify]:                  to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease]                  by            within/until            (period or year)</p>		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]                  Major changes relate to resource issues, and the need to reduce the UK borrowing requirement. This may lead to slimmer organisations in the next few years.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Climate change acts in England and Scotland. UK Climate Change Act 2008, Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, Low carbon transition plan.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Climate change acts in England and Scotland. UK Climate Change Act 2008, Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, Low carbon transition plan.
Name/reference	Climate change acts in England and Scotland. UK Climate Change Act 2008, Climate Change (Scotland) Act 2009, Low carbon transition plan.		
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]                  Rural Development Programmes for England, Scotland, and Wales encouraging renewable energy use, and production of coppice and short rotation forestry. Enhanced Capital Allowances (ECAs) in England enable a business to claim 100% first-year capital allowances on their spending on qualifying plant and machinery, including biomass boilers. Renewable obligations certificates and the renewable heat incentive will add to this.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.                  Major concern in the panel sector about the incentives provided to the energy sector increasing the demand and price of biomass.</p>		

**B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation**

<p>Changes in main objectives since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]          England, Scotland and Wales all have policies to promote the production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation.</p> <p>Details of England policy is detailed in 'A Delivery Plan for the ETWF Strategy' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-7t9b67">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-7t9b67</a></p> <p>Details of Scotland's policy is set out in the 'Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan' <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/inf-d-6aggzw">www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/inf-d-6aggzw</a></p> <p>Details of Wales' policy is set out in Woodlands for Wales <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ</a></p>		
<p>Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="502 757 1412 1169"> <tr> <td data-bbox="502 757 726 1169"> <p>Name/reference</p> </td> <td data-bbox="726 757 1412 1169"> <p>The England (2007), Scotland (2006) and Wales (2009) Forestry Strategies. The UK Forestry Standard (2004) (currently under consultation).            Internet links:  <b>England</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf/\$FILE/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf">www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf/\$FILE/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf</a>  <b>Scotland</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-6aggzw">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-6aggzw</a>  <b>Wales</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ</a>  <b>UK Forestry Standard</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs</a></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>Name/reference</p>	<p>The England (2007), Scotland (2006) and Wales (2009) Forestry Strategies. The UK Forestry Standard (2004) (currently under consultation).            Internet links:  <b>England</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf/\$FILE/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf">www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf/\$FILE/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf</a>  <b>Scotland</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-6aggzw">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-6aggzw</a>  <b>Wales</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ</a>  <b>UK Forestry Standard</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs</a></p>
<p>Name/reference</p>	<p>The England (2007), Scotland (2006) and Wales (2009) Forestry Strategies. The UK Forestry Standard (2004) (currently under consultation).            Internet links:  <b>England</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf/\$FILE/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf">www.forestry.gov.uk/website/pdf.nsf/pdf/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf/\$FILE/eng-corporate-plan-2010-11.pdf</a>  <b>Scotland</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-6aggzw">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-6aggzw</a>  <b>Wales</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-524KVJ</a>  <b>UK Forestry Standard</b> <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs</a></p>		
<p>Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]          None</p>		
<p>Changes in main instruments used since 2007</p>	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]          None</p>		
<p>Other comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. None</p>		

## B.6. Biodiversity

Changes in main objectives since 2007

Please describe changes [max. 100 words]

The policies and strategies of England, Scotland and Wales all have policies to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Details of England policy in 'A Delivery Plan for the ETWF Strategy'  
<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/etwf>

Details of Scotland's policy is set out in the 'Scottish Forestry Strategy Implementation Plan'

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-6aggzw>

Details of Wales' policy is set out in Woodlands for Wales Action Plan

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/INFD-7GDE7A> All country Forestry and biodiversity strategies and delivery plans have been developed and revised:

#### **Example: England**

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/infd-7t9b67>

Aim 3: Natural Environment.

To protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland) and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland

There have been new targets set for woodland expansion.

Forestry Commission England has developed a Open Habitats policy -

There has been on going development of policy on gene conservation units and Genetic conservation policy.

