



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

Netherlands

Date of submission:

18 May 2007

National correspondent:

Name:	Rob L. Busink
Organisation:	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, depart. of Nature
Address:	P.O. Box 20401 2500 EK THE HAGUE NL
Phone/Fax:	=31 70 3784911
E-mail:	r.l.busink@minlnv.nl

Other professionals involved in the reporting process:

Name:	mrs. M. van den Ham-Aertsen
Organisation:	Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, depart. of Nature
E-mail:	
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	

Deadline for submission: 23 February, 2007

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] About 11 % of the Netherlands land area is covered with forests. The Netherlands is a densely populated country therefore the forest policy is focused on multi functional management to meet society's needs which are nature conservation, recreation, landscape values and timber production. During the composition of the policy governmental bodies and advocacy organisations were given ample opportunity to advise on the contents of the policy. In this way, policy-making was realised with the use of participation. The Netherlands is actively involved and implementing the EU Forest Action Plan.			
Reference document: The most important policy paper in terms of national forest policy is the 2001 policy document "Nature for People, People for Nature". The goals of the new "Nature policy" are also reflected in the policy for rural areas (Agenda voor een vitaal platteland", 2004); this provides an important step towards a cross- sectoral approach. The document confirms the Dutch support for the international commitments, such as the Forest Principles, UNFF and the Convention on Biological Diversity.				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: 				
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1:				
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) develop and apply nfps ¹ in line with the MCPFE approach to nfps? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	Please specify whether and in which form they were applied, and whether there is any important lesson for the MCPFE (usefulness, development needs,..) [max. 100 words] Within the framework of the EU Forest Action Plan The Netherlands has started with the so called forest dialogue. The dialogue has as goal a broadly supported national forest action plan in which actions has been identified to be undertaken by the different stakeholders.			
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] Forest policy has already been integrated in nature policy and later in the policy for rural areas. Other key issues are water management so called integrated green area development in the neighbourhood of urban areas			
c) use the nfp process as a platform for cross-sectoral coordination, and to feed results into other policies? (Ref.: VD/ 16,19; V1/ 9,10,11)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, how nfp is used as a platform or initiator of a mechanism; who is involved; and in what specific other policies nfp results were explicitly included. [max. 100 words] The NFP is not being used (yet) as a platform; the process has just started.			
d) Does the nfp address - socio-cultural, - biodiversity, - carbon & climate issues (Ref.: V3/5; V5/ 5; V6/ 6)	Please specify for each, if yes, specify main explicit targets and measures taken. [max. 100 words] The mentioned items have already been addressed as items to be discussed.			
e) promote participation	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max.			

¹ nfp = national forest programme

of stakeholders in forest policy & program development? (Ref.:L1/2)	100 words] The Ministry for Agr. etc. encourages forest owners to consider communication with forest stakeholders. For the State Forest Service (under political responsibility of the Ministry), society-orientation is an important theme that will be further elaborated in the coming years. In addition, there are many different initiatives at the provincial and municipal level to involve stakeholders in forest policy (policy development and implementation. The various existing forest and nature management organisations (associations and foundations) in the Netherlands as well as various private forest managers take an increasing number of initiatives to involve stakeholders in forest policy.
Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:	
Attention: as forestry is being integrated in nature policy, which is on its turn is part of the policy of rural areas the forests budgets are part of nature and rural area policy budgets and therefore difficult to determine (only by time consuming analyses which is not possible at the moment)	

