



**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: HUNGARY

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Abbreviations

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

Introduction

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

This enquiry consists of two parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Country data not yet available

1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

| A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies | | | | | |
|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation | | | | | |
| Existence of Nfp process or of similar process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above | | | | |
| Name of Nfp or similar process | Name: National Forest Programme Hungary Internet link: n.a. | Starting year: | 2007 | | |
| Main formal decision making body of the process | <input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify: | | | | |
| Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE | | | | | |
| Commitment to iterative process | | Yes/fully | Partly | No | Don't know |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process? | Administration responsible for forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Forest owners representatives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Representatives from other sectors | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Forest-related environmental and social groups | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Forest based industry | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Forest education and/or research | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process? | <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, which: <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input type="checkbox"/> others: | How are the key sectors involved: <input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input 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 ⁴ explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process? | National development policy/strategy International forest-related commitments ³ Other: Other: | Yes/fully | Partly | No | Don't know |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated? | <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other: | | | | |
| | Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies? | Yes/fully | Partly | No | Don't know |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007 | The major difference in relation to the 2007 status is that the NFP Hungary has got into actual implementation in most of its parts during 2007-2009. | | | | |
| Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - new forest law prepared in a participatory way and enacted in 2009 - proposal elaborated on the reform on state forest management - elaboration and administration of the EU financial options in Hungary - elaboration of the national financial funds for forestry - Contribution to the EU Forest Action Plan by national activities of the NFP Hungary - most sub-programmes are being implemented - | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | |
| Comments on the Nfp or similar process | The NFP process has reached implementation in many of its parts. | | | | |
| Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other) | | | | | |
| Existence of forest policy document (other than law) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | | <input type="checkbox"/> No | | |
| Title of main forest policy document ⁴ and internet links | Title: Government Resolution Nr 1110/2004 on the NFP Hungary Internet links: | | | | |
| Forest policy document development process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process | | | | |
| Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document | Government | Date of endorsement | 2004 | | |
| 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? | | Yes/fully | Partly | No | Don't know |
| | MCPFE definition of SFM | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | MCPFE guidelines for Nfps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| <i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i> Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s) | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | | |
| Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007 | Please specify [max. 100 words] - | | | | |
| Comments on the forest policy document | - | | | | |
| Reporting notes | | | | | |
| <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 type="checkbox"/> | other <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | Comments [max. 100 words] no subnational governments but separate specialized agencies/organizations with regional breakdown perform those functions at regional level and will be supervised by central government institutions/ministries. No subnational government level in Hungary. | | | |
| Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests | Name or group/type ¹ : | Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE) | | |
| | Total [estimate] | 6780 | | |
| | ...of which forest administration ³ | 500 | | |
| | ...of which management of public forests | 5800 | | |
| | ... of which others | 60 | | |
| Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.) | Name | | | |
| | Association of Private Forest Owners and Managers in Hungary (MEGOSZ), Hungarian Federation of Forest Industries and Forestry (FAGOSZ), Hungarian Association of Foresters (OEE) | | | |
| | WWF Hungary, national ENGOS, Turist and sport organisations (biking, hiking, horse riding...etc) | | | |
| | Forestry related unions (EFDOSZ, MEVDSZSZ) | | | |
| Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007 | Please specify [max. 100 words] The Ministry of Rural Development (RDM) has the responsibility to maintain and develop the legal framework of SFM. The enforcement of the legal framework is the task of the forestry authority at first instance, which is since 2007 part of the Central Agricultural Office of Hungary. It is supervised by the RDMi. 83% of the state forests are managed by the state owned business entities. But the 19 companies belong to the National Asset Management Holding (MNV Zrt). 9% of the state forests are managed by 3 state owned companies of the Ministry of Defence. 3.5% is managed by the national parks; the rest by other state institutions. | | | |
| Comments on the institutional framework | In private forestry no institutional change to be remarked. Figures of forest related staff table: State forest management is provided by state owned business entities in Hungary where employees are no civil servants, but it is included in the figure. Research and education figures include: Forest Research Institute and the related faculties for forestry and wood industries at University of West Hungary in Sopron and specialised secondary school education of foresters in Barcs, Sopron, Szeged and Mátrafüred. | | | |
| 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 | | | | |

Comment [B1]: Could you please reply?

figures you provide.

