



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

CYPRUS

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Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
C&I	Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCC	General Co-ordinating Committee
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
VD	Vienna Declaration
V1-5	Vienna Resolutions 1 to 5
L1-2	Lisbon Resolutions 1 and 2
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

1. Background

In preparation for the Fifth Ministerial Conference (Warsaw, Poland, 5-7 November 2007), the MCPFE decided to review and report on progress in implementing the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe in Vienna (2003). Also, further progress made since 2003 in implementing commitments made at the Ministerial Conferences in Lisbon (1998), Helsinki (1993), and in Strasbourg (1990) should be reported through this enquiry.

In addition, it was decided to report on the MCPFE qualitative indicators on sustainable forest management (SFM). The reporting format for the improved qualitative Pan-European Indicators for SFM addresses policies, institutions and instruments in general as well as more specifically by policy areas. The improved qualitative indicators comprise a reporting format, which is grouped into:

- A) Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management,
- B) Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area.

The ministers gathered in Vienna reaffirmed that the criteria and indicators for SFM were a tool for monitoring, assessing and reporting progress on sustainable forest management. In consequence, the enquiry should collect the relevant data and information for reporting on the qualitative Pan-European Indicators for SFM in the context of the MCPFE report on the "State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007" to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference.

The next Ministerial Conference will also provide an opportunity to assess the implementation of the political commitments on forests made by the European Ministers in Vienna. In order to answer this question and to understand the lessons learned from the work conducted so far, it was decided that the implementation report of the MCPFE commitments for the upcoming Ministerial Conference will be based on the replies by signatory states and the European Commission to the enquiry questions contained in this document and the related evaluation. This will form a part of the report on the implementation of MCPFE commitments to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference.

The General Coordinating Committee (GCC) of the MCPFE recommended that one enquiry would cover the MCPFE qualitative indicators as well as the MCPFE commitments. It was further recommended by the Advisory Group on the reporting on the "State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007" to include the enquiry on the quantitative indicator 6.4 "Expenditure for Services" in this enquiry, as the MCPFE country representatives are deemed to be the most appropriate respondents to this particular indicator.

2. General guidance on reporting

This enquiry on the implementation of the MCPFE commitments and on the MCPFE qualitative indicators for SFM should enable responding countries to provide the best possible information for two reports:

1. "State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007"
2. "Implementation of the MCPFE Commitments – pan-European and national Activities 2003-2007".

The main focus of the enquiry is on assessing and reporting the progress on SFM in European forests as well as the progress in the implementation of commitments the signatory states and the European Community made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Vienna, Austria, 2003). The enquiry should also gather the information on the main changes or further developments in the implementation of the Helsinki, Strasbourg and Lisbon Resolutions since 2003.

The enquiry consists of the following parts:

Part A: "Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM" is structured according to the MCPFE qualitative indicators Part A. It comprises:

Section 1: MCPFE qualitative indicators Part A: Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM. These five indicators aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. Additionally, significant changes since the last Ministerial Conference

should be reported. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007*.

Section 2: MCPFE commitments of the Fourth Ministerial Conference 2003 (Vienna Declaration, Vienna Resolutions V1-5 as well as clearly related MCPFE commitments of the Third Ministerial Conference 1998 (Lisbon Resolution L-2). This part will be used for the *Report on the National Implementation of MCPFE Commitments*.

Section 3: Further measures taken related to the qualitative indicators and comments provide the opportunity to report on further measures under a specific qualitative indicator and to provide data specifications or explanations.

Part B: "Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area" is structured according to the MCPFE qualitative indicators Part B. It comprises:

Section 1: MCPFE qualitative indicators Part B: Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area. Twelve indicators under Part B aim to provide information on specific policies for certain policy areas in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the most specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Additionally, significant changes since the last Ministerial Conference in 2003 should be reported.

Section 2: MCPFE commitments of the Fourth Ministerial Conference 2003 (Vienna Declaration, Vienna Resolutions V1-5) as well as clearly related MCPFE commitments of the Third Ministerial Conference 1998 (Lisbon Resolution L-2)

Section 3: Further measures taken related to the qualitative indicator and comments provide the opportunity to report on further measures under a specific qualitative indicator.

Part C: General reporting on Lisbon, Helsinki and Strasbourg Resolutions

Part D: Enquiry on the quantitative indicator 6.4 "Expenditure for Services"

While the enquiry to signatory states and the European Commission requests reporting on MCPFE qualitative indicators and on MCPFE commitment implementation in an integrated format, both the analysis of responses and of the reporting will be separate. As specified in the previous chapter, this enquiry will result in two separate reports:

1. *"State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007"*
2. *"Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2003-2007"*

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 approx. 100 words or 650 letters (incl. blank spaces) automatically.
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. *Section 2 in Parts A and B presents an abbreviated summary of the original commitment text. This should facilitate identifying topics addressed, but not replace the original commitment. Please read the original commitments as specified in the reference numbers. These specify the document as well as the commitment number as numbered in the original commitment. (e.g. VD/7 = Vienna Declaration, para7, V1/9,12 = Vienna Resolution 1, paras 9 and 12) V=Vienna, L=Lisbon*
4. The requests in Section 2 of Parts A and B on the implementation of MCPFE commitments specify to report "**measures**", i.e. forest policy actions set to implement a commitment. *The responses should, as far as possible, be made in a form that allows identifying the type and magnitude of efforts undertaken.* In the responses, "Measures" should be classified or classifiable into the following categories:

Classes of “magnitude” for measures	Examples of documents related to “measures”
large measures: e.g. major programme	public programme document and/or related lists of projects
medium-size measure: individual projects	list of projects funded
small measures: e.g. individual actions	workshops organized, etc.

Degree of implementation of a reported measure
No measure taken (or blank space)
Measure in planning stage
Measure in implementation
Measure concluded

Degree of fulfillment of commitment through the measure reported
fully
partly
not or rather minor

Each of the responses in Section 2 of Parts A and B will be classified and analysed in these three dimensions.

5. In Part B please concentrate in particular on those indicators that are linked to the Vienna resolutions: B2 (carbon balance), B6 (biodiversity), B8 (economic viability) and B12 (cultural and spiritual values).
6. Please report on “measures” taken in the period 2003-2007 by the main body (Ministry) responsible for forestry, or where this main body played a key role. Countries with a federal structure are requested to focus first on major initiatives on the national level and to provide information on major federal measures, identifying the federal state in which the measure was taken.
7. Reporting on significant changes since 2003 will be analysed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as “no significant change”.
8. 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, solutions).
9. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise requested.
10. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.
11. Information provided on the implementation of MCPFE commitment will be analysed quantitatively across countries according to the specifications as in paras 4 and 7, in addition to the substantive analysis.
12. The report *Implementation of the MCPFE Commitments – pan-European and national Activities 2003-2007* is foreseen to consist of a section on international implementation of the MCPFE commitments (the MCPFE Work Programme 2003-2007) as well as a summary analysis for each of the Parts A and B Section 2 as well as Part C of this enquiry.

