



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

Czech Republic

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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] NFP was adopted by the Government Decree No. 53 on January 13, 2003 as an intersectoral programme. It was supposed that this conceptual document will be step by step included into a number of middleterm politics related directly or indirectly to forests or forestry, as well as into the regional programmes of forestry development. Currently there is a new version of the NFP for the period 2007 - 2013 under preparation.			
Reference document: National Forest Programme; published by Forestry Dept., Ministry of Agriculture, (CZ) A. Pondelickova / (E) J. Kubik, K. Vancura eds.; ISBN 80-86386-33-3 / ISBN 80-86386-37-6; 2003				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: Several working groups started to review NFP in 2005 with presupposition to prepare updated version of NFP for the period 2007 - 2013. The work was slowed down in the 2nd half of 2006 and started again in February 2007.				
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] Public / large programme - in implementation, fulfilled partly: In preparation and application of the NFP from 2003, as well as during its current updating there are gratefully used elements and principles formulated in the MCPFE approach to NFPs. Needs: There is a need to assess NFP and its individual parts or projects regularly (this point was missing in our country case in the first stage).			
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] NFP is defined as the intersectoral programme prepared under the collaboration of the ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment, collaboration is supposed with the following central bodies (ministries): Industry and Commerce, Rural Development, Defense, Finance, Education and Youth. As main dimensions identified can be considered ... Major measures taken were as follows: SFM, multifunctionality, improvement of forest biodiversity as well as the usage of wood, protection of forests particularly in protected areas and realisation of forest programmes in regional level.			
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] Several central bodies (ministries) were mentioned in the preamble of the respective Decree but coordination and collaboration was mostly lacking during the last 3 years, possibly also because of non-existent conception of external relations in forestry and many personal changes in the highest positions responsible for forestry. Intensive and sometimes very complicated negotiations about the shape of the NFP and ways of its aims implementation are conducted mainly between agriculture and environment bodies. It arises from the need to solve many questions related with gradual transition to ecological forestry.			

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] Targets of the Czech NFP: motivation of forest owners to SFM, support afforestation of marginal agricultural land, support natural regeneration, stressing legal responsibility of all subjects for threatening of forests, quantification of the economic consequences of Natura 2000 etc.</p> <p>Measures taken: addition of tools to the grant system in forestry; amendment of Forest Act; changes in Nature Protection Act; adoption of the law to support bio-energy (180/2005 Coll)</p> <p>It means: - solve the problem of "strict reservations", reduce big game stock, - carrying out a survey and genetic verification of autochthonous forests, create a new system of forest categorization, - industrial policy concept</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] Motivation of forest owners at first, offering some cost free services (Forest Protection Service). Than underlining the fact that creation of the NFP should be participatory process - invitations for foresters' fora, round table meetings. It seems that it finally works in the last months including communication with NGOs.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:</p>	
<p>It has been found during the preparation of a new NFP for 2007-2013 that some of originally prepared projects was not effectively implemented and evaluated and consequently nor implemented in the regional level. This is a matter for improvement in coming stage.</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>An institutional framework did not change since the last MCPFE too much. Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for setting-up of forest policy (Guidelines adopted in 2000) in the country in collaboration with Ministry of Environment. Forests and forest management is also embodied in programme of Nature and Landscape Conservation and from the previous period also in the Concept of Industrial Policy. Ministry of Environment is responsible for forests in the territory of national parks.</p>		
Main <i>public</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: - forest administration	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€2005)
	Ministry of Agriculture (MZe), Forestry Dept.	48	0.465 869
- public forest agencies (national level)	Ministry of Environment (MZE), Czech Inspection of the Environment	n.a.	n.a.
	Forestry Management Institute (UHUL)	463	2.914 850
- research, education and training institutions	Forests of the Czech Republic, State Enterprise (S. E.)	3 433	37.200 000
	Forestry and Game Management Research Institute (VULHM)	174	1.163 333
- other (please specify)	Military Forests and Farms, S. E.	2 253	13.4
	Forestry and Wood Processing Faculty of Mendel University	n.a.	n.a.
	Environmental and Forestry Faculty of the Czech University of Agriculture	145	1.527 400
Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences	2	0.008 000
	Associations of Municipal and Private Forest Owners (SVOL)		
	Association of Forest Mensurational Agencies		
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	Association of Woodland Owners and Entrepreneurs in Forestry		
	Czech Associations of Entrepreneurs in Forestry (CAPLH)		
	Czech Forest Society (CLS)		
	Forest Nursery Associations		
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	FSC Czech Republic, PEFC Czech Republic		
	Children of Earth (NGO)		
	<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] NFP can be considered as formal mechanism, originated already at the end of 1993 by creation of the NGO called National Forest Committee. The NFP has been conceived as an official platform for the period 2003 - 2006. Interested groups met during the year 2006 in the process of preparation a new version for the period 2007 - 2013. Finally also NGOs are trying to discuss not only criticise without any responsibility. Organs of state administration are on so called Municipalities with Broadened Province. There are responsible for approving of obligatory forest management plans. Policy of aids and subsidies exists. National parks are managed by MoE and military forests by special organization.</p>		

MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.2	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
<p>a) support the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs? (Ref.: VD/12; V2/18, 19)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not, if yes, in what form, and results so far. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Yes, in implementation, fully fulfilled. Respective associations were already established in the previous period and their extent is considered as adequate. The Association of Municipal and Private Forest Owners is the most important partner of civil service.</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture supported financially Association of Municipal and Private Forest Owners in its activities connected with the participation in the CEPF and FECOF.</p> <p>There was spent for joining to groups and associations 2.7 mil CZK (0.090 mil EUR) in 2005 and 4 mil CZK (0.133 mil EUR) in 2004. Informational and explanatory booklet for small forest owners was published repeatedly by Forestry and Game Management Research Institute.</p>
<p>b) establish or improve intersectoral co-ordination or communication mechanisms? (Ref.: VD/15, 18; V1/ 6)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which major measures were taken [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Still in planning stage.</p> <p>There were a lot of problems inside the forestry sector since 2003 (personal changes, lack of communication, exchange of five general directors of state forests as well as five ministers responsible for forestry up to date), thus because of certain uncertainty the respective decisions was not adopted and new mechanism was not established, nor existing improved.</p> <p>Better communication was particularly between Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment up to 2004, but currently it stagnates as well. Some bigger projects are solved in collaboration of these two bodies - those are e.g. CzechCARBO or Hazard zonation of forest stands in the Czech Republic.</p>
Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:	
<p>Comments: So called "double-track" responsibility for forest management in the whole territory of the country is considered by foresters and most of the forest owners as one of the greatest problem of forestry. Sometimes there are discrepancies between interpretation of the law from the side of two governmental bodies - Ministry of Agriculture vs. Ministry of Environment / resp. its organizations such as the Czech Environmental Inspection. Local municipalities have to be included into the discussion particularly in the border areas of national parks (known problem of bark beetle in the Sumava National Park and its zones without control measures).</p> <p>Comments: "clear" staff of Forestry Dept. of Ministry of Agriculture is 36 in 2005. Total 48 includes also people responsible for game keeping and fishery, which are considered as a component of forestry branch.</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>The Forest Act No. 289/1995 is valid since Jan. 1, 1996. It replaced the former law No. 77/1977 and its main aim was to react on the change of the socio-economic conditions in the country after 1989. During the time some imperfections were found and thus the act was amended several times. And finally a need to change the current Forest Act was discussed already twice. Ministry of Agriculture refused the further amendment and proposed to prepare a new scheme of the law. Respective working groups started their work based on Governmental Decision 53/2003 related to the NFP in 2006.</p>	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act	Please list the main legal act related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Forest law, act or code</td> <td> Name: Forest Act No. 289/1995 Date of adoption: November 3, 1995 Main changes from previous legal act: Reaction on the change of economic system after 1989 (creation of private sector). Prohibition of lease and sub-lease of state forests for the purpose of forest management (§ 5); reclamation and torrent control have again a legal base (§ 35). </td> </tr> </table>	Forest law, act or code
Forest law, act or code	Name: Forest Act No. 289/1995 Date of adoption: November 3, 1995 Main changes from previous legal act: Reaction on the change of economic system after 1989 (creation of private sector). Prohibition of lease and sub-lease of state forests for the purpose of forest management (§ 5); reclamation and torrent control have again a legal base (§ 35).	
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>Sustainable forest management: Priorities are given by state forestry policy and commitments adopted i. a. in relation of the accession to the EU in 2004. NFP as a tool for SFM was presented in the country in 1993 and Montreal conference CSCE, repeatedly discussed since 1997 and finally adopted 10 years later (2003).</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>Medium size but important measure - in implementation, fulfilled partly. There is still the need to complete the process of restitution of land, including forest land ownership. Some of the cases are repeatedly sued in front of the courts. Particularly those related to the former aristocracy sometimes are not quite understandable and do not confirm the feeling of law security. Thus further Strassbourg hearings are possible. The government (no one since 1990) also did not decide about the forests of the Church (about 170 000 ha). Respective political decision should positively extend a scale of big forest owners and in addition the Church was considered as a good forest manager in the past.</p>	
b) address forest law enforcement (Ref.: VD/20; V4/6, 7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The discussion on the amendment of the Forest Act started again in 2004 but there was decided to prepare a new one. The issue of the law enforcement improvement is a great challenge not only in forestry. Many laws were adopted in a hurry under the pressure of particular politicians in the beginning of ninetieths, thus gaps exist which are to be removed. Further the Institute of Substitute Custody should be included into law as the neglecting of care exists e.g. in some restituted stands, or the owner is unknown and thus forests and rights of neighboring owners are affected.</p>	
c) support enabling environments for SFM	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p>	

