

”A comparison between National Forest Programmes of some EU-member states”



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A comparison between National Forest Programmes of some EU-member states

A study initiated by the National Board of Forestry.

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In the year 2002 Mr Mola Yudego participates in a Master-course on European Forestry. The course is a collaboration between five European Universities. This study was conducted during Mr Mola Yudegos 10 weeks practice term at the National Board of Forestry.

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SUMMARY

National Forest Programmes (*NFP*) are an important instrument in implementing sustainable forest management as decided by the Intergovernmental Panel of Forests (*IPF*) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (UN-CSD, 1997) as well as other internationally agreed obligations at the level of individual countries.

The purpose of this report is to compare different NFP documents for EU-countries in order to find out if there are any common structures in them. The questions that should be answered are:

- Which EU countries have presented their forest policy framework in a NFP document?
- What are the formats of these documents?
- Are there any similarities in contents, objectives and proposals in these documents?

Six different NFP documents were included in the comparison. These are from Finland, Germany, Spain, and UK (England, Scotland and Wales). In order to describe and compare the different NFPs, two different approaches were used; comparison of physical format ("the hardware") and analysis of the contents ("the software").

The conclusions are that there are quite big differences with respect to format and targeted audience, as well as in the concretion of objectives. When it comes to contents, objectives and proposals, some common objectives of all programmes can be found. These are, *inter alia*, increasing the area of woodlands, sustainable forest management, rural development, economic productivity of forests, social services including environmental tourism, protection of environment, and forest research and education. There are also other objectives that are adapted to the socio-economic and ecological situation of each specific country.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 - "the Earth Summit" - issues related to sustainable use of forest resources were discussed and negotiated. For the first time at the global level, it was possible to agree on general principles for management, conservation and sustainable development for all types of forests. Those principles, the so-called *Forest Principles*, together with chapter 11 of the *Agenda 21* concerning deforestation, form a basis for global and regional initiatives to achieve a sustainable use of forest resources worldwide.

In order to continue the forest policy dialogue started at UNCED, and to reach further global agreement on forests and their sustainable management, the Intergovernmental Panel of Forests (IPF) was established under the auspices of the UN Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD) in 1995. The work of IPF was later continued within the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) that worked until the year 2000. The six years of work in these two forums has among other things resulted in around 300 proposals for action to be taken at various levels and by various actors to achieve a sustainable use of forest resources in all types of forests. These agreements are referred to as the *IPF/IFF Proposals for Action* and are published in the final reports from these two forums (UN/ECOSOC, 1997 and 2000).

To enhance the implementation of the IPF/IFF Proposals for Action at country level, as well as agreed forest-related action incorporated in other international agreements and conventions, the IPF introduced the concept of "national forest programmes".

1.2. What is a "national forest programme"?

The IPF recognised the importance of comprehensive forest policy frameworks or "national forest programmes" for the achievement of sustainable forest management. It agreed that the term "national forest programme" is a generic term for a wide range of approaches to sustainable forest management within different countries, to be applied at national and sub-national levels based on principles such as:

- appropriate participatory mechanisms to involve all interested parties;
- decentralisation, where applicable, and empowerment of regional and local government structures;
- recognition and respect for traditional and customary rights of, i.a., indigenous groups, local communities, forest dwellers and forest owners;
- secure land tenure arrangements; and
- establishment of effective coordination mechanisms and conflict-resolution schemes.

It emphasised that national forest programmes demand a broad intersectoral approach at all stages, including the formulation of policies, strategies and plans of action, as well as their implementation, monitoring and evaluation. National forest programmes should be implemented in the context of each country's socio-economic, cultural, political and environmental situation, and should be integrated into wider programmes for sustainable land

use, in accordance with chapters 10 to 15 of Agenda 21. The activities of other sectors, such as agriculture, energy and industrial development, should be taken into account.

The IPF also emphasised the need for a flexible approach to the process of developing a NFP, noting that various countries prefer to use means which are different from plans or programmes formally established in order to achieve their political forestry objectives. The Intergovernmental Panel on Forests agreed, as it is stated in its first Proposal for Action concerning making progress through national forest and land-use programmes, to encourage countries "...in accordance with their national sovereignty, specific country conditions and national legislation, to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national forest programmes...". (*Report of the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on its fourth session. Economic and Social Council E/CN.17/1997/12*)

1.3 The role of FAO in promoting NFP:s

FAO states that NFPs may be viewed from two different perspectives:

In a broad perspective, the term NFP encompasses the full range of policies, institutions, plans and programmes to manage, utilise, protect, and enhance forest resources within a given country. In a more restricted perspective, the term NFP refers to a specific national process for planning, co-ordination, institutional reform and capacity building in the forest sector in accordance with internationally recognised principles and guidelines.