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

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

| Legal/regulatory frameworks | | |
|--|--|--|
| General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible] | <input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other: <input type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other: | |
| Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code) | Name and reference to legal document | Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management |
| | Main changes from previous legal act | 1) Clearance of definitions, 2) simpler and rationalised administrative procedures in general and in private forestry in particular, 3) stabilising the legal status of state forests and state forest management organizations, 4) deleting the forest maintenance fee and the related financial redistribution role of the state between management organizations, 5) close-to-nature forestry methods' integration into forestry administration and its related implementation made possible, 6) provision of a framework for functioning of EU related regulations in Hungary. |
| | Date of enactment | 10.07.2009 |
| | Date of latest amendment | - |
| Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007 | Please specify [max. 100 words] The implementing forest authority is being reorganised right now, as part of a general administrative reform introduced by the new government. It means that its regional units will be part of the general administration units at regional/local level. | |
| Comments | - | |
| International commitments | | |
| Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007 | Please specify [max. 100 words] - | |
| Comments | - | |

Comment [B2]: Could you please specify? Thanks

| A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Economic policy | | | |
| Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests | Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] Instruments applied are of national source and EU co-financed ones. National funds are applied to support private forestry, forest based environmental education, public sourced employment in forests, a national forest information system. EU cofinancing is available mainly on basis of the 1698/2005 EC regulation relating to rural development. In this many forestry activities are eligible for funding, provided national cofinancing is available. Majority of forest related public financing is made up by this at current (2010). | | |
| Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007 | Please specify [max. 100 words] - EU financial means got introduced into the forestry related financial system as a main source of subsidies and its specified measures are accessible - RD policy - EARDF. - At national level-the tax-like, compulsory forest maintenance fee, calculated on the harvested timber volume, as main source of forestry finances got resolved as of 01.01.2008. Now, afforestation is the financial and legal responsibility of the forest management unit. - First afforestation's financial system got changed. Now it is completely EU co-financed activity. The area of first afforestations got reduced to ca 5-8.000 ha from the level of 12-18.000 ha/year. | | |
| Comments | The new financial system got codified and administered. There are functional problems of the forestry related RD funds as some measures are not functioning yet (e.g. NATURA 2000). Also the functioning of the paying agency should be improved to reduce delays of approved payments. First afforestation went back due to : 1) reduced co-financing rates, 2) expansion of Natura 2000 areas, 3) other more attractive incentives in agricultural land use. | | |
| Financial instruments | | | |
| Public forest management | Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] Vast majority of public forests are managed by 22 state owned companies that are expected by the owner of MNV Zrt to implement profitable management. Alterations of natural conditions are considered in the financial target setting. The new subsidy system in the frame of the EU rural development regulation focuses on private forestry only little has been provided for the state for the management from this source. These subsidies focus on further improvement of the social and environmental functions of state forests. | | |
| Government financial instruments: private forest management | Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words] Main tools are the subsidies introduced in the frame of EU rural development regulation implementing several measures to improve competitiveness and profitability as well as environmental and social services of private forestry. Additional incentives especially supporting the advisory system in private forestry and additional welfare services of forestry beyond the EARDF are fully based on the national budget. | | |
| Public expenditure ¹ | | | |
| Year: | Domestic funding (mil€) | External funding (mil€) | Total (mil€) |
| Operational expenditure ³ | 14,28 | 1,39 | 15,67 |

| | | | |
|--|---|-------|-------|
| Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴ | 39,68 | 11,48 | 51,16 |
| Total public expenditure¹ | 53,96 | 12,87 | 66,83 |
| Of which ⁵ ... | For forest administration | | na |
| | For management of public forests | | na |
| | For public forest research, education and training institutions | | na |
| | For other institutions. Please specify: | | na |
| Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007 | Please specify [max. 100 words] - | | |
| Comments | reference year for the data: 2005 - source: FRA report of Hungary | | |