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1 National forest programmes or similar				
Main characteristics of nfp or similar	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to nfps since 2003 [max. 100 words] The nfp (2000-2009) specifies the actions to be taken to implement a new strategy known as the Rural Betterment Strategy. These actions are: Actions to protect and enhance forest cover, water supplies, wildlife and national heritage in State forests, Afforestation and restoration of degraded land, Safeguarding and developing particular places with outstanding scenery, cultural importance and exceptional ecological or scientific interest, Encouraging, guiding and controlling recreation and tourism development, Providing information and publicity about the forest and the flora and fauna they contain, directed particularly at schools, colleges, tourists and the general public.			
Reference document: <u>National Forest Program of Cyprus</u>				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: 				
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1:				
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) develop and apply nfps ¹ in line with the MCPFE approach to nfps? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	Please specify whether and in which form they were applied, and whether there is any important lesson for the MCPFE (usefulness, development needs,..) [max. 100 words] The nfp was prepared by the Department of Forests with external assistance provided by the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, under the auspices of the Mediterranean Forestry Action Plan. The National Forest Programme of Cyprus was not developed in line with the MCPFE approach.			
b) identify and address key cross-sectoral dimensions in the context of nfps? (Ref.: VD/13,14; V1/ 5, 8)	Please specify whether or not, main dimensions identified, and what major explicit measures were taken. [max. 100 words] Cyprus forests are subject to pressure coming from many directions. Therefore, for the effective management and conservation of forest resources, the nfp supports activities covering not only the forest areas but also the wider countryside. The Department of Forests is the leading agent responsible for the implementation of the nfp mainly through joint actions with other Ministries, Departments, Government Agencies, private individuals and organizations, NGOs etc.			
c) use the nfp process as a platform for cross-sectoral coordination, and to feed results into other policies? (Ref.: VD/ 16,19; V1/ 9,10,11)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, how nfp is used as a platform or initiator of a mechanism; who is involved; and in what specific other policies nfp results were explicitly included. [max. 100 words] The Department of Forests (FD), as the leading agent responsible for the implementation of the nfp, initiates action in state forests and extends its operations, usually by agreements with others, to other rural areas. The FD generates momentum, provides continuity, coordination and accountability. It also offers assistance to others where there are shared interests and is engaged into a dialogue to resolve differences. Consultations, conflict resolution and organizational changes are tools to achieve progress. The nfp maintains continuity by linking existing multiple use policy for forests to other related policies and new requirements.			

¹ nfp = national forest programme

<p>d) Does the nfp address - socio-cultural, - biodiversity, - carbon & climate issues (Ref.: V3/5; V5/ 5; V6/ 6)</p>	<p>Please specify for each, if yes, specify main explicit targets and measures taken. [max. 100 words] Socio-cultural targets and objectives: Preparation of plans for the development of forests and adjacent areas for recreation and tourism, Incentives for eco-tourism development, Promotion of small scale industrial development in forest villages, Maintenance of cultural and heritage sites, Development of environmental centers etc. Biodiversity related: Ecological surveys, Flora and fauna management plans, Conservation plans for genetic resources, Development of Parks, Declaration of Nature Reserves etc. Carbon and climate issues related: Reforestation, Afforestation, Forest expansion, Improvement of the growing stock, Monitoring of effects of atmospheric pollution of forests etc.</p>
<p>e) promote participation of stakeholders in forest policy & program development? (Ref.:L1/2)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The forest policy gives the opportunity to all interested parties like inhabitants of communities, local authorities, forest owners and environmental NGOs to express their opinion and make comments on each future management project. Their comments and opinions are taken into consideration in the planning and later in decision making. The multi stakeholder participation in the procedure of nfp formulation has been proven of vital importance and it is considered as an excellent example of broad social dialogue for matters relevant to the forest sector.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. „nfp“ is understood to comprise both nfps or similar documents or processes. If nfps exist, please use this as main reference. If similar documents are used for answering, please specify the document (or process) under “Reference document”.
2. Reporting on general characteristics could include formal status of the document, validity period of current document, duration of process, range of stakeholders involved, major results or key lessons.

A.2 Institutional frameworks			
Main characteristics of institutional framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Dpt of Forests of Ministry of Agriculture, Nat. Res. and Environ.) is the main body responsible for the development and implementation of the forests law and regulations. A number of interdepartmental issues affecting the forest sector are sources of conflict. The issues engaging a number of other governmental departments are: Hunting in the forests, Afforestation of 'hali' land, Establishment of National Parks and Nature Reserves, Tourism and recreation development, Conservation objectives, Fire fighting in areas outside the State forests. Besides the ministries and departments engaged, a number of environmental NGOs are interested for the sustainable management of forests.</p>		
Main <i>public</i> organizations forest policy: - forest administration - public forest agencies (national level) - research, education and training institutions - other (please specify)	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€,2005)
	Department of Forests	275	30,6
	Cyprus Forestry College *1	-	-
Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	NGOs *2		
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	-		
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	<p>Please describe the main formal mechanisms of policy co-ordination between the organizations above, if any. Please specify the year of establishment and major experiences, as appropriate (see reporting note) [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Besides the Dpt of Forests, the following ministries and agencies have a wide range of executive responsibilities over various environmental issues and contribute to SFM: the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment and its departments, the Environmental Service, the Town Planning and Housing Dpt, the Dpt of Lands and Surveys, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, the Cyprus Tourism Organization (CTO), the Planning Bureau, the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, the Game Fund, the District Administration and local authorities, the Fires Service. These usually work in close cooperation. Sometimes conflict resolution is achieved by a political decision.</p>		
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.2			
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:			
a) support the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs? (Ref.: VD/12; V2/18, 19)	<p>Please specify whether or not, if yes, in what form, and results so far. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>For the time being, there is no private forest association in Cyprus mainly because there is no any active forest management in these areas. Private forest areas were small abandoned agricultural lands where natural vegetation invaded from the adjacent State forests. In many cases, these lands are owned by more that a single individual. Private forestry cannot be a viable business in Cyprus for reasons like: there are many private forest owners owing small pieces of land usually less than 1 ha and the</p>		

	productivity of these forests is very low (usually less than 1 m ³ /ha/year). Therefore no measures have been taken yet.
b) establish or improve intersectoral co-ordination or communication mechanisms? (Ref.: VD/15, 18; V1/ 6)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which major measures were taken [max. 100 words] Cyprus participates in a range of international and regional activities, initiatives and processes through which there has been significant support in the improvement of forest management, conservation and sustainable development of forests and the capacity to better monitor forest resources. Such international cooperation activities are the FAO Global Forest Resources Programme, the Natura 2000 Network, the Proposals for Actions of IPF/IFF and the UNFF resolutions and decisions, the MCPFE's activities, etc.
Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:	
<p>* 1 The Cyprus Forestry College is a Government Institution, within the Department of Forests. It was established in 1951, to meet the increasing needs of Cyprus, the Middle East and other interested countries for the training of supervisory staff in the general principles of forestry practices.</p> <p>* 2 There are twenty two (22) NGOs involved in environmental issues, most of them having sprang up in the last one or two decades. Most of them act only as pressure groups or organise excursions to the countryside, but also some of them implement environment – related work and studies. Most of them are primarily interested in natural environment, whilst some others are mainly interested in man made environment.</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal co-ordinating mechanisms between these (incl. e.g. nfp).
2. Please describe federal structures and further sub-national level organizational structures under "main characteristics".
3. Please list organizations with a mandate to develop or implement forest policy on the national level only. Note that all major organizations listed in Part B should also be listed here. Interest groups and associations include e.g. private forest owners, environmental NGOs.
4. In case of public organizations, please specify forest-related staff (number, in full-time equivalent) and budget only. Use the "comments" section for further specification, if needed.
5. Note that mechanisms referred to in A.2 a) and A.2 b) include nfps – please do not repeat from A1 (text there will be taken into account). It also includes public-private partnership initiatives.