The FAO means that these two perspectives are not incompatible, but that it is important to understand the differences between the two. The broad perspective can apply to nearly all countries, including those that already have in place adequate policies and institutions and which are not in need of outside financial or technical assistance. The restricted perspective assumes that a country's existing forest policies and programmes are inadequate, and that the country would benefit from implementing a comprehensive programme at the national level with external assistance. Hence, the restricted perspective applies best to developing countries and countries in transition.

FAO states that the above definition adopted by the IPF is based on the broad perspective, with the intent to apply the definition to all countries. The IPF has deliberately chosen to give an extremely broad definition of NFPs as "comprehensive forest policy frameworks" aimed at achieving sustainable forest management at national level (Savenije, 2000).

The FAO has an important role in promoting the development of those kinds of NFPs that fall within the restricted perspective described above. At the international level, FAO is responsible for international promotion, liaison, consultation, and guidance in support of national forest programmes. In particular for increasing the mobilisation of financial and human resources

At the regional level, FAO has regional NFP advisors stationed in Accra, Bangkok and Santiago (in 1999) to assist countries in the promotion and implementation of national forestry programmes. At the request of countries, FAO provides specific operational support to national forest programmes processes (FAO, 1999).

1.4 NFP:s in a European context

In Europe, most, if not all, countries have a long tradition in forestry and have forest policy frameworks and institutions in place since quite a long time ago. It is clear that the problems in forests that are facing countries in Europe can be different from the problems experienced in the developing world. The OECD countries reported for example, in a FAO report from 1999 on status and progress in the implementation of NFPs, that despite having control over deforestation, most of them faced problems with forest degradation due to fire, wildlife over-population, over-grazing, insects, disease, air pollution, industrial utilisation, and heavy recreational use of forests. Therefore, work is going on to adjust the concept of NFP:s for an European context.

Within the Ministerial Conferences for Protection of Forests in Europe (the pan-European process), the issue of NFPs was brought up for serious discussion for the first time at a workshop in Austria, Tulln, in 1999. The workshop succeeded in developing a common understanding of the concept of NFPs and summarised that NFPs are of relevance for all European countries. The meeting also identified principles and elements that characterise the concept of NFPs as a new and dynamic policy instrument (MCPFE, 1999). In 2001, a second work-shop was held in Lillehammer, Norway. The participants of this meeting shared the opinion that a common pan-European view on NFPs should be presented at the 4th Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, which will take place in April, 2003. At a third work-shop that took place in 2002 the work on developing a common view on NFPs was continued.

Within the EU, NFPs as a means to achieve sustainable forest management are given high importance in recent policies of the EU related to forest and forestry. National or sub-national forests programmes or appropriate instruments are substantial elements of the EU Forestry Strategy, and they are a prerequisite for support of forestry measures in the framework of the EU Rural Development Policy.

The Council Resolution of 15 December 1998 on a Forestry Strategy for the European Union identifies, inter alia, as a substantial element “the implementation of international commitments, principles and recommendations through national or sub-national forest programmes or appropriate instruments developed by the Member States”. The strategy also emphasises the need to improve the co-ordination, communication and cooperation in all policy areas with all stakeholders and the fact that the strategy is a dynamic process implying further discussions and activities. These and all other substantial elements of the strategy match the IPF recommendations. Through its policy the EU underlines the importance of NFP as a tool to promote the multifunctional role of forests and sustainable forest management. Therefore, the EU emphasises the significance of the work of the MCPFE towards a common understanding of the concept of NFPs in the pan-European context, and participates in this work.

1.5 Purpose of the study

The purpose of the present report is to compare different NFP documents for European countries in order to find out if there are any common structures in them. The questions that should be answered are:

- **Which EU countries have presented their forest policy framework in a NFP document?**
- **What are the formats of these documents?**
- **Is there similarities in contents, objectives and proposals in these documents?**

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied area of this report was the European Union countries. The study was focused in the countries that had a NFP document finished, published, and available in Internet from an official web page. Another prerequisite was the availability of the documents in a language understood by the author, i.e. English or Spanish.

With those delimitations, the NFP documents that were included in this study are from Finland (Finland's National Forest Programme), Germany (National Forest Programme Germany), Spain (Spanish Forestry Strategy) and, inside United Kingdom, England (England Forestry Strategy), Scotland (The Scottish Forestry Strategy) and Wales (Woodlands for Wales).

