



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

Switzerland

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Abbreviations

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

1. Background

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. General guidance on reporting

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

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

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

The enquiry consists of the following parts:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For reporting, please note the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1 National forest programmes or similar				
Main characteristics of nfp or similar	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to nfps since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Swiss National Forest Programme (Swiss NFP) is an action programme at federal level that defines the State's activities in the forest sector and co-ordinates the sector's cooperation with other sectors. A long-term vision, twelve quantified objectives for the year 2015, the strategy for achieving these objectives, the necessary policy instruments and around 100 measures have been elaborated. The objectives and measures are prioritized and the necessary resources allocated. The Swiss NFP provides the basis for the orientation of federal Swiss forest policy and for the revision of the Federal Law on Forests.			
Reference document: Swiss National Forest Programme (Swiss NFP) Action Programme 2004-2015, Environmental Series No. 363				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: 				
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) develop and apply nfps ¹ in line with the MCPFE approach to nfps? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	Please specify whether and in which form they were applied, and whether there is any important lesson for the MCPFE (usefulness, development needs,..) [max. 100 words] The Swiss NFP fulfils the international requirements for a NFP and followed closely the MCPFE approach to nfps. In particular the use of the 6 criteria for sfm as a basic framework proved to be helpful during the elaboration process.			
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] The Swiss NFP identified an increasing influence of other sectors (i.e. climate, energy and transport, economic/regional policy, construction industry, agriculture etc) on the forest. Simultaneously the increasing potential influence of the forest, forest services and long-standing forest-related knowhow for other policy and economic sectors were highlighted in view of contemporary challenges (CO2 emissions, drinking water, increase of extreme weather events and natural hazards. Two measures were elaborated: Joint programmes with other sectoral policies (joint funding for joint objectives), Pilot projects with strong integrated approach (integration of approaches as a criterion for funding)			
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] During the elaboration of the Swiss NFP exchange was sought with other federal policy processes such as environment policy (Landscape 2020, climate and energy policy, clean air policy), spatial development (re-evaluation of the basic principles of spatial development in Switzerland, federal urbanization policy, Rural Area Network) the new regional policy, agricultural policy 2007, tourism policy and the Federal Council's renewed strategy for sustainable development. The Swiss NFP was a platform for cross-sectoral coordination between public, private and NGO organizations from various sectors (e.g. forest, agriculture, construction, tourism, water,			

¹ nfp = national forest programme

	energy, spatial development).
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] Biodiversity is one of the 5 priority objectives with several explicit targets and measures. For example, by the year 2015 50% of species that have become rare shall become more common again wit no further decline in the other 50%. Measure: Development of region-specific programmes for the improvement of forest edges, increasing of dead wood, interconnection of forest habitats, definition of forest reserves and for the conservation of traditional management forms (measure 11a2). The objective for recreational and leisure activities in the forest takes social aspects into account. Carbon & climate issues are integrated in 2 objectives related to wood and conservation of forest area.
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] The Swiss NFP was developed in the context of a participatory and transparent process involving numerous experts and interst groups. The main intermediary findings were published on the Swiss NFP internet website. The website recorded aaprox. 340'000 hits by almost 31'000 visitors between March 2002 and November 2003. By means of 35 events staged by various associations and organizations around 3400 interested parties could actively participate in the dialogue. Two forest summits were organized by the Swiss Forest Association and the Association of Swiss Foresters in October 2003 where 550 experts engaged in intensive debates on Swiss NFP topics.
Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:	

Reporting notes:

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

A.2 Institutional frameworks			
Main characteristics of institutional framework	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words] Restructuring of national forest administration is under way till 2008, depending on revision of the national forest legislation in 2007. New arrangements between national and cantonal forest administration on financial decisions. Major changes in forest education at university level (B Sc. and Mc.) integrated in environmental sciences.		
Main <i>public</i> organizations forest policy: - forest administration	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€,2005)
	Swiss Federal Office for Environment, Forest Division	38	n.a.
	Cantonal forest services (cantonal level) and Municipality forest services	n.a.	n.a.
- public forest agencies (national level)	Swiss Federal Office for Environment, Forest Division	n.a.	n.a.
	Secretariat for Economic Affairs	n.a.	n.a.
- research, education and training institutions	Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research, Birmensdorf	n.a.	n.a.
	- Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Department of Environmental Sciences, Forest Unit, Zürich	n.a.	n.a.
	- University of Applied Sciences for Agriculture, Forest Department. Zollikofen		
- Swiss School of Engineering for the Wood Industry, Biel			
- Forestry Training Centres in Lyss & Maienfeld			
- other (please specify)			
Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	Lignum, Swiss Timber Industry Conference		
	Swiss Forest Owners Association		
	WWF Switzerland (national NGO)		
	Pro Natura (national NGO)		
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	Swiss Forestry Society		
	Intercooperation (international forest policy)		
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	Please describe the main formal mechanisms of policy co-ordination between the organizations above, if any. Please specify the year of establishment and major experiences, as appropriate (see reporting note) [max. 100 words] 1) Conference of Cantonal Forestry Directors, founded 1928, purpose: coordination of political cooperation across cantonal borders, meeting: at least once a year; 2) Conference of Heads of Cantonal Forest Services; regular meetings per year; link between Cantonal Forest Directors and forest-relevant implementation agencies, discussion of national forest policy issues 3) Swiss NFP, 2001-2003, including cross-sectoral working groups, NFP Forum and Forest Summits. 4) various other coordination meetings and conferences linking education centers, regions or specific forest-related topics.		

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] Private forest owners associations are already fully established. No additional measures were thus necessary. However, initiatives were taken to increase the regional cooperation of private forest owners to achieve a more efficient wood utilization.
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] see measures listed under A1b)
Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:	

Reporting notes:

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

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments		
Main characteristics of legal/regulatory framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>- Switzerland is a federal country, composed of 26 cantons. Besides having truly jurisdictional powers, the cantons are responsible for the implementation of most policies, including forest policy. The Federal Law on Forests, which came into force in 1991, contains only brief statements of principle. The elaboration of the necessary regulatory details is left to the cantons. All national forest and forest-related laws and regulations have been assessed in terms of their sustainability by an international expert team in 1999. The results were integrated into the formulation of the Swiss NFP. The Swiss NFP is integrated into the current revision of the law.</p>	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act	Please list the main legal act related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Forest law, act or code</td> <td> <p>Name: Federal Law on Forests Date of adoption: 1991 Main changes from previous legal act: Since the adoption of the current Federal Forest Law in 1991, the public's needs and wants with respect to forests have become more intensive and diverse: The forest shall protect the larger settled area and the more frequented highways against natural hazards. The forest shall serve as recreation area, provide clean drinking water and offer diverse habitat. The objective of the ongoing partial revision of the current Federal Forest Law is to secure the protection against natural hazards, conservation of biodiversity, and maintenance of other forest functions for the common good, while in the same time improving the framework conditions for more efficient wood utilization.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	Forest law, act or code
Forest law, act or code	<p>Name: Federal Law on Forests Date of adoption: 1991 Main changes from previous legal act: Since the adoption of the current Federal Forest Law in 1991, the public's needs and wants with respect to forests have become more intensive and diverse: The forest shall protect the larger settled area and the more frequented highways against natural hazards. The forest shall serve as recreation area, provide clean drinking water and offer diverse habitat. The objective of the ongoing partial revision of the current Federal Forest Law is to secure the protection against natural hazards, conservation of biodiversity, and maintenance of other forest functions for the common good, while in the same time improving the framework conditions for more efficient wood utilization.</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>Switzerland is a committed and active participant in many forest-relevant processes and organizations. Among the Swiss priorities in international forest-related commitments are cross-sectoral cooperation, good governance and decentralization</p>	
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) improve security of property rights (Ref.: V3/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In Switzerland property is sufficiently secured. No additional measures are necessary at this point of time.</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>Illegal logging in Switzerland is no longer an issue. Switzerland supports and actively participates in the regional multilateral FLEG processes (Forest Law Enforcement and Governance). Switzerland also supports ITTO in its efforts to combat illegal logging and associated trade, as well as to promote certification of tropical wood. Switzerland also supports the World Bank multilateral initiative 'Europe and North Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance'. At the national level, voluntary 'codes of conduct' have been signed, for example, between the Association of Door builders (largest importer of tropical wood), WWF and Greenpeace to promote the purchase of sustainably harvested timber.</p>	
c) support enabling environments for SFM	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p>	

and investment (Ref.: V2/7)	
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] Switzerland takes actively part in all forest relevant international processes. Financial support is given to country-led initiatives (e.g. Workshop on Decentralisation, Interlaken 2004), or expertise is made available for chairing or co-chairing negotiations (e.g. ITTO, UNFF, ENAFLEG, Asian FLEG, African FLEG). Overall, efforts are made to contribute to compromise solutions in ongoing negotiation processes. Commitments made in the frameworks of international processes UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC and MCPFE are implemented at the national level to the greatest extent possible.
Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:	
(incl. e.g. on UNCCD)	