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	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words] Forest policy is part of the tasks of the Nature Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality. The State Forest Service and a number of conservation foundations together manage about two-thirds of all the forests in the Netherlands. The State Forest Service is an independent administrative body. Since its independence annual agreements have been made with the ministry which list the objectives and the price at which these are to be realised.		
Main <i>public</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: - forest administration - public forest agencies (national level) - research, education and training institutions - other (please specify)	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€2005)
	Department of Nature of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	see comments A1	
	Staatsbosbeheer		
	Alterra		
Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	Unie van Bosgroepen Natuurmonumenten Unie van Landschappen **Federatie Particulier Grondbezit		
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	Forest Board (het Bosschap)		
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	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] Representatives of the forest and forest based industry sector are organised in the so called Platform Wood in The Netherlands. This platform has regular contact with the Ministry to discuss forestry related affairs. In the Forest dialogue, that has to be started a broader group of stakeholders will be invited.		
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.2			
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:			
a) support the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs? (Ref.: VD/12; V2/18, 19)	Please specify whether or not, if yes, in what form, and results so far. [max. 100 words] The association of Forest Cooperation is supported by government on project basis. They also fulfill a coordinating role in applications for subsidies.		
b) establish or improve intersectoral co-ordination or communication mechanisms? (Ref.: VD/15, 18; V1/ 6)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which major measures were taken [max. 100 words] In the several regions of the country there are consultation groups in which representatives of the different sectors participate. As implementation of the nature policy has been delegated to the provinces since 1-01-07 intersectoral coordination at the provincial level should improve.		

Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:

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>Forests are protected in three ways:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Forest Act 2. Spatial planning Act 3. Nature and Flora and Fauna protections acts <p>The latter have recently been adjusted to meet the requirements of the Habitat and Bird Directive of European Union.</p> <p>Because of changing nature protection acts a discussion has started whether a separate Forest Act is still needed.</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" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Forest law, act or code</td> <td>Name: Boswet Date of adoption: 1962 Main changes from previous legal act: -</td> </tr> </table>	Forest law, act or code
Forest law, act or code	Name: Boswet Date of adoption: 1962 Main changes from previous legal act: -	
Main priorities and measures in <i>international</i> forest related commitments	<p>Please describe, incl. significant changes related to international characteristics since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The main priorities are: designation of the areas (including management plan) according Natura 2000. Other commitments are the biodiversity action plan of the EU. Combatting illegal logging and related trade in the framework of FLEGT and the greening of the government procurement policy.</p>	
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) improve security of property rights (Ref.: V3/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Netherlands has no indigenous communities with the related customary rights. In the Netherlands, people in local communities can be considered as stakeholders in forests in the following capacities: as forest owners; as local forest operators, or as local beneficiaries of forests products and services such as recreation, amenity, and health. Participation of land (forest)owners in decision-making for regional land use planning is organized by the (national) Federation of Private Landowners.</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>As there are no big problems in forest law enforcement; capacity has remained the same</p>	
c) support enabling environments for SFM and investment (Ref.: V2/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>A special regulation (Programma Beheer) provides financial support for forest owners, as a compensation for the provision of forest services. To qualify for this scheme, forest owners must comply with SFM. Certification is stimulated (see question 17), and the national Forestry Board has developed a list of certified forest enterprises to ensure the use of skilled labour in sustainable forest management operations. Another regulation (VNBBL regulation) supports the Federation of Forest Support Groups in the further professionalizing of forest management and there are various extension projects.</p>	
d) support international	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different	

<p>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>commitments [max. 100 words] The Netherlands supports actively: * the European Commission in implementing the FLEGT Action Plan * through ODA forestry programs are being supported * CBD * green procurement * active participation at international level by presenting research reports, fulfilling tasks like preceding meeting</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:</p>	
<p>(incl. e.g. on UNCCD)</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] Financial support for forest owners as compensation for services delivered by the forests. To qualify for this scheme, forest owners must comply with SFM. Tax facilities Project subsidies to stimulate innovation
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] the financial instrument for forestry has been decentralized since 1-1-2007 and are based on payment for results. The budgets are part of a large programme and cannot be separated because of the flexibility of the instrument
	Main budget line / programme Name: Target/objective: Forest-related budget: mil € for period
	Main budget line / programme Name: Target/objective: Forest-related budget: mil € for period
	Main budget line / programme Name: Target/objective: Forest-related budget: mil € for period
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers)	
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] Government promotes to combine investments in housing ("red") with the realisation of green areas. Subsidies for nature management are free of income tax.
Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:	