In order to describe and compare the different NFPs, two different approaches were used; comparison of physical format ("the hardware") and analysis of the contents ("the software"). The first comparison focused mainly on objective elements of the NFP, such as the availability in different languages, availability of summary, targeted audience, images, technical information etc. The aim of this part was to find common structures in the way the documents are presented. The second analysis was focused on common objectives and actions among the different countries. For this analysis, the objectives of every NFP were compared, as well as the proposals and actions in each one. A matrix was built with the different objectives in order to classify them into common classes or topics, such as production focused, protection and environment, rural development focused, society and recreation focused, research etc. These topics were compared to find common structures, or differences. In each case the socio-economic situation of the country was considered.

The discussion and conclusions of this analysis are far from claiming to be absolutely exhaustive and should be taken only as a reference from NFP reading. Many objectives are developed in a wide variety of ways, although they are not expressly defined as a main proposal or action.

Table 1. Bibliographical information from the sources consulted

Country	Name	ISSN/ISBN	Year
Finland	Finland's National Forest Programme	1238-2531/ 952-453-034-1	2001
Germany	National Forest Programme Germany		2000
	Nationales Forstprogramm Deutschland		2000
Spain	Estrategia Forestal Española		2000
England	England Forestry Strategy - "A New Focus for England's Woodlands" Strategic Priorities and Programmes	/0 85538 359 3	2000
Scotland	Forest for Scotland "The Scottish Forestry Strategy"		2000
Wales	Woodlands for Wales		2001

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Availability of NFPs in EU-countries

All countries in the EU have a comprehensive forest policy. However, not all the EU countries have presented their policy and objectives in a NFP document. Below is summarised the status and progress of the NFPs that have been studied.

Table 2. Status and progress of national forest programmes in the countries of study.

Country	Start	Finish	Title	Remarks
Finland	1998	1999	Finland's National Forest Programme 2010	Designed to meet new international forest policy norms. A process with widespread participation. 13 subnational forest programmes.
Germany	1999	2000	National Forest Programme	Based on IPF Proposals in a broad inter-sectoral approach. Scientific analysis, widespread consultation. Strategy builds on the experiences of the Federal State of Baden-Württemberg, that served as a pilot.
Spain	1997	2000	Spanish Forestry Strategy	Will be the basis of a revised forest law and forest plan.
United Kingdom		1994	UK Sustainable Forestry Programme, now under revision	Forestry strategies for England (done), Wales, Scotland (done). In Great Britain the NFP is seen as a part of the ordinary forest policy (Zimmerman, 2001).

In February 1998, the government of **Finland** decided to initiate the drafting of a National Forest Programme, with a wider scope than earlier programmes and specifically designed to take into account the relevant international documents and commitments. The programme was completed in 1999, although the report stressed that it should be seen as a process, subject to revision. In 2000 a follow-up report was published.

Germany established a process to develop a national forestry programme in September 1999. It was a comprehensive policy framework, based on the IPF proposals, and incorporating the results of a wide participatory process. It was presented to the public in the autumn of 2000.

The **Spanish** Forest Strategy, published in January 2000 was based on a widespread two years consultative process and will be the basis of a revised Basic Forest Law and Spanish Forest Plan. The general basis of the Strategy is consolidation of public forests, liberalisation of privately owned forests, sustainability of management plans and coordination between administrations.

In the **United Kingdom** the NFP has been seen as a part of the ordinary forest-policy (Zimmerman, 2001) and every historical region has developed its own strategy. In 1998, the British Government published a Forestry Strategy for England. Scotland developed its own forestry strategies from the creation of Scottish Parliament. Scotland's first Forestry Strategy was launched in November, 2000. The Strategy will guide the development of Scotland's expanding forest and woodland area into the 21st century and beyond. In Wales, the Strategy was published in 2001, after a consultation exercise.

Although not included in the study, it is interesting to mention something about the situation in some **other EU countries**. Austria, for example, sees its NFP as a significant vehicle for guiding forest related policies, in particular the implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action, at the national and sub-national level. Austria has started to establish a national report, including forest policy guidelines, identification of IPF/IFF proposals most relevant to Austria, analysis of the degree of implementation and development of a framework for future reporting. Sweden and France are in a similar situation. Denmark has elaborated a draft of NFP to be approved. This is available on the Internet, although only in Danish.

3.2 Policy framework in the studied countries

In all the EU countries, forest policies are under intense scrutiny and being rapidly updated to take account of recent developments, inside and outside the forest sector. Most European countries completely reviewed their forest policy legislation and institutions in the second half of the 1990s (UN, 2000).