<p>and investment (Ref.: V2/7)</p>	<p>There were amended the Act on Protection of Nature and Landscape. The new para 58 gives the possibility of compensation for aggravating of agriculture or forestry management. Before the law said, "everybody is obligated" but did not offer anything for covering of possible losses of forest owner. Now the owner should be more interested in sound management and protection of nature.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different commitments [max. 100 words] Country representatives participate in UNFF sessions and support mainly the EU activity in this field. More active approach depends on stabilisation of forestry sector and adoption of respective conception, including coordination (it means also distribution of funds for respective activities). CBD - occasional participant of foresters in COP meetings, participation in Euforgen programme covered by forest research institute. FCCC - Foresters understand afforestation as a tool for decreasing of human beings share in the climate extremity and in Czechia confirmed increasing temperature of the last decades. But there is known the problem with the high policy makers positions to Kyoto Protocol.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:</p>	
<p>(incl. e.g. on UNCCD) Foresters participate and organise meetings related to this issue in spite of the fact that the country is more exposed to erosion than desertification. Individuals are participating in the international projects in abroad (Africa, China, South America). The latest meeting (April 2007) was dedicated to the Natura 2000 in state forests of EU member states.</p>	

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] Total economic results are going down since 2003. There were problems with ordering of tenders for contractors providing services in state forests. State subsidised activities to support SFM. Some of those subsidies are governmental obligations subjected to the Forest Act, others represent services provided for forest management by the government and aids to ensure specific chosen activities. Also aids from the Support and Forestry Guarantee Fund and from the Operative Programme "Rural Development and Multi-functional Agriculture" exist. Small amount of money comes from the Stae Environmental Fund for forests managed in National Parks.
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] Subsidies: 1. Governmental obligations - soil reclamation and torrent control, costs of licensed forest manager, management guidelines; 2. Subsidies for forest owners - reforestation and tending of stands, non-wood production functions, forest management plans, torrent control, reconstruction of stands damaged by air pollution; 3. Services for forest owners - liming, airborne fire control service.
Main budget line / programme	Name: Governmental financial obligations - subject to the Forest Act Target/objective: see above (1 - 3) Forest-related budget: 30.17 mil € for period 2003 - 2005
Main budget line / programme	Name: Support and Forestry Guarantee Fund Target/objective: subsidies to interest granted, guarantee on loans granted, mature guarantees Forest-related budget: 49.67 mil € for period 2003 - 2005
Main budget line / programme	Name: Rural Development Target/objective: Investments in forestry, preventive protection measurements, afforestation of marginal agricultural land in LFAs Forest-related budget: 9.90 mil € for period 2005
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers) Report of the State of Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic by 2005; Forestry Dept., Ministry of Agriculture; 2006; ISBN 80-7084-550-3	
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 Support and Forestry Guarantee Fund for Farmers and Forestry was created in 2005. Since that time together 552 requests was approved from total of 617 applications. There were also subsidised credits, offered subsidies to interest granted and guarantee on loans granted. Some limited number of investments were done through the operational programme Forestry (see below).
Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:	
There are two more sources for supporting forestry activities as follows: Aids from Operational Programme "Rural Development and Multifunctional Agriculture" - Aids for afforestation of agricultural land (6.73 mil. E) - Recovery of forest damaged by natural disasters and fire or implementation of preventive measures. Aids from the State Environmental Fund (5.30 mil. E)	

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	Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words] Everybody has the right for information says the law. Forestry Dept. prepared annually the "Report on the State of Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic" (since 1995). At the same time these reports can be found in the web site of the Forestry Management Institute (www.uhul.cz). There are also several professional journals available e.g. Lesnicka práce (Forestry Labor), Silva Bohemica, Lesu zdar, which monitor the situation in the Czech and world forestry. Forestry is introduced in various national exhibitions and there is also increasing support to such activities like "Forest in school, school in forest".
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)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, please describe measures. [max. 100 words] No, in discussion on national criteria and indicators officials of the Forestry Dept. of the Ministry of Agriculture refused to include those, which were recommended by the same ministry in Lisbon and no others were developed.
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)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words] The first National Forest Inventory was performed in between 2001 - 2004 and the processing of collected data and their presentation followed the next two year period. Of course, there were found differences between new and old results, which resulted up from aggregation of data from individual forest management plans. Nevertheless, NFI seems to be a good tool for improvement of data-collection of item mentioned.
c) use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words] There were opened a discussion on reporting of Cal repeatedly but at the moment without any decision. Cal should be a part of so called "Green Report" on state of forests and forestry mentioned above.
Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:	
A project "Expert support of consultancy for preparation and adhere to legislative requirements in forestry" can be considered also as a tool for improvement of information. As well as the existence of two information centres i/ Forestry and Game Management Research Institute Jiloviste - Strnady and ii/ Information Data Centre in the Forest Management Institute in Brandys n. L. (UHUL). The lastly mentioned institution offers also another information source - the "Regional Plans of Forest Development", which are available on the UHUL web site.	