Reporting notes:

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

A.5 Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words] Ministry has a separate budget line for knowledge dissemination. Recently two extension projects have been finished on integrated forest management, the role of timber production in the forest. A website, managed by the association of Forest Cooperations, is being subsidized Ministry gives guidance to the education programs of University and High schools in the area of so called Green Education. The last years attention for forest and nature management has increased.
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] To qualify for financial support forest owners have to comply with SFM
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] Since 2001 a revised monitoring system, MFV-bos is in operation in the Netherlands in which the different aspects of the Dutch forests such as recreation, nature conservation and wood production are quantified. This monitoring system delivers the basic information for the UNECE/FAO Forest Resource Assessment 2007. The data from 'MFV-bos' are used for forecasting the potential wood production of the Dutch forests. A new feature of the system is the measurement of the wood quality of the trees. Nonwood forest products are not relevant for the Netherlands, but forest services, such as recreation and "nature" are extremely relevant.
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] The C&I are integrated in our national monitoring network
Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:	

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: Policy document Spatial Planning Date of issuance: 2006 Formal status: Approved by Parliament
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The policy document offers more independency for provinces and municipalities concerning designation of areas.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Spatial Planning. The status of an important part of nature and forest areas have been strengthened
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] Spatial Planning act and Forest Act
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	
Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:	

Reporting note:

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

B.2: Carbon balance	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: see A1 Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] No specific target
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]
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 Green Fund as developed a forest certificate which guarantees the sequestration of carbon emissions. The certificate can be bought by industries to compensate their emissions.
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] All forests, existing and new forests, have to meet criteria based on the SFM concept
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] The use of bioenergy is being promoted, and the production of biomass for energy purposes has to meet criteria for sustainable production (inspired by the C&I of the MCPFE)
Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Survival plan for Forest and Nature Date of issuance: early 90-ties Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Temporary support for measures aiming at reduction of environmental conditions being harmful for forests, notably, of nitrogen deposition and ground water depletion.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture etc. Research institutions Subsidy agencies
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] research and dissemination of knowledge
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] no changes since 2003
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Biodiversity and recreation are the most important goals of the national forestry strategy. Combating climate change and adapting to climate change are benefits of this strategy
Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:	
(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality)	

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Vision on harvesting wood (a document being drafted by private and governmental sector); Policy document Nature for people; people for nature Date of issuance:)2005, 2000 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] no significant changes except that a document has been drafted together with the trade and forest industry based sector on wood harvesting in the Netherlands. Main goals are : promotion of the use of wood and increasing the harvest of wood.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] There is no organization that is responsible for the production and use of wood. Ministry for Economic Affairs is responsible for a vital industry including the forest based 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] Extension to forest owners; agreement on actions to be undertaken by the private sector and government on increasing wood production
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] No specific action on the promotion of wood as such by government. There is promotion on the use of legal and sustainably produced timber. Furthermore on project basis activities on the use of wood are sponsored, like auction of quality timber
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Public and private sector in the Netherlands are involved in a range of initiatives both nationally and internationally do deal with sustainable forest management and the issue of illegal logging. The Netherlands is one of the few donors committed to the Rio target of spending 0.1 percent of Gross National Product on environment and development programs. As a result the Netherlands has since the 1990's become one of the largest donors in the area of sustainable forest management. This is not compatible with imports of timber from illegal sources.
Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments:	
(e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes) Energy from sustainably produced wood is being considered as green energy. The use of green energy is being stimulated which leads to increased demand of wood.	