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments			
Main characteristics of legal/regulatory framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>A new National Forest Policy has been prepared in 2000 replacing the one issued in 1960. This is directly related to the actions required to achieve the aims set out in the nfp.</p> <p>The Forest Legislation which covers the Forest Law and the Forest Regulations has been amended from time to time since its first enactment (1879) . In 2004, a new attempt to thoroughly revise the Forest Legislation has been initiated under a Technical Co-operation Programme of FAO.</p> <p>The revision of the Forest Legislation was considered a must for the effective implementation of nfp and to bring the legal framework in line with relevant requirements of the EU and International best practices.</p>		
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act	<p>Please list the main legal act related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Forest law, act or code</td> <td> <p>Name: The Forest Law</p> <p>Date of adoption: Firstly adopted in 1967 and periodically partly revised. A new Forest Law is currently under preparation.</p> <p>Main changes from previous legal act: The current Forest Law constitutes the basic legal framework of the island for the protection and management of Cyprus forests and OWL. It regulates matters concerning the management and the protection of the forest, forest exploitation, forest improvement and expansion etc. Particularly, it determines the specific protection measures for the maintenance, improvement and expansion of forests and natural environment. It also secures the protection from excessive interventions and prohibits the devastation and inappropriate use of the forests. It also contains provisions for matters outside the State forest and for different non-State forest industries.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Forest law, act or code	<p>Name: The Forest Law</p> <p>Date of adoption: Firstly adopted in 1967 and periodically partly revised. A new Forest Law is currently under preparation.</p> <p>Main changes from previous legal act: The current Forest Law constitutes the basic legal framework of the island for the protection and management of Cyprus forests and OWL. It regulates matters concerning the management and the protection of the forest, forest exploitation, forest improvement and expansion etc. Particularly, it determines the specific protection measures for the maintenance, improvement and expansion of forests and natural environment. It also secures the protection from excessive interventions and prohibits the devastation and inappropriate use of the forests. It also contains provisions for matters outside the State forest and for different non-State forest industries.</p>
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Main priorities and measures in <i>international</i> forest related commitments	<p>Please describe, incl. significant changes related to international characteristics since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The EU environmental legislation was transposed into the Cyprus legislation during accession process. The following international conventions for the protection of the environment has been ratified by Cyprus: CITES, Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Bern Convention, Convention on the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, Convention for the Protection of Vertebrate Animals used for Experimental and other Scientific Purposes, Convention on Biological Diversity, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNCCD, Bonn Convention, Convention on EIA, Ramsar Convention, etc.</p>		
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3:			
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:			
a) improve security of property rights (Ref.: V3/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Forest Law and Regulations secure the protection of the State forests from unlawful interventions, land use change and factors affecting the sustainable management of them including forest fires. Changes in the use of the private forests or of other wooded land is not restricted by any law or regulation. Private forests may be transferred at any time to other uses and private treeless areas may be afforested.</p>		
b) address forest law enforcement	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how . [max. 100 words]</p>		

(Ref.: VD/20; V4/6, 7)	Forest legislation provides strict and effective measures of control against illegal felling. Some of these are: the issue of licenses for the felling, uprooting, conversion to timber and the transportation of the most valuable forest species, the procedures followed during marking, harvesting and transportation of forest trees, the frequent document and paper checks etc. Cyprus Government has been involved in FLEGT since 2003. It strongly supports: the introduction and adoption of international legislation aiming at halting the imports and trade of illegal timber, the introduction of appropriate certification and licensing for the exportation and shipping of wood etc.
c) support enabling environments for SFM and investment (Ref.: V2/7)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words] The State forests are managed by the Department of Forests on a sustainable basis. The nfp, the new National Forest Policy and the forest legislation provide effective measures for this purpose. They regulate matters concerning the management and the protection of the forests, forest exploitation, forest improvement and expansion etc. Particularly, the Forest Law determines the specific protection measures for the maintenance, improvement and expansion of forests and natural environment. It also secures the protection from excessive interventions, prohibits the devastation and inappropriate use of the forests and provides provision for the control of illegal logging.
d) support international processes, commitments and their implementation in - UNFF, CPF, IPF/IFF proposals for action, - CBD, - UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (Ref.: VD/23, 24; V4/4, 14, V5/6, 10)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different commitments [max. 100 words] The Department of Forests has initiated a process for a thorough and detailed assessment of the relevance, priority and the progress of implementation of the UNFF, CPF, IPF/IFF Proposals for Action in the national context. This process is still ongoing and it is expected to be concluded soon.
Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:	
(incl. e.g. on UNCCD)	

Reporting notes:

1. Commitments, signature and ratification of major international commitments will be collected from the relevant conventions (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, ITTO, CITES, Ramsar, etc.).
2. Under "Main characteristics" please describe situation of legal frameworks with respect to distribution of responsibilities in general (central or federal, the diversity of key legal acts) as well as significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks and international characteristics since 2003.

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy	
Main characteristics of forest-related economic policy	Please describe, incl. significant changes related to economic policy since 2003 [max. 100 words] The level of investment in forestry is very low in Cyprus. The annual Gross Fixed Capital Formation related to forestry is around 0.17%. Forestry funding are credits coming from the ordinary budget, the investment budget, the EU and other sources. Private forestry is characterized by what is known as passive ownership and there is almost no management and therefore, the level of investment is even lower. Some subsidies are coming from national and community sources. As from 2004, the State and private forestry get allocations through Rural Development Plan which is co-financed by EU.
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] Forestry funding are credits coming from the ordinary budget, the investment budget, the EU and the Rural Development Plan (2004-2006). The last is co-financed by the EU and includes the following forestry measures: Afforestation and silviculture, Protection of forests against fires and other natural disasters and the reforestation of burned areas, Afforestation of non agricultural land and investments for the conservation and improvement of the economical, ecological and social functions of forests, Investment to improve the harvesting processing and marketing of forestry products.
Main budget line / programme	Name: Governmental Budget Target/objective: Funding of Department of Forests Forest-related budget: 30,6 mil € for period 2005
Main budget line / programme	Name: Rural Development Plan Target/objective: See above Forest-related budget: 7,5 mil € for period 2005
Main budget line / programme	Name: Target/objective: Forest-related budget: mil € for period
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers) Governmental budget (for Department of Forest, Year 2005), Rural Development Plan 2004 - 2006 (Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, 2004)	
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.4: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) set incentives for investment, including innovative economic instruments (Ref.: V2/7, 17)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures, what they aim to address, dimension, and effects so far. [max. 100 words] The Rural Development Plan 2004 - 2006 is the main economic instrument that provides incentives for investment like the creation of camping and picnic sites, wildlife observatories, points of view, environmental education centers, nature trails, forest related museums etc.
Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:	

Reporting notes:

1. Main budget lines/programmes: please list the top three governmental funding programmes related to forestry, incl. governmental (public) programmes or budget lines with a relevant or significant forestry component. Target group of these budget lines include not only forest owners or state forest enterprises but also research and education institutions.

