



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE Commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

Slovenia

Date of submission:

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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 Coordinating 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 5th Ministerial Conference (Warsaw, Poland, 5-7 November 2007), the MCPFE has 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). Further progress made since 2003 on implementing commitments made at the Ministerial Conferences in Lisbon (1998), Helsinki (1993) and Strasbourg (1990) should also be reported through this enquiry.

In addition, it was decided to report on 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 grouped into:

- A) Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management; and
- 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. As a 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 5th 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 thus 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 5th Ministerial Conference.

The General Coordinating Committee (GCC) of the MCPFE recommended that a single 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 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 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 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 achieving 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 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 characters (incl. blank spaces) automatically.
2. The total 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 the 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, par. 7, V1/9,12 = Vienna Resolution 1, pars. 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 measures: individual projects	list of projects funded
small measures: e.g. individual actions	workshops organised, 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 fulfilment 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, experience gained (lessons learned, obstacles encountered and 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 commitments will be analysed quantitatively across countries according to the specifications as in pars. 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	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to NFPs since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Following Agenda 21(Chapter XI) of the UNCED, Slovenia drew up a national forest programme called the "Forest Development Programme of Slovenia", adopted by the National Assembly on 15 February 1996. It set out a national policy of close-to-nature forest management, guidelines for the conservation and development of forests, and conditions for their exploitation and/or multiple use. In the preparation process, the provisions of signed conventions and resolutions were taken into account. The Forest Development Programme of Slovenia defines national policies of close-to-nature forest management, oriented to the preservation and development of forests and conditions for their exploitation or multi-purpose use. It includes the programme for preserving and managing wildlife in forest areas, in which a general orientation for management of wild animals and preserving and improving their living conditions are defined. It provides professional guidelines for cooperation in fields integrating forestry in the landscape. It also determines an organisational, material and personnel basis for implementation strategy for sustainable, close-to-nature and multiple use and management of forests and other wooded land.</p>			
Reference document: <u>The Forest Development Programme of Slovenia</u>				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: <u>The Forest Development Programme of Slovenia is a national forest programme now under revision with the intention of being improved according to MCPFE understanding and guidelines.</u>				
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1:				
<u>Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:</u>				
a) Develop and apply NFPs ¹ in line with the MCPFE approach to NFPs? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	<p>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]</p> <p>After signing the Vienna Declaration and resolutions, Slovenia has launched the process of revision of the Forest Development Programme of Slovenia. The preparation of the NFP follows the MCPFE approach to the National Forest Programme in Europe. After its adoption in Parliament, the NFP, as a key document of a broad inter-sector and public process, will be the basic strategic document in the area of forestry.</p> <p>The engagement and participation of the public and forest owners has been the leading principle of our participatory approach and public involvement in this policy process. Five roundtables and 14 regional forums were held to involve different stakeholders in the participatory process. Also, recently adopted declarations and resolutions, EU forestry strategy and other strategies, programmes and plans were taken into account.</p>			
b) Identify and address key cross-sectoral dimensions in the context of NFPs? (Ref.: VD/13,14; V1/ 5, 8)	<p>Please specify whether or not, main dimensions identified, and what major explicit measures were taken. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In order to identify cross-sectoral issues and to find solutions, also in cooperation with other sectors connected with forestry, at the very beginning of the preparation of the new National Forest Programme numerous other sectors were invited to participate and to discuss the structure and cross-sectoral issues of the programme. The inter-sector</p>			

¹ NFP = national forest programme

	<p>cooperation involved different thematic workshops and 14 regional forums. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food worked in close cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and other sectors in the preparation process of the strategies, legislation, programmes and plans, especially in the field of environment. Cooperation also took place with counterparts at other ministries and strengthened cooperation in areas of nature conservation, biodiversity management plans (Natura 2000) and others.</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, how the 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]:</p> <p>The Forest Development Programme of Slovenia is in the process of revision after 10 years. During this process five roundtables at the national level and 14 forums on regional levels were held. Governmental organisations (ministries, agencies and services) and nongovernmental organisations (Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, Farmers Syndicate and other NGOs) participated in the roundtables. The conclusions of the NFP are to be included in other policy instruments through different processes (governmental procedure, legislation, management planning, measures and various instruments.)</p>
<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]</p> <p>Our main target is the conservation and sustainable development of forests with regard to their biodiversity and ecological, social and production functions. The pan-European criteria and indexes of sustainable forest management form part of the NFP. The SFS, Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry and the Forest Owners Association strive to bind forest owners. Several forest owners associations have been founded. The NFP especially stresses the importance of preservation and strengthening of biodiversity, and offers basic directions for it. Detailed directions are given in forest management plans. Within the performance of the UNFCCC Convention and the Kyoto Protocol, Slovenia has registered forests as a sink of carbon for the period 2008–2012. Accordingly, Slovenia will adapt its methods of forest development monitoring and reporting on their development, even though we have already been following the development of forests through inventories in detail.</p> <p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and enhancement of the ecological stability of forest ecosystems, and their close-to-nature treatment • Conservation and establishment of the diversity of flora and fauna, protection of rare or endangered forest species and ecosystems, and conservation and establishment of a proper living environment for all indigenous wildlife species. • Development of forests and activities directed at using the forests for recreation, tourism, education, instruction and research • Enhancement of the aesthetic function of forests
<p>e) Promote participation of stakeholders in forest policy & program development? (Ref.:L1/2)</p>	<p>Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In Slovenia, in the last 15 years, we have been intensely developing the participatory cooperation of forest owners and the general public in forest management. The Forest Act (1993) specified public debate on forest management and game management plans as well as cooperation of forest owners in the preparation of operational forest management plans. Since its founding (1994), the SFS has had a department for relations with</p>