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: Forest Act No. 298/1995 Coll. and Act No. 229/1991 Coll. (the purpose of act is to determine conditions for preservation, tending and regeneration of forests after the restitution of forest land and enable the fulfillment of all forest functions) Date of issuance: Nov. 3, 1995 / resp. 1991 Formal status: law
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy objectives are included in forest act, state forestry policy and above mentioned National Forest Programme. There are: -forest management in accordance with SFM principles; - improvement of multifunctional forestry; - conservation and support of forest biodiversity; - support of timber usage; - protection of forest ecosystems; - management of forests in specially protected areas. No important changes in these priorities since 2003 except of inadequate concept of game management policy.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility for the majority of forests has Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment is responsible for forests in national parks through their administration (5.7 %). For state forests are responsible Forests of the Czech Republic S.E. (85.9 %), Military Forests and Farms S.E. (8 %) and Office of the President (0.4 %). Forest of the Czech Republic currently also managed ownership of the church blocked by 29 § of the law No. 229/1991 Coll. Cadastral Office has also an important role.
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] NFP, supporting of forest owners financially, offering aids, preparation of improved legislation i.a. in connection with the accession of the country to the EU.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	Changes in the Act on Nature and Landscape Conservation No. 114/1992 Coll. improved forest owners interest to take care on forest protected areas (addition of §58). It finally respects the requirements of forest owners for compensation of loss. Based on the letter of various stakeholders to the minister of agriculture, which assessed the situation as not suited for the new act preparation, a previous decision was postponed and hopefully the Forest Act will be layed out as a result of general consensus reached in the time of NFP preparation.
Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:	
There was made a change in the budgetary determination of taxes to the regional self-governments by the act No. 243/2005 Coll. and it had an impact to the Forest Act. One para was added saying that financial covering of items related to several paragraphs (24, 26, 35, 37) or promotion of forest management on behalf of the state is covered by the regional governments or so called Municipalities with Broader Province. There were a lot of uncertainties if forest owners receive their money if regional governments have another priorities than forests and forestry. But at least promotion of forest management (§ 46) on behalf of the state is obligatory and regional governments cannot create their own regulations for their distribution.	

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: Act on Support of Renewable Energy Sources (No. 180/2005 Coll.) Date of issuance: February 23, 2005 Formal status: law
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main aim is to - modernize power supply, - decrease the dependence on fuel import, - increase the use of marginal, currently unused agricultural land, - increase employment particularly in rural areas.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry.
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 act combines the system of fixed prices of purchase used in some EU countries (Austria, France, Germany) with the market mechanism of "green bonus". It is supposed that this combination will bring the decreasing of economic expenses of the whole system.
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 total forest land is increasing in the country since the beginning of the last century in spite of the problems with air pollution, deer etc. Currently the afforestation of marginal agricultural land in LFAs is supported financially.
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] Minister of environment of the new government is pushing improvement of renewable energy usage but currently there are not too many tools to support this idea. Low quality brown coal price should increase, but there was not said anything more.
Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:	
Comments: There is a lot of wooden made fuels (pellets, chips) but those are mostly exported and not used in the country. Policy of power (supply) has to be improved.	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act, No. 198/1995 Coll., as well as national forest policy and NFP Date of issuance: Forest Act: Nov. 3, 1995 Formal status: law / decree of the Czech Government (policy, NFP)
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Maintain forest functions, which mean precondition of the general well-being of society is the main policy objective. Support trends in reduction of environmental pollution, particularly air born ones, and mitigate long term negative impact of pollution by available silvicultural measures. Currently it means mainly to reduce the impact of depositionson the quality of forest soils, water and consequently forest stands using biological interventions and melioration.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] legal responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Environment. implementing organizations: Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E.; Military Forests and Farms, S. E.; Administrations of National Parks and Protected Landscape Areas; particular forest owners.
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] "Maintain forest functions" - main instruments are set by the Forest Act. It includes differentiation of management methods, regional plans of forest development, obligatory forest management plans (for owners over 50 ha) with two binding proviosions (maximum total volume of felled timber and minimum share of soil-improving and reinforcing species /broadleaves/ for stand regeneration) etc. Of course the act has also a part dealing with fines and it seems that it should be oriented more positively for promotion of forest management. This was also one reason why to change the law. Ministry of Agriculture offers some aids, subsidies and services for forest owners and collaborates with some NGOs
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] Based on research provided by Forestry and Game Management Research Institute there were realised annually about 50 research activities (16 of them are considered as permanent service), which offers data for decisions of particular depts. of Forestry Section of ministry. There are continuing activities done since 1985 in the frame of ICP-Forests and Czech version of respective publication appreciated by PCC in Hamburg was translated into English and offered to member states. New data, i. a. on carbon stocks, was received through the first National Forest Inventory finished in 2004.
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Two importants tasks was solved in projects: "Stabilisation of forest functions in biotops damaged by antropogenous activity under the changing environment" and "Forest tree species breeding and endangered, resp. rare populations gene conservation" in the last years. Also both forestry faculties solved problems related to this item in the frame of their research programmes.

Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:	
(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality) Comments: (see above "main objective") "...is the main policy objective" - it is the political declaration, but as forests brings to the national economy relatively small share (0.65 %) awareness on forestry is in fact very limited up to data.	