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>There is no "informational policy" in Hungary on forests and forestry. Mostly, the concerned organisations do their own PR work (state/private forestry, NGOs). Much web based information is available (newsletters, Web sites). Regarding descriptive forestry data - they are gained from a detailed inventory with a periodic review of 10 years. These data is collected in the National Forest Database. The Database is source of attested data on forests and registered forest managers. Forest health condition and growth is monitored in a separate systematic sampling grid. Both are operated by the Central Agricultural Agency, Forestry Directorate.</p> | | |
| | <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference:</td> <td style="width: 30%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No </td> </tr> </table> | Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No | | |
| Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007 | <p>Please specify [max. 100 words] Web based informational means are rather prevailing recently - including newsletters and classic web sites. Another mean is the "week of forests", which gets every year organised and serves PR aims too. In general rather weak communication on forestry is done in Hungary. Mainly environmental aspects of forests are having some outreach to the public in general.</p> <p>A significant change that the forestry authority (FA) in a number of defined cases like protection forests, recreational forests, production forests of state property, informs the public on measures in forests, on request (see B10).</p> | | |
| Comments | <p>The NFP specifies communication in its 10th sub-programme, but no national level specific or detailed document has been so far developed on this. Recently sectoral communication efforts are dealt within the National Association of Foresters, which intensified contacts to the UNECE Forestry Communicators' Network (2009-2010). These efforts should be more encouraged and supported by the stakeholders, also financially.</p> | | |

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] Forest land use got further specified in the forest act reflecting on objectives. State forests are more declared to provide public goods and are therefore inmarketable with some little exceptions (small, separated areas). Definitions of forest land has changed significantly and forests also got a classification based on their naturalness which matters in legal provisions. Forests established without public funding support got a separate title.* This shows a tendency in diversification of land use in forestry and a more precise definition of its cases administering it.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 15000 ha within / until <i>annually by 2040</i> (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 type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: no objective specified for short rotation forests only portentials are being assessed for energy plantations (see B4).</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%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">see new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009).</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference | see new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). |
| Name/reference | see new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). | | |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] New responsible ministry: Ministry of Rural Development since 2010 New state asset management holding company since 2008: MNV Zrt.</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] whole range of EU Rural Development measures with funding and additional national incentives (see A4, B8).</p> | | |
| Other comments | <p>* On this land only certain general forestry provisions are valid - e.g. on protection, access, harvesting, first afforestation. Forest land use for other purposes or land use change got also precised and changed.</p> <p>** Policy objectives on forest area: The increase of the forest area is declared in the National Rural Development Plan and the NRD Programme to reach 27% of the land cover latest by 2040, which means a pace of first afforestation by 15,000 ha/year (NRDP 2008).</p> | | |

| B.2. Carbon balance | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Previous objectives are valid. Conflicts may arise between enhanced carbon sequestration in growing stock and increasing demand for renewable energy, for wood, which is not yet reflected in annual fellings. More demand for fuelwood to meet the EU renewable energy target is foreseen but not adressed in forest policy objectives yet. Emission trading, especially possible income on national level from carbon sequestered in the forests appear in forest policy and get more support and arise expectations recently.</p> | |
| | <p>Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: To maintain or increase carbon sequestration by afforestation and improved management methods. Meanwihle the use of wood as raw material and source of energy have to be increased ensuring SFM by legislative and institutional background.</p> <p>Actually only 70% of potential allowable cut is utilised anually, the growing stock is increasing, therefore good potencial is available both for higher level of wood exploitation and maintainaing carbon sequestration in the forests.</p> <p>[max 100 words]</p> | |
| | <p>Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: Measures are outlined in the forest act and especially in managent planning guidelines. Main principles are to favourize natural processes in forest stands comprised by native species, enrich species composition and layers, where applicable. Afforestations and reforestations are based on site surveys where climate change scenarios are also considered and native species have priority.[max 100 words]</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"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference |
| Name/reference | XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management | |
| 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>Changes in organisation structure is described in A2. Reorganisation of the ministries in 2010 resulted a new distribution of responsibilities, climate policy has been reallocated from the former Ministry of Environment and Water Management to the newly established Ministry of Economy.</p> <p>New setup of ministries: Ministry of rural Developent, Ministry of Economy</p> <p>Implementation: Central Agricultural Office</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>See the new financial instruents described under A4, especially afforestation incentives are important.</p> <p>Due to the moderate success of climate negotiations, especially the outcome in Coppenhagen, additional, carbon related instruments affecting forestry were not introduced yet.</p> | |
| Other comments | <p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. -</p> | |