Conserving Biodiversity - The UK Approach. The UK Partnership includes government and non-government representatives from England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland and is open to all those with an interest in wildlife conservation. You can find out how the partnership has agreed to work together to meet shared challenges and achieve common goals in '[Conserving Biodiversity- The UK Approach](#)

The Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. It also creates a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change.

#### **Scotland: Biodiversity Aims:**

Aim to help deliver the overall objectives for biodiversity in the Scottish Forestry Strategy (SFS), and the Scottish Biodiversity Strategy (SBS).

1. Help to halt the loss of biodiversity and reverse previous losses through targeted action for species and habitats.
2. Broader action for biodiversity at a landscape or ecosystem scale.
3. Increase awareness and public enjoyment of woodland biodiversity.
4. Improve knowledge of biodiversity, and ensure it is integrated into decision-making.

More information

<http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestry.nsf/byunique/infd-5xflvj>

Woodlands for Wales, the Welsh Assembly Government's (WAG) strategy for woodlands and trees was revised and published in March 2009. The strategy looks at the role they play in delivering social economic and environmental benefits and also the contribution they can make towards addressing the impacts of climate change. One the strategy's strategic themes is Environmental quality – making a positive contribution to **biodiversity**, landscapes and heritage, and reducing other environmental pressures.

The Strategy and information on biodiversity can be found in the Woodlands for Wales

Strategy: [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/EnglishWfWstrategy.pdf/\\$FILE/EnglishWfWstrategy.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/EnglishWfWstrategy.pdf/$FILE/EnglishWfWstrategy.pdf)

	Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas: <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 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>           2009 No. 6, Wildlife, England And Wales, The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.             2007 No. 349 WILDLIFE COUNTRYSIDE The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &amp;c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2007         </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	2009 No. 6, Wildlife, England And Wales, The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.  2007 No. 349 WILDLIFE COUNTRYSIDE The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2007
Name/reference	2009 No. 6, Wildlife, England And Wales, The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) (Amendment) (England and Wales) Regulations 2009.  2007 No. 349 WILDLIFE COUNTRYSIDE The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Amendment (No. 2) (Scotland) Regulations 2007		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No significant 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] Revision of UK Forestry Standard and Forests and Biodiversity Guideline.		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.		
<b>Reporting notes</b>			
Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns</li> <li>2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species</li> <li>3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production</li> </ol>			

<b>B.7. Protective services</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p><b>Soil</b> The UK is conducting research to ensure that forest practices do not compromise soil sustainability, and to investigate the effects of pollutant deposition and climate change on soil functions. <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-623H2G">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/INFD-623H2G</a></p> <p><b>Water</b> The UK is conducting research to improve our understanding of the effects of forests on water to ensure that future benefits can be secured and any negative effects minimized. <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestresearch.nsf/ByUnique/HCOU-4U4JAM">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/website/forestresearch.nsf/ByUnique/HCOU-4U4JAM</a></p> <p>The UK's approach to sustainable forest management, including the management of protective services is set out in the UK Forestry Standard. The UKFS Soil and Water Guidelines are currently under consultation and will be published in 2011.</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: 30%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="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>The UK forestry Standard and underpinning Forests and Soils and Forests and Water Guidelines are currently under revision.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Broader policy changes will influence soil and soil Carbon monitoring, for example:</p> <p>UK Government's Low Carbon Transition Plan sets out the policies and programmes. The LCTP committed Government Departments to publish carbon reduction plans to identify how the emissions reductions would be delivered in sectors for which they were responsible for policy development.</p>		
<b>Reporting notes</b>			
<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>B.8. Economic viability</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No change since 2007. Main objective remains to protect and expand Britain's woodland and forests and increase their economic value to society and the environment. This ties in with the goal of sustainable forest management. Forestry Commission Great Britain takes the lead, on behalf of the countries, in the development and promotion of sustainable forest management.</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>yes</b> (if yes, please fill in below)      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Country Strategy for England updated in 2007. Strategy for Wales amended in 2009. Rural Development Programmes for 2007-13 replaced Programmes for 2000-06 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Country Strategy for England updated in 2007. Strategy for Wales amended in 2009. Rural Development Programmes for 2007-13 replaced Programmes for 2000-06 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
Name/reference	Country Strategy for England updated in 2007. Strategy for Wales amended in 2009. Rural Development Programmes for 2007-13 replaced Programmes for 2000-06 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.		
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 change.</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>Rural Development Programmes for 2007-13 replaced Programmes for 2000-06 for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.</p> <p>Changes to taxation policy announced in Government Budget.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. None</p>		