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: Nov. 3, 1995 Formal status: law
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] According the law there is a need to fulfil all forest functions, which consists i. a. of wood-producing function. Thus forest management means regeneration, protection, tending and finally felling of forest stands (securing of course all other forest functions). There are no changes since 2003, e.g. currently there is a need to prefer incidental fellings related with this year windthrown to prevent further damages through bark beetles.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture, resp. Ministry of Environment in the territory of national parks; Main implementing organisation is "Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E.". There are not too many changes since 2003, number of small forest owners is more or less stabilised.
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] Forest Act: owners who own over 50 ha of forests are obliged to have a Forest Management Plan. Plan includes binding provisions (maximum total volume of felled timber and the minimum share of soil-improving and reinforcing tree species used in regeneration of the stand). State and municipal forests have also the minimum area of tending activities in stands under 40 years of age as a binding provision. Small forest owners (-50 ha) can receive so called Forest Management Guidelines from the state free of charge. Forest management have to be carry out in co-operation with a licensed Forest Manager, which is important particularly in forests of small owners.
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] Sound usage of felled timber is a matter of market. Particular workers and companies are interested in the respective and the best log making. There are some enlightening campaigns of state forests mainly on importance of forests as such but information is also aimed to the fact that wood is an ecologically sustainable resource and its higher usage can help to our nature.
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Above mentioned fact is also the main idea of newly created "Foundation for Wood", which aim is i. a. to support the feeling of general public that it is desirable to utilise wood to a greater extent in the Czech Republic. Various stakeholders are involved in, e. g. representatives of state forests, forestry institutions including research and educational ones, wood processing and paper industries. PEFC system of certification is the most extended and also FSC Czech Republic is in the function in the country. Both systems are considered as equal and it depends on the stakeholder, which of them is chosen.

Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments:

(e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes)
Wooden made houses building is increasing, wood as a source of energy is still not used too much.

B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: Nov. 3, 1995 Formal status: law
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main aim of forest policy is to fulfil all, it means also non wood-production functions. Forest are divided into three categories according their prevailing functions: protection forests, special purpose forests and commercial forests.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment Implementation: Mainly state forests "Forests of the Czech Republic" as the biggest forest administrator; Administrations of four national parks; municipal forests; big forest owners.
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] All above mentioned forests must be, more or less, systematically supported, even if it is supposed that all functions are provided by a healthy forests largely automatically just by their own existence.
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] Already mentioned change in the Act on Protection of Nature and Landscape" (payments for restrictions of their forest management) brought a possibility to improve the interest of forest owners to support conservation activities and sustainable but equitable utilisation of forests as a renewable natural source. There were discussions about payments for ecosystem services, particularly related to forest and water linkage but currently without any decision. These discussions should continue in the further stage of National Fores Programme preparation.
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] State forests are spending money particularly for securing of high quality of fresh water, by protection of spring areas and adequate management of forests in important watersheds. Torrent control importance is increasing in connection with the extremity of weather. As regards of recreation there are developed and maintained forest wells and springs, supported renewals of water reservoirs in forests, creation of resting places, view places or tourist lookout towers, improvement of forest roads, cycle or horse tracks, cross country skiing trails. It is also connected with creation of respective information system and material including educational billboards.
Further measures taken related to B.5 and comments:	
National and international workshops oriented to valuation of non-wood goods and services has been organised, but "other forest functions" are not included into the national economy up to data.	

B.6 Biodiversity		
Ecosystem / habitat / protected areas / landscape patterns	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Act o Protection of Nature and Landscape, implementing decrees (e.g. 82/1997 Coll.), Forest Act and NFP Date of issuance: 1992 Formal status: laws / decrees of the Czech Government
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Sufficient biodiversity of forest ecosystem is considered as a fundamental precondition of forest stability, pearticularly with regard to the present and possible changes in natural conditions. Protection of natural biotops "in situ" and preservations of viable populations of species in their natural environment is the basic requirement.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment Implementing organizations: Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E., Administrations of national parks. Forest Management Institute (Information Data Centre - see below the instruments used)
	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] In urgent and substantial cases declaration of forest stands outside national parks etc. at key localities from the aspect of biodiversity conservation as special-purpose forests pursuant to §8 of Forest Act - then appropriate management must be respected. Long term monitoring of changes and data record keeping.
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act, Act on Protection of Nature and Landscape Date of issuance: see above Formal status: laws
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] A priority task is to conserve and reproduce species and their populations in all types of forests, i. e. including commercial ones. A speciaal task is to conserve rests of populations which survived in air polluted regions (so called "resistent" ones). Important is also improvement of the percentage of natural regeneration in forest stands.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment Implmenting organizations: Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E.
	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] Availability of subsidy titles to cover costs of forest owners in connection with measures aimed at increase in biodiversity of managed forests stands. Nearly nothing happened with the problem of locally extremely high stocks of big hoofed game (red deer, mouflon) which represents an important factor contributing to a decrease in the species diversity of forest ecosystems. There is a need to change the game keeping and hunting policy, law and respective decrees.

Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: (Forest Act) and Act on Marketing of Reproductive Material No. 149/2003 Coll. with respective Decree No. 29/2003 Coll. and "Reproductive Sources Control System" Date of issuance: 2003 Formal status: acts / decree of the Ministry of Agriculture
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] A priority task is to conserve and reproduce gene pool of forest tree species with the special emphasis on conservation of endangered and rare species.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility: Ministry of Agriculture; Implementing organization: Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E.
	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] Forest Act, national programme and further legislation mentioned above. It was necessary amended the act and decree related to reproductive material because mistakes included in the text prepared in a hurry and without relevant discussion with experts and practitioners. Through the Euforgen programme the Czech Republic participates in the European activities related to this issue. There were organized several workshops and the fourth Steering Committee Meeting in the country. Results are available to the forestry practice. Regularly is provided inventory of autochthonous forest stands, revisions of stands certified for seed collection, gene pool reserves for the main tree species.
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] Yes, partly. Availability of subsidy titles aimed to increase care on biodiversity and respective management of both protective and commercial forests.	
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Establishment of a representative network of permanent research plotsto monitor biodiversity, natural succession. It is supposed that repeated National Forest Inventory will offer the improvement in assessment of results and inovate biodiversity monitoring.	
c) further develop protected forest networks or similar? (Ref.: V4/10,15,16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Idea of broadening of so called 1 st zones in the National Park Sumava; successfully discussions between state forests and NGOs to create small zones without any forestry intervention (but currently with expected problems with bark beetles particularly after the Kyrill).	
d) prevent loss and fragmentation and to restore degraded forests? (Ref.: V4/11,12)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Rather minor measures re. fragmentation except of preparation of informations about forestry economics etc. There were not too many problems with losses of forest in the past (except of air pollution diseaster in the Ore Mts. in 70ties), nor with the violation of Forest Act. Restoration of degraded forests concerns particularly state forests on the ridge of mentioned Ore Mts. and it continues according the management plans of regional administration of the Forests of the	

	<p>Czech Republic. Revitalization measures in the Southern Moravia includes works for artificial watering, which improved substantially the water regime in floodplain forests, and approached it to the original situation.</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) In current methods of forest management will be included the task of leaving of some trees (standing or fallen ones exceptionally) as biotopes for birds, mammals, plants or microorganisms. In all cases implementation of this measure depends on the consciousness of particular forest owner or manager and it also needs the improvement of general awareness on forestry issues.</p>	

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: Nov. 3, 1995 Formal status: law
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Law: "...activities securing the fulfilment of forest functions". The law qualifies protection forests, which are as follows: - forests at exceptionally unfavourable sites (debris, stone seas, steep slopes, sand, peatland...); - high-elevation forests below the boundary of wooded vegetation; - forests in dwarf pine zone. Also special purpose forests serve sometimes for protection of environment or any other valid interest in the fulfilment of non-wood-production functions of the forest.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal: Ministry of Agriculture; Implementing: Forests of the Czech Republic
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] Law, particularly Art. 6 - 8 and Art. 35 Reclamation and Torrent Control in Forests
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] Partly. There was a discussion on a new classification of forests as such. Still is a need to propose the optimisation of a network of small specially protected areas in connection with quantification of economic consequences including costs of special silvicultural treatments and financial compensations. Particularly the relation forests and water was discussed after the repeated floods. In the NFP should be discussed more precisely the item "Reclamation and Torrent Control in Forests (§35)". It seems that it is, in accordance with the European trend, the time to speak on "silvicultural services" and payments for those ecosystem services.
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] Responsible management particularly in mountainous forested parts of the watersheds. Foresters considers that this should partly prevent possible problems in lowlands, thus this is the reason for sustainable funding of their activities related to broader scale of torrent control measures. Afforestation in sparsely forested areas - also in uplands (e.g. NW from the capital Prague).
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: Report on the State of Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic Date of issuance: 2006 Formal status: Annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry Section, ISBN 80-7084-550-3
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] To improve the share of forestry on GDP and consequently its position in national economy. After the accession of the country to the EU forestry started to be more perceived not only as a part of industry, but above all, as an integral part of rural development. Still there is missing the collaborative solution of forestry problems (lack of cross-sectoral approach) - some of the issues related with forests are solved separately by other sectors, thus improvement of integrative solutions is needed.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Education.
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] It should be: National Forest Programme and consequently particular policies related e.g. to natural sources, raw materials, energy, transport etc.
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] Enterpreneurial environment in forestry is still in experiencing stage. In the future there is a need to support loss-making forestry activities such as e.g. nursery management. The Supporting and Guarantee Agricultural and Forestry Fund was changed to joint stock company. It provides support to ettrepreneurs in the form of subsidies, loan interests and bank loan guarantees. Subsidies (in mil. CZK) provided to forestry were 241 (in 2003); 200 (2004); 119 (2005). "Investments into forests" were the sub-measure of Operational Programme (see below) and there was spent 53.6 mil. CZK from public funds reflecting together 39 applications.
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] There was an opportunity to obtain subsidies for projects within "Rural Development and Multifunctional Agriculture Operational Programme" for the period 2004-2006. Together 24.9 mil. CZK was spent for "Regeneration of Forest Potential Damaged by Natural Disasters" resp. "Introduction of Adequate Protective Measures". Also Afforestation of Abandoned Agricultural Land" is supported financially.
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] A grouping of the small-sizes forest owners is an object of subsidy. There was spent the following amount of money (in mil. CZK): 3.8 (in 2003); 4.0 (2004); 0 (2005).
d) promote the valuation of full range of forest	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