Table 3. Current situation of legal framework in the studied countries

Country	Name	Year	Notes
Finland	Forest Act	1997	A new NFP requires forest management to maintain productivity and broadleaves.
Germany	FDP	1995	SFM is pursued, with an emphasis on biodiversity and nature conservation.
Spain	Forestry General Law	1957	Spanish forestry strategy drafted aimed at maintaining forest, protecting soils and SFM. A new Forest Law is expected. Autonomical Forest Laws were developed in the 1990s.
United Kingdom	UK Forestry Standard	1998	The UK Forestry Standard provides SFM Criteria, Indicators and Standards.

It is worth noting the wide difference between countries in methods of formulating forest policy, even when the content of the policies themselves is broadly similar.

In **Finland**, forestry policy was comprehensively revised in the mid-1990s, developing in 1993 its Parks and Forest Services Law, and culminating in the passing of the Forest Act and the Nature Conservation Act in 1997. One of the major starting points for the revision was the wish to bring Finnish forest policy in line with international agreements and political commitments. At present, the focus is on implementation of the new forest policy, which has gone smoothly. A new working group, appointed in 1998, is revising the Finnish national set of criteria and indicators. The new set was scheduled for finalisation in September 2000. Thirteen regional forestry programmes cover the country.

Germany established, in September 1999, a process to develop a NFP, which will provide a comprehensive forest policy framework for ensuring sustainable forest development in the future, based on the IPF proposals. In December 1999, the Strategy for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in German forests was endorsed. It was worked out by the forest sector at federal and *Länder* levels and is supported by NGOs. Other recent changes were the forest laws of the 5 *Länder* from former East Republic, between 1992 and 1994.

The **Spanish** forest policy is based on the *Ley de Montes* (Forest Law) of 1957, approved in Decreto 485/1962, and with some modifications in the law 5/1977. In this context, the Spanish Ministry of Environment, since it was founded in 1996, has been conscious of the need to update the forest law to accommodate changes in forest owners' organisations and above all the Autonomies. The latter are responsible for forest issues since the decentralisation of the forest competence in the 1980s. The Ministry has worked to create a climate of consensus that has culminated in the approval of the Spanish Forest Strategy, which aims to create an organisational framework taking into account the general demand for economic, social and ecological functions. Other recent changes in Spanish forest policies have been: 1990, *Ley de Montes de Navarra*, 1992, *Ley de Montes Andalucía*, 1993, *Ley de Montes de Valencia*, 1994, *Ley sobre Desarrollo Forestal en Castilla y León*, 1995, *Ley de Montes de Madrid* and *Rioja*; and in 1997, *Ley de Conservación de la Naturaleza y de los espacios Naturales (Extremadura)*.

In the **United Kingdom**, forestry has become a devolved matter with the creation of the Welsh Assembly and the Scottish Parliament. Between 1990 and 1994 the rules and main lines of new British strategy were developed. A Forestry Strategy for England was published in 1998, focusing on forestry for rural development, for recreation, access and tourism, for economic regeneration and for environment and conservation. Country strategies for Scotland and Wales have been prepared.

3.3 Description of formats of NFP documents

Table 4. Summary of the format characteristics of the different programmes studied

	Finland	Germany		Spain	United Kingdom		
					England	Scotland	Wales
Name	Finland's National Forest Programme	Nationales Fortsprogrammm Deutschland	National Forest Programme Germany	Estrategia Forestal Española	England Forestry Strategy "A New Focus for England's Woodlands" Strategic Priorities and Programmes	Forest for Scotland "The Scottish Forestry Strategy"	Woodlands for Wales
Year	1999	2000	2000	2001	2000	2000	2001
Pages	44	71	31	305	26	82	25
Languages	Finnish/ English/ Swedish/ French	German	English	Spanish	English	English	English

Table 5. Summary of some other characteristics of the different programmes of study

	Finland	Germany	Spain	United Kingdom		
				England	Scotland	Wales
Audience	Forestry Sector	General	Forestry Sector	General	General	General
Level of Technical Details	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low	Low
Responsible Authority	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry	Ministerio de Medio Ambiente	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission	Forestry Commission
Program/Strategy	Programme	Programme	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy	Strategy
Duration	10 years		30 years	5 to 10 years		50 years
Follow-up measures and implementation	Forest Committee			Forestry Forum	Forestry Commission	Woodland Forum
Follow-up Situation	2001		2008		2001	
Regional Organisation	Regional Forest Programs	Länder Forest Programmes	Autonomical Forest Plans			

For the **Finnish NFP**, special care has been given to the diffusion of the programme via Internet. The document is available in 4 different languages and can be read in its complete form on the internet. It is structured in eight points, developed with one main objective, historical information, some graphs and tables and between 2 and 5 further measures (see appendix I).