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] None
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] None
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] None
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The Forestry Strategies of England, Scotland and Wales all included objectives to improve employment in forest sector.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission has undertaken research to inform its policies and help with implementation of national legislation such as the Equality Act 2006. This has placed duties on public bodies to ensure they actively promote equality of access to the services, functions, and goods they provide as well as to promoting equality in the workforce.</p> <p>Report and summaries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Social Diversity in the Forestry Profession</a> <small>(PDF-1616K)</small> Research Report</li> <li>• <a href="#">Diversity and Forestry Commission Recruitment</a> <small>(PDF-983K)</small></li> </ul>

B.10. Public awareness			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The change in objective has been to demonstrate with robust evidence that forestry offers a positive solution to tackling climate change. There is increased awareness and understanding of climate change and the importance of trees and forests in mitigating emissions. The aim has been to increased awareness amongst public, business and politicians that forestry offers one of the most cost effective ways to achieve GHG reduction targets.</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%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td></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>None</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><b>Raising awareness</b></p> <p>Following the success of our “A Convenient Truth?” climate change DVD, we were asked by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (UN/FAO) to produce a global version for them. Working closely with the UN/FAO, we produced a version more adaptable for use in other countries and in seven languages: English; French; Italian; Russian; Chinese; Spanish and Arabic. The DVD was distributed in all of the UN regions and has been used at some major forestry and climate change international events.</p> <p>The Forestry Commission embarked on an exciting and ambitious partnership project with the News of the World and the Royal Mail to communicate forests’ role in mitigating climate change and to help get more than a million trees planted across the UK. The campaign started in March 2009 and will encourage schoolchildren, late primary and early secondary years, to grow tree seeds to a stage where they can be planted. We will supply more than ten million seeds: Scots pine; alder and silver birch and 30,000 DVDs will be distributed in project packs to every school in the UK. There will be an accompanying promotion in the News of the World and in a specially created “Seeds for Schools” website.</p>		

<b>B.11. Research, training and education</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Training objectives remain much the same as in 2007. Research objectives, similarly, though there are forecast changes in spend to increase research into plant health issues, and climate change.	
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>Refresh of the Forestry Commission's Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry 2010-2013. Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry 2010 - 2013    <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/research">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/research</a></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Refresh of the Forestry Commission's Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry 2010-2013. Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry 2010 - 2013 <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/research">http://www.forestry.gov.uk/research</a>	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Forestry Commission's Research Agency has undertaken a institutional reorganisation to form three interlinking centres: The Centre for Forestry and Climate Change, The Centre for Forest Resources and Management and The Centre for Human and Ecological Sciences. <a href="http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk">http://www.forestresearch.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Industry training now being supported by a new training council Proskills, with strong backing from industry. Forest Research restructured into three centres: Forests and Climate change, Forest Resources and Management, and Human and Ecological Sciences.</p>	
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	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p> <p>Too early at this stage to say what the newly elected UK government will do, but reducing the public sector budget appears to be a high priority, and this is likely to have a knock on impact on academic institutions, and forest research activities.</p> <p><b>Improving the scientific evidence base</b> During 2008-09, we commissioned a wide body of research in support of our Science and Innovation Strategy. The main source of this advice is the Commission's Forest Research Agency, which presents a separate, detailed report on its activities to Parliament.</p> <p>The outputs from the research inform policy and increase our knowledge and understanding in the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• monitoring and biosecurity;</li> <li>• ecosystems and biodiversity;</li> <li>• climate change;</li> <li>• sustainable forest management;</li> <li>• forest products and resources; and</li> <li>• social, economic development and urban greening.</li> </ul> <p>The Forestry Commission has also undertaken further work to ensure that our research procurement mechanisms are inclusive and transparent. This process will be continued in future years taking opportunities to amalgamate projects, where appropriate, to provide a comprehensive research programme for the forestry sector. This approach has been successfully undertaken in the area of climate change and has drawn complimentary work streams together.</p>	