<p>goods & services, incorporate results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)</p>	<p>Forest owners have a possibility to receive subsidies for forest management e.g. for: - regeneration of forests damaged by air pollution; - reforestation, establishment of stands and their tending; - ecological and nature friendly technologies; - covering of non-wood producing forest functions; - support of endangered wild animal species; - preparation of forest management plans;</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:</p>	

B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Report on the State of Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic Date of issuance: annually, six month after the end of the running year Formal status: report of the Ministry of Agriculture
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In the beginning of 90tieth the organizational changes in Czech forestry included the main issue - original state forest enterprises lost their manual workers (creation of so called Forest Joint Stock Companies) and since that time nearly all works in state managed forests are provided by service organizations. Also small family based service groups are offering their man-power. Most of the private forest owners still insist on previous and tested way of forest management using their own workers.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] legal - Ministry of Agriculture, partly other state institutions mentioned below; implementing organizations: Forests of the Czech Republic, Military Farms and Forests, Administration of National Parks;
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 saving programme includes also so called "rationalisation measures". Forestry thus reflects the trend in all sectors but currently it seems that there is a lack of field foresters to control adequately forestry work done by contractors.
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] Measures related to workforce safety depends on particular companies or enterprises providing services in forestry. Particularly big contractors associated into bigger supraregional entities changed a hard manual work using efficient forest machinery including harvestors.
Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:	
Comments: During the time the question on really appropriate forest management of state forests raised, i.a. because of the decrease of technical staff responsible for outside forestry, system of fellings providing etc. The number of employees in forestry sector is continuously decreasing following the trend since the beginning of 90ties. There was mentioned a total of 21 835 employees in the whole forestry sector in 2005.	

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme / Programme 2000 Date of issuance: 2003 / 2000 Formal status: Decree of the Czech Government / Programme of the Forests of the Czech Republic (LCR) for provision of public-interest aims.
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] NFP: To join various state bodies in the implementation of the programme supporting sustainable forest management and to share responsibility for forests, which should be presented in better way to general public to improve its involvement in forestry issues. Programme 2000: to show long term exemplary management of state forests; - examples of the sustainable forest management in the country provided by LCR; - demonstration trail in various parts of the country (in which previous demonstration units are not placed).
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Ministry of Agriculture - Forests of the Czech Republic, State Enterprise
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] P. R. and publishing activities of the Forestry Section of the Ministry of Agriculture was focused on consultancy, education and forest management promotion. It was provided through professional forestry journals, advertising material, specific publications, exhibitions and various video programmes. Similar activities were carried out by the Forests of the Czech Republic. There was a need to underline work with young generation (Forest in School - School in Forest), as well as collaboration with such organizations like Czech Club of Tourists and/or Czech Union of Nature Protection, resp. promotion of cultural, social and humanitarian activities.
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] Rather minor. Important is an activity headed by employees of Forest Management Institute dealing with Forest Pedagogy.
Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	
Comments: Communication between various stakeholders on national level has to be improved.	

B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Report on the State of Forests and Forestry in the Czech Republic Date of issuance: 2006 Formal status: annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture;
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] To educate forestry experts able to advise policymakers and practitioners in solving various problems related to forestry. Participation on broad system of scientific networks, representing Czech Republic in forestry fora or preparing basic statements on behalf of the country. To ensure consultancy in forestry.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Forestry and Game Management Research Institute (change: FGMRI, originally institution of Ministry of Agriculture, became the Public Research Institution on January 2007); - Environmental and Forestry Faculty of the Czech University of Agriculture in Prague; - Forestry and Wood Processing Faculty of Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno.
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] Offering funds for various projects related to forestry issues by Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Environment, resp. by Grant Agency of the Czech Republic. Creation of the Expert Group in the Forest Management Institute represents a tool for ensuring of consultancy and extension service for forest owners.
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] Measures are mostly in planning stage. Still the grudge between particular organizations seeking for research grants and funded projects persists. There is a need to improve collaboration and increase interdisciplinary research.
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 same, only in planning stage, thus fulfilled only partly. Universities are looking for the creation of more effective system of education as well as knowledge dissemination.
Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act / Act on Protection of Nature and Landscape Date of issuance: 1995 / 1992 Formal status: law
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Forest Act defines forests as a national richness and Act on Protection of Nature and Landscape nominate forests as one of the most important component of the Czech landscape. Thus main policy objective should be maintenance of this wealth and preserve it as well as all individual components of forest ecosystems. No significant changes since 2003, possibly only being aware of the fact that in the Central European region people are living intensively with forest already long time and should be considered as a part of this system as well.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture
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] - Law and respective decrees of particular state bodies. - Funding of programmes of forest and nature monuments restoration. - Awareness raising through education of the broad public using P.R., and various special programmes e.g. "forestry pedagogy".
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] Rather minor or not.
b) enhance the landscape attractiveness and their protection, including of traditional knowledge and practices? (V3/9)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Enhancement of landscape attractiveness and simultaneously its protection is the aim of so called "Programme 2000", which was proclaimed by Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E. in the beginning of the new millennium, as this state owned enterprise is concerned with provision of public interest in forests.
c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Also this issue is a part of Programme 2000 re. objects of state forests. Other objects are on responsibility of Ministry of Culture, or Ministry of Environment. Measures are rather minor as there is a permanent lack of money for restoration of huge amount of historical monuments, even of small size, in the whole country - not only related with forests.
Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:	
Respective measures depend on particular owner and his respect or bearing to this item. There is an enormous role of the state, educational bodies as well as the family, and of course foresters, to improve the feeling of importance of our nature including forests. Current political culture in the country as such does not offer any hope that respective measures is going to be taken.	