Reporting notes:

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

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy	
Main characteristics of forest-related economic policy	Please describe, incl. significant changes related to economic policy since 2003 [max. 100 words] Subsidies are the measure by which the Swiss Confederation takes influence on the forests, nature conservation and the protection from natural hazards as set out in the Federal Forest Law. Currently the subsidy policy is revised. In future there will be target-oriented programme agreements between the Confederation and cantons. The 3 main points of this new subsidy policy: a) subsidies will be based on the results of measures as opposed to costs, b) agreements are an expression of partnership, c) forest policy remains a joint task in accordance with the New Fiscal Equalization, i.e. the Confederation and cantons are jointly responsible for its funding.
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] see above - Forest policy remains a joint task in accordance with the New Fiscal Equalization (in effect starting 2008), i.e. the Confederation and cantons are jointly responsible for its funding. Apart from the new instrument of geographical-topographical burden sharing, there is no other provision for the shifting of burdens between the Confederation and cantons. This new solution means that, in terms of funding, the cantons are no longer liable for a fixed and predefined financial contribution. The extent to which the recipient or beneficiary of a measure should contribute to its funding depends on the cantonal regulations.
Main budget line / programme	Name: Federal Support/Subsidies for Forest protection, biodiversity, investments and the Construction of Avalanche Barriers, public awareness Target/objective: Implementation of forest legislation Forest-related budget: 150 mil € for period 2003
Main budget line / programme	Name: dito Target/objective: dito Forest-related budget: 110 mil € for period 2004
Main budget line / programme	Name: dito Target/objective: dito Forest-related budget: 100 mil € for period 2005
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers) www.environment-switzerland.ch - Information on financial instruments	
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.4: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) set incentives for investment, including innovative economic instruments (Ref.: V2/7, 17)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures, what they aim to address, dimension, and effects so far. [max. 100 words] The forest policy's entire incentive system will increasingly be focused on holistic integrated approaches and will actively encourage inter-sectoral cooperation. For example, financial institutions, institutional investors and insurance companies are likely to play an important role in the promotion of the use of wood in the construction sector and for energy purposes (Swiss NFP, p. 52). See also measures mentioned under A1b)
Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:	

Reporting notes:

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

A.5 Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words]
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.5: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop and use national level criteria and indicators for SFM, incl. in nfps? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/1)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, please describe measures. [max. 100 words] The pan-european criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management are now well established and used (e.g. framework for the national forest programme, framework for the reporting format for the Swiss National Forest Inventory and the Swiss Forest Report, reporting on sustainable forest management at the cantonal level etc). In some cases the pan-European indicator set was complemented by additional indicators for this purpose.
b) improve data-collection on SFM and monitoring of - biodiversity - carbon stock and climate impact? (Ref.: V4/9, 13; V5/7,9,10; L2/2, 4, 6)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words] - Swiss Forest Inventories take place every 10 years. For every inventory cycle the parameters for data collection are revised and updated in a participatory process across relevant institutions. The pan-European developments in relation to indicators are also taken into account - Switzerland is one of the first countries in the world to monitor its biological diversity. The Federal Office for Environment (FOEN) has launched a programme for this purpose called Biodiversity Monitoring in Switzerland (BDM). http://www.biodiversitymonitoring.ch - Data-collection for carbon stock are ongoingly improved and adapted based on the latest scientific knowledge.
c) use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words] see A5 a)
Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:	

Reporting note:

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

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1: Land use and forest area and OWL	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Forest Law Date of issuance: 1991 Formal status: implemented, currently in revision
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Current main policy objectives include among other the ban on deforestation, prohibition of clear-cutting, compensation of deforested area by a same area, protection of mountainous areas against natural hazards by the enhancement of protective forests, close-to-nature forest management. No significant changes have been made since 2003. However, a partial revision of the Federal Forest Law is currently in process. The intended changes shall maintain the current forest area, the protective forests, biodiversity and other important forest functions for the common good, while simultaneously improving the framework conditions for a more efficient wood utilization.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Cantonal Forest Services
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] Regulative instruments (e.g. ban on deforestation, regulations on compensation of deforested areas or afforestation of mountain forests) Financial incentives (e.g. subsidies for the construction of avalanche barriers) Persuasive instruments (e.g. information on management of mountain forests)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	
Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:	

Reporting note:

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

B.2: Carbon balance	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Energy (1998), Federal Law on the reduction of CO2 (1999) Date of issuance: see above Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Federal Law on Energy: 1) guarantee sufficient, diversified, secure, economically and environmentally sound energy supply 2) ensure economical and efficient use of energy, 3) increase use of domestic and renewable energy resources - Federal Law on the Reduction of CO2: 10% reduction of CO2 emissions by the year 2010 in relation to the year 1990, promote a more economical and efficient energy use, increase the use of renewable energies.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Swiss Federal Office for Energy
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] Financial incentives (e.g. regulations of charges on fossil fuels) Persuasive instruments (e.g. action plans to promote environmentally friendly types of energy such as wood as renewable energy source)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.2:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the SFM concept in the Kyoto Protocol context, particularly on afforestation? (Ref.:VD/21, V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Swiss Forest Policy is focusing primarily on the sound use of wood as sustainable raw material and bio-energy resource. Carbon sequestration in forests is considered as a complement to CO2 reduction strategies and measures. Consequently, carbon storage through afforestation plays a minor role in Switzerland's global CO2 reduction strategy. Currently, Swiss forests sequester 4 million tones of CO2 every year, of which 3 millions are off-set by the use of wood. According to its commitment to the Kyoto protocol, Switzerland could account for maximum 1.83 million tons of CO2 per year.
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] After hydroelectric power, wood is the main source of sustainable energy in Switzerland. In 2003, wood heating systems burned around 2.2 millions m3 of wood. This contributed to a reduction of 1.5 million tons CO2, which equals the replacement of 500'000 tons of heating oil. The consumption of wood energy in Switzerland could potentially increase to 5 million m3 in the mid term. Consequently, the Swiss NFP has been aiming at increasing the sound use of wood and wood energy as a means to increase financial benefits in forestry and to contribute to the CO2 balance in Switzerland.
Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Environment (1983), Federal Ordinance on Air Quality (1985), Federal Forest Law (1991), Federal Hunting Law (1986) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Federal Law on Environment: protect humans, animals and plants, their interrelationships and habitats against damaging effects; permanently conserve the natural resources, in particular the biological diversity and the soil fertility. - Federal Ordinance on Air Quality: sets standards for around 40 types of industrial, manufacturing and combustion facilities, and for around 150 pollutants. - Federal Forest Law: prevention and repair of physical damages by abiotic and biotic agents wherever possible. Enhance vitality of forests as precondition for multifunctional forestry - Hunting Law: minimise the damage to forests and agricultural land caused by wildlife
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - regulative instruments (e.g. keeping of standards is regularly inspected and controlled) - financial incentives (e.g. intervention on fuel prices to favour unleaded fuel, charge on Volatile Organic Compounds) - persuasive instruments (e.g. daily published ozone, SO ₂ and NO ₂ readings based on measuring devices throughout the country)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.3:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, monitoring and impact assessment of climate change and carbon stocks? (Ref.: V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forest Monitoring Switzerland is a national ongoing programme including among others the Sanasilva Inventory (tree health survey) and the Long-Term Forest Ecosystem Research LTFER (effects of stress on the forest, caused by human intervention or natural factors). The LTFER is part of the International Long-Term Ecological Research Network ILTER. Sanasilva and LTFER are both integrated into the ICP Forest Programme. Over the past decades, several studies have been conducted in order to better understand and assess carbon stocks and their potential in Switzerland's forests.
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] In the Swiss NFP a vision for forest health and vitality was formulated, aiming at „forests which are site-adapted, mostly near to nature and richly structured, in order to increase their resilience to counterbalance natural and anthropogenic disturbances“. It follows, therefore, that holistic measures for forest health and vitality have been taken and are ongoing: precautionary and effectual reduction of air pollutants and of damaging immissions into the forest soil, promotion of site-adapted forest stands, particular focus on sensitive and heavily polluted sites.

Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:	
(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality)	

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Forests Date of issuance: 1991 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss forest policy pursues the goal that removals of wood shall not exceed the increment (sustained yield principle). This goal was already mentioned in the Federal forest policy law of 1902, which was an era marked by the concern that a great demand for wood leads to excessive harvesting and thus to the decimation of forests.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Cantonal Forest Services
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] - Regulative (e.g. ban on deforestation; ban on clear-cutting; harvesting in private and public forests subject to authorisation by cantonal and communal forest services) - Incentive instruments (e.g. to encourage the utilisation of forests within the limits of sustained yield) - Persuasive instruments (e.g. action plans 'Wood 21' to stimulate the wood demand)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.4: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the sound use of wood? (Ref.: VD/9, V2/8, V5/5, L1/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The strategies of the Confederation aim at an increased utilization of wood from Swiss forests. In order to raise wood utilization, measures have been taken to render forest enterprises more economic, and to strengthen the domestic wood chain. The programme "wood 21" has been launched to promote the sound use of wood: a) increase sales by the use of Swiss wood, b) boost productivity of and improve cooperation within the wood chain right down to the consumer.
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Swiss forest Law ensures a quantitative as well as qualitative protection of forest as a global ecosystem. Illegal logging is no longer an issue in Switzerland thanks to long term rigorous forest planning, management and control. Voluntary certification has further improved transparency and accountability of SFM in Switzerland. The legal origin of imported wood products, on the other hand, proves difficult to certify and control in Switzerland, as most imported wood enters the country as semi-final or final products.
Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments: (e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes)	

B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Swiss Civil Code (1907), Federal Law on Forests (1991), Federal Hunting Law (1986) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Swiss Civil Code Art. 699 grants the public free access to all forests whether privately or publicly owned. - The public has free access to mushrooms (up to limited quantities defined by cantons) and free access to berries. Game is cantonal property. - Federal Hunting Law: regulates sustainable hunting, including among other the protection of endangered species.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Cantonal Forest Services
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] - Regulative instruments (e.g. sustainable game hunting enforced by cantons through penal provisions) - persuasive instruments (e.g. information and vocational training courses for forest owners on how to raise revenue by the sale of non-market products, i.e. project VAFOR)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.5:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision for non-wood goods? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which non-wood goods they address, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any [max. 100 words] In order to look into the possibilities for a better promotion of non-wood goods, and to reduce the dependence of forest owners on public funding, the Federal Office for Environment published a practical aid with the project title "VAFOR increasing the value of forests". There are ongoing measures within the framework of VAFOR.
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] Similarly to VAFOR, but with a greater emphasis on societal benefits of forests, the forest utilisation and forest economy unit at the Federal Office of Environment aims at giving greater value to new products or services of forest political importance. These new products and services – i.e. forests as a CO2 sink (contribution of forests and wood to climate policy), recreation/health, drinking water, traditional and cultural landscapes/screens – are part of a comprehensive use of the forest and contribute to an improvement of the economic viability of forest enterprises.
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: Federal Law on Forests (1991), Federal Law on Nature and Landscape Preservation (1966) Date of issuance: see above Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Federal Law on Forests: regulates the setting aside of protected forest areas - Federal Law on Nature and Landscape Preservation: in order to reach ecological representation rare forests should be protected - A number of Swiss laws aim at preventing and even reversing the fragmentation of habitats (e.g. Federal Nature and Heritage Conservation Act, Law on Hunting and the Protection of Mammals and Birds Living in the Wild, Land-use Act, Federal Forest Law, Agricultural legislation, Hydrology legislation).
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Regulative instruments (e.g. restrict access to strictly protected forest areas), Incentive instruments (e.g. promote the creation of additional protected forest areas), persuasive instruments (e.g. information on objects and landscapes worth protecting)
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Nature and Landscape Preservation (1966), Federal Hunting Law (1986), Federal Law on Forests (1991), Swiss NFP (2003) Date of issuance: see above Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Federal Law on Nature and Landscape Preservation: protection of threatened, rare and endemic species and their habitats is mentioned as overall policy goal. - Federal Hunting Law: preservation of fauna species diversity, habitat of native and migratory animals, as well as the protection of endangered species are also explicit goals - Federal Forest Law: close-to-nature forest management to enhance species diversity in forests
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Regulative instruments (e.g. picking of endangered plants and hunting of endangered animals enforced through penalties); incentive instruments (e.g. promotion of silvicultural practices close-to-nature forest management); persuasive instruments (e.g. research programmes on species diversity and viability, information related to these results)
Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Forests Date of issuance: 1991 Formal status:
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - genetic diversity of forest reproductive material should be preserved