B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: see A1 Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] All nature areas should be accessible for people. It is one of the main conditions to get subsidy.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Concerning subsidies: Ministry of Agriculture; Tourism: Ministry of Economic Affairs
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] Subsidies
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] Several studies have been carried out. We have permission (temporary as an experiment) of The European Commission to pay farmers for non-wood goods and services in the area of landscape and nature management
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] studies and promoting events.
Further measures taken related to B.5 and comments:	

B.6 Biodiversity		
Ecosystem / habitat / protected areas / landscape patterns	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Nature for people; people for nature Date of issuance: 2001 Formal status: approved by parliament
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] (a) the establishment of a National Ecological Network (<i>Ecologische Hoofdstructuur (EHS)</i>) of approximately 750.000 hectares (land area) by 2018; and (b) the target: “By 2020 conditions will be in place for the long-term conservation of all species and populations native to the Netherlands occurring in 1982”. A comprehensive list of the species approximately involved (i.e., a list of all eukaryote species of the Netherlands) has been made public by means of an on-line national species database (see also Box II; Monitoring of the species’ conservation conditions is in place, however, not as specific as this ambitious target might require; In addition, the national Structure Plan for the Rural Areas (SGR-1) includes quality targets for the National Ecological Network (i.e., a national “nature targets map”), in terms of habitat types and species. However, monitoring of the realization of these quality targets appears to be problematic and costly. Under the EU Birds Directive and Habitats Directive, the main national targets include: (a) Nature 2000 areas to be designated (b) the species and habitats to be in a “favourable conservation status” (for which measurable criteria are being defined). Monitoring for the species component is in place. The Nature 2000 have designated and are in the phase of public discussion
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture
	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] laws, subsidies
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National nature protection Act, Subsidies Date of issuance: Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] National nature policy (and infrastructure policy) includes the establishment of forest reserves (including within the framework of the Dutch National Ecological Network), the reduction of fragmentation (e.g., by cerviducts) and the support of forest management aiming at natural forest regeneration, conservation of indigenous forest species and increasing forest biodiversity values.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
	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] Acts , subsidies, extension
Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Nature protection Act, Flora and Fauna Act Date of issuance: Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Protect species and population

and seed production	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture
	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]
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] Instruments include fiscal and non-fiscal measures aiming at lowering the pressures, promoting market creation, and promoting conservation and sustainable use. The fiscal measures include: "ecotaxes" (e.g., taxes on groundwater extraction and on landfill), tax exemptions (e.g., tax exemptions for forest conservation and for green investment funds), high VAT-taxes (on fertilizers and pesticides), and accelerated depreciation for assets important to conservation. Non-fiscal measures include: a programme for offering financial compensation to farmers for conservation of natural and semi-natural biodiversity. Other measures are under development (e.g., taxes on surface mining, tax rebates for nature protection, taxes on pesticides, taxes on shifts in land use resulting in biodiversity decline).
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] There is a network on Ecological 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] National nature policy (and infrastructure policy) includes the establishment of forest reserves (including within the framework of the Dutch National Ecological Network), the reduction of fragmentation (e.g., by cerviducts) and the support of forest management aiming at natural forest regeneration, conservation of indigenous forest species and increasing forest biodiversity values.
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] see c
Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:		
(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests)		

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: No specific policy. Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main protective functions of the forest dates from the 19-th century when large areas have afforested to stop the drifting sand areas.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]
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]
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]
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]
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: Nature for people; people for nature Date of issuance: 2000 Formal status: Approved by Parliament
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Promote increasing income from forest products and non-wood good and services
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 Economic Affairs; Bosschap
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] Subsidies innovation subsidies
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] An inventory had been carried out of possibilities for innovations
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] Forests are now incorporated in the national rural development plans according EU
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] Subsidies are being given to forest owners organization to promote cooperation
d) promote the valuation of full range of forest goods & services, incorporate results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] A programme has been developed and recently been intensified. Non wood goods and services are now more incorporated in decision processes
Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:	

B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: ARBO-wet, CAO Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] To stimulate working more professionally the Forest Board has developed a special regulation companies have to comply with to be accepted as a professional organization
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Bosschap
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] ARBO-wet, CAO.
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] Education and training
Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:	

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Nature for people; people for nature Several policy letters to parliament Date of issuance: 2001 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] to increase awareness among the broad public and especially young people
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]
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] several subsidy instruments
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] a programme for raising awareness among young people has started
Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	

