



**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: ROMANIA

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Abbreviations

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

Introduction

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

This enquiry consists of two parts.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² Country data not yet available

1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar process for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: National Forest Program Internet link: http://www.mmediu.ro/paduri/politici_forestiere/Program_Forestier_National-2005.pdf	Starting year:	2005		
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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest-related environmental and social groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest based industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Forest education and/or research	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, which: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> others: <i>Environment, Academic</i>	How are the key sectors involved: <input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements ² <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements <hr/> <input checked="" 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?		Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
	National development policy/strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	International forest-related commitments ³	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other: CBD, Climate change (UNFCCC), Desertification (UNCCD), Bern Convention, CITES, World Heritage	<input type="checkbox"/>	x	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully	Partly	No	Don't know
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	No significant changes				

Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring the sustainable management of forests by forest management structures - Extension of the forest area by afforestation of degraded lands and plantation of forest belts - Improvement of forest legislation (New Forest Code - Law 46/2008) - Biodiversity conservation of forest ecosystems; - Update the forest resource assessment by the development of the new national forest inventory; - Improvement of the forest accessibility - rehabilitation of forest roads and construction of new roads; - Deforestation and illegal logging prevention and control through institutional and legal framework strengthening. 				
Comments on the Nfp or similar process					
Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No			
Title of main forest policy document ⁴ and internet links	Title: POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR OF ROMANIA 2001-2010 Internet links: http://www.mmediu.ro/paduri/politici_foresti/Politica_Strategie_Forestier.pdf				
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	Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection	Date of endorsement	2000		
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes/fully	<input type="checkbox"/> Partly	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized:</i> Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No changes				
Comments on the forest policy document					

Reporting notes

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

A.2. Institutional frameworks				
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests	Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <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"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words]			
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type ¹ :		Forest-related staff ² (2008,FTE)	
	Total [estimate]		28573	
	...of which forest administration ³		573	
	...of which management of public forests		25000	
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions		1000	
	... of which others		2000	
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name			
	The Romanian Forest Owners Association			
	The Association of Forest Administrators from Romania			
	The Forestry Employers Association of Romania			
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Forest Public Authority moved from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in December 2009			
Comments on the institutional framework	Forest-related staff for public forest research-education represents estimates for staff working in the Forest Research and management Planning Institute and higher education in forestry			
Reporting notes				
<p>1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.</p> <p>2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.</p> <p>3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management.</p>				

A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input type="checkbox"/> other: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	1. Forest Code - Law 46/2008 2. Law no 100 /2010 on afforestation of degraded lands
	Main changes from previous legal act	1.- Clear establishment of sustainable forest management principles - More attention to shelter belts - Unitary regulation in the forestry field, without different approach for public and private property - Stipulates the obligation for forest owners to ensure technical forest management of each property through a forest district - Detailed and stricter conditions for land use change and deforestation - Financial support from state for forest conservation and forest cover extension - Scientific research in forestry and forest public awareness dedicated additional provisions 2. Habitat concern when establishing reclamation perimeters
	Date of enactment	30 March 2008
	Date of latest amendment	June 4, 2009
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] - Updated regulation on forest safeguarding - Methodology on organizing and functioning of the integrated information system for timber flow control and the obligations of economic operators related to it (2008) - Norms on provenance, circulation and trade of wood, regime of wood storing spaces and wood processing equipments for round wood	
Comments		
International commitments		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] Romania, supported by the LU Oslo-MCPFE, EFI and the WB organized the Expert Meeting on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance - Progress And Lessons Learned (Bucharest, 2008). The event was a good opportunity for representatives from 21 countries from Europe and Asia and several international organizations to support the commitments of countries participating in MCPFE, particularly on the points 23 and 36 of the Warsaw Declaration, designed to "strengthen efforts to promote good governance and forest law enforcement to combat illegal logging" and "support FLEG ministerial processes and enhance collaboration between the MCPFE and ENA FLEG	
Comments		