The **German NFP** is presented with a brief summary in English. The complete version is presented with more technical details, while the summary seems oriented to a wider public. There are no tables nor graphs, but various pictures and some information about forest in Germany and framework conditions, the main point about fields of action and some notes about länder forest programmes is included. The fields of action are structured in five points. Every point consists in different objectives inside the main topic, with various actions proposed in each of them (see appendix I). Some introduction to the problem is also described.

The **Spanish Strategy** is available only in Spanish, and it is the largest document of the studied documents. It is composed of three volumes. The first one, "Diagnosis" is focused on the current situation of Spanish forest. In the second volume, "Proposals", proposals for forest policy can be found and the third one consists of appendices (see appendix I). The proposals and objectives are developed in the 2nd volume, focusing on policy tools to develop. The Spanish Strategy tries to summarise and co-ordinate the different autonomical forest plans developed in the last years. Due to the format of the document, it is hard to find concrete objectives and proposals for action. These are summarised and made concrete in the Spanish Forest Plan published in 2002, to be debated. Mainly, all the objectives commented in this Plan are implemented in the Strategy. The volumes contain a great number of legal technical words, without pictures neither remarks. The Spanish Forestry Plan also contains a great number of tables and graphs, as well as engineering technical jargon. The audience targeted in both documents seems to be foresters or technicians.

The **United Kingdom Strategy** is composed of the Strategies for England, Wales and Scotland.

The England Forestry Strategy contains a brief introduction and comments about the policy framework. The Strategy is based on four key programmes. Every programme contains some information about the current as well as former situation. There are neither tables nor graphs, and no detailed technical information. The final point contains actions structured in 4 different objectives not directly correlated with the key programmes (see appendix I).

The Scotland Forestry Strategy includes an introduction to Scottish forest and current policy framework in Scotland. This chapter is very developed, with tables, graphs and pictures. The proposals are presented in five Strategic Directions, with five priorities for each action. Every priority contains concrete information about importance, benefits and costs, needs to be done and involved, and examples of indicators of progress (see appendix I).

The Wales Forestry Strategy is of a similar format as the English Strategy. It contains an introduction and guiding principles, and develops five strategic objectives with key priorities for action, in a concrete way. There are no tables, graphs, or pictures included. It seems targeted to a general audience and includes some information about the implementation of the strategy, and about Wales context.

General remarks

Although all the documents have been prepared for distribution, the Finnish NFP has been specially designed to be available for a wide international audience. It contains some technical information, but this is presented in an easy comprehensible way. The Spanish document is more technically focused and directed to a local audience directly related to the forestry sector. Both the German and the UK NFP are oriented to a general public, with pictures and remarks to get an easy reading.

The Spanish strategy contains the main areas that are to be developed, as well as objectives and proposals for measures to be taken. However, those are presented in a more clear way in the Spanish Forest Plan, which is still in debate. In general, the documents presented as a "Strategy" are less concrete and a little focused in legal terms, like for example in the Spanish case. The documents titled "Programmes" seem to propose more defined actions. This is especially true in the Finnish case.

3.4 Analysis of contents of NFP documents

Before entering into a detailed analysis, it should be said that the discussion and conclusions of the next analysis are far from claiming be absolutely exhaustive and should be taken only as a reference from NFP reading. Many objectives are developed in a wide variety of ways although they are not expressly defined as a main proposal or action.

Table 6. Summary of orientation of silvicultural measures proposed in the NFP

	Finland	Germany	Spain	England	Scotland	Wales
Silvicultural Orientation	Production/ Sustainable	Close to the nature	Habitat creation/ Improvement/ Production	Reforestation	Production/ Environment	Production/ Environment

Table 7 is intended to show the contents and to rank the importance given to the various objectives in the different NFP documents. Due to the heterogeneity of presentations, the Objectives proposed try to group the different views from each NFP. The number indicates "degree of presence/importance given in the document"

The figures in the table should be interpreted as follows;

- 3: developed in a key objective,
- 2: developed in a proposal for action,
- 1: mentioned, and
- 0: not mentioned at all, although could be included indirectly.