A.5 Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The main means for gathering information for forest policy formulation is the forest inventories, mapping of forest resources and research. The Dpt of Forests adopted the Continuous Forest Inventories in the productive forests since 1981.</p> <p>CFI provides accurate data in relation to the area of forests, volume, increment, mortality, quality and category of harvested timber. Several other types of inventories were also carried out for the investigation of the distribution of forests and OWL by type of ownership, management type, forest species etc. In the frame of rationale management of the forest FD has carried out a series of projects or research programs related to forest resources.</p>
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.5: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop and use national level criteria and indicators for SFM, incl. in nfps? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/1)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, please describe measures. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Department of Forests, based on the "Improved Pan-European Indicators for SFM as adopted by the MCPFE ELM in October 2002", has adopted a set of Criteria and Indicators for the SFM of Cyprus forests, analyzing the period 1993 - 2003 and putting down the base for the next evaluation period. The draft issue of the "Criteria and Indicators for SFM for Cyprus Forests" which presents the current situation of the forests of Cyprus and provide quantitative and qualitative standards to evaluate SFM and monitor changes over time was circulated in July 2006.</p>
b) improve data-collection on SFM and monitoring of - biodiversity - carbon stock and climate impact? (Ref.: V4/9, 13; V5/7,9,10; L2/2, 4, 6)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The MCPFE guidelines for Protected and Protective forest have not yet fully complied. Actually the 1.3, 2 and 3 MCPFE protective classes do not exist in Cyprus Forest Law. However, the 1.1 and the 1.2 MCPFE categories correspond to Nature Reserves (no active intervention) and National Forest Parks (minimum intervention) respectively. These protected area categories are legally designated, geographically defined aiming at the conservation of nature and biodiversity.</p> <p>GIS and high resolution satellite images are used for various projects and monitoring plans as regards to biodiversity (corine land cover map, metapopulation data base). **</p>
c) use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The recently prepared set of C&I for SFM at national level, is a useful tool for the assessment and evaluation of sustainable forest management in Cyprus and is a useful tool to monitor changes to these over time. It was set to evaluate the period 1993-2003 and it is used as a leverage to modify and restructure the mechanisms for better data collection, monitoring and reporting.</p>
Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:	
<p>** During the period 2005 -2007, a project under the Regulation E.C 2152/03 (Forest Focus) has been approved under the name "Biodiversity Project" with a budget of 55 000 Euros. The calculation of Carbon stock in the forest soils is one of its objectives. It will fully fulfill the commitment of calculating the carbon stock in forest soils. The project is considered as a medium size measure and it is still under implementation. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2007.</p>	

Reporting note:

1. A.5. a): this includes the use of the MCPFE Assessment guidelines

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1: Land use and forest area and OWL	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme and National Forest Policy Statement, Forest Legislation, Rural Development Plan Date of issuance: National Forest Programme and National Forest Policy Statement - 2000, Forest Legislation - 1967, Rural Development Plan - 2004 Formal status: Policy Document, Law, Policy Document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The forest policy constitutes a broad perspective of objectives. These objectives aim at safeguarding forest resources for the benefit of the whole community. The main objectives regarding the land use are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of forest cover in the lowlands, particularly in marginal areas and abandoned agricultural land, • Afforestation and restoration of degraded land. These objectives are achieved through the following projects/actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation /reforestation of bare and burnt areas • Conversion of agricultural land to forest land.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The following organizations are responsible for the implementation of the above objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Department of Forests for areas in the State forests • The Ministry of Interior for other State land and particularly for hali land.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instruments for achieving the above policy are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The national forest programme of Cyprus and the national forest policy statement. • The Rural Development Policy of Cyprus.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1: Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	The following medium size actions were implemented (related to nfp): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • afforestation /reforestation of bare and burnt areas • afforestation of state land. Actions like these will continue in future. <p>The following large size actions were taken in Rural Development Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • afforestation of agricultural land. • protection of forests from fires and other natural disasters and reforestation of burnt areas. • afforestation of non agricultural land and investments for the conservation and improvement of the economical and social role of the forests. <p>The RDP programme was completed in 2006. A new one will be implemented for the period 2007-2013.</p>
Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:	

Reporting note:

1. Under "Main characteristics" please also describe whether land use and ownership rights are an issue in specific areas and whether policies exist to increase (or decrease) forest area (or, specifically, forested land, including short rotation forests).

B.2: Carbon balance	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: "Strategic plan for the reduction of the Green House Gass Emissions" Date of issuance: 10/9/2003 Formal status: Decision of the Council of Ministers
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Main objective is the reduction of the Green House Gass Emissions to levels close to those of 1990. For the implementation of the plan, a number of measures have been included in it and their materialization is under progress.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Main responsible organization (legal responsibility) is the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture Natural Resources and Environment. Implementing organizations are the governmental organizations and NGOs in Cyprus. In particular, the Institute of Energy of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism which has been established in 2000 has the following mission: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •the development and the promotion of renewable energy sources (wind, solar, biomass, hydro and other forms of renewable energy), •the promotion of the conservation and rational utilization of energy and, •the expansion of the usage of financially viable energy technologies.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Government has introduced a grants scheme for undertaking of investments in the field of energy conservation in the manufacturing industry, the hotel sector, the domestic sector and agriculture. In addition to the above, significant governmental decisions have been made on the production and use of electricity power, the use of gass in industry and other changes in the field of transport.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.2: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the SFM concept in the Kyoto Protocol context, particularly on afforestation? (Ref.:VD/21, V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The promotion of sustainable forest management practices, the adoption of the National Forest Programme and the support of research and analysis on carbon sequestration in forests are measures promoting the SFM. They are classified as large measures which are expanded in the future and they fully fulfill the forestry matters included in the Kyoto Protocol. The Department of Forests is the main implementing agency.
b) promote substitution of non-renewables, particularly bio-energy (see also B.4)? (Ref.: V5/5,6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] An extensive study on the production of bio- energy (Bioethanol, Biodiesel, solid fuel and biogas) has been undertaken by the Agricultural Research Institute in 2003 . It is considered as a medium size measure and it is still under implementation. It is expected to be completed by the end of 2007. Also see section B.4
Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Monitoring of Forests and Environmental Interactions in the Community, National Forest Programme and Forest Policy Statement Date of issuance: 2003, 2000, 2000 respectively. Formal status: Community Regulation EC 2152/2003 (Forest Focus), policy document.
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] --Monitoring of air pollution and air pollution effects and other agents and factors that have an impact on forests, such as biotic and abiotic factors and factors of anthropogenic origin. --Monitoring of forest fires and their causes and effects. --Forest fire prevention. No significant changes.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main responsible organization (both legal and implementing responsibility) is the Department of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. No significant changes.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The adoption and implementation of the Community Regulation EC 2152/2003 (Forest Focus) and the inclusion of related activities in the National Forest Programme are the main instruments for addressing issues as described above. The active participation of the Department of Forests in the ICP-Forests (International cooperative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests) is an additional instrument contributing to the achievement of the above issues. No significant changes.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.3:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, monitoring and impact assessment of climate change and carbon stocks? (Ref.: V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The main measures are the crown condition assessment, analysis of forest soil, soil solution, needles and leaves of forest trees, estimation of growth and yield of forest stands, chemical analysis of deposition, meteorological observations, assessment of forest ground vegetation, assessment of ozone injury on forests. These measures are considered medium-sized and they are funded under the ForestFocus Regulation with an annual budget of about £50 000. The measures are under implementation (period 2004-2007) and they will partly fulfill the commitment. No significant change.
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] See previous paragraphs.
Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:	
(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality)	