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] Not
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] No specific studies on gender issues related to forestry has been provided.
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] Two systems are available in the country (PEFC and FSC) but currently there is only minor interest for certified timber or wooden made products. Certification is mostly not considered as a tool for SFM in this part of Europe in which forestry management has long tradition and foresters believe that these systems were created for other latitudes - thus evaluation of potential impact is missing.

Lisbon Resolution L2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management

<p>Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L2</p>	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Since 2007 figures of Criteria and Indicators should be a part of so called "Green Report" on forests and forestry in the Czech Republic. - CaI should be also a part of Regional Forestry Programmes in the period 2007 - 2013. - On the other hand representatives of Forestry Department refused in 2003 to include "national criteria" presented in Lisbon conference. There were related to the total of salvage cuttings and health status of stands, as well as the monitoring of deposition in particular chosen localities of the country.
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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>Not or rather minor.</p>
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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	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] Nothing. Everything is included in the state forestry policy, Forest Act and NFP.
Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] Foresters trying to participate in CBD process and collaborate with representatives of Ministry of Environment. On the other hand they do not agree too much with statements related e. g. with National Park Sumava and its "first zones" destruction by bark beetles. The resulting effects possibly lead into decreasing of biodiversity due to the complex change of conditions. The country is continuing in participation in the EUFORGEN program (the genetic biodiversity must not be omitted).
Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] As the country is the OECD member, cooperation is more or less considered as the assistance to other countries and not only in the CEE area but projects are offered also in Ukraine, Caucasus region, Asia or South America. Czech foresters from Forest Management Institute participated also in the project of typological mapping of forests in British Columbia. Also private company IFER Ltd. offers its services in abroad.
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	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] No new measures, among those used ones the following can be mentioned: maintenance of the full range of gene pool of native species, preservation and possible extension of forest biodiversity, increasing of forest cover including afforestation of agricultural land, higher usage of wood.

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] The Forestry and Game Management Institute on behalf of the country continues in monitoring of forest stands condition started by ICP-Forests more than 20 years ago. Our representatives did not welcome changes related to this activity by Forest Focus, which was than closed and only partly replaced in LIFE+.
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] The country is continuing in participation in the EUFORGEN program (the last Steering Committee Meeting deciding on the programme structure change and future strategy has been organized in the Czech Republic).
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] No further measures. Czech Republic did not sign this resolution, nevertheless Forestry Section provides annual information re. forest fires.
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] In spite of the fact, that Czech Republic is relatively not too much mountainous country, management of mountainous forests is considered as an important task. A reason is mainly the prevention of possible disasters in lowlands, prevention of erosion and soil degradation. Problems of mountains represent research area of special research station of FGMRI and also forestry faculties deals with this issue.
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] This type of research was step by step slowed down since 90ties.
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] Item originally covered by Forestry and Game Management Research Institute (FGMRI) is currently in research plan of Forestry Faculty of Mendel University in Brno.

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	15 806		
		2000	n.a.		
		1990	n.a.		
A1.2	Environmental services	2005	5 926		
		2000	n.a.		
		1990	n.a.		
A1.3	Protective services	2005	3 664		
		2000	n.a.		
		1990	n.a.		
A1.4	Other services	2005	258		
		2000	n.a.		
		1990	n.a.		
		2000	n.a.		
		1990	n.a.		

Data sources:

For each service reported: Report of the Forests of the Czech Republic

Country specifications:

For each service reported, as necessary:

recreational: aesthetic make-ups, small buildings and objects for general public, information system, billboards, roads, trails, parking places, memorial objects maintenance, view places, look out towers, rest places.

environmental: care for biodiversity, care for endangered species, supressing of invasive plant species, support of bird nesting (paricularly birds of prey and owls), financial support and collaboration with organizations of nature protection.

protective: care for water sources and creation of new reservoirs, wells and small streams, forming of streams (except of torrent control) and water reservoirs.

others: special programmes for children

Country comments:

Data presented only for state forests managed by "Forests of the Czech Republic, S. E." (in thousands of CZK / 1 EUR is appr. 30 CZKs).

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/>