| B.3. Health and vitality | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Objectives described in the previous report are still valid. More attention is paid to climate change effects, adaptation and preventive measures are emphasized to maintain forest vitality and to improve resilience of forest ecosystems. | |
| Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference |
| Name/reference | Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management | |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Changes in organisation structure is described in A2. The Plant Protection Agency has also been merged into the Central Agriculture Agency in 2007, therefore the cooperation between forest and plant protection authorities within the same organisation has the potential to further improve. | |
| 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] Within the reconsideration of the subsidy system support for reconstruction of forests after abiotic damages was introduced in 2008 but no subsidies provided for prevention against biotic damages and reconstruction after the damage yet. | |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Forest condition monitoring activities had to be reduced due to financial restrictions that may increase the risk of uncontrolled forest damages in the future. Carefull reconsideration of the European and the national forest condition monitoring system (Green paper of the EU - Climate change and monitorig) is urgent and the maintenance of the system with more attention to climate change effects in necessary. | |

| B.4. Production and use of wood | |
|---|---|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] In the production and also in the use of wood the renewable energy objectives and target figures dominate the main changes. Fuelwood use in industrial energy production and household use is clearly the use nr 1 in Hungary (2010). According to the National Bioenergy Development Program wood based energy has just a certain role beside agri products based fuels but in reality it dominates the renewables in the current practice with some 40% within the whole RES based production (MRD 2009). |
| | Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 1.0 Mio m ³ within / until 2020 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: |
| | Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to increase potentially by some 1.0-1.5 Mio m ³ /y of which half shall be based on energy plantations and not forests by 1.0-1.5 Mio m ³ /y within/until 2020 (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to n.a. by within/until (period or year) <input type="checkbox"/> Other uses: [please specify]: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by within/until (period or year) |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] see B1 above. |
| 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 new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). |
| Changes in main instruments used since 2007 | Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Production: Administration of harvesting got simplified and more specified. Authority approval requiring procedures got reduced, e.g. registering vs approval. The forestry authority (FA) in a number of defined cases like protection forests, recreational forests, production forests of state property, informs the public on measures in forests, on request. Clearcuts got specified according to forest naturalness specification and altitude categories, Natura 2000 sides, close-to-nature forestry cuts got also specified (§73-74). Energy plantations are not yet a common practice as expected, as only ca. 2.000 ha are being planted yet (2009). |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Simplification: tree marking for specified cuttings is not any more required in the categories of plantations or "cultivated forests" (§73). Specification: at hilly and plane altitudes in plantation forests and "cultivated forests" maximum clearcut area can reach 20 ha, in "transferring forests" and "secondary forests" 10 ha and in the rest 5 ha (also in mountains max 5 ha). In coppice forests during the period of 04.01-09.01 no clearcut is allowed. In foreshore forests clearcut is also limited (§74). Illegal logging's prevention should be assisted by §61 (2), which forbids carrying of chainsaw or axe for normal visitors in forests. |

| B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation | |
|---|--|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Main change is that the use of forest land for recreational purposes gained more recognition and has found its way in practice, like sport events or horseback riding. Its regulation got specified in the new forest act - see comments. Access of forest land remained free in general - also in private forests - and free of charges for recreational purposes. It might only be restricted in specified cases by the forest manager or the forestry authority (§91). |
| 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 new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] - |
| 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] Non-wood forest products' use and collection got detailed specified and it gives the forest manager/forest owner more space for own regulation than before - e.g. collection of mushrooms under the surface, like truffles, are to be approved by the forest manager. However, only personal consumption quantities of mushrooms, berries, fruits, herbs might further be collected in every forests. Reproduction material's collection got specified and must be approved by the forestry authority. Resin might only be collected if specified in the forest management plan and in forests foreseen for final cut within 5 years. |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. §91 (4) specifies the duties of forest visitors - might not damage the ecosystem including the soil and built infrastructure. §92 (1)-(5) regulates horsebackriding and vehicle use in forests - on proposal of the forest manager the selected routes declares the forestry authority. The forest manager allows access of touristic purposes beyond 24 hours, e.g. related camping and also the establishment of touristic infrastructure or temporary sales stands (§93). Assessments and research activities should be registered by the forest manager. Access restriction due to danger sourced from forestry works or hunting see in § 94 (1-2). |