<b>B.12. Cultural and spiritual values</b>		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Revision to existing guidance on culture and heritage, forming part of the UK Forestry Standard.	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	X yes (if yes, please fill in below)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Working title: Guidelines for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Working title: Guidelines for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes in institutions.	
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] Improved linkages to wider Government policy and legislation on cultural heritage. The UK Forestry Standard will act as a instrument to guide forest managers and as a means to assess implementation.	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Part of a major revision to formal guidance on forestry practice in the UK.	

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

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

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

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

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

### **Commitments to the implementation of Warsaw Declaration**

### **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

### **Climate change**

The UK Government is committed to combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. In 2008, Government signed up to European targets to produce 15% of all energy consumed in the UK from renewable sources, equivalent to an eight-fold increase in renewable energy consumption from current levels by 2020. The UK Government is committed to combating climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% of 1990 levels by 2050. In 2008, Government signed up to European targets to produce 15% of all energy produced in the UK from renewable sources and the recent Renewable Energy Strategy proposed that 30% of that renewable energy would come from bioenergy. Woodfuel is a sustainable and low carbon source of bioenergy that can make a substantial contribution to achieving these targets. For more information on national renewable energy and climate change policy [visit the Department for Energy and Climate website](#).

### **Renewable Energy**

The Renewable Energy Business Unit has increased its effective support of Renewable Energy development objectives in England and Scotland particularly over the past year. To meet the increasing importance of this area, there will be a new internal business unit in Forestry Commission Scotland, Forest Renewables, which will promote and manage the development of all wind and hydro energy resources on the national forest estate in Scotland.

Forestry Commission in England is supporting the development of woodfuel, through the [Woodfuel Strategy for England](#) (3.9 MB). The Implementation Plan for the wood fuel strategy will set out how the Forestry Commission, in partnership with a wide group of stakeholders, is encouraging the market for logs, chips and pellets to develop.

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

## **National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water**

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

The United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS) sets out the approach of the governments in the UK to sustainable forest management. This approach is based on internationally recognised science and good forestry practice. The UKFS defines standards of management, and provides a basis for regulation and monitoring according to agreed principles and criteria for sustainable forestry. The Water Guidelines were revised relatively recently (4<sup>th</sup> edition 2003), the new format of the UKFS coupled with significant developments in legislation, particularly the Water Framework Directive, meant that a new version was required. In addition, it was agreed that more scope was needed for detailed practical guidance in separate publications thus enabling the Guidelines series to concentrate on the key principles and concepts and link these to the UKFS.

## **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

There have been major steps in climate change policy across the UK in the past 12 months. The UK has passed world-leading legislation through the UK and Scotland Climate Change Acts. Work has begun to put in place policies and mechanisms to meet the targets set out in these Acts, through the Government publishing the UK Low Carbon Transition Plan in July 2009.

The UK is developing of a Code of Good Practice on Forest Carbon Projects in the UK. This code will provide assurance in the capacity of woodland creation to deliver effective mitigation, thereby increasing confidence among potential investors. The Code will ensure compliance with the UK Forestry Standard in order to meet the requirements of sustainable forest management. It will provide robust protocols for measuring carbon and will put in place rigorous processes for registering, validating and verifying claims of carbon uptake through woodland creation.

'Combating Climate Change - a role for UK forests' was launched on 25 November at an event in London. The independent assessment was commissioned by the Forestry Commission to examine the potential of the UK's trees and woodlands to mitigate and adapt to our changing climate. It forms part of the response to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 4th Assessment Report published in 2007. The assessment aims to provide a better understanding of how UK forestry can adapt to and improve its contribution to mitigation of climate change. The study is considered to be the first national assessment of its kind in the world and is already attracting interest from other countries keen to form their own climate change plans and policies. <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-7y4gn9>

## Annex 1: Terms and definitions

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

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

**Privately  
owned forest**

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.

## Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

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

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

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

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