	<p>forest owners and the public.</p> <p>In 1999 an international workshop called “Working Under a Dynamic Framework – Forest Ownership Structures and Extension” was held in Slovenia. In the years 2000–2001 the SFS carried out the project called Capacity Building for Support to Private Forest Owners and Public Participation. In 2004 we gave a workshop called Participation in Forestry Planning.</p> <p>The participation of stakeholders in forest policy and programme development is assured in the preparation process of NFPs, legislation, in the planning process and by adopting yearly programmes of the work of related services.</p> <p>(Slovenia Forest Service, Program of Work of the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of uses which would endanger sustainable development of forests and their functions • Identification of valuable animal habitats or areas of special importance for the conservation of the biological diversity of forests and landscapes, and adjustment of forest management to their role. <p>The measures were successfully implemented.</p>
Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:	
<p>In the years 2005 and 2006, the Slovenian Forestry Institute actively participated in the preparation of the Strategic Plan for the Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia for the period 2007–2013. Unfortunately not many suggestions for financial support of the economic and ecological growth of forests and forestry as two important factors of rural development were included.</p> <p>In the last 10 years, significant attention has been paid to the education of forest owners (see answer to L1), with special emphasis on safety. In cooperation with tourist organisations, local communities and forest owners have been gradually enhancing marketing of non-wood goods and services.</p> <p>With a Regulation (2006) at the state level, Slovenia protected 172 forest reserves with a total area of 9,630 ha (0.82% of all forests) and 100,750 ha (8.6% of all forests) of protected forests where measures to strengthen ecological forest functioning are mostly carried out and in some of them only these measures are implemented.</p> <p>Biodiversity of forests will be reinforced by the inclusion of as much as 50% of forests into the Natura 2000 network.</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. "NFP" is understood to comprise both NFPs or similar documents or processes. If NFPs exists, 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 the current document, duration of process, range of stakeholders involved, major results or key lessons.

A.2 Institutional frameworks

<p>Main characteristics of institutional framework:</p> <p>The main responsible governmental body is the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p>	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Bodies of the Ministry</p> <p>Slovenian Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development</p> <p>Phytosanitary Administration of the Republic of Slovenia</p> <p>Slovenian Veterinary Administration (VARs)</p> <p>Slovenian Inspectorate for Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p> <p>There were no significant institutional changes from 2003 onward.</p>
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<p>Main <i>public</i> organisations for forest policy: forest administration - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p>	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€,2005)
	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p> <p>The Ministry is the governmental body responsible for the transposition of EU legislation to the national level, and for the preparation, adoption and implementation of national legislation. In the field of forestry, the Ministry is responsible for the implementation of the following legislation: Forest Act, Game and Hunting Act, Forest Reproductive Material Act.</p> <p>It is also responsible for supervising the work of the public forest service and for international cooperation in the field of forestry.</p> <p>The Forestry Section performs administrative tasks concerning forestry and forests in Slovenia as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active cooperation in UNFF, EU, FAO MCPFE and other international forestry activities • Transposition of EU regulations into national legislation and preparation of legislation concerning forests on a national level • Monitoring of the implementation of the above-mentioned legislation, regulations and commitments • Cooperation in preparation of other legislation that concerns forests and forestry • Monitoring forest development • Monitoring activities of public 	7 FTE	0,305 mil €,

	<p>forest services, educational and research institutions in forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the market for forest resources • Cooperation in preparation of programmes for bringing into force forestry financing from EU funds and the national budget • Monitoring economic results and costs of forestry activities • Preparing rules and criteria for cofinancing investments in forestry. 		
<p>The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p>	<p>The Inspectorate of the Republic of Slovenia for Agriculture, Forestry and Food</p> <p>The Inspectorate was established to oversee the implementation of laws, regulations and acts relating to the working area of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. The inspectorate oversees the implementation of laws, regulations and other general acts relating to agriculture, rural development, measures for agricultural policy, quality of agricultural products and foodstuffs, animal feed, zootechnics, genetically modified organisms, plant health, mineral fertilisers, seeds and planting material, wine and other wine and grape products, forestry, hunting, fisheries, food production and good agricultural practice. The Inspectorate scrutinises the implementation of agricultural policy reform, which falls within the competence of the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development.</p> <p>The inspection service covers the territory of the Republic of Slovenia through eight district units and their branches. In accordance with the provisions of the European Community, the Inspectorate also operates through six border inspection posts (BIP).</p>	<p>19 FTE</p>	<p>0.953 mil€,</p>
<p>Slovenia Forest Service</p>	<p>Slovenia Forest Service</p> <p>The main task of the SFS is the preservation and close-to-nature development of Slovenian forests and of all their functions for sustainable and good management and use, as</p>	<p>745 FTE</p>	<p>17.8 mil€</p>

	well as nature conservation in forests for the good of present and future generations.		
public agencies public forest agencies: Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development	Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development The AAMRD is responsible for the thorough checking of administrative and substantive adequacy of received applications and claims. In the processing of applications it performs a number of controls that provide a basis for accounting of payments and determining the amounts to be paid in accordance with national and European legislation. The AAMRD ensures proper and timely payment from approved funds to final beneficiaries and reports upon it to governmental and European institutions	1 FTE	0,025 mil€,
The Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia	The Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia is an organisation that was founded by the Republic of Slovenia on 11 March 1993. It is responsible for managing the farmland, farms and forests owned by the state.	7,56 FTE	0,45 mil€,
Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia	The Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia is a non-governmental organisation, established on the basis of the Act on the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia, which was proclaimed on 16 June 1999. Membership of this institution is obligatory. Its task and mission is furthering the interests of its members in the fields of agriculture, forestry and fishery, and counselling the individuals and legal entities which perform agricultural, forestry or fishery activities, as well as supporting economically viable and environmentally friendly agriculture and fisheries.	5 FTE	0. 48 mil€
- research, education and training institutions: The Slovenian Forestry Institute	The Slovenian Forestry Institute is a public research institution of national importance with a comprehensive research programme focusing on biological, ecological, silvicultural and spatial aspects of forests and forested landscape.	32 FTE	2.33 mil€

	<p>University of Ljubljana Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources</p> <p>The Department is the only institution in Slovenia which offers study programmes for forestry experts at university graduate and postgraduate levels.</p> <p>Research work in the field of development and structure of virgin forests, mountain forests and sustainable wood production is supported and executed through management practice cases in sustainable forests.</p> <p>Their aim is to provide a continuous and interdependent connection between research, pedagogical and professional activities on the one hand, and forestry practice on the level of the forest service and forestry companies on the other.</p>	37 FTE	1.9 mil€
	Scientific Research Centre (SRC SASA)	1 FT	0.055 mil€
	<p>Secondary Forestry and Wood Technology School, Postojna</p> <p>Provides: Short courses (duration 2.5 years); Vocational Qualifications (duration 3 years); Technician : duration 4 years; Adult education: Short courses (duration 1-15 days) – 790 Average age of students 15-19 years. Adults from 19 to 60 years. Vocational Qualifications Professional profiles: forester, forestry technician, assistant joiner, joiner, wood technology, wood technology technician. Courses in safe work with chain saws, courses for drivers of various sorts of forest tractors and their attachments, work with hydraulic loading machines, safe work with forestry cable-ways.</p>	49	1.703 mil€
- other (please specify)			