Table 7. Comparison of presence and importance of common objectives between NFPs

Objectives		Finland	Germany	Spain	England	Scotland	Wales
Rural Development		1	2	1	3	3	3
Production	Increase Woodlands	2	2	3	3	2	3
	Increase harvesting	3		2		2	1
	Economic Productivity	3	1	1	1	3	2
	Wood for energy	3	2				3
	Timber trade regulations and markets	3	3		2		2
	Promote Uses of Wood/Timber		2			2	2
	Certification		2				
	Forest Organisation		3		2		
	Marketing Strategies					2	3
	Non Timber Products			2		2	
Ecological Sustainability	Protection of Soils and Waters		2	3		2	
	Conservation of species and Biodiversity	3	3	3			3
	CO2 bound	2	3				
	Protection ancient forests				2	2	
	Genetical Diversity		2				
	Landscape Conservation			3		2	3
	Mixed Forest and Diverse Forest					2	
	Wild Fauna					2	
	Measures against fires			3			
Recreation and Society	Environmental Tourism	3	3		3	2	2
	Social Services		3	2	3	2	2
	Traditional forms	3					
	Hunting		1	2			
	Involvement Local People						2
	Access to Forest				3		3
	Forest and Towns					2	
Research and Education	Education	2	3	3	3		3
	Research	2	3	3	3		2
	Cultural Heritage				1		1
International Forest Policy		2		2			

3.4.1 Finland

Finland is a country with high and productive forest reserves, and with a well developed and economically important forest industry. The NFP gives special attention to the development of this forest industry, combined with a sustainable management of forests as well as to

increment of production. Also, the preservation of traditional forms of forest utilisation, and the social services of forests are taken care.

The document contains 8 main objectives developed with some further measures. These objectives stress production and forest improvement, environment, social uses, research and education, as well as international forest policies.

Strong importance is given to the forest industry, uses of wood and productive management (objectives 2, 3 and 5). Many of the actions are oriented to increase the competitiveness of Finnish forest industry and the production of timber (see appendix I).

Biodiversity issues and sustainable development is stressed (Objectives 1 and 4), sometimes included in productive measures. Other aspects developed are social issues (Objective 6), from the point of view of recreation and environmental tourism. In this point it is interesting to note the intention to ensure consideration of traditional forms of forest utilisation. Another objective is research innovation and education (Objective 7) and the final one is focused on taking an active part in international agreements and forest policies (Objective 8).

3.4.2 Germany

Germany is an important forest country in Europe, with a high productivity and developed industry and where wood and environmental values have a strong importance in German society. From this point of view, the NFP stresses, among others aspects, the necessity of management close to the nature, the importance of social services provided by forests, the organisation of forest enterprises and cooperatives, as well as their efficiency, the uses of wood and their importance in CO₂ cycles.

The German NFP document is presented with 5 different topics, with several objectives in each one. Environmental issues and protection are strongly stressed (Points 1, 2, 3 and 4), and on the other hand, production and promoting the use of wood is only developed in one (Point 4). The German NFP recognises the importance of rural development in point 5 with 4 objectives oriented to development of rural areas through agricultural and forest structures (see appendix I).

3.4.3 Spain

Spain has an important cover of forest areas, and is one of the countries with most forest surface. These forests, however, are not as productive as the forests in other countries of central and north Europe. On the other hand, Spanish forests contain high levels of ecological values and diversity. From this point of view, the Spanish Strategy is focused more on protecting the forest from erosion and fire, as well as to increase the forested land.

Although depopulation in rural areas of Spain is one of the main important problems, rural development is not expressed in any priority edge of the plan. The Strategy includes some measures for fixing rural population in livestock management and strategies. The reason why this is given a low priority in the Strategy is possibly that these problems are dealt with in other legislation or agricultural plans of development. At this point, it is worth noting the significant attention given to grasslands, livestock management and other uses of forest areas, that other countries associate with agriculture.

3.4.4 United Kingdom

England

The English Strategy is composed of four key items, rural development, economic regeneration, recreation, access and tourism and environment, and conservation. The economical importance and productivity of forest are linked to the first point, and in some way, also to the second when it comes to the restoration of former industrial land to establish woodlands. Society and recreational aspects are also well developed in the third point, with focus on access and education. The environmental point focuses on preserving native or semi-natural forest. In this last point, cultural heritage preservation is mentioned (see appendix I).

It is important to observe that the role of forest in England has some differences compared to other European countries. The cover of forest is low, and its' relative economical importance is lower than in other countries of central and north Europe.

The Strategy is focused on increasing the role of forestry in the rural economy, and the areas of woodland. Environmental values are important, and developed to increase the areas of semi-natural and native woodland. Social aspects as access and people involvement is stressed, as well as in terms of recreation and ecological values.