| B.6. Biodiversity | | | |
|---|---|----------------|---|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Apart of the objectives defined in the previous report more emphasis gained the halt of the loss of biodiversity and the increase of law enforcement on that. The main policy issue is the Natura 2000 network's implementation on forest land.</p> <p>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:</p> | | |
| Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007 | <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td>Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management. 23/2010. (II. 11.) Gov. Order on Natura 2000 modified the 275/2004 Gov. Order. Besides according to the 113. § of the Law No. 2009. XXXVII. the supervision of the forest management plans adopted before 1st May 2004 finished. Decree No. 11/2010 of the Ministry of ARD on the preparation of the forest management plans (FMPs).</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference | Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management. 23/2010. (II. 11.) Gov. Order on Natura 2000 modified the 275/2004 Gov. Order. Besides according to the 113. § of the Law No. 2009. XXXVII. the supervision of the forest management plans adopted before 1 st May 2004 finished. Decree No. 11/2010 of the Ministry of ARD on the preparation of the forest management plans (FMPs). |
| Name/reference | Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management. 23/2010. (II. 11.) Gov. Order on Natura 2000 modified the 275/2004 Gov. Order. Besides according to the 113. § of the Law No. 2009. XXXVII. the supervision of the forest management plans adopted before 1 st May 2004 finished. Decree No. 11/2010 of the Ministry of ARD on the preparation of the forest management plans (FMPs). | | |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] National Parks are not any more nature conservation authorities but the management organisations of the state property. The nature conservation authority is the National Inspectorate for Environment, Nature and Water with 10 regional offices. The 10 national park administrations carry out nature conservation tasks at field.</p> | | |
| Changes in main instruments used since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The financial instruments on forest related Natura 2000 sides are being drafted as part of the National RD Programme. The content of the measures, how to shape the compensation system is going to be introduced earliest from 2011. Regional level forest management plans include detailed provisions to examine the FMPs effects of Natura 2000 sides, in the core coming close to N2000 impact assessments (BUT not designed and agreed as such as it is rather a preparatory action to meet the targets of N2000 impact requirements).</p> | | |
| Other comments | <p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The number and location of national park has not changed. There is today 1 more landscape protection area as it was in 2007 (37 +1= 38). In sum about 2.000 ha more protected area has been designated since 2007, but landscape protection areas got increased by some 8.000 ha-s, the area of national parks decreased in sum by 3,000 ha-s and other protected areas decreased by some 3,000 ha-s (Ministry of Environment 2009).</p> <p>There is no change on Natura 2000 designated area size, therefore not reported here as such.</p> | | |
| Reporting notes | | | |
| <p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns 2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species 3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production | | | |

| B.7. Protective services | |
|---|--|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Forest protective objectives got further streamlined along the new forest law process. |
| 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 new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). Natura 2000 regulations and guidelines. |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] See A2. |
| Changes in main instruments used since 2007 | Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The new forest act and related regulations as well as management planning guidelines maintain the objectives and priorities described in the previous report. |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. - |
| Reporting notes | |
| Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions" and 5.2 "Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources" | |

| B.8. Economic viability | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>For state forest management the objective is to provide SFM at high level. It got assisted financially from the state budget mainly by targeted means for recreation, forest damage recovery actions, single forest silvicultural measures such as stand structure changes or afforestation.</p> <p>In private forestry the state provides a targeted incentive to guarantee professional forest advisory services by private entities. The concept is maintained since 2004 but has been changed in implementation several times. Apart of this private forestry profits from RD funds as well.</p> | |
| Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no | |
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference |
| Name/reference | Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management | |
| 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>New responsible ministry: Ministry of Rural Development since 2010</p> <p>New state asset management holding company since 2008: MNV Zrt.</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 subsidy system has been reorganised as described in A4. In the EU RD framework several measures supporting the viability of private forestry are on operation.</p> | |
| Other comments | <p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. -</p> | |

| B.9. Employment (including safety and health) | |
|---|--|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] n.a. |
| Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007 | <input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no |
| | Name/reference n.a. |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] n.a. |
| 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] Forestry has been part of the government's public employment measures now for years by providing work in silvicultural activities in state forests for unemployed rural population. In 2009 some 5,000 people got work by this measure which might further increase in 2010. With this, forestry covers ca 1/3 of the total budget of the measure (Ministry of Social and Employment Affairs 2010). |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. - |