and seed production	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Regulative instruments (e.g. Confederation can intervene in the production, utilisation, importation or exportation of forest reproductive material, as well as in the management of seed stands) - Financial incentives (e.g. financing of measures for the production of forest reproductive material and for the conservation of genetic reserves)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.6:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) promote biodiversity strategy development and planning? (Ref.: VD/8,22; V4/6,14,15)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forest planning is an ongoing tool to implement sfm. Forest management and logging operations are oriented toward the principle of "close to nature forest management". Clear-cutting is forbidden and logging activities are subject to authorisation from the cantonal forest service. Forest planning, management and control are supervised by the cantonal forest service. Beside close to nature forest management, ongoing measures include the protection of ecological biotopes and natural values, protection and promotion of endangered tree species, the protection of forest genetic resources, the establishment of protected areas and the preservation of traditional forest management (e.g. coppice).
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)		Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Information on the protection and preservation of biodiversity is provided by a number of complementary instruments: The project MONET (Monitoring of sustainable development), the National Forest Inventory, Biodiversity Monitoring Switzerland, the Long-term Forest Ecosystem Research, the Sanasilva inventories in the European context, the Phytosanitary Observation and Information Service (PBMD), the project „Promotion of rare tree species”.
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] The Swiss NFP aims at 70'000 ha of total protected forest areas (in comparison to 22'000 ha in 2003), and at least 15 strictly protected forest areas >500 ha, distributed proportionally among the major regions (or natural parks with corresponding forest areas). Projects with the cantons have been launched accordingly.
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] Connectivity between diverse habitats is the objective of the National Ecological Network, a project launched based on principles by the Swiss Landscape Concept. Measures and activities - such as wildlife corridors or 'green bridges across highways' are ongoing.
Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:		
(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests)		

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Forests (1991), Swiss NFP (2003) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Federal Forest Law: The cantons must ensure that any zones required to protect the population and property of great value against avalanches, landslides, erosion or rockfall are in good condition, and that streams through the forest are suitably embanked. The methods used for such measures must be based on natural conditions. - By the year 2015 60% of the forest area with special protective function has an adequately ensured regeneration of tree species to maintain the forest's protective function; 100% of the forest area with a special protective function has no maintenance deficit (Swiss NFP). For this purpose integrated risk management should be developed at regional level.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Cantonal Forest Services
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] - Regulative instruments (e.g. ban on deforestation, obligation to draw up cadastral registers and maps of danger zones, setting up of early warning systems etc) - incentive instruments (e.g. silvicultural measures in open, instable or devastated protective forests, construction of avalanche barriers) - persuasive instruments (e.g. publication of manual defining the forest operations to enhance the stability of protective forests)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.7:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen protective services? (Ref.: VD/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Among the five priority goals of the National Forest Programme, the services provided by the forest in protecting human life and infrastructure (settlements, rail and road infrastructure etc.) are to be guaranteed in a sustainable way and at a comparable level throughout Switzerland. Ongoing measures include: a) the maintenance or improvement of protective forests, as well as research related to it; b) construction of avalanche barriers and other protection devices outside forests
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] As a means to take specific protective measures, it is crucial that regions potentially sensitive to natural hazards are identified and registered. Switzerland is therefore elaborating maps and cadastars of danger zones including areas sensitive for natural hazards such as permafrost changes, avalanches, floods, landslides, rock fall etc. The Swiss platform for natural hazards (PLANAT) is responsible for the elaboration of a national strategy to prevent and mitigate impacts of natural hazards. Research is ongoing and contributes regularly to a better understanding of the relationship between climate change, extreme weather events and natural hazards.
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: Swiss NFP Date of issuance: 2003 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The optimization of the distribution of tasks and structures in the forest sector leads to greater efficiency. This results in the improvement of the economic viability of forest operations. - By the year 2015: (among other) 90% of operations report a profit; Increase of Forest sector's contribution to gross national product
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Cantonal Forest Services Forest Entreprises
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] - Regulative instruments (e.g. authorization procedures for wood harvesting and other uses of the forest; standard for ecological provisions clearly defined) - Incentive instruments (e.g. start-up finance for temporary promotion of the formation of management units and forms of organization that are best in terms of costs and capable of succeeding on the market) - Persuasive instruments (e.g. Clarification and information on state tasks to be implemented by forest operations and their clear separation from operational matters)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.8:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote innovation, entrepreneurship and to encourage investment in the context of SFM? (Ref.: V2/7,11)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Swiss NFP measures include among other: Awareness-raising campaigns among important target groups, e.g. municipalities, directors of forest operations, opinion leaders etc, with regard to the potential for change (opportunities in the forest sector). Improvement of business expertise of all actors involved in the forest sector. Clarification of the state tasks to be implemented by forest operations and their clear separation from operational aspects. Definition of priority services so that the areas in which special public management requirements apply and areas that can be managed without state intervention and in compliance with the ecological standard are clearly defined.
b) include economic viability and livelihood issues in rural development policy? (Ref.: VD/7, V2/16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The NFP aims at improving cooperation and partnership, in particular with the new regional policy in the context of issues relating to regional economy (e.g. creation of value added from the forest sector) and the agricultural policy in the context of the infringement of agricultural land by forest and the management of forest edges.
c) promote the voluntary cooperation of forest owners and addressed economic viability challenges?	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The Swiss NFP aims at raising awareness of the potential for change (opportunities in the forest sector) among important target groups, such as municipal managers, managers of forest operations, opinion leaders etc.;