Scotland

Although forest cover in Scotland is below the EU average, it is the highest in UK. The Scottish Strategy emphasises the need to maximise the value of wood to the Scottish economy. In this point is recognised the necessity of having a diverse forest and to take care of the non-timber products market.

Others targets are the same as in England and Wales, such as access to forest, social importance and recreation, and environmental contribution. Aspects of research and education are less developed than in other NFPs.

Wales

The Wales Strategy includes five objectives; woodlands for people (from a social point of view), woodland management, forest industries and timber production, environmental and diversity issues and tourism and recreation.

These objectives are derived from the reality of Wales, a country with a low forestry cover but that has some economical importance, and an important area of public land. As in the English Strategy, great importance is given to increment of the woodland cover, with different functions: landscape with environmental and social objectives, and improve access to those woodlands. But the Wales Strategy is also fairly focused on support to the existing timber industry, and on generating better marketing and trading strategies. From this point of view, the production target seems to be more developed than in the English Strategy.

General remarks

Rural development is more or less treated in all NFPs studied. It is developed to a large extent in all United Kingdom Strategies. In the same way, the increase of woodlands, sustainable management and economic productivity of forests, social services and environmental tourism, protection of environment, forest research and education seem to be common areas in all

NFPs. Other points that are also frequent are increase of harvesting, promotion of the use of wood, protection of soils and waters, and CO2 boundaries.

More specific points, generally linked to the socio-economical and ecological situation of each country, are certification, forest organisation and marketing strategies, non-timber product markets and production, protection of ancient forest, hunting and wild fauna, and access to forests.

Promotion and protection of traditional forms of forestry is only expressly developed as a main objective in the Finnish NFP. Other less developed points has been forests and relation with urban areas, cultural heritage protection, mixed forest and measures against fires. Although international implications are a common preoccupation, only the Finnish and the Spanish NFP include this issue in a main objective.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The result of the search was that six NFP documents were found. Germany and Finland have presented NFP documents during 1999 and 2000. Spain and England, Scotland and Wales in United Kingdom, have published their respective forestry Strategies that contain the NFP.

The NFPs are focused on different things and prepared for different audiences. The Spanish NFP seems to be prepared for a Spanish-forest audience. The Finnish NFP seems to be prepared for an international audience. The German, Scottish, England and Wales NFPs seem oriented to a general audience not necessarily linked to the forest sector.

We can find common objectives in all NFPs, *inter alia* about increasing of woodlands, sustainable management, rural development, economic productivity of forests, social services and environmental tourism, protection of the environment, and forest research and education. Increase of harvested volumes, promotion of the use of wood, protection of soils and waters, CO2 boundaries are also frequent objectives. There are other points adapted to the socio-economic and ecological concrete situation of every country.

Thus it can be said that regarding the contents, objectives and proposals for measures to be taken, there are many similarities in the different NFPs of the study. Regarding the format and the targeted audience, there are quite large differences.

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APPENDIX I

FINLAND

1	The forest cluster supports sustainable development	Being a renewable natural resource the forests in tandem with a competitive forest cluster will offer a solid basis for sustainable development.
2	Good prospects for the forest industry to grow	Preserve competitive conditions for the forest industry in Finland and make it possible for the industry to increase its domestic consumption of wood by 5-10 million cm by the year 2010. Double export earnings generated by wood products.
3	Forestry is profitable and creates employment	Increase annual harvesting of industrial roundwood to between 63 and 68 million cm. Increase the use of wood for energy by 5 million cm/year
4	Ecological sustainability will be	Archieve and preserve a favourable standard of conservation of species and habitats in the forest by a combination of consefvation areas and ecosystem management in commercial forests
5	The forests will be well managed	To take care of silvicultures and forest improvement work to the effect that the production of industrial roundwood. Rise to 63-68 million cm per year, will stand on a sustainable base. Investments in wood production need to be raised to the earlier level of E 0,3 billion per year.
6	Forests provide recreation and nature's products	Ensures that traditional forms of forest utilisation and the physical and spiritual benefits are honoured in the use and protection of the forests The commercialisation and marketing of environmental tourism are developed.
7	Forest know-how will be strengthened	Improved forest-related know-how through a stronger innovation, based on research, education and expanding internalisation
8	Finland takes an active part in international forest policies	To further sustainable development by taking and active part in international forest policy and by co-operative research and training programmes and by pursuing active media exposure