| B.10. Public awareness | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Main objectives described in the previous report are still relevant. Emerging issues like climate change and forestry (sequestration and adaptation), role of forestry in renewable material and energy supply. Value of forest services provided to the society are especially considered. | |
| Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). on the transparency on forest management - § 43 (1)-(3).</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference |
| Name/reference | new forest act and implementation specifications (act nr XXXVII/2009). on the transparency on forest management - § 43 (1)-(3). | |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Public awareness work on forests and forestry issues are provided mainly by state or private forest management organisations, forest education school programmes, interest representation organisations of forest owners, or foresters (MEGOSZ, OEE), national parks or local initiatives, NGOs. There is also an NFP sub-programm set up for communication and forests related PR work. In the last 8-1 years different national level networks on forest schools related education emerged - Environmental education association, eco school network, forest school education centres... Also forest management companies maintain forest schools in some 22 locations. | |
| 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] Public budgets are rather cut, but yet the National Development Plan's support program on the development on forest education school programmes is functional. The NFP sub-programme on communication has no direct funding but activities are carried out by the National Association for Foresters (OEE). 2010 it got a first international conference on forestry communication organised. Green labelling and forest certification as awareness instrument is limitedly used in Hungary (FSC on some 250.000 ha forests exists). Also forest and nature demonstration trails are in some 160-180 locations maintained in growing numbers by different institutions. | |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Forest act § 43 specifies transparency requirement by - road construction, forest management plan changes in recreational forests, cuttings in case of recreational forests and state forests. It specifies that the forestry authority must provide information on those activities as specified to the public via home page or in other form if requested. Public hearings on those might be initiated if deemed as necessary by the authority to inform on SFM activities and actions taken. | |

| B.11. Research, training and education | | | |
|---|--|----------------|---|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | <p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>While research tries to maintain several traditional research activities, more activities are focusing on forest and climate change, bioenergy and close-to-nature forestry, while genetic and ecological research is further on the agenda. Less resources are available for long term basic research but more finances flow into applied research projects.</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%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Founding document of the FTP NSG as of 2007</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference | Founding document of the FTP NSG as of 2007 |
| Name/reference | Founding document of the FTP NSG as of 2007 | | |
| 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>Since 2008 the Forest Research Institute experienced a human and research agenda reform. Main research issues are forest and climate change, bioenergy and close-to-nature forestry, but genetic and ecological research is further on the agenda.</p> <p>The University of West Hungary hosting the faculties on forestry and the one on wood sciences are offering more MSc and professional specialisation courses and postgraduate study options, a.o. for road construction and forest accession planning, game management administration, environmental and nature protection engineering.</p> <p>Forest-based Technology Platform National Support Group is set up 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> <p>2 level forestry university education with BSc and MSC levels, however since 2010 the 10 semester forest engineering course is also available again at UWH Forestry Faculty.</p> | | |
| Other comments | <p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The faculty of wood sciences offers also beside the classic wood engineering also art studies on industrial products design and IT graphics, mechatronics.</p> | | |

| B.12. Cultural and spiritual values | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| Changes in main objectives since 2007 | Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Forest related education gained recognition also as cultural activity. See also section "awareness in B.10". Forest railroads have gained new dimensions with recreation and rural development. | |
| Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no | |
| | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management</td> </tr> </table> | Name/reference |
| Name/reference | Act no. XXXVII / 2009 on Forests, Protection of Forests and Forest Management | |
| Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007 | Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] - | |
| 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] Forest rails and railroads, recreational infrastructure or educational infrastructure and other built or engineered structures are specified in the forest law and gain in this way some cultural value aspect. Spiritual values are nowhere specified as such or mentioned in any way in any relating documentaiton or practices. | |
| Other comments | Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. Cultural events organised in forests may happen in rather rare cases. One of those is chorus singing events organised in 2 locations regularly. Forest schools do have forest related cultural events occasionally. Other regular events are linked to monuments or sculptures in forests, e.g. around urban areas. National parks have historical production sides in forests, like charcoal burning or metal smelters. Railroads have normally a special day in the year called "forest railroad day" - at this many cultural programmes take place to celebrate the local transport way and its history, at current in some 25 locations on 530 km length. | |

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

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

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

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

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

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy

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

National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water

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

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

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

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

Annex 1: Terms and definitions

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

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

Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

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

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

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