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme and National Forest Policy Statement, Forest Legislation, Rural Development Plan Date of issuance: National Forest Programme and National Forest Policy Statement - 2000, Forest Legislation - 1967, Rural Development Plan - 2004 Formal status: Policy document, Law, Policy document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The State forests are sustainably managed on a multiple use basis. Emphasis is given on recreation and protection maintaining at the same time the naturalness and improving the structure and productive potential of the forests. A small quantity of wood is harvested from the productive State forests. The annual fellings as set through continuous forest inventories (CFIs) are around 8 000m ³ . This amount represents only the 19% of the annual volume increment of the productive forests. The private forests are not intensively managed for wood production.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Department of Forests is the responsible body for achieving the forest policy objective regarding the production and use of wood in State forests.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instruments for achieving the main policy objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nfp of Cyprus and National Forest Policy Statement. • The Rural Development Policy of Cyprus.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.4: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the sound use of wood? (Ref.: VD/9, V2/8, V5/5, L1/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The silvicultural system applied in Cyprus forests is based on the biological maturity of the forest trees and on the encouragement of the natural regeneration. This system aims at improving the structure and naturalness of forests. Due to unfavorable climatic conditions and the low productivity of Cyprus forests (less than 1m ³ /yr/ha), these are managed mainly for non wood products and services. Therefore, these forests can not provide enough to the renewable production of energy.
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] For the sustainable management of forests, a silvicultural system based on biological maturity of the forest trees is applied. Through this system, the natural regeneration is encouraged. This system aims at improving the structure and naturalness of forests.
Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments: (e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes)	

B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme Date of issuance: Year 2000 Formal status: Policy document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective is to increase economic and social benefits from the State forests and wider countryside and to encourage the appropriate development, based on ecotourism, within the framework of comprehensive area plans. The National Forest Program and the new forest strategy also aim at safeguarding and expanding forest resources in order to provide, on a sustainable basis, multiple benefits (wood and non-wood goods and services) to the society.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main responsible organizations are: The Department of Forests, the Town Planning and Housing Department of the Ministry of Interior, the Cyprus Tourism Organisation of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, the Game Fund etc.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instrument is the National Forest Program and the Rural Development Plan. The National Forest Program has been supported from the budget of the Department of Forests since 2000. The Rural Development Plan has been established in 2004. One of the main objectives is the upgrading of the forests' social role through the financial support of various recreation projects such as camping and picnic site, nature trails, botanical gardens etc.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.5:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision for non-wood goods? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which non-wood goods they address, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The provision of non-wood goods and services is open to the market but due to the strong tradition for the free collection of several non wood goods from the forest areas, it is very difficult to enforce market-based rules.
b) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of services, esp. recreational services? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which services they try to promote, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any, particularly for recreational services [max. 100 words] Forest Recreation is not considered as a market based service in Cyprus. Its intention is to promote the social role of forests by providing various recreational opportunities to both locals and tourists.
Further measures taken related to B.5 and comments:	
The Forest Recreation development is mainly undertaken by the Department of Forests. The most common measures (medium sized) are the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identification of sites of particular importance as regards to forest recreation and develop or support the development of the most suitable recreation activities. • The promotion and regulation of a sustainable recreation and ecotourism so as to provide the maximum benefit for both locals and visitors. • The assessment of the demand and needs for recreation. 	

B.6 Biodiversity		
Ecosystem / habitat / protected areas / landscape patterns	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Forest Law, the National Forest Programme, the Nature Protection and Wildlife Law Date of issuance: 1967-2006, 2000, and 2003 Formal status: Law, Policy Document and Law
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Forest Law and of the National Forest Programme aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The safeguarding and expanding of forest ecosystems. • The protection and enhance wildlife and the national heritage in state forests, • Afforestation and the restoration of degraded lands in the wider countryside, • The safeguarding of national parks and nature reserves, places with outstanding scenery, cultural, ecological, or scientific importance. In 2003 the Nature Protection and Wildlife Law (which incorporates the Habitats Directive (92/43EEC)) was enacted, aiming at the conservation of the biodiversity through the establishment and the conservation of "Natura 2000" network of protected areas.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The most relevant institutions are the Department of Forests and the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Environment. Since 2003, the involvement of the Environment Service has step-up as a result of the enactment of the Nature Protection and Wildlife Law (153(1)2003) and the establishment of "Natura 2000" network of protected areas.
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instruments used are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Forest Law and the National Forest Program: A network of Forest Protected Areas has been established. More specifically, 10 National Forest Parks and 7 Natural Reserves representing 10% and 3% of the state forest have been established. Since 2003, one National park has been established. • The "Natura 2000" network of protected areas (established in 2003): So far, 39 "Natura 2000" sites have been proposed, representing 1034 km² or more than 11% of the island surface.
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Forest Law, the National Forest Strategy and the Nature Protection and Wildlife Law, and the Game and Wildlife Law. Date of issuance: 1967-2006, 2000, 2003 and 2003. Formal status: Law, Policy Document, Law and Law.
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In regards to species diversity, both the Forest Law and of the National Forest Strategy aims at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The protection of all plant species within the state forest. • The protection of all tree species outside the state forest. • The protection and enhancement of wildlife in State forests. The Nature Protection and Wildlife Law which incorporates the Habitats European Directive (92/43EEC) aims at the protection of species diversity through the protection of all threatened plant and animal species (excluding birds). Game and Wildlife Law aims at the protection and conservation of all bird species found in Cyprus.

	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The most relevant institutions are the Department of Forests and the Environment Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment, and the Game Fund of the Ministry of Interior. Since 2003, the involvement of the Environment Service and Game Fund has been upgraded as a result of the enactment of the Nature Protection and Wildlife Law which (153(1)2003) and the Game and Wildlife Law (152(1)2003).
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instrument is composed from the abovementioned legal framework.
Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Forest Law, the National Forest Programme and Nature Protection and Wildlife Law. Date of issuance: 1967-2006, 2000 and 2003. Formal status: Law, Policy Document and Law
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy objective is the Conservation of forest genetic resources. This is accomplished not only through in situ conservation measures which cover the entire geographical range of all forest species but also through various ex situ measures.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The most relevant institution is the Department of Forests and the Agriculture Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. The Department of Forests is also the main implementing organization.
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instruments are the National Forest Program, the related action plan of the Department of Forests and the "Natura 2000" network of protected areas. Adequate habitat representation is required by the Habitats Directive for each species (included in the annex II) so as to cover (efficiently) its geographical range and consequently its genetic variation.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.6:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) promote biodiversity strategy development and planning? (Ref.: VD/8,22; V4/6,14,15)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] An extended network of fire breaks, forest roads, observation towers, water tanks, hydrants and helicopter landing sites have been established as the most important in situ medium size-sized conservation measure. A very important (large) in situ conservation measure is the regeneration of the forest stands which is accomplished naturally through the appropriate silvicultural measures. So, the maximum genetic adaptation and genetic variation is maintained. Considerable attention is also given through many running medium-sized ex situ measures such as the conservation of ex situ plantations for endangered plant species (<i>Cedrus brevifolia</i> , <i>Juniperus excelsa</i>), seed orchards and clone banks.
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Since 2004 and the adoption of the Habitat Directive (92/43EEC) the preparation of report (large measure) on the implementation of the measures taken under the Directive has been started. The report includes information concerning the conservation measures and their