B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Nature for people; people for Nature Date of issuance: 2000 Formal status: policy document approved by parliament
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] To improve professional handling
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture, nature and Food Quality
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] Research Programme; budget for disseminating knowledge
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] Research institutes on land use and sustainable use of national resources cooperate together. Research programs are being drafted in a interdisciplinary way
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 trechniques, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Education programs are being discussed. The Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food quality is responsible for so called green education.
Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: the Belvedere Memorandum Date of issuance: July 2, 1999 Formal status: policy document
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Belvedere Memorandum presents a vision regarding the way in which the cultural-historic qualities of the physical environment can and should be addressed during future spatial interventions in the Netherlands. It further suggests a number of measures which should be taken with the aims of conservation and assimilation in mind. It represents a supplement and complement to the existing sectoral policy. Cultural history is regarded as being of vital importance to our society and to each individual citizen. The approach to be adopted is one which centres around development rather than replacement and is an approach which must be promoted by means of the overall spatial policy.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The publication of the Belvedere Memorandum was announced by the Minister of Education, Culture and Science, the Minister of Public Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment and the Minister of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries in a formal letter submitted to the Lower House in December 1997. The Belvedere Memorandum was published in July 1999. The Belvedere policy is ultimately implemented by State, provincial and local authorities, supported by the Belvedere project office, which is funded by the three ministries named above.
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] Where appropriate (as in the semi-cultivated landscapes) the cultural-historic components of the Ecological Main Structure are more explicitly considered when making choices regarding (re-) structuring and management. In the nature development areas, the cultural-historic context increasingly play a part in the design and restructuring decisions. There is extra funding for investments in, and management of, important cultural-historic landscape elements in the Belvedere areas.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.12: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) reflect the socio-cultural dimensions in policies? (Ref.: VD/11, V3/5,6,8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Belvedere subsidy scheme has in recent years funded several initiatives aimed at increasing awareness of cultural history in forests and at the integration of cultural-historic qualities in sustainable forest management. Activities include a symposium by Probos Foundation and the Belvedere project office on cultural historic elements in Dutch forests, aimed at professionals in nature conservation and policymakers in the local, provincial and State government.
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]
c) conserve and	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

<p>manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)</p>	<p>100 words] In recent years Staatsbosbeheer (commissioned by the government) has increasingly focused on listing the cultural-historical values at Staatsbosbeheer's sites with the purpose of integrating these values in the management of the sites. In Staatsbosbeheer's vision "Landschap leeft" (aimed at integrating landscape and cultural-historical in naturemanagement) forests are given a prominent position.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:</p>	

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

a) Lisbon Resolutions L1-L2

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

Lisbon Resolution L1: People, Forests and Forestry - Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words]
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 actions concerning forest sector
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] Certification schemes are now being evaluated for implementing government procurement policy

Lisbon Resolution L2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
Lisbon Resolution L2 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote national adaptation and use of the PEOLGs ² ? (Ref.: L2/7, 8)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] No measures taken

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]
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] The biodiversity action plan of the EU will be implemented
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] Memoranda of Understanding with several countries have been continued. A subsidy regulation offers possibilities to start projects in former CiT's.
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] Realisation of a network of forest and nature areas. Research in cooperation with EFI on adaptation of forest to climate change.

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]
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] A special garden has been established in which indigenous trees and shrubs are being conserved ex situ
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]
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]
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]
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] NL participates actively.

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			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.2	Environmental services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.3	Protective services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.4	Other services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
		2000			
		1990			

Data sources:

For each service reported:

Country specifications:

For each service reported, as necessary:

Country comments:

Our budgets cannot easily fit in the proposed expenditure scheme above. Much of our budgets have been integrated in programs which contains conditions concerning environment and recreation. One example: to receive subsidy for the management of forests it is obligatory to make your forest accessible for the public (recreation).
We will send separately a study on expenditures for nature and landscape, but even more important it gives also examples in monetary terms the benefits of nature and landscape.

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/>