Main private organisations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	Syndicate of Farmers of Slovenia, represents and intercedes on behalf of Slovenian forest owners.		
	Slovenian Forest Owners Association		
	Slovenian Hunters Association		
other organisations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	Union of Professional Foresters Associations		
Main forest policy coordination mechanisms	Please describe the main formal mechanisms of policy coordination between the above organisations, if any. Please specify the year of establishment and major experiences, as appropriate (see reporting note) [max. 100 words]: Government, Parliament.		
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] Certain measures were implemented through the national budget supported by the Slovenian Agriculture and Environmental Programme, and the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs. Experts and advisory support was given through the regular programme of work of the Slovenia Forest Service and Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia.		
b) Establish or improve intersectoral coordination 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] Regular consultation between the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, and the Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs Ministry of the Economy Ministry of Culture and Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning in the preparation and adopting process of laws and sub-laws. Cooperation between the Ministry of Environment and Slovenia Forest Service based on contracts and regular coordination and reporting. (Nature preservation supervision, activities connected to preserved animal species).		
Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:			

Reporting notes:

1. Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organisational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (incl. e.g. NFP).
2. Please describe federal structures and further sub-national level organisational structures under "main characteristics".

3. Please list organisations with a mandate to develop or implement forest policy on the national level only. Note that all major organisations listed in Part B should also be listed here. Interest groups and associations include e.g. private forest owners, environmental NGOs.
4. In the case of public organisations, 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 basic legal documents in the field of forestry are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest Act 1993, 2000, 2002 • Game and Hunting Act 2005 • Forest Reproductive Material Act • Plant Health Act • Law on nature preservation • Law on terrestrial cadastres • Law on the health of plants • Regulation on protective forests and forests of special purpose • Regulation on forest protection • Regulation on forest management and silvicultural planning • MCPFE declarations and resolutions • Habitat Directive • Bird Directive • Framework Convention on Climate Change • Convention on Biological Diversity • Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species • Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora • Ramsar Convention • World Heritage Convention • Nature Conservation • Act Spatial Planning Act • National Building Act • Construction Act • Environmental Protection Act • Land Cadastre Act <p>The legal regulatory framework ensures sustainable development of forest ecosystems and sustainable forest management. Recent changes enhanced the regulatory base and coordination between different stakeholders for nature and landscape conservation. Through improvement of the economic pillar of the SFM, they also contribute to rural development.</p>
Main forest and SFM	Please list the main legal acts related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)

related legal/regulatory act	Forest law, act or code	<p>Name: Forest Act Date of adoption: 26 May 1993</p> <p>Main changes from the previous legal act: The Forest Act adopted in 1993 introduced important changes in Slovenian forestry regarding its organisation and financing. The Forest Act regulates the protection, silviculture, exploitation and use of forests, and the disposition of forests as natural resources with the aim of ensuring their close-to-nature and multipurpose management in accordance with the principle of protection of the environment and natural values, long-term and optimal working of forests ecosystems and enabling their functions.</p> <p>The Game and Hunting Act stipulated the Programme for preserving and managing wildlife in forest land as a part of the Forest Development Programme of Slovenia (national forest program). The Programme for preserving and managing wildlife in forest land contains strategies for directing development of the wildlife population and measures to be taken in wildlife areas. It is a lasting basis for planning in hunting management units.</p>
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>Slovenia adopted the proposal for the Natura 2000 network. Forest certification in Slovenia is in the preparation and adoption process. Slovenia signed the declarations and resolutions of the MCPFE. The priorities on the forestry agenda are sustainable forest management, national forest programme preservation of biodiversity and combating climate change.</p>	
<p>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:</p>		
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>After gaining independence in 1991, the process of restitution of nationalised forests and forest land began. The Forest Act adopted in 1993 gave expanded rights to forest owners. Forest owners participate in the process of forest management and silviculture planning.</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>Parliament adopted the Decree on forest propagating material, which is already fully implemented. Thanks to the good work of the Slovenia Forest Service, illegal logging has almost been eliminated. Different inspectorates perform monitoring and report on compliance with the law.</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>With the Rural Development Programme 2007–2013, measures for modern forest equipment and road building have been instituted.</p>	
d) support international processes, commitments and their implementation in - UNFF, CPF, IPF/IFF proposals for action, - CBD,	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different commitments [max. 100 words]</p>	

- UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (Ref.: VD/23, 24; V4/4, 14, V5/6, 10)	
Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:	
(incl. e.g. on UNCCD)	

Reporting notes:

1. Commitments, signature and ratification of major international commitments will be collected from the relevant conventions (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, ITTO, CITES, Ramsar, etc.).
2. Under "Main characteristics" please describe the 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] Forest act and its bylaws is the base for preparing national budget which assure conditions for close to nature, sustainable and multifunctional forestry in concordance with the principles of nature protection and ecosystem approach. It is carried out on the basis of Law on national budget. It enables use of financial means for forestry measures. EAGGF implemented through Single program document and Rural development program of Slovenia assured the finance for forestry.
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main financing instruments in forestry are: Single programming document, Rural development program, National budget-forestry programs, and program of work of Slovenia forest service. The forestry measures are co financed in the rate from 70% reforestation to 100%some environmental measures.
Main budget line / programme	Name: Yearly program of public forest service Target/objective: Monitoring the state and development of forests. Keeping records and databases on forestry. Orienting the management of forest according to AU Action plan, regional, management unit and operational plans. Forest-related budget: 71,995 mil € for the period 2003-2006
Main budget line / programme	Name: Program of the restoration, tending and preservation of forest and maintenance of wildlife habitats Target/objective: Cofinancing the realization of the measures that assure the sustainable development of forests Forest-related budget: 7,362 mil € for period 2003-2006
Main budget line / programme	Name: Program of the construction and maintenance of forest roads. Target/objective: Yearly financial support to maintenance about 12.600 km and building 50 km forest roads per year. Forest-related budget: 4.563 mil € for period 2003-2006.
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers) Forest act and its bylaws, The Forest Development Programme of Slovenia.	
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] Incentives for silvicultural measures: reforestation and tending measures, for conservation of biodiversity were exercised in the period from 2003 to 2007 through Single programming document and national budget.
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 groups of these budget lines include not only forest owners or state forest enterprises but also research and educational institutions.

A.5 Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Each new law or sub-law proposal must be presented prior to governmental procedure on the web page of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food or other ministries according to their competence. Interested parties and the broad public have the right to send their proposals and comments regarding these documents to the contact person via e-mail.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the SFS use different methods of informing forest owners, forest managers, forestry organisations and the public of pan-European directions for sustainable forest management, European forestry strategy and the Action Plan of the European Union for its realisation (in 1998 the MAFF published a brochure with pan-European criteria and indexes for sustainable forest management).</p>
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.5: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) Develop and use national level criteria and indicators for SFM, incl. in NFPs? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/1)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, please describe measures. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In Slovenia we did not develop national level criteria and indicators; however, we use the criteria and indicators developed in the MCPFE process.</p>
b) improve data-collection on SFM and monitoring of - biodiversity - carbon stock and climate impact? (Ref.: V4/9, 13; V5/7,9,10; L2/2, 4, 6)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>By implementation of the EU forest focus monitoring program, Slovenia improved the data collection on SFM and monitoring of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - biodiversity, - carbon stock and - Climate impact.
c) Use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>We use the C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting through regular reporting on regional and national levels. (Reporting to the MCPFE, FAO, EU Commission, etc).</p>
Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:	

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1: Land use and forest area and OWL	
Main legal or reference document(s):	<p>Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation</p> <p>Name: Regulation on Forest Management Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation</p> <p>Name: Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1999, 2004 Formal status: in implementation</p>
Main objective	<p>Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustaining the existing percentage of forestlands and keeping the process of natural afforestation at as low a level as possible - preventing forestlands from clearing and from further fragmentation - preventing forestlands belonging to the Natura 2000 network from uncontrolled encroachment - sustaining the network of stand-alone trees and the clusters of trees outside of forest areas <p>No significant changes in the above policy objectives have been recorded since 2003. With the exception of stricter and more prudent management, the Nature Conservation Act amended in 2004 has not required significant shifts in the above policy objectives.</p>
Most relevant institutions	<p>Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for shaping forest policy and for auditing other institutions - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), responsible for implementation of the Nature Conservation Act and for the Spatial Management Act - Slovenian Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest planning and the guiding of management - Inspectorate for Agriculture, Forestry and Food, responsible for the proper implementation of forest management plans - The Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation (IRSNC), responsible for issuing concordances on encroachment on forests - Environmental Agency of the RS - Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, responsible for counselling and educating forest owners - Agency of the RS for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (ARSAMRD), responsible for subsidies
Main instruments used	<p>Please describe the 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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forest management plans (FMP are being made for all forest lands regardless of ownership). - Good agriculture practices (assisting in sustaining the current percentage of forest land) - Regular financing of forest planning and management (MAFF) - ERDF financing for the implementation of measures in forest and agriculture land (ARSAMRD)

MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
VD/8	All forest lands belonging to the Natura 2000 network are subject to the concordances issued by the IRSNC
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: Environmental Protection Act Date of issuance: 2004, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Energy Act Date of issuance: 2005 Formal status: in implementation Name: National Forest Development Programme Date of issuance: Formal status: in development
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - sustainable use of natural resources - reducing the consumption of conventional (fossil) energy and promoting the consumption of energy produced from renewable resources - promoting sustainable forest development in terms of sustaining the existing percentage of forest cover and of limiting the allowable annual cutting rate to the maximum of 85% of the annual increment
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), responsible for the implementation of the Environmental Protection Act and Operational Programme for limiting greenhouse gas emissions - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for shaping future forest policy - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest planning and the guiding of management - Ministry of the Economy, responsible for sustainable development of energy systems - local municipalities, responsible for shaping their long-term energy needs and plans
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] - Operational Programme for limiting greenhouse gas emissions (MESP 2006) - trading with greenhouse gas emissions (MESP) - Public tenders for subsidising investment in the energetic use of wood biomass in households (MESP)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.2:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the SFM concept in the Kyoto	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

<p>Protocol context, particularly on afforestation? (Ref.: V5/6, 7, 8)</p>	<p>No measures have been undertaken with regard to afforestation. No changes have occurred in the period between 2003 and 2007.</p>
<p>b) promote substitution of non-renewables, particularly bio-energy (see also B.4)? (Ref.: V5/5,6)</p>	<p>Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The most important measure is subsidising investment in heating systems that operate on wood biomass. Subsidies cover legal and physical persons.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:</p>	
<p></p>	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Protection Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustaining and improving forest health to be able to provide all forest functions and services - monitoring biotic and abiotic factors that harm or may harm forest ecosystems - monitoring air pollution and its impact on forest ecosystems (vegetation, soil, water) - monitoring carbon stocks monitoring forest fires along with their causes and impact on forest ecosystems - continuously developing measures for combating harmful impact on forest ecosystems <p>No changes in the period 2003–2007.</p>
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for financing activities associated with the protection of forests - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), responsible for cofinancing activities associated with the protection of forests - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for implementation of the forest protection program, for collecting and updating data and for reporting - Slovenian Forestry Institute, responsible for developing and implementing monitoring systems for diagnosing the state of forest ecosystems, forecasting and reporting.
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continuous large-scale monitoring of forest health since 1985 - continuous intensive monitoring since 2004 - periodic national forest inventorying with a focus on growing stock and increment, the vitality and health of trees, amount of deadwood, etc. - continuous monitoring of biotic stressors - continuous surveillance of forest fires - regular financing of preventive forest protection measures
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 the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] <p>No change in policy between 2003 and 2007.</p> <p>In the meantime, several projects (financed by the MAFF and the Ministry of Science and Technology) addressing climate change, forest condition and sustainable forest development have been carried out. The results are still under investigation, so no common conclusions can be made thus far.</p>
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] <p>No measures.</p>
Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:	

(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality) Regular monitoring and reporting to JRC Ispra and ICP – Hamburg.

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objectives are: -increasing the utilisation of forest site potential and improvement of forest stand quality and use of wood - promoting close-to-nature and multipurpose forest management to be able to provide all forest functions and services, including high-quality wood and wood biomass; - forest management must be grounded on forest management plans
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words], - Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food, responsible for financing activities associated with forest planning and management - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, responsible for promotion of wood biomass use - Slovenia Forest Service, responsible for forest management planning, - Farmland and Forest Fund, responsible for managing the farmland, farms and forests owned by the state.
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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 management plans - The MAFF has been financing wood processing and selling of heat produced from wood biomass through "Diversification of agriculture activities and activities close to agriculture" (Rural Development Programme) - The MFFA has been financing investments in forests through the "Rules on financing and cofinancing forest investments"
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 the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]. Diversification of agriculture activities and activities close to agriculture. The main aim of the measure was gaining additional income on farms and improvement of farm economy.
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No special measures taken.
Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments:	
(e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes) Resolution on the National Energy Programme Date of issuance: 2004, 2005, 2006 Formal status: in implementation In general there has been little change in policy between 2003 and 2007. In the meantime several projects (financed by the MAFF and the Ministry of Science and Technology) addressing the use of	

wood biomass and promotion of modern technologies for wood biomass use have been carried out. The MFFA has been financing the production and selling of heat produced from wood biomass.

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: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Protection Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Management Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1999, 2004 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - promoting close-to-nature and multipurpose forest management to be able to provide all forest functions and services - forest management must be grounded on forest management plans that need to be harmonised with other sectoral plans (physical plans, etc.) - Forests providing functions, non-wood goods and services are to be inventoried, classified, mapped and managed in a sustainable manner.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for financing activities associated with forest planning and management - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest inventorying, classifying and mapping forest functions as well for crafting guidelines and concrete measures to sustain and improve forest functions and services
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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 management plans, along with maps of forest functions - Regular financing of all activities in the field of forest planning and management guidelines
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 the measures, which non-wood goods they address, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures have been proposed.
b) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of services, esp. recreational services? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe the measures, which services they try to promote, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any, particularly for recreational services [max. 100 words] No specific measures have been proposed.
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: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Protection Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1999, 2004 Formal status: in implementation
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - maintaining the natural environment and ecological balance in natural landscapes - sustaining and improving the quality of life in all landscapes to keep them alive and viable, and to prevent them from becoming unstable - sustaining and improving the conditions of forests to be able to provide all forest functions (also in terms of biodiversity) and services - sustaining and improving the quality of forest ecosystems that are home to a number of animal and floral species
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for the implementation on Forest Act and corresponding Regulations - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), responsible for the implementation of the Environmental Protection Act, Nature Conservation Act and corresponding Regulations - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest planning and management - Environmental Agency of the RS - Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation (IRSNC), responsible for issuing the concordances on encroachments on forests - Agency of the RS for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (ARSAMRD), responsible for subsidies
	Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] - a strategy for conserving biological diversity in Slovenia - statutory, administrative and contractual measures - forest management plans amended with guidelines provided by the IRSNC - good agriculture practices (for sustaining landscapes)
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Protection Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1999, 2004 Formal status: in implementation Name: Decree (Regulation) on protective forests and forests with a special purpose Date of issuance: 2005 Formal status: in implementation

	Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustaining and improving the conditions of forests to be able to provide all forest functions (also in terms of biodiversity) and services - sustaining and fulfilling the Natura 2000 network and ensuring favourable conservation status for all forests within the network - sustaining and improving the composition of forests with indigenous species - promoting natural regeneration of forests wherever possible; artificial regeneration with the proper material is to be used only in cases where natural regeneration is impossible - sustaining and improving the conditions in forests as a pleasant home for floral and animal species
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for the implementation of the Forest Act and correspondent Regulations - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), responsible for implementation of the Nature Conservation Act - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest planning and management - Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation (IRSNC), responsible for issuing concordances on encroachment on forests
	Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a strategy for conserving biological diversity in Slovenia - statutory, administrative and contractual measures - forest management plans amended by guidelines provided by the IRSNC - close-to-nature management
Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Forest Reproductive Material Act Date of issuance: 2002, 2004 Formal status: in implementation
	Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustaining and improving the condition of forests to be able to reproduce themselves naturally - sustaining and improving the condition of selected stands used for collecting reproductive material - if necessary carrying out artificial regeneration only by provenance species - sustaining the quality and quantity of reproductive seed and plant material
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovenian Forestry Institute, responsible for certifying forest reproductive material, for approval procedures and for registering forest nurseries - Slovenia Forest Service, responsible for harvesting seed reproductive material and for keeping up-to-date records and surveillance of forest reproductive material

	Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] - Regular financing of all activities needed in artificial regeneration (MAFF) and cofinancing activities needed in natural regeneration
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 the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures have been undertaken in the period 2003–2007. Research: The FSS and IRSNC conduct a joint project that aims to improve existing forest management plans in terms of the conservation of biodiversity
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)		Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures have been undertaken in the period 2003–2007. - The SEA directive was fully integrated into the Environmental Protection Act and has been since then fully enforced. - Research: The SFI and other institutions continuously work on projects that address the topic. Such projects are: Sustaining and improving biological diversity in Slovenia, BioSoil, Developing indicators for monitoring Natura 2000 habitats, Classifying and valuing the suitability of forest structures to be able to plan sustainable, multipurpose and close-to-nature managed forests, etc.
c) further develop protected forest networks or similar? (Ref.: V4/10,15,16)		Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] In 2005, the Government adopted the Decree on protective forests and forests with a special purpose. According to the Decree, about 10% of total forest area is designated for protective forests and about 1% for forest reserves.
d) prevent loss and fragmentation and to restore degraded forests? (Ref.: V4/11,12)		Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] - The Forest Act bans clearcutting and clearing. Any attempt to change the status of land use must undergo the procedure laid down in provisions of the Spatial Management Act (changing land use).
Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:		
(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests) See under b) monitoring biodiversity		

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Management Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Protection Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1999, 2004 Formal status: in implementation Name: Decree (Regulation) on protective forests and forests with a special purpose Date of issuance: 2005 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - sustaining and improving the conditions of forests to be able to provide all forest functions and services - promoting site-specific management to sustain and improve the conditions of forests and to minimise potential hazards that may jeopardise the existence of infrastructure, safety of local residents, visitors, etc.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for the implementation of the Forest Act and Regulation on forest management - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest planning and management
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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 management plans. Of special importance are plans for forest management units and silvicultural plans that provide guidelines and measures for assuring protective services.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.7:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen protective services? (Ref.: VD/10)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] All planned measures needed for protective services set down in management plans are fully financed by the MAFF. In the case of imposed restrictions on proprietary rights or wood exploitation, the Government is obliged either to purchase such tracts of forest land or to subsidise the differences in profit.
b) contribute to reducing the impact of climate-related disasters? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Damage resulting from forest fires, avalanches, water, etc. caused by natural forces are co-financed by the Government. The funds for all necessary measures are assured in the budget of the Republic of Slovenia according to the investment program that must be prepared by the Slovenia Forest Service. The investment program is based on the Forest Development Programme of Slovenia.
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: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2007–2013 Formal status: in preparation
Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - promotion of sustainable and economical viable forest management - promotion of the forest owners association
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food, responsible for financing activities associated with forest planning and management - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning, responsible for promotion of wood biomass use - Slovenia Forestry Service, responsible for forest management planning - Farmland and Forest Fund, responsible for managing the farmland, farms and forests owned by the state - Statistical Office of the RS – preparation of national forestry accounts
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] Co-financing investment in production and processing of wood (as planned in the Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2004–2006) Financing and co-financing of forest investments (according to the “Rules on financing and cofinancing forest investments”)
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 the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2004–2006 Decree amending the Decree on measures of agricultural structural policy of rural development for the years 2005 and 2006 Date of issuance: 24.1.2006 Formal status: implemented The main objective: Incentives for the development of tourism on farms were implemented. Slovenia cofinanced tending measures.
b) include economic viability and livelihood issues in rural development policy? (Ref.: VD/7, V2/16)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2004–2006
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] Rural Development Programme of the Republic of Slovenia 2004–2006: We supported creating a forest owners association for better economic viability and marketing forest products.

d) promote the valuation of the full range of forest goods & services, and incorporate the results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No measures undertaken.
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Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:

B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)

Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: <u>Zakon o delovnih razmerjih /ZDR/</u> (Employment Relationship Act) (Ur.l. RS, <u>42/2002, 79/2006</u>), <u>Zakon o varnosti in zdravju pri delu</u> (Occupational Safety and Health Act) <u>/ZVZD/</u> (Ur.l. RS, <u>56/1999, 64/2001</u>), <u>Zakon o kmetijstvu</u> (Agriculture Act) (Ur. l. <u>54/2000</u>), <u>Zakon o gozdovih</u> (Forest Act), Ur. l. RS, <u>30/93</u> Date of issuance: 2002 / 1999 / 2000 / 1993 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Equal opportunities for women and men, and prohibition of all forms of gender discrimination in the labour market are regulated by the Employment Relationship Act that entered into force on 1 January 2003. The new Employment Act should increase flexibility in hiring and firing workers, and regulate different forms of flexible employment. The Occupational Health and Safety Act (Ur. l. RS 56/1999) is a fundamental legal act providing grounds for the adoption of other implementing regulations transposing Directives in the field of health and safety at work. In June 2000, the Agriculture Act allowed legal and natural persons from EU Member States to provide agricultural and forestry services for up to 90 days in a calendar year without being entered in the relevant register.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] Since entering the European Union, Slovenia has begun to apply the system for the mutual recognition of qualifications for the pursuit of regulated professions or professional activities.

MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.9:

Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:

a) enhance workforce safety and improve the work environment? (Ref.: V2/14, L1/8)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Measures undertaken in 2003–2007 were oriented to enhancing workforce safety and improving the work environment. Official regulation is also obligatory for full-time farmers and those who are insured as farmers. The importance of life-long education increased in this period. Systematic improvement measures were developed for the professional and non-professional workforce in forestry.
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Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Act on the Access to Information of Public Character Date of issuance: 2003, 2005, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Environmental Protection Act Date of issuance: 2004, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - enforcing basic constitutional rights such as the right to live in a healthy environment, to be informed of the actual condition of the environment, to be part of the environmental decision-making process and to have access to justice in environmental matters - ensuring access to information of public character - ensuring the popularisation of forests and informing the public of the importance of forests - ensuring education and provision of advice to forest owners
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] All Ministries of the RS - Forest Service of Slovenia, responsible for popularisation of forests and forest values, educating forest owners - Other institutions such as the Biotechnical Faculty - Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources, Slovenian Forestry Institute, Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, etc.
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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] - mandatory public hearings (prior to the adoption of a forest management plan) - forums, workshops (e.g. National Forest Programme, 2006) - regular financing of the above-mentioned activities using the allocated funds in the budget
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 the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures have been undertaken. While public hearings have been mandatory since the passage of the Forest Act, new concepts of dissemination of knowledge and information as well as new approaches such as forums and workshops are under development.
Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	
B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Adult Education Act Date of issuance: 1996, 2004, 2006 Formal status: in implementation

Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. Significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing knowledge in the areas of forests, forestry, fauna and game management - providing development research activities in the areas of forests, forestry, fauna and game management to support forest practice - providing the best possible education for forest workers, technicians and academics at vocational, secondary and university level - promoting and disseminating knowledge on forests and forest values - educating forest owners and all professionals to achieve the best possible effects and to assure safety at work
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Slovenian Forestry Institute, responsible for basic and applied research - Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources, responsible for education and research - Secondary forestry and wood technology school - Slovenia Forest Service, responsible for training and educating forest practitioners and forest owners, for counseling, for raising public awareness, and for disseminating knowledge on forests - Association of Slovene Foresters, responsible for raising public awareness and for disseminating knowledge on forests - Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry, responsible for training and counselling forest owners
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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>Education: the multitude of national education programs covering all levels (vocational, secondary, graduate, post-graduate levels) organised by the above-mentioned schools and institutions</p> <p>Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Research Programme, financed by the Ministry of Science and Technology and corresponding ministries - Public Forest Service, financed by the MAFF - Tenders (Government, private, EU)
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 the measures, including in forest biodiversity and carbon-related issues, and socio-cultural aspects, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] <p>Projects within the frame of the "Target-Oriented Research Programme (Ciljni raziskovalni program)" aim to connect science, technology and practice as well as different research groups</p>
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 the measures , including on socio-cultural aspects as well as on promoting new opportunities and techniques, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] <p>Experimental projects, such as the Interreg IIIB Alpine Space Programme, KnowForAlp</p>
Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1993, 2000, 2002 Formal status: in implementation Name: Regulation on Forest Management Date of issuance: 1998, 2006 Formal status: in implementation Name: Nature Conservation Act Date of issuance: 1999, 2004 Formal status: in implementation Name: Cultural Heritage Protection Act Date of issuance: 1999 Formal status: in implementation
Main objective	Please describe the current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - identifying and conserving the natural and cultural heritage in forest lands
Most relevant institutions	Please specify the main responsible organisation (legal responsibility), implementing organisations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food (MAFF), responsible for the implementation of Forest Act - Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), responsible for the implementation of the Nature Conservation Act - Ministry of Culture, responsible for cultural heritage - Slovenia Forest Service (SFS), responsible for forest planning and management - Nature Protection Agency and the Institute of the RS for Nature Conservation (IRSNC), responsible for issuing concordances on encroachment on forests - Agency of the RS for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (ARSAMRD), responsible for subsidies
Main instruments used	Please describe the 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 management and other sectoral plans. Of special importance are plans for forest management units and silvicultural plans that provide guidelines and measures for sustaining the areas with cultural, natural or spiritual monuments or values.
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 the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No special measures have been undertaken.
b) enhance landscape attractiveness and protection, including of traditional knowledge and practices? (V3/9)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Combating natural afforestation by means of good agriculture practices. (subsidies are assured by the ARSAMRD).
c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)	Please describe the measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No special measures have been undertaken.
Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:	

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

a) Lisbon Resolutions L1-L2

Please report only on 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	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In Slovenia, in the last 15 years, we have been intensely developing participatory cooperation of forest owners and the general public in forest management. The Forest Act (1993) specified public debate on forest management and game management plans as well as cooperation of forest owners in the preparation of operational forest management plans. Since its founding (1994), the SFS has had a department for relations with forest owners and the public.</p> <p>In 1999 an international workshop called Working Under a Dynamic Framework – Forest Ownership Structures and Extension was carried out in Slovenia. In the years 2000–2001 the SFS implemented the project called Capacity Building for Support to Private Forest Owners and Public Participation. In 2004 we held a workshop called Participation in Forestry Planning.</p> <p>In the last 10 years, the SFS has substantially augmented the number of courses and other forms of extension for forest owners.</p> <p>More and more women participate in educational processes and are employed in all areas, except the physically most demanding ones.</p> <p>In recent years, forestry, in cooperation with the wood industry, has reinforced the promotion of wood and wood products. In 2005, the Week of Forests in the last week of May, which is always dedicated to a certain topic, was focused on the promotion of the use of wood and wood products.</p>
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)	<p>Please describe the measures, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>No studies were carried out on this topic. More and more women are employed in Slovenian forestry.</p>
b) Evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	<p>Please describe the measures, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In recent years, Slovenia has been actively incorporated in the system of forest certification – according to FSC and PEFC schemes. Forest certification systems have a positive impact on sustainable forest management through better cooperation of forest owners.</p>

Lisbon Resolution L2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L2	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The system of forest and forestry data collection (forest inventory) in Slovenia conforms to these criteria and indexes. This guarantees data collection and reporting on forests and sustainable management in accordance with the L2 resolution.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food and the SFS use various ways to inform forest owners, forest managers, forestry organisations and the public about pan-European directions for sustainable forest management, European forestry strategy and the Action Plan of the European Union for its realisation (in 1998 the MAFF published a brochure with pan-European criteria and indexes for sustainable forest management).</p>
Lisbon Resolution L2 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
<p>a) promote national adaptation and use of the PEOLGs²?</p> <p>(Ref.: L2/7, 8)</p>	<p>Please describe the measures, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the process of preparation of the National Forest Programme (2005–2007), we have, in order to follow its realisation, included all pan-European criteria and indexes from Annex 1 to Resolution L2. We also added certain specific national indexes.</p>

² PEOLG = Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines

b) Helsinki Resolutions H1-H4

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

Helsinki Resolution H1: General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H1	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In 1996, Parliament adopted the Forest Development Programme, which considers international obligations originating in Agenda 21 (Rio, 1992) and in the MCPFE resolution from Strasbourg (1991) and Helsinki (1993). The programme determines the basic strategy for work in forests on the basis of sustainability, multi-purposeness and closeness-to-nature, for the development of individual spheres of forestry and for cooperation and adjustment of forestry with other activities in the area. The directions from the FDP are being included in forest management plans on regional and local levels.</p> <p>Due to reduction of SO₂ and other toxic emissions into the atmosphere, in the past 20 years the area of emission-damaged forests has decreased substantially.</p> <p>Twenty years ago, Slovenia had already determined a network of forest reserves. With a decree in 2006, protective forests and forest reserves were protected with a document at the state level.</p> <p>In 1999, the SFS initiated renaturation of large non-protective forests, which is being carried out.</p> <p>Up to 99% of forests in Slovenia are being restocked naturally. In 2002, the Forest Reproductive Material Act was adopted, which provides for the use of adequate domestic sources for the restocking of forests through planting and seeding.</p> <p>In recent years, Slovenia has been actively incorporated in the system of forest certification – according to FSC and PEFC schemes.</p> <p>On state and local levels, different activities have been on-going for the promotion of sustainable forest management and use of wood. Since 1994, when it was established, the SFS has had a department which is responsible for this area.</p> <p>Slovenia actively participates with the ENECE, MCPFE and in EU organs in the field of international support of sustainable forest management.</p>
Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The basic purpose of close-to-nature forest management, which in Slovenia has been performed for about 40 years, is the preservation and strengthening of the biodiversity of forests on genetic, species, ecosystem and landscape levels. The Forest Development Program gives directions for the preservation of forest biodiversity.</p> <p>With the help of detailed silvicultural plans, which are being made for all economic forests, measures in forests are being adapted to the characteristics of stands. Up to 99% of forests in Slovenia are being restocked naturally.</p>

	<p>Forest reserves and eco-cells (within economic forests) contribute to preservation of the biodiversity of forests.</p> <p>50% of Slovenian forests are included in the Natura 2000 network. With adopted regulations, Slovenia, after 1988, greatly improved the monitoring of forests, including forest fauna. However, monitoring methods are still being improved.</p>
Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition	
<p>Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3</p>	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Slovenia has always participated successfully in all forms of international professional and financial assistance. After 1994 we carried out a number of projects such as LIFE, PHARE, INTERREG, FOREST FOCUS, FAO-TCP, which contributed to the development of Slovenian forestry, especially in the areas of sustainable management of forest resources (wood, water), rare and endangered animal species (brown bear), management of Natura 2000 regions, forestry information science and forestry extension, as well as fire protection</p> <p>Slovenian forestry has had and still maintains contact with forestry bodies of signatory states and EU institutions, and individual experts regularly attend professional meetings at the international level.</p>
Helsinki Resolution H4: Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change	
<p>Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H4</p>	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Every year, since 1985, crown defoliation on bio-indication network plots of 16 x 16 km (level 1) has been recorded in Slovenia. For the needs of the state, every couple of years, crown defoliation has also been periodically recorded in a grid of 4 x 4 km. In recent years these records have been supplemented with descriptions and measurements of different ecological indexes and in future they will be complemented because of obligations with regard to the UNFCCC Convention and the Kyoto Protocol.</p> <p>Based on European Parliament and European Council Regulation No 2152/2003, 11 permanent sample plots for intense monitoring of forest ecosystems (level 2) were set up in 2004. These plots form part of the European permanent sample plot network for intense monitoring of forest ecosystems.</p> <p>Within the Twinning Project, directed by German experts, we have been perfecting the forestry information system.</p> <p>In the period 2003–2005, the SFS and SFI, in cooperation with other partners, carried out the FAO-TCP project called Supply and Utilisation of Bioenergy to Promote Sustainable Forest Management (details in answers to V5).</p> <p>In Slovenia, three studies regarding the meaning of forests for sequestration and storage of carbon have been carried out in recent years.</p>

c) Strasbourg Resolutions S1-S6

Please report only on 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	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Every year since 1985, crown defoliation on bio-indication net plots of 16 x 16 km (level 1) has been recorded in Slovenia. For the needs of the state, every couple of years, crown defoliation has also been periodically recorded in a grid of 4 x 4 km.</p> <p>Based on European Parliament and European Council Regulation No 2152/2003, 11 permanent sample plots for intense monitoring of forest ecosystems (level 2) were set up in 2004. These plots form part of European permanent sample plot network for intense monitoring of forest ecosystems.</p>
Strasbourg Resolution S2: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Based on the S2 resolution, the EUROFORGEN program was formed, in which Slovenia has been active since 1995 while formally it has been included in it since 1997. On the basis of principles of preservation of forest genetic sources and the EU directive on marketing, in 2002 the Forest Reproductive Material Act was adopted, which determines conditions for the production, marketing and use of forest reproductive materials, obligations of persons dealing with forest reproductive materials, procedures related to origin and quality of forest reproductive materials and other matters related to forest reproductive materials. According to obligatory professional criteria there are 180 seed stands in Slovenia for the needs of forestry where seeds are produced for (quotation of the act): needs of forest restocking through planting and seeding, afforestation, designing and maintenance of permanent protective and anti-erosion zones of forest trees and designing and maintenance of plantations of forest trees. In 2005 we established a seed bank which importantly contributes to the provision of seeds for the above-mentioned purposes.</p> <p>Forests in protected areas and forest reserves form the forest gene bank. Our most important contribution to in situ conservation of forest genetic sources is nevertheless natural forest restocking, which in Slovenia comprises about 90% of total restocking.</p>
Strasbourg Resolution S3: Decentralised European Data Bank on Forest Fires	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S3	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the last 15 years Slovenia has significantly improved the recording of data on forest fires. Data on fires are collected by the Slovenia Forest Service, the police, fire organisations and other rescue services of the SFS and are regularly forwarded to the general state natural disaster database, while gathered and organised information is sent to the Joint Research</p>

	<p>Centre in Ispra, which collects data at the European level.</p> <p>Together with other state institutions, the Slovenia Forest Service cooperates in the development of methods of forecasting fire menaces and in improvement of forest fire prevention.</p>
Strasbourg Resolution S4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests to New Environmental Conditions	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S4	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Slovenia is a signatory to the Alpine Convention, an integral part of which is also the Mountain Forest protocol. Because of the necessity of successful performance, Slovenian forestry institutions and organisations participate in three INTERREG projects: INTERREG III C Mountain Forest, INTERREG III A Forest and Water, and INTERREG III B KnowForAlp.</p> <p>All of the above projects aim to gain new knowledge and to exchange knowledge about mountain forests and water, as another important element of the mountain world which is in close relation with forests, and to set directions for sustainable management of mountain forests and for integral sustainable development of mountain regions. Special attention is paid to protection from erosion.</p> <p>We can consider the cooperation of Slovenian forestry institutions with the non-governmental organization CIPRA as part of the above efforts.</p>
Strasbourg Resolution S5: Expansion of the EUROSILVA Network of Research on Tree Physiology	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S5	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Slovenian Forestry Institute participated in the COST action in the years 1996–2000 and COST Genosilva in the years 2002–2006. Participation was reflected in performance of the project CASIROZ.</p> <p>In 1999 an international workshop called “Root Soil Interactions in Trees” was held in Slovenia.</p>
Strasbourg Resolution S6: European Network for Research into Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S6	<p>Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Slovenia, with scientists from the Biotechnical Faculty and the Slovenian Forestry Institute actively participated in the COST Action 25 project – European Network for Long-term Forest Ecosystem and Landscape Research (ENFORS) with a survey of research plots in forests. In 2005 an extensive country report was made.</p>

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 pan-European criteria and indicators specify that this indicator needs to be further elaborated before its full implementation. The current assessment has a pilot character and intends to provide a first and preliminary overview on national expenditures for services. The results of the enquiry will be utilised 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 focuses 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

Rationale: 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:

Reporting notes:

1. The total expenditures for services from the forests should be confined 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 the sub-class "Forest" only, please report on this sub-class and provide a 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/>