	<p>impacts on the conservation status of the natural habitat types of Annex I and the species of Annex II. Computerized data base (combined with GIS) for all threaten plant taxa of Cyprus has been established. Among others, the population size, the coordinates, and the threats of each plant taxa are recorded. This data base enables the impacts monitoring of various policies, programs and measures on biodiversity.</p>
<p>c) further develop protected forest networks or similar? (Ref.: V4/10,15,16)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] As regards Forest Protected Areas, 10 National Forest Parks (covering 153 km² or 10% of the state forest) and 7 Nature Reserves (covering 48 km² or 3% of the state forest) have been established and managed so far. Since 2003 an additional National Forest Park has been established. Moreover, since 2004 and the establishment of the “Natura 2000” network (39 protected areas) almost 70% of the state forest (found in the free part of Cyprus) is under the specific protected status of the Habitats Directive. Furthermore, artificial nests for birds and bat species are installed in new forest stands.</p>
<p>d) prevent loss and fragmentation and to restore degraded forests? (Ref.: V4/11,12)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] An extended network of fire breaks, forest roads, observation towers, water tanks, hydrants and helicopter landing sites have been established and maintained as the most important in situ large-sized conservation measure. The regeneration of the forest is allowed to be established naturally. However, the necessary reforestation projects are done by using only local breeding material. Special attempt is given to enrich the participation of the local deciduous species. Alien species are not used in such projects. Since 2003, almost 1000ha of forest area have been reforested and restored through various medium sized projects by using local breeding material.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:</p>	
<p>(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests)</p>	

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme and National Forest Policy Statement, Forest Legislation, Rural Development Plan Date of issuance: National Forest Programme and National Forest Policy Statement - 2000, Forest Legislation - 1967, Rural Development Plan - 2004 Formal status: Policy Document, Law, Policy Document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The forests provide various protective functions. They protect water resources, soil against erosion, infrastructures like roads and settlements, agricultural land, as well as managed natural resources. In addition, protective forests ensure other ecosystem functions like clean air, biodiversity, etc.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main organization responsible for state forests is the Department of Forests. For private forests, these are : - The Ministry of Interior - Church - Department of forests
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instrument for achieving the above policy are the following: - The nfp of Cyprus and national forest policy statement - The rural development policy of Cyprus
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.7: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen protective services? (Ref.: VD/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The following medium size actions were implemented (related to nfp): - fire control outside State forests - fire control in State Forests - public awareness campaign for forest fires Actions like these will continue in future. The following large size action was taken in Rural Development Plan to protect the forests from forest fires: - protection of forests from fires and other natural disasters and reforestation of burnt areas The RDP programme was completed in 2006. A new one will be implemented for the period 2007-2013. All the above measures fulfil partly the MCPFE commitments.
b) contribute to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No measures taken.
Further measures taken related to B.7 and comments:	

Reporting note:

1. Protective services cover services as specified in MCPFE 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	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme of Cyprus, Strategic Economic Development Plan, Rural Development Policy Date of issuance: National Forest Programm - Year 2000, Strategic Economic Development Plan - Year 2004, Rural Development Plan - Year 2004 Formal status: Policy Statements
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The perspective on forestry adopted in the context of the national economic planning system is expressed in the policy objectives of the 5-year Strategic Economic Development Plan prepared by the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Finance. As stated in the Plan, the objective of the forestry policy is the generation of the highest social benefit from the multiple use of forests.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main organization responsible for state forests is the Department of Forests of Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instrument for achieving the above policy are the following: National Forest Programme of Cyprus, Strategic Economic Development Plan, Rural Development Policy
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.8:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote innovation, entrepreneurship and to encourage investment in the context of SFM? (Ref.: V2/7,11)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Rural Development Plan 2004 - 2006 is the main economic instrument that provides incentives for the creation of camping and picnic sites, wildlife observatories, points of view, environmental education centers, nature trails, forest related museums etc.
b) include economic viability and livelihood issues in rural development policy? (Ref.: VD/7, V2/16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Rural Development Plan 2004 - 2006 is an economic instrument that provides incentives for the creation of camping and picnic sites, wildlife observatories, points of view, environmental education centers, nature trails, forest related museums etc.
c) promote the voluntary cooperation of forest owners and addressed economic viability challenges? (Ref.: VD/12, V2/15,17)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No measures have been taken yet mainly because private forestry is almost not existed in Cyprus.
d) promote the valuation of full range of forest goods & services, incorporate results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The cost-benefit approach was used in the context of nfp development for forest and other environmental resource valuation. Economic values were measured by the summation of many individuals' "willingness to pay" for a particular good or service which reflected consumer preferences for the good or service in question. Willingness to pay for environmental benefits (or for avoiding dis-benefits) was derived by various methods collectively

	known as Contingency Valuation Methods. This method was used to give an indication of the benefits from forestry other than revenue from the sale of wood and other tangible products which are limited here in Cyprus.
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Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:

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B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: a) National Development Plans, b) Social Insurance Scheme, c) Health and Safety at Work Law 89(I)1996, 158(I)/2001, 25(I)2002, 41(I)/2003 and 99(I)/2003. Date of issuance: 2004, various. Formal status: a) Policy statement, b) Law, c) Law.
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] One of the main objectives of nfp is the encouragement of full and productive utilization of human resources in conditions of full employment. Laws aim at safeguarding the proper health and safety conditions at workplace. Under the socio-economic policy of the Government, which is implemented through the activities of the Dpt. of Forests too, employment was provided to the inhabitants of forest villages. Besides the labourers employment directly by the Dpt. of Forest, an additional number of labourers were self employed, through tenders or otherwise, for felling and transportation of raw material from the forests to various forest industries.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Labour Department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance is the responsible governmental department for employment policy, including health and safety matters. In the Forest Sector and particularly in the Department of Forests, there are Safety Groups in every workplace entitled with the identification of gaps and problems related to these issues and make suggestions.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Social Economic policy of Cyprus
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.9:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) enhance workforce safety and improve work environment? (Ref.: V2/14, L1/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Health and Safety Law was amended in 2003 in order to enhance safety provisions. In addition, the Law 63(I)/2002 on Working Time was put in effect as from 1/1/2003, on the basis of Directive 93/104/EC and 2003/88/EC. Furthermore, in every workplace of the Department of Forests, a Safety Board/ Council was elected among all employees in order to identify risks, gaps and threats on health and safety on spot and to promote the adoption of necessary measures.
Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:	

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Policy Statement Date of issuance: 2000 Formal status: Policy Document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy objectives are:a) the participation of NGOs and other interested parties in meetings to express their opinion and have a broad social dialogue for matters relevant to forest sector and b) the raising of public awareness on forest and environmental issues. No significant changes.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main responsible organization (both legal and implementing responsibility) is the Department of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. No significant changes.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instruments are the Forest legislation and the National Forest Programme where there are provisions for achieving policy objectives as described above. No significant changes
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation to B.10:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop dialogue with the public, incl. through awareness raising programmes? (Ref.: L1/1)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The dialogue with the public has been considered very much during the preparation of the National Forest Programme (2000) while the everyday implementation of awareness raising programmes(lectures, discussions, films, questionnaires, interviews, articles, ceremonies, information material, exhibitions e.t.c) contribute to the raising of public awareness. These measures are considered medium-sized and they are funded through the annual budget of the Department of Forests. The measures are under implementation and they will partly fulfill the commitment. No significant change.
Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	

B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme, Forest Policy Statement Date of issuance: 2000 Formal status: Policy Documents
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy objective is the promotion of research, training and education in the forestry sector through various measures. No significant changes.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main responsible organization (both legal and implementing responsibility) is the Department of Forests of the Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment. No significant changes.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy instruments are the Forest legislation and the National Forest Programme and the Forest Policy Statement where there are provisions for achieving policy objectives as described above. No significant changes
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.11:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, increase interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research? (Ref.: VD/17, V3/ 11, V4/17, V5/ 6,7)	Please describe measures, including in forest biodiversity and carbon-related issues, and socio-cultural aspects, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Bilateral research programmes, COST cooperation network, participation in european monitoring programmes such as forest biodiversity and carbon stock in forest soils which are funded under the ForestFocus Regulation. The measures are under implementation and they will partly fulfill the commitment.
b) enhance the quality of education, training and extension and other forms of knowledge dissemination? (Ref.: V2/12,13, V3/6, L1/4,6)	Please describe measures , including on socio-cultural aspects as well as on promoting new opportunities and techniques, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The taken measures are: a)Training of the sub-professional staff of the Department of Forest at the Cyprus Forestry College b) the Forestry College is part of the Leonardo da Vinci program and of the Socrates/Erasmus educational exchange network and it is also participating in several European funding programs c) professional and sub-professional foresters employed by the Department of Forests have the chance for supplementary, extended training on a range of forestry and other courses provided by training organizations either in Cyprus or abroad. Some of the measures have been completed and some are under implementation and they will partly fulfill the commitment.
Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Policy Date of issuance: 2000 Formal status: Policy Document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective of the National Forest Program in regard to Cultural and Spiritual values is the preservation of the national forest heritage which will sustain rural life, village communities and the general wellbeing of Cypriot citizens. This should be achieved by safeguarding particular places which have outstanding scenery and cultural importance and developing them for recreation and tourism where this does not conflict with conservation aims.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] 1. Cyprus Department of Forests The Forestry Department is the lead agency responsible for the implementation of the National Forest Programme (nfp) and for promoting development of the forest sector as a whole through joint action with other government organizations, local authorities, commercial enterprises and private interests. 2. Cyprus Tourism Organisation The aim of the Cyprus Tourism Organisation is to organise and promote, among other tourist products, the tourism cultural and spiritual attractions in the Republic of Cyprus.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] 1. National Forest Program: The nfp promotes the Conservation of heritage such as sites with special significance, on account of their scenery or other special features. 2. Forest Law: The Cyprus Forest Law aims at the promotion of forest cultural and spiritual heritage as national assets by giving them special protective status in law, as national parks, nature reserves or forest monuments. 3. Rural Development Plan : Measures supported under this plan have been taken after 2003 include investments to improve the conservation and development of natural and cultural heritage sites and the renovation of traditional forest cultural monuments.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.12:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) reflect the socio-cultural dimensions in policies? (Ref.: VD/11, V3/5,6,8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The National Forest Policy includes provision for participatory approaches in the decision making process. A revised Forest Law will enhance public participation in decision making process, regulating the Forest Advisory Board, which will include State Departments, Local Authorities, NGO's and other stakeholders. In addition, the safeguarding of social and cultural aspects of sustainable forest management is addressed through the Criteria and Indicators for Forest Management, especially in regard to the accessibility of recreation sites. Moreover social, forestry related, needs are addressed through the Rural Development Plan.
b) enhance the landscape attractive-	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

<p>ness and their protection, including of traditional knowledge and practices? (V3/9)</p>	<p>The landscape attractiveness and its protection is promoted via the declaration of Protected Urban Planning Zones, under Urban Planning and Housing Law (90/1972) and the declaration of protected forest areas through the Forest Law. The relevant awareness is promoted via the development of Environmental Centers (2 constructed after 2003 – 1 further is planned), 1 Botanical garden (2 further are planned) and the updated Forestry Department's website as well as via lectures to students and the general public in addition to the free availability of information material such as posters and leaflets.</p>
<p>c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Since 2003, the Department of Forests promotes various medium measures such as the conservation of 200 giant trees as natural monuments (41 declared; an on-going process for new declarations), the conservation of other historical/cultural objects through joint action with the Archeological Department via the Law for Archeology (32 historical/cultural monuments in forests). It also supports a nature trail network and view points, seeing, among others, significant spiritual/cultural values. Currently, a network of 52 Nature Trails is maintained, including 17 Nature trails constructed after 2003.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:</p>	
<p></p>	

Part C: General reporting on Lisbon, Helsinki and Strasbourg Resolutions

a) Lisbon Resolutions L1-L2

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Lisbon Resolution L1: People, Forests and Forestry - Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words] The main instrument for implementing the L1 resolution is the nfp of Cyprus. This covers various actions and aspects of L1. The nfp is implemented through seven programmes in which 37 projects/actions are included.
Lisbon Resolution L1 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) encourage studies on gender aspects of forest policy & practices? (Ref.: L1/5)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] The Cyprus legislation and constitution give the same opportunities to men and women. No further measures are taken.
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] Cyprus has not introduced any forest certification system for the following reasons: a. Only a small quantity of round wood is harvested from the Cyprus forests. The annual felling for the period 2002-2011 ranges between 6000-8000m3. b. Private forests are not intensively managed and are not used for the production of timber. Considering the above factors the Department of Forests believes that the adoption of forest certification is not necessary for the time being.