GERMANY

1	Forests and society	General view
		Forests as recreational areas
		Protection of soils, groundwater and drinking water, immission control and local climate protection.
		Flood, sight and noise control as well as other services.
2	Forests and biological diversity	Recording and researching biological diversity.
		Reducing external hazards.
		Close to nature forestry.
		Forests and game
		Nature conservation measures, protected areas, biotope network
		Genetic diversity of forest trees and shrubs
		Incentive measures
	Role of forests in the global carbon cycle	Conservation of forest areas and promotion of forest expansion
		Silvicultural measures to increase carbon storage in forests
		Greater use of wood as raw material and source of energy
		Research and monitoring
3	Importance of wood as a renewable resource	Raw material resources and wood supply
		Wood-based industry, timber trade
		Framework conditions for the sale of wood and promoting the use of wood
		Certification of sustainable forest management/labelling of wood
		Wood as a renewable source of energy
4	Contribution of forestry and forest industries to development of rural areas	Joint Task for the Improvement of Agricultural Structures and Coastal Protection (GAK)
		Fiscal Policy
		Forestry cooperatives
		Work in rural areas

SPAIN

Land Actions	Reforestation of forest cover and increasing of forest surface	Reforestation with protection objective
		Reforestation with objectives of production
	Sustainable Forestry Management	Planning of Forests
		Silviculture of Improving
	Protection of public forestry patrimony and protection of forest	Measures against Forest Fires
		Healthy in forests
		Conservation and Improving of Genetics resources
		Public Utility Catalogue
		National Network of cattle roads
Socio-economics and Cultural Actions	Conservation of Biologic Diversity and Sustainable Use of Forestry resources	Biological Diversity Conservation in Forestry Areas
		Natura 2000, Protected Areas
		Network of National Parks
	Promotion of Forestry Products Factories	Promotion of Forestry Products Factories
	Social Values of Forest Areas	Communication and Participation
		Forest Association
		Recreation and Landscape conservation
		Complementary Foresmation about "Sistemas reglados"
		Hunting and Fishing
	Information and Research in Forestry	Forest Statistics
Institutional Actions	Tools of Co-ordination and Foreign Forest Policies	Forest Research
		Tools of Co-ordination
		Forest Foreign Policies

NOTE: The original objectives and proposals of Spanish Strategy and Plan are in Spanish. The above is a free translation by the author of the main objectives and proposals included in the Spanish Forest Plan, 2002.

ENGLAND

1	Forestry for rural development	Influence Policies for Agricultural reform
		Support Strategic Development of Woodland Resources
		Develop understanding of the rural Economy
		Encourage Diversification
2	Forestry for Economic Regeneration	Promote Forestry for Land regeneration
		Support Regional Programmes
		Promote Forestry Through Land Use planning
		Promote Environmental Improvements
3	Forestry for Recreation, Access and Tourism	Increase Access to Woodlands
		Improve the quality of information about access
		Enhance the Nation's forest State
		Promote better Understanding
4	Forestry for Environment and Conservation	Protect Existing Woodlands
		Promote the environmental benefits of trees and woodlands
		Use the biodiversity action plan to guide nature conservation
		Protect Cultural heritage

SCOTLAND

1	To maximise the value of the wood resource	MV1 Improve competitiveness by developing a strong forest industries network.
		MV2 Ensure continuing investment in wood processing.
		MV3 Develop the timber transport infrastructure.
		MV4 Promote more use of timber.
		MV5 Develop products that meet market needs.
2	To create a diverse forest resource for the future	FFR1 Expand the area of well designed productive forest.
		FFR2 Improve timber quality through following good forest practice.
		FFR3 Develop more mixed forests.
		FFR4 Exploit non-timber outputs and benefits of woods and forests.
		FFR5 Tackle deer problems.
3	To make a positive contribution to the environment	PCE1 Improve management of semi-natural woodlands.
		PCE2 Extend and enhance native woodlands by developing Forest Habitat Networks.
		PCE3 Increase the diversity of the farmed landscape.
		PCE4 Aid recovery of acidified rivers and lochs and improve riparian habitat.
		PCE5 Encourage alternatives to clear-felling.
		PCE6 Contribute to a radical improvement in the quality and setting of urban areas.
4	To create opportunities for more people to enjoy trees, woods and forests	ETWF1 Provide woodland recreation opportunities near towns.
		ETWF2 Improve availability of information about opportunities.
		ETWF3 Increase forestry's contribution to tourism.
5	To help communities benefit from woods and forests	CB1 Create wider employment opportunities.
		CB2 Increase opportunities for community consