



## Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

## Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

**COUNTRY:**

**Sweden**

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## Abbreviations

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

# 1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2. General guidance on reporting

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

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

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

The enquiry consists of the following parts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [     ], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approx. 100 words or 650 letters (incl. blank spaces) automatically.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. *Section 2 in Parts A and B presents an abbreviated summary of the original commitment text. This should facilitate identifying topics addressed, but not replace the original commitment. Please read the original commitments as specified in the reference numbers. These specify the document as well as the commitment number as numbered in the original commitment. (e.g. VD/7 = Vienna Declaration, para7, V1/9,12 = Vienna Resolution 1, paras 9 and 12) V=Vienna, L=Lisbon*
4. The requests in Section 2 of Parts A and B on the implementation of MCPFE commitments specify to report "**measures**", i.e. forest policy actions set to implement a commitment. *The responses should, as far as possible, be made in a form that allows identifying the type and magnitude of efforts undertaken.* In the responses, "Measures" should be classified or classifiable into the following categories:

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

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

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

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

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

## A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1 National forest programmes or similar				
Main characteristics of nfp or similar	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to nfps since 2003 [max. 100 words] Sweden has so far not carried out any formal national forest programme process and have not produced any formal national forest programme document. However, the different policy processes addressing the forestry sector issues meet almost completely the requirements of an nfp process. Since 2003 the forest policy has been evaluated by a single-headed government commission. The report was published in autumn 2006. Corrections of the policy will be made successively during the coming years. An evaluation of the environmental objectives decided by the parliament incl. forest environmental objectives is on-going and will be completed in 2008. New goals will be decided by the parliament in 2008 or 2009.			
Reference document: Svensson S.A. 2004. How Sweden meets the IPF requirements on nfp. Rapport 5, Skogsstyrelsen.				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: The forest policy process in Sweden comprises rather different iterative processes characterised by the chain: policy discussion, policy decision, implementation, follow up, evaluation and after that a new policy discussion and policy decision.				
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1:</b>				
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) develop and apply nfps <sup>1</sup> in line with the MCPFE approach to nfps? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	Please specify whether and in which form they were applied, and whether there is any important lesson for the MCPFE (usefulness, development needs,..) [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken. Regardless of that developments have been achieved in the following fields: Participation (see e)); Holistic and inter-sectoral approach (the social dimension is strengthened); Capacity building (focus on social issues); Ecosystem approach (Development project on Continuous forestry); Partnership for implementation (Continuous forestry, management planning in forests with high biological values)			
b) identify and address key cross-sectoral dimensions in the context of nfps? (Ref.: VD/13,14; V1/ 5, 8)	Please specify whether or not, main dimensions identified, and what major explicit measures were taken. [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken.			
c) use the nfp process as a platform for cross-sectoral coordination, and to feed results into other policies? (Ref.: VD/ 16,19; V1/ 9,10,11)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, how nfp is used as a platform or initiator of a mechanism; who is involved; and in what specific other policies nfp results were explicitly included. [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken.			
d) Does the nfp address - socio-cultural, - biodiversity, - carbon & climate issues (Ref.: V3/5; V5/ 5; V6/ 6)	Please specify for each, if yes, specify main explicit targets and measures taken. [max. 100 words] Socio-cultural: Included in national and regional forest sector goals and targets Biodiversity: Included in national and regional forest conservation goals, targets and strategies. Carbon & climate: Swedish Forest Agency participates in the international and national work, i.e. active involvement in a government commission on			

<sup>1</sup> nfp = national forest programme

	climate and vulnerabilty.
e) promote participation of stakeholders in forest policy & program development? (Ref.:L1/2)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] A national and several regional forest sector advisory groups have been established. The group members represents different organisations incl. NGO's and authorities with responsibility for or interest in forest policy issues.
<b>Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:</b>	
Because no formal nfp process exists in Sweden it is extremely difficult to answer the questions in this section	

Reporting notes:

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

<b>A.2 Institutional frameworks</b>				
Main characteristics of institutional framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the forest policy development in Sweden. The Swedish Forest Agency is the Government's expert authority on forests and forest policy. The mission is to work for a sustainable utilization of the Swedish forests according to the guidelines given by the Parliament and the Government. The agency has five regions and 43 districts located through out the entire country.</p> <p>The state owned forestry company Sveaskog manages the main portion of the state forests.</p>			
Main <i>public</i> organizations forest policy: - forest administration	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€2005)	
	Ministry of Agriculture (from 1 June 2007, before that Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications)	3	NA	
	- public forest agencies (national level)	Swedish Forest Agency	1300	NA
	- research, education and training institutions	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	450	NA
	Växjö University	40	NA	
- other (please specify)	SkogForsk - the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden	100	NA	
Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	Swedish Forest Industries Federation			
	Federation of Swedish Forest Farmers			
	Swedish Society for Nature Conservation			
	WWF			
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)				
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	<p>Please describe the main formal mechanisms of policy co-ordination between the organizations above, if any. Please specify the year of establishment and major experiences, as appropriate (see reporting note) [max. 100 words]</p> <p>A Forest Sector Council was established in 2002 at national level and some years later at sub-national level. The Forest Sector Council is an advisory body to the Swedish Forest Agency and consists of all major interest groups including forest owners, forest industry, governmental authorities, science as well as environmental and social NGO:s. In the council a number of forest related issues are taken up for discussions and serve as guidance for further development of the forest policy.</p>			
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.2</b>				
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) support the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs?	<p>Please specify whether or not, if yes, in what form, and results so far. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Sweden has a long tradition in working with associations for forest owners as well as forest entrepreneurs. Forest owners' associations were established during the 1930s and an association for forest entrepreneurs</p>			

(Ref.: VD/12; V2/18, 19)	was established in 1974.
b) establish or improve intersectoral co-ordination or communication mechanisms? (Ref.: VD/15, 18; V1/ 6)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which major measures were taken [max. 100 words] Improvement of intersectoral coordination and communication is a continuous process.
<b>Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:</b>	

Reporting notes:

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

<b>A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments</b>	
Main characteristics of legal/regulatory framework	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words] The forest is a national resource. It shall be managed in such a way as to provide a valuable yield and at the same time preserve biodiversity. Forest management shall also take into account other public interests. (1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph of the Forestry Act)
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act	Please list the main legal act related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)
	Forest law, act or code Name: The Forestry Act Date of adoption: 1979 Main changes from previous legal act: 1994
Main priorities and measures in <i>international</i> forest related commitments	Please describe, incl. significant changes related to international characteristics since 2003 [max. 100 words] Implementation of the Council Directive 1999/105/EC of 22 December 1999 on the marketing of forest reproductive material into the Forestry Act.
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3:</b> Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) improve security of property rights (Ref.: V3/7)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken.
b) address forest law enforcement  (Ref.: VD/20; V4/6, 7)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words] Sweden is involved in the EU FLEGT initiative and participates in the ENA-FLEG process.
c) support enabling environments for SFM and investment  (Ref.: V2/7)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken. This is a continuous process.
d) support international processes, commitments and their implementation in - UNFF, CPF, IPF/IFF proposals for action, - CBD, - UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (Ref.: VD/23, 24; V4/4, 14, V5/6, 10)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different commitments [max. 100 words] Sweden has ratified the three Rio Conventions (CBD 1993, UNFCCC 1993 and the Kyoto protocol 2002, UNCCD 1995) and participates actively in the work under these conventions. Furthermore Sweden takes active part in other international processes like UNFF, ITTO etc.
<b>Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:</b> (incl. e.g. on UNCCD)	

Reporting notes:

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

<b>A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy</b>	
Main characteristics of forest-related economic policy	Please describe, incl. significant changes related to economic policy since 2003 [max. 100 words] Sweden is of the opinion that SFM should be self-financing. Revenues from the forestry should be reinvested in sustainable forest management. There are in principle no direct subsidies to wood production. There are however some state subsidies to mangement of valuable broad-leaved forests (beech, oak, ash...). Further more some minor financial measures for information, councelling and education of forest owners are available.
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Rural Development Programme within EU has mainly been used for information and advisory service to forest owners and to some extent for environmental and cultural measures in the forest. Special tax instruments for forest owners like: deducions, no taxation of real estate and no wealth capital tax. Nature Conservation Agreements can be signed for management of environmental values in the forest between the state and the forest owners.
Main budget line / programme	Name: N/A Target/objective: Forest-related budget:            mil € for period
Main budget line / programme	Name: N/A Target/objective: Forest-related budget:            mil € for period
Main budget line / programme	Name: N/A Target/objective: Forest-related budget:            mil € for period
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers)	
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.4:</b>	
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] No specific measures taken.
<b>Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:</b>	

Reporting notes:

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

<b>A.5 Informational means</b>	
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>Information about the forest sector development is crucial for strategic as well as operational decisions. The Swedish Forest Agency is responsible to gather and publish statistics and information about the forest sector. This is done through the annually published Swedish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry as well as at the Swedish Forest Agency's website.</p> <p>The National Forest Inventory is the main tool for strategic planning of the forestry sector. It is carried out at annual basis by SLU (Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences) and gives information about forest area, standing volume, species distribution, forestry activities etc.</p> <p>Monitoring of forest conditions (crown condition, biotic damage etc.) is carried out by SLU and Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and to some extent the Swedish Forest Agency.</p>
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.5:</b>	
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>Sweden has developed quantified and time-bound targets for the forest sector, covering the three pillars of SFM and including a number of the MCPFE indicators. These targets have been set in communication with stakeholders through the national forest sector advisory group. The targets has also been broken down at sub-national level.</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>New method for estimation of carbon uptake in soils and tree biomass based on stock change on permanent sample plots in the NFI, according to UNFCCC and the Kyoto protocol.</p> <p>NILS</p>
c) use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	<p>Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>We use the time-bound forest sector targets to asses development in the forest sector.</p>
<b>Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:</b>	

Reporting note:

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

## B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

<b>B.1: Land use and forest area and OWL</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forestry Act (1979), Environmental Code (1998), "Plan- och bygglagen" (1987), the Land Code (1970) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Land should be utilised in an appropriate way for forest, agricultural land or other land use. Unmanaged land is, according to the Forestry Act, forest land and should be reforested. The forest area has been rather stable during the last decades.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Agency County Administrative Board
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Information Extension Legislation/law enforcement
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	
<b>Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:</b>	

### 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>B.2: Carbon balance</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] We think that forests contribute in long-term climate mitigation more efficiently through providing biofuels and low-energy-cost materials than through active carbon sequestration. In Sweden, active carbon sequestration may reduce the potential for high and/or efficient biomass production. Therefore, no policy for active sequestration has been adopted. The request for biofuels is now high (cf below) which requires efforts to securing environmental sustainability through advice and regulations.  Sweden recently decided to account for its carbon credit according to Kyoto Protocol Article 3.4 (0.56 ton C/yr). This stock increase will likely be present without special efforts, provided that N <sub>2</sub> O emissions from old forest drainage do not have to be accounted for.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Below the ministry level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Swedish Forest Agency is responsible for implementing forest policies decided in the parliament and by the government.</li> <li>- The Swedish Environment Protection Agency is responsible for developing the work with the climate problem in general.</li> <li>- The Swedish Energy Agency is responsible for developing and implementing energy policies together with legal authorities.</li> </ul>
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Swedish Forest Act demands a sustainable forestry. It states also that productive land which is not actively used for something else is forest and should be re-/afforested. New forest drainage was prohibited in 1993.  High energy and carbon taxation (since 1991) and forced introduction of a share of new renewable electricity (since 2003) have steadily increased the request for wood biofuels (1990: 65 TWh, 2005: 110 TWh). Over the same time period traditional harvesting has increased. Thus, present wood stock increase is about a third of what it was in the early 1990's.
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.2:</b> Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the SFM concept in the Kyoto Protocol context, particularly on afforestation? (Ref.:VD/21, V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] See above
b) promote substitution of non-renewables, particularly bio-energy (see also B.4)? (Ref.: V5/5,6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] See above
<b>Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:</b>	

<b>B.3: Health and vitality</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Long term monitoring of the development of forest ecosystems health and vitality from air pollution and climate change. There is a continuing monitoring of biotic damages. The scope of the monitoring system have slightly changed over the years and for 2007 there will be a pilot study focusing on development of damages from barkbeetles and the resin top disease (fungi).
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] SLU Swedish Environmental Protection Agency ant to some extent Swedish Forest agency
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] National Forest Inventory Intensive Forest Monitoring Programme (Level 2)
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.3:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, monitoring and impact assessment of climate change and carbon stocks? (Ref.: V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The pilot study on biotic damages from bark beetles and resin top disease.
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:</b>	
(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality)	

<b>B.4: Production and use of wood</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Forestry Act Date of issuance: 1979 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The forest is a national resource. It shall be managed in such a way as to provide a valuable yield and at the same time preserve biodiversity. Forest management shall also take into account other public interests. (1 <sup>st</sup> paragraph of the Forestry Act)
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Agency
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension service and advise to forest owners</li> <li>- Supervision of the Forestry Act</li> <li>- Monitoring of the development</li> <li>- Forest management planning</li> <li>- Other services to forest owners</li> </ul>
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.4:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the sound use of wood?  (Ref.: VD/9, V2/8, V5/5, L1/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] During 2004-2005 a strategic programme for the forest-products industry was developed. Promotion of the sound and innovative use of wood was one of a number of priority issues.
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources?  (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken. Sustainable management of our forest has been practices for several decades now.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments:</b>	
(e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes)	

<b>B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The forest provide a wide range of goods and services to people like game, berries, mushrooms, herbs, ornaments, good water quality, recreation etc. The main objective is to sustainable use and maintain the forest recourses in a balanced way. The Right of Public Access is crucial in this context. Through the right of public access you are allowed to freely walk in any forest. You are also free to pick berries and mushrooms and wild flowers but you have to show respect to the nature. The right of public access can be concisely expressed in the phrase, "Do not disturb, do not destroy".
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Agency Swedish Tourist Association (a social NGO) Friluftsförbundet (a social NGO)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Awareness raising Public realtions/events
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.5:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision for non-wood goods? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which non-wood goods they address, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken.
b) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of services, esp. recreational services? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which services they try to promote, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any, particularly for recreational services [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.5 and comments:</b>	

<b>B.6 Biodiversity</b>		
Ecosystem / habitat / protected areas / landscape patterns	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Environmental Code (1998) and the Forestry Act (1979) Date of issuance: Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Development of a "National strategy for formal protection of forests", adopted in 2005. Includes nature reserves, habitat protection areas and nature conservation agreements.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility is within the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture (before the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications). Implementing organizations are the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Forest Agency. On a regional level also County Administrative Boards as well as municipalities.
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Voluntary protection measures especially in family forestry. Natura 2000 and EU Habitats directive.
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Environmental Code (1998) and the Forestry Act (1979) Date of issuance: Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility is within the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture (before the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications). Implementing organizations are the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency and the Swedish Forest Agency. On a regional level also County Administrative Boards as well as municipalities. Monitoring organization is the Swedish Species Information Centre.
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Natura 2000 and EU Habitats directive.
Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Among others: the specific authority directions for the Swedish Forest Agency Date of issuance: 2005 Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ongoing long term efforts within the Swedish Forest Genebank including cooperation with the Nordic Council of Ministers as well as EUFORGEN on the European level. Sweden is representing Europe at FAO Expert Panel on Forest Genetic Resources and strongly support the elaboration of the state of the world's forest genetic resources.

	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Legal responsibility is within the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture (before the Ministry of Enterprise, Energy and Communications). Implementing organizations are the Swedish Forest Agency and the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Gene Conservation Programme.
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.6:</b>		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) promote biodiversity strategy development and planning? (Ref.: VD/8,22; V4/6,14,15)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The National Inventory of Landscapes in Sweden is a new, nationwide monitoring programme focused on biodiversity and commenced in full scale in 2003. It includes all terrestrial environments in Sweden; agricultural land, wetlands, urban environments, forests and mountains. The results are used for following up the national environmental objectives. Land use status and change as well as the distribution and area of different biotopes are some examples of what is studied.
c) further develop protected forest networks or similar? (Ref.: V4/10,15,16)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Enlargement of the Natura 2000 network. Improvement of area protection according to the goals set up in the "National strategy for formal protection of forests 2005".
d) prevent loss and fragmentation and to restore degraded forests? (Ref.: V4/11,12)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Efforts put into landscape level planning, although facing difficulties through small forest owners' properties. Company owned forests fairly well planned at this level while better suited for these kinds of measures.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:</b>		
(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests) In terms of regeneration the previous storms Gudrun (2005) and Per (2007) has lead to several measures related to biodiversity in these circumstances. At least one ongoing national project is working on measures like continuous cover forestry and natural regeneration.		

<b>B.7 Protective services</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Forestry Act (1979) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Forestry Act describes mainly the forests role in protection against sand or soil erosion, or its role to prevent a lowering of the tree line in the mountainous areas.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Agency
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Extension service Supervision of legislation
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.7:</b> Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen protective services? (Ref.: VD/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
b) contribute to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] After the powerful storm Gudrun that swept over southern Sweden in January 2005 and when 75 million cubic metres of timber were damaged, a storm analysis project was carried out. One of the objectives were to get knowledge about how to reduce the risk of storm damages in the future.  The government has appointed a Commission on climate and vulnerability, that will at the end of 2007 propose identified measures for all sectors in the society, incl. the forest sector, for adaptation to climate change.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.7 and comments:</b>	

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>B.8 Economic viability</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: the Forestry Act Date of issuance: 1979 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] According to the Forestry Act the forest should be sustainably managed aiming at ensuring the production of high and valuable yield and at the same time ensuring forest biological diversity and the possibility of multiple uses of forest, now and for future generations.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Agency
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension service and advise to forest owners</li> <li>- Supervision of the Forestry Act</li> <li>- Forest management planning</li> <li>- Other services to forest owners</li> </ul>
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.8:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote innovation, entrepreneurship and to encourage investment in the context of SFM? (Ref.: V2/7,11)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken since 2003, because the principles of SFM has guiding forest management for decades in Sweden.
b) include economic viability and livelihood issues in rural development policy? (Ref.: VD/7, V2/16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
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] The work carried out within the Forest Owners' Associations are crucial for this kind of issues among small private forest owners.
d) promote the valuation of full range of forest goods & services, incorporate results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Sweden was involved in a EUROSTAT project on valuation of forest goods and services for Environmental accounting in the mid 1990s, but since then no further developments is seen, except on research basis.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:</b>	

<b>B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Work Environment Act (1977), the Working Hours restriction Act (1982) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Improve the working environment as well as reduce accident risks at work.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Swedish Work Environment Authority, The Swedish Forest and Wood Trade Union, to some extent Swedish Forest Agency
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Capacity building Information Legislation and regulation Monitoring of the development
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.9:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) enhance workforce safety and improve work environment?  (Ref.: V2/14, L1/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] This is a continuous process.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:</b>	

<b>B.10 Public awareness</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: N/A Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective is to raise awareness among stakeholders and the general public about the forest sector and their activities as well as the forest sector's contribution to sustainable development.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swedish Forest Agency, different forest related organisations like the Swedish Forest Industries Federation, Federation of Swedish Forest Farmers and others.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Information campaigns - carried out for 1-4 years and focusing on a certain theme. The latest campaign "Greener Forest" tried to show how SFM could be applied in practice. Forest Days, carried out all over the country and showing what forestry is as well as giving an opportunity for people to get out in the nature. Forestry in School - showing school children and teachers that our forests can be excellent class rooms. Also educating the youth in forestry and principles for SFM.
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation to B.10:</b>	
<b>Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:</b>	
a) develop dialogue with the public, incl. through awareness raising programmes? (Ref.: L1/1)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Establishment of national and sub-national forest sector advisory groups could be one example of this development (see A1.e)
<b>Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:</b>	

<b>B.11 Research, training and education</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Since 2003 a National Research Agenda has been developed by sector interests. The government has carried out discussions with the forest sector that emphasizes the need for furthering research and development.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for the Swedish University of Agriculture which is also the sector university for forestry. Other universities work under the auspices of the Ministry of education. SkogForsk the Forestry Research Institute of Sweden is partly funded by the sector and carries out research, mainly applied science. Other research organisations outside the universities include IVL, TräTek, Träforsk and Packforsk. There are several important research councils that fund forest research and related issues like Vetenskapsrådet, FORMAS and MISTRA. The Swedish Energy Agency funds research concerning, for example, bioenergy.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The forest sector and the government has carried out discussions with the forest sector that helped to identify crucial issues for research and development. A National Research Agenda has been developed in relation to the European Forest Technology Platform.
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.11:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, increase interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research? (Ref.: VD/17, V3/ 11, V4/17, V5/ 6,7)	Please describe measures, including in forest biodiversity and carbon-related issues, and socio-cultural aspects, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Continuous development in this field.
b) enhance the quality of education, training and extension and other forms of knowledge dissemination? (Ref.: V2/12,13, V3/6, L1/4,6)	Please describe measures , including on socio-cultural aspects as well as on promoting new opportunities and techniques, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Continuous development in this field.
<b>Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:</b>	

<b>B.12 Cultural and spiritual values</b>	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Heritage Conservation Act (1988), Forestry Act (1979), the Environmental Code (1998) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objectives are identification, registration, preservation and management our cultural and spiritual values in the forest. It is also crucial to raise awareness of the cultural and spiritual values among forest owners, civil servants, entrepreneurs as well as forest managers. Monitoring and evaluation of the development in this field is very important to be able to change the direction, if needed. Sweden strives for better cooperation among authorities in this field.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - National Heritage Board - Swedish Forest Agency - County Administrative Boards - County Museums
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - capacity building of forest owners and forest managers and entrepreneurs - information to forest owners and other interest groups - advisory service - supervision of legislation - education of governmental authorities
<b>MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.12:</b>	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) reflect the socio-cultural dimensions in policies? (Ref.: VD/11, V3/5,6,8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures taken.
b) enhance the landscape attractiveness and their protection, including of traditional knowledge and practices? (V3/9)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The joint Swedish-French EU LIFE-project "Urban Woods for People" (2001-2005) aimed to build the capacity and achieve the support of forestry organisations and forest owners, by demonstration how urban woodlands can be made recreationally more attractive and safe in an environmentally responsible manner. The result of the project can be described as a tool box for people working with urban woods.
c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] There is an ongoing inventory (Forest & History) where cultural heritages are mapped and registered in a national GIS database. The inventory has so far covered more than 20% of the forest land area. A book and a video has been produced with the name "the Cultural heritage of the forest – preservation and management" to be presented to land owners, forest entrepreneurs and civil servants of governmental authorities. A project on bio-cultural heritage in the landscape has been launched and has been presented at two different international conferences.

**Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:**

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

## a) Lisbon Resolutions L1-L2

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

<b>Lisbon Resolution L1: People, Forests and Forestry - Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Lisbon Resolution L1 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B</b> Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) encourage studies on gender aspects of forest policy & practices?  (Ref.: L1/5)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words]  Gun Lidestav
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems?  (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] Forest certification is a voluntary, market driven process that promotes sustainable forest management. The Swedish government follows closely the development regarding the forest certification systems. Two certification schemes are dominating in Sweden. Some 10 million ha of forests were certified according to the Forest Stewardship Council standard and 7 million ha to the PEFC standard in January 2007.

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

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<sup>2</sup> PEOLG = Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines

## b) Helsinki Resolutions H1-H4

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

<b>Helsinki Resolution H1: General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
<b>Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
<b>Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]
<b>Helsinki Resolution H4: Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H4	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]

### c) Strasbourg Resolutions S1-S6

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

<b>Strasbourg Resolution S1: European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S1	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Strasbourg Resolution S2: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Strasbourg Resolution S3: Decentralized European Data Bank on Forest Fires</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S3	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Strasbourg Resolution S4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests to New Environmental Conditions</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S4	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Strasbourg Resolution S5: Expansion of the EUROSILVA Network of Research on Tree Physiology</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S5	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
<b>Strasbourg Resolution S6: European Network for Research into Forest Ecosystems</b>	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S6	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

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

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

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

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

## Reporting Form A1: Expenditures for services

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

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

**Table 8: Non-wood Goods:**

Code	Expenditures for Services	Ref. year	Value (1000 [national currency])	Data Quality Value (1000 [national currency])	
				From	To
A1.1	Recreational services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.2	Environmental services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.3	Protective services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.4	Other services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
		2000			
		1990			

**Data sources:**

For each service reported:

**Country specifications:**

For each service reported, as necessary:

**Country comments:**

**Reporting notes:**

1. The total expenditures for services from the forests should confine to expenditures from official administrative budgets and present quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.
2. Reference area for reporting is "Total FOWL", not further divided into sub-classes "Forest" and "Other wooded land". If data is available for sub-class "Forest" only, please report on this sub-class and provide note under "Country comments".
3. If data is available only for certain forest areas or ownership classes (e.g. state forests), but not for others, data should be reported with explicit indication of area (ha) and/or reference to the ownership class under "Country comments".
4. The class "Recreational Services" includes, for instance, expenditures such as hunting licences, fishing licences, managed outdoor recreation areas or trails for mountain biking, horse riding, skiing and other recreational activities
5. The class "Environmental Services" includes, for instance, expenditures for maintaining and enhancing of the natural habitat and biological diversity and contracts for conservation.

6. The class "Protective Services" includes, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality.
7. Please report in the country specifications the currency for which values have been provided.
8. Data Quality: please specify the likely range of values specified in column 4 "value".

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

Forest	<p><b>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.</b></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><b>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.</b></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/>*