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy			
Economic policy			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words] - Ensure sustainable management of forests disregarding the ownership type - Supports, under certain conditions, the management of private forests		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] No changes		
Comments			
Financial instruments			
Public forest management	Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words] State owned forests are managed by the National Administration of Forests-Romsilva, functioning under the authority of the Ministry of Environment and Forests and operating based on economic administration and financial autonomy, carrying out public and commercial services with forestry specific. Romsilva gets also financial support from domestic or external funding for certain activities - torrent control works, ecological reconstruction (afforestation of degraded lands), establishment of shelter belts & forest roads. Forests owned by public local administrations are managed by private forest districts, set up by the Cities and Communes		
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] Subsidies for: forest admin. for private forest owners - individuals and legal persons, if the forest area ≤ 30 ha; - income compensation for loss due to restrictions required by protection functions of forests, according to forest management plan; - pest control works for private forest owners - individuals and legal persons, if the forest area ≤ 30 ha; - restoration of forests and forest transportation ways affected by natural hazards or forest fires with unknown author, if the conservation and regeneration fund set up at the forest district level can not cover the expenditures; - supporting forest owners associations		
Public expenditure ¹			
Year: 2009	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	Total (mil€)
Operational expenditure ³	20.462	8.316	28.778
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) ⁴	1.151	0	1.151
Total public expenditure¹	21.613	8.316	29.929
Of which ⁵ ...	For forest administration		*
	For management of public forests		25.267 **
	For public forest research, education and training institutions		3.512 ***
	For other institutions. Please specify:		
Significant changes in financial instruments	Please specify [max. 100 words] No changes		

related to forests since 2007	
Comments	<p>* The Total public expenditure doesn't include expenditures with "forest administration" defined at A 2 - Reporting notes</p> <p>** Represents public expenditures granted to ROMSILVA and public local administrations for the activities described above at "Public forest management"</p> <p>*** Represents expenditures with public forest research of the Forest Research and Management Planning Institute, includes also the expenditures with the National Forest Inventory and doesn't include expenditures of the education system (high schools and higher education)</p>

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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of the public about the environmental functions of the forests; • Raising awareness of the forest owners on their rights and duties in preserving and exploiting the forest in a sustainable manner; • Promoting the benefits of association of the forests' owners and encourage them to associate for a better and sustainable forest management; • Promoting the conservation and sustainable management of forests no matter their property regime; • Educate the media on SMF, as primary source of information and education of the public; • Increase the awareness and the responsibility of the legislators on the need to protect the forests 		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%; padding: 5px;"> Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: One of the components of the Forest Development Project (co financed through a loan from the World Bank, 2004-2009, 31.9 million USD) was "PR Support, Awareness campaign and development of PR products", dedicated to build public support for sustainable forest management, aiming to develop a strategy and increase awareness of the public, forest owners, decision makers and political staff, about the role and the importance of the national forest patrimony PR =Public Relations </td> <td style="width: 20%; padding: 5px; vertical-align: top;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No </td> </tr> </table>	Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: One of the components of the Forest Development Project (co financed through a loan from the World Bank, 2004-2009, 31.9 million USD) was "PR Support, Awareness campaign and development of PR products", dedicated to build public support for sustainable forest management, aiming to develop a strategy and increase awareness of the public, forest owners, decision makers and political staff, about the role and the importance of the national forest patrimony PR =Public Relations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If so, please provide reference: One of the components of the Forest Development Project (co financed through a loan from the World Bank, 2004-2009, 31.9 million USD) was "PR Support, Awareness campaign and development of PR products", dedicated to build public support for sustainable forest management, aiming to develop a strategy and increase awareness of the public, forest owners, decision makers and political staff, about the role and the importance of the national forest patrimony PR =Public Relations	<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>Increased visibility in media and raising awareness campaigns</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] The main objective related to the land use and forest area of the Romanian forest policy is to ensure the integrity of the forest land and to increase the forest area where necessary, being clearly provided in the Forest Code that reduction of the national forest land is forbidden</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area: <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 2 million ha within / until 2035 (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 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: 30%; vertical-align: top;">Name/reference</td> <td> <p>Forest Code - Law 46/2008 - Stricter conditions for land use change - generally forest use change is forbidden; when allowed - only for certain objectives, with land compensation with the value five times bigger and area three times larger and with payment of certain fees - If the forest cover percentage of the county is lower than 16 %, land compensation should be done only in the same county</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	<p>Forest Code - Law 46/2008 - Stricter conditions for land use change - generally forest use change is forbidden; when allowed - only for certain objectives, with land compensation with the value five times bigger and area three times larger and with payment of certain fees - If the forest cover percentage of the county is lower than 16 %, land compensation should be done only in the same county</p>
Name/reference	<p>Forest Code - Law 46/2008 - Stricter conditions for land use change - generally forest use change is forbidden; when allowed - only for certain objectives, with land compensation with the value five times bigger and area three times larger and with payment of certain fees - If the forest cover percentage of the county is lower than 16 %, land compensation should be done only in the same county</p>		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Forest Public Authority moved from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development to the Ministry of Environment and Forests in December 2009. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, concerning the land use related to forests.</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] Legislative Programs of the Government The main legal and financial instrument used to cover expenses with forest land extension and forest belts network existing before 2007 and continued is the reclamation fund (established based on taxes paid further to forest land use change) and the state budget</p>		
Other comments	<p>Short rotation is specific to only appropriate forest sites and types and will remain so, while it is not allowed to be extended in the forest land. Short rotation forest for different purposes could be promoted outside the forest land.</p>		