Lisbon Resolution L2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L2	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Pan-European Criteria and Indicators for sustainable forest management were introduced and adopted in 2006 by the Department of Forests. These are used as a framework for promoting better management practices in Cyprus. The application of these Criteria and Indicators will ensure that the forest resources will continue to be managed sustainably.</p>
Lisbon Resolution L2 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
<p>a) promote national adaptation and use of the PEOLGs²?</p> <p>(Ref.: L2/7, 8)</p>	<p>Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Department of Forests, realizing the importance of local communities in sustainable forest management, takes into account the views of these communities and NGOs regarding matters related to the forest management.</p> <p>The scientific knowledge, obtained through various research activities, are disseminated to all interested parties through official publications, meetings, seminars, etc.</p> <p>The Cyprus Government signed (1998) and ratified (2003) the Convention on Access to Information, Public participation in Decision making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus) Convention of UNECE. In addition, Cyprus is fully harmonized with the relevant EU Aquis.</p>

² PEOLG = Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines

b) Helsinki Resolutions H1-H4

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Helsinki Resolution H1: General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H1	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Most of the General Guidelines for the sustainable forest management are implemented through the nfp which includes the following large size actions and sub-programmes:</p> <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better conservation of natural resources - better facilities for visitors - better rural development <p>Sub- programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -afforestation and silviculture -production of timber and non wood products -protection against fires and other hazards -conservation of ecosystems, flora, fauna and heritage -water -local plans and village development -institutional resources, modernization and capacity building. <p>The implementation of the above measures started in 2000 and will continue in the future.</p>
Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The conservation and enhancement of biological diversity is very well adopted by the National Forest Strategy and the National Forest Program constituting one of the most important managing objectives for both of them. Moreover, biodiversity is extensively stressed in the new forest legislation which is being prepared through a running project funded by FAO. The management of forests aims at the increase of the biodiversity of forest habitat. This is accomplished through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silvicultural techniques aiming at the spatial variation within the management units and encouraging the variety of structure. • Sustainable based management. • Increase of ecologically important plant species.
Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No measures have been taken in this field.</p>
Helsinki Resolution H4: Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H4	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>See Sections A.5, B2, B3</p>

c) Strasbourg Resolutions S1-S6

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Strasbourg Resolution S1: European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S1	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] See Section B3
Strasbourg Resolution S2: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] In situ and ex situ conservation measures have been taken for a number of species which are considered as endangered. Preservation of forest ecosystems and rare forest species is integrated through forest management as well. The participation of the Department of Forests in the "European Forest Genetic Resources Programme" of IPGRI and the adoption of the Council Directive 1999/105 "Marketing of Forest Reproductive Material" contribute to the same direction. The main responsible organization is the Department of Forests. The above measures are classified as medium - size measures which contribute to the partial fulfillment of the commitment. Also see section A.5 (b)
Strasbourg Resolution S3: Decentralized European Data Bank on Forest Fires	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S3	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The National Data Bank of forest fires was upgraded during 2000 on the basis of the regulation (EU) 804/94. A new updating will be made in 2007 within the framework of the EU regulation 2152/2003, This will cover all aspects of forest fire data with detailed information about each forest fire incident. Emphasis will be given to the causes of forest fires and to their accurate mapping using new tools such as G.I.S. and G.P.S. This will enable the setting up of a more comprehensive National Data Bank, containing precise and detailed information for each forest fire. There will be a common language with international organizations such as FAO and the EU and enable the sharing of these info.
Strasbourg Resolution S4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests to New Environmental Conditions	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S4	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Many projects are launched aiming at the collection of data regarding various ecological parameters such as mapping and monitoring of endangered species, wildfires, pollution, injurious organisms etc. Special attention is given to analyze local problems faced on critical ecosystems such as the regenerations of <i>Pinus nigra pallasiana</i> . All state forests are naturally regenerated and protected against any artificial activities excluding those aiming at their conservation. However, in private forests the restrictions are considerably less. International experience is gained through many joined projects (with Greece, FAO, EEC, UNFF) and through international training and expertise's exchange.

Strasbourg Resolution S5: Expansion of the EUROSILVA Network of Research on Tree Physiology	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S5	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No measures have been taken.
Strasbourg Resolution S6: European Network for Research into Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S6	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Department of Forests is a member of IUFRO and participates in COST Action Programmes. Both contribute to the better combination of research efforts at the international level. The above measures are classified as medium - size measures which contribute to the partial fulfillment of the commitment. The main responsible organization is the Department of Forests. Also see section B.11.

Part D: MCPFE quantitative indicator 6.4 “Expenditure for Services”

Forest owners, public and private, foundations, and public administrations incur additional expenditures for producing a range of services that are demanded by the public free of cost. These are, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality as well as social services. These services are an important contribution to the quality of life and safety of humankind. It is essential to ensure that these services are maintained and that adequate public funding is provided to cover the necessary related expenditures. The total national expenditures for services from the forests should provide quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.

Currently, information on expenditure for services is weak and data collection mechanisms have not yet been established. The MCPFE background documents on the pan-European criteria and indicators specifies that this indicator needs to be further elaborated before its full implementation. The current assessment has pilot character and intends to provide a first and preliminary overview on national expenditures for services. The results of the enquiry will be utilized to further develop this indicator. In line with the pilot character of the assessment, clear information on expenditures was not included in the enquiry on quantitative indicators, which was focusing on indicators, for which operational assessment schemes have already been implemented at the national level.

As in most countries no mechanisms have been established for collecting information on expenditures for services realised by a wide scope of funding sources, the current assessment is limited to ***expenditures from official administrative budgets.***

Reporting Form A1: Expenditures for services

MCPFE indicator 6.4 Total expenditures for long-term sustainable services from forests

Rational: Information is requested for expenditures for services from official administrative budgets

Table 8: Non-wood Goods:

Code	Expenditures for Services	Ref. year	Value (1000 [national currency])	Data Quality Value (1000 [national currency])	
				From	To
A1.1	Recreational services	2005	119,5	*	*
		2000	275,5		
		1990	96,6		
A1.2	Environmental services	2005	345,6		
		2000	312,3		
		1990	35,8		
A1.3	Protective services	2005	2469,0		
		2000	3551,1		
		1990	722,1		
A1.4	Other services	2005	-		
		2000	-		
		1990	-		
		2000	-		
		1990	-		

Data sources:

For each service reported: Department of Forests

Country specifications:

For each service reported, as necessary:

Country comments:

The above expenditure refer only to State Forests (107,4 x 1000 ha) and State OWL (50,7 x 1000 ha).

* The data quality is very high since these are the real amounts spent by the Department of Forests during the reported years.

Currency: CY Pounds (1 CYP is app= 1,7 euro)

Reporting notes:

1. The total expenditures for services from the forests should confine to expenditures from official administrative budgets and present quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.
2. Reference area for reporting is "Total FOWL", not further divided into sub-classes "Forest" and "Other wooded land". If data is available for sub-class "Forest" only, please report on this sub-class and provide note under "Country comments".
3. If data is available only for certain forest areas or ownership classes (e.g. state forests), but not for others, data should be reported with explicit indication of area (ha) and/or reference to the ownership class under "Country comments".

4. The class "Recreational Services" includes, for instance, expenditures such as hunting licences, fishing licences, managed outdoor recreation areas or trails for mountain biking, horse riding, skiing and other recreational activities
5. The class "Environmental Services" includes, for instance, expenditures for maintaining and enhancing of the natural habitat and biological diversity and contracts for conservation.
6. The class "Protective Services" includes, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality.
7. Please report in the country specifications the currency for which values have been provided.
8. Data Quality: please specify the likely range of values specified in column 4 "value".

Definitions of "forest" and "other wooded land":

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>

ANNEX

(see file Enquiry_MCPFE_qualitative_Annexes.doc)

Annex 1: MCPFE commitments Vienna 2003

Annex 2: MCPFE qualitative indicators

Annex 3: Reference matrix of coverage of commitments through the structure provided by the MCPFE qualitative indicators

For MCPFE Resolutions and other documents please also refer to:

<http://www.mcpfe.org/resolutions/>