(Ref.: VD/12, V2/15,17)	creating a clear understanding of paradigm shift within the sector and providing business models, concepts and sample documents for the improvement of the economic viability of the forest sector as well as the promotion of cost-effective management units and management forms that foster market success.
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] Switzerland has ongoing activities and measures to promote the full range of forest goods and services. The Swiss NFP has identified specific market opportunities for forest goods and services in various sectors such as forest biological diversity, carbon balance, leisure activities, health care programmes, drinking water, energy policy, etc. In addition, efforts are underway to incorporate the full range of forest goods and services into the accounting systems.
Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:	

B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Accident Insurance (1981), Federal Law on Forests (1991) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Enhance workplace safety and reduce accidents
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Accident Insurance Employers
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] - Regulative instruments (e.g. employers are compelled by law to take measures to prevent accidents at the workplace (e.g. providing the necessary protection gear; these measures are controlled and enforced, if necessary through penal provisions) - incentive instruments (e.g. companies with a high number of accidents have to pay a higher accident insurance premium per employee) - persuasive instruments (e.g. events for employers and employees on how working accidents in forests can be reduced; campaign: Forest-Safety is possible')
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.9:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) enhance workforce safety and improve work environment? (Ref.: V2/14, L1/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Safety in logging operations is a central pillar of any forest professional training in Switzerland. Measures are ongoing and are integrated in all forest-related training programmes of forestry training centres, universities of applied sciences and Swiss Federal Institute of Technology. The national health care insurance (SUVA) is collaborating very closely with the Swiss Federal Office for Environment, the Swiss forest entrepreneurs association, the Swiss forest economy, the Swiss Forestry Association as well as with all forestry training centres and other relevant institutions to promote Safety in logging operations.
Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:	

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Forests Date of issuance: 1991 Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Authorities and the Population must be kept informed about the role of forests, their condition, as well as about matters to do with forestry and the timber industry.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Swiss Federal Office for Environment Cantonal ministries/departments of education Schools Non-Government organisations as WWF Switzerland Branch organisations of forest owners, timber processing
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] persuasive instruments
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation to B.10:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop dialogue with the public, incl. through awareness raising programmes? (Ref.: L1/1)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Switzerland offers many political, democratic, administrative and legal opportunities to influence public or private decisions related to forest matters. The Swiss NFP was elaborated in a cross-sectoral participative process including around 130 experts from very different disciplines, a political forum of 28 people and an internet platform for the communication with the public. The Federal Law on Forest introduced public participation procedures in forest management plans at cantonal and regional levels. However, no public participation is mandatory at the management unit level for local private forest owners.
Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	

B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Forests (1991), Swiss NFP (2003), Federal Law on Professional Training (2002) Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Federal Law on Forests: The Confederation supervises, coordinates and encourages training in forestry - The forest education system guarantees high-quality expert and management competencies for the activities carried out in and on behalf of the forest. Research develops scientific bases and target-oriented methods for the resolution of problems (Swiss NFP).
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Swiss Federal Office for Environment - Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Department of Environmental Sciences, Forest Unit - University of Applied Sciences for Agriculture, Forest Department, Zollikofen - Swiss School of Engineering for the Wood Industry - Two Forestry Training Centre (Lyss & Maienfeld)
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] Regulative instruments (e.g. minimum training requirements and skills of the various forestry related professions) Incentive instruments (e.g. subsidies for the continuous training of all categories of forestry workers) Persuasive instruments (e.g. documentation centre for forestry training)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.11: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, increase interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research? (Ref.: VD/17, V3/ 11, V4/17, V5/ 6,7)	Please describe measures, including in forest biodiversity and carbon-related issues, and socio-cultural aspects, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The coordination of environmental, ecological and forest-related research is taking place at national level. The current national strategic planning defines priorities in environmental research for the years 2004-2007 as a means to strengthen cooperation and inter/multi-disciplinary research among all actors involved in the planning, implementation, dissemination and control activities.
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] Efforts are taking place on an ongoing basis such that libraries, scientific publications, forestry journals, as well as the growing number of Internet access to forestry information (ex. www.wsl.ch, www.waldwissen.ch, www.umwelt-schweiz.ch, www.env.ethz.ch) facilitate public access to and dissemination of forest and forestry related scientific knowledge. Furthermore, the Swiss Federal Office for Environment aims at improving the transfer between research and operational forest management.

Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Federal Law on Nature and Landscape Preservation (1966), Federal Law on Forests (1991) Date of issuance: see above Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - to establish inventories of objects, sites, historical monuments and landscapes of national significance - to conserve historical sites as well as natural and cultural monuments of the country
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] - Swiss Federal Office for Environment for aspects related to Nature and Landscape Protection - Swiss Federal Office for Culture for aspects related to preservation of historical monuments or archeology - Swiss Federal Office for Roads for aspects related to historical transportation routes
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] - Regulative instruments (e.g. cultural historical inventories must be taken into consideration in forest-relevant projects co-financed by the Confederation) - Incentive instruments (e.g. financial contributions to traditional silvicultural measures such as coppice or coppice with standards)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.12:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) reflect the socio-cultural dimensions in policies? (Ref.: VD/11, V3/5,6,8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Article 699 from the Swiss Civil Code of 1907 guarantees the public free access to public or private forests. The Forest Law of 1991 recognizes the social function of forest as one of the four main forest functions. The Swiss NFP defined specific objectives to promote forest-related recreation and leisure activities in the context of sustainable forest management.
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] Various legal instruments aim at protecting natural and cultural landscapes in Switzerland (see above). Traditional forest-related knowledge and management plays a role if only a minor one in the overall forest management in Switzerland. However, the Swiss NFP aims at promoting traditional forest management particularly in relation to biodiversity.
c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Measures and activities to conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects are ongoing. Historical and cultural objects in the forest fall under the Nature and Heritage Conservation Act. Approx. 6% of the 1647 registered objects of the National Cultural Heritage Inventory are within the forest area. Publicly funded forestry projects must take National Cultural Heritage Inventories into account. Traditional forms of forest management (coppices, coppices with standards, selvas, forest pastures) are found on approximately 14% of the forest area in Switzerland. Efforts are made to

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

Lisbon Resolution L1: People, Forests and Forestry - Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words] See part A (Swiss NFP) or Part B
Lisbon Resolution L1 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) encourage studies on gender aspects of forest policy & practices? (Ref.: L1/5)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] no additional measures were taken
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] no additional measures were taken (in Switzerland 53% of the forests are certified with FSC/or PEFC)

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

² PEOLG = Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines

b) Helsinki Resolutions H1-H4

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

Helsinki Resolution H1: General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] see comments on elaboration of Swiss NFP in Part A. Sustainable Forest Management is the overall goal of the Swiss NFP.
Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] see comments in Part B - Project to conserve rare and endangered tree species has been launched - The relationship between ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management analysed in a Swiss context
Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] Bilateral projects implemented by Swiss Development Cooperation/Intercooperation on information and technology transfer between - Bulgarian Forest Service/Forest University and Swiss Forest Institutions - Ukraine and Forestry Training Centre Maienfeld
Helsinki Resolution H4: Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H4	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words]

c) Strasbourg Resolutions S1-S6

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

Strasbourg Resolution S1: European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S1	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Ongoing Research Plots. No additional measures taken
Strasbourg Resolution S2: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] see part B.
Strasbourg Resolution S3: Decentralized European Data Bank on Forest Fires	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S3	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forest Fires remains to be negligible in Switzerland
Strasbourg Resolution S4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests to New Environmental Conditions	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S4	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Switzerland continues to provide financial support for the European Observatory of Mountain Forest
Strasbourg Resolution S5: Expansion of the EUROSILVA Network of Research on Tree Physiology	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S5	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
Strasbourg Resolution S6: European Network for Research into Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S6	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words]

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

Data sources:

For each service reported:

Country specifications:

For each service reported, as necessary:

Country comments:

For table 8 no reliable data are available. The requested official administrative budgets are in fact consisting of budgets at national level, 26 cantons and hundreds of municipalities. The Services A1.1-1.4 are not separately available.

Reporting notes:

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

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

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

Forest	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
Other wooded land	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>

ANNEX

(see file Enquiry_MCPFE_qualitative_Annexes.doc)

Annex 1: MCPFE commitments Vienna 2003

Annex 2: MCPFE qualitative indicators

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

For MCPFE Resolutions and other documents please also refer to:

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