B.2. Carbon balance	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No changes
	Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: - Ensuring the integrity of the forest land as well as the extension of the area with forest vegetation; - Ensuring the stability and the increase of the functional effectiveness of the forest ecosystems; - Supporting the establishment of forest shelter-belts, protecting trees along roads and of other categories of forest plantations, outside forest land. The objectives have been taken from the Policy and Development Strategy of the Forestry Sector of Romania 2001-2010. [max 100 words]
	Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe objectives: - Extending the biological forest pests control. - Perfecting the afforestation schemes - Promoting logging technologies as less aggressive as possible - Use biotechnology for the reproductive material for ecologically and economically valuable species - Selecting and promoting the biotypes of trees, resistant to adversities and extending their use in the works of forest regeneration. - Protection of forest soils quality. - New regeneration/plantation techniques - Careful selection of species and use of regeneration techniques by "ecological groups" - Introducing the shrubs and support forest species in the forest composition [max 100 words]
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no Name/reference Forest Code - Law 46/2008 Law 100/2010 on afforestation of degraded land
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Forest authority moved from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development to the Ministry of Environment and Forests No changes
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Regulatory and economic instruments are used No changes Examples of regulatory instruments: Land Law 18/1991 establishing the reclamation fund and Law 100/2010 on Afforestation of Degraded Land
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.
B.3. Health and vitality	

Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The main objective is to maintain the forest capability to fulfill its functions and it is achieved based on forest regulations to be observed by forest management structures - state and private forest districts. There are no changes in the objectives.	
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] Forest authority moved from the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development to the Ministry of Environment and Forests No changes	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] There are no changes in political instruments related to health and vitality of forests and they are implemented based on legal provisions in the Forest Code and subsequent legislation. Thus, in addition to legal provisions ensuring the forest management leading to well structured and ecologically balanced stands, several chapters in the Forest Code contain provisions aiming to contribute to health and vitality of forests, like "Ecological Reconstruction, "Forest Regeneration and Tending", "Prevention and Extinguish of Fires", and "Forest Guard and Protection". Also, specific "Norms and Technical Guidelines on Forest Protection" have been developed in this respect.	
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.	

B.4. Production and use of wood			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The policy concerning production and use of wood is to integrate forest exploitation and wood processing in the concept of sustainable management of the natural capital in order to superiorly turn to good account the wood resources.</p> <p>Basic objectives are to increase the efficiency of logging, wood transportation and processing, to promote ecologically sound logging technologies, to improve the access to forest land, in relation with the modern methods and technologies of wood harvesting, observing the environmental protection requirements. In this respect Best Practice Guidelines for Forest Roads have been developed in a widely open manner, with participatory approach and solutions agreed by involved stakeholders. According to Forest Code, there are specific provisions on wood harvesting in a dedicated chapter. Thus, excepting private forest owners individuals who can harvest by their own up to 20 m³/year from their forest, logging is carried out by authorized companies under certain terms, including observation of silvicultural rules.</p>		
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to the harvesting of wood:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by m³ within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: Wood harvesting is based on annual allowable cut resulting from the forest management plans and varied between 17 and 19 million m³</p>		
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to the use of wood:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consumption of energy from wood: to increase [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by 2 million cubic metres within/until 2020 (period or year)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Use of forest products in construction: to [please specify: remain the same/increase/decrease] by within/until (period or year)</p> <p><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]</p> <p>The main responsible organizations are the Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva and private forest districts</p> <p>No changes</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>One individual may carry out logging from his private forest by him-self, up to 20 cubic metres (according to forest management plan) as exception of the provision that wood harvesting is carried out by certified logging companies (Forest Code - Law 46/2008)</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	One individual may carry out logging from his private forest by him-self, up to 20 cubic metres (according to forest management plan) as exception of the provision that wood harvesting is carried out by certified logging companies (Forest Code - Law 46/2008)
Name/reference	One individual may carry out logging from his private forest by him-self, up to 20 cubic metres (according to forest management plan) as exception of the provision that wood harvesting is carried out by certified logging companies (Forest Code - Law 46/2008)		
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 main instrument: regulatory Law 56/2010 on national forest accessibility</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] All protection and production functions of forests are accomplished based on the functional categories used in the forest management planning. Social functions of forests, including recreation are managed based on conservation principles.		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 5px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Express provisions in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008) that wood and non wood forest products except game species of interest for hunting and fish in mountain rivers belong to forest owners and holders</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Express provisions in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008) that wood and non wood forest products except game species of interest for hunting and fish in mountain rivers belong to forest owners and holders
Name/reference	Express provisions in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008) that wood and non wood forest products except game species of interest for hunting and fish in mountain rivers belong to forest owners and holders		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] The main responsible organizations are the Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva and private forest districts.No changes since 2007.		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The regulatory instrument is used.No changes.		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.		

B.6. Biodiversity			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conservation of pristine forests - Identification of valuable forest ecosystems in order to ensure their proper protection and include them in protected areas - Reconstruction of damaged forest habitats - Identification of ecological corridors and their inclusion in the forest management plans - Inventory and protection of endemic and threatened forest species - Protection of wild fauna including that of hunting interest - Restoration of mountain pine stands and their inclusion in the forest land in order to be protected 		
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to increase by ha within / until (period or year)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain: To ensure the necessary coverage for Natura 2000 Network</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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new chapter "Conservation of biodiversity" in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008) - Emergency Governmental Ordinance 154/2008 modifying and completing the Emergency Governmental Ordinance 57/2007 on Protected Areas Regime, Conservation of Natural Habitats, Wild Flora and Fauna and Law 407/2006 on Hunting and Protection of Hunting Fund </td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new chapter "Conservation of biodiversity" in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008) - Emergency Governmental Ordinance 154/2008 modifying and completing the Emergency Governmental Ordinance 57/2007 on Protected Areas Regime, Conservation of Natural Habitats, Wild Flora and Fauna and Law 407/2006 on Hunting and Protection of Hunting Fund
Name/reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A new chapter "Conservation of biodiversity" in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008) - Emergency Governmental Ordinance 154/2008 modifying and completing the Emergency Governmental Ordinance 57/2007 on Protected Areas Regime, Conservation of Natural Habitats, Wild Flora and Fauna and Law 407/2006 on Hunting and Protection of Hunting Fund 		
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 main responsible organizations are the Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, the Forest Research and Management Institute and private forest districts.</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>Legal instruments</p> <p>No changes</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</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] The main objectives is to ensure protective forest functions – soil, water and other ecosystem functions, established in the forest functional zoning and implemented through forest management planning
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] The main responsible organizations are the Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, Forest Research and Management Institute, private forest management planning design companies and private forest districts.
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 legal instrument promoted by the Forest Code is granting compensations to private forest owners or local administration, representing the value of products that owners do not harvest due to the protective functions set by the forest management plan, that determines the restrictions on timber harvesting
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.
Reporting notes	
Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 “Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions” and 5.2 “Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources“	

B.8. Economic viability			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Intensifying the production function of forest No changes		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	
Name/reference			
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] the main responsible organizations the Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, Forest Research and Management Institute and private forest districts.		
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 instrument used is the forest management plan developed based on specific technical guidelines. There is no change in this respect.		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.		

B.9. Employment (including safety and health)			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The basic objective is to ensure forest management by management structures – forest districts, operating with professional staff, including for the private forests.</p> <p>No changes</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>Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, Forest Research and Management Institute and private forest districts</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>Emergency Ordinance no. 59/2000, with further modifications and completions, on the Status of Forestry Staff is the legal instrument regulating forestry profession. No changes after 2007.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

B.10. Public awareness	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Raise the forest consciousness on forest functions No changes
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference - A new chapter "Development of forest awareness" in the Forest Code (Law 46/2008)
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, Forest Research and Management Institute, private forest districts, media No changes.
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] Activities within "PR Support, Awareness campaign and development of PR products" under Forest Development Project described above: - Seminars with associated forest owners - Seminars with administrators of forest land owned by church - Seminars with forest owners not associated - Seminars with NGO-s - Consultations with the Ministry of Education to develop educational instruments - Documentary movie - Media campaign – TV spot on public channels - Leaflet with success practices in forest management - Press conferences, press releases
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

B.11. Research, training and education			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and adapt education and research to actual sustainable forest management challenges - Improving the institutional and regulatory framework to undertake research and development of forestry education and upgrading their infrastructure, in accordance with national and international requirements - Promoting complex interdisciplinary research on virgin forest and cvasivirgine ecosystems knowledge, on biodiversity conservation and on the laws of structure and functioning of forest - Developing research in priority areas of national and international importance (climate change, ecological reconstruction, improving the health of forests, complex watershed management, environmentally friendly logging and wood processing technologies etc.). - Restructuring and adaptation of curriculum granting appropriate share to forestry legislation and practical training activities - Education curriculum and institutional restructuring of the forest field and its integration with R & D activities - Improving the current system of teacher recruitment and promotion of forestry education at all levels for increasing efficiency, exigency and performance <p>No changes</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%;">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>No changes Institutions: Ministry of Environment and Forests, education institutions, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, Forest Research and Management Institute,</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>Concerning the regulatory and economic instruments used, the Forest Code/2008 has a special chapter "Scientific Research in Silviculture", providing among others that research in forestry is financed by the state budget and other sources.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development approved the Sectoral Plan for Research and Development for 2006-2010, with one of the objectives oriented to forestry and sustainable management of forests</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

B.12. Cultural and spiritual values	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Conservation of cultural and spiritual values through the forest management plans No changes
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Institutions: Ministry of Environment and Forests, National Administration of Forests Romsilva, Forest Research and Management Institute, private forest districts,
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 main instruments used are the education system and media No changes
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.

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

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

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

National implementation of Warsaw Declaration

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

Document attached

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

Document attached

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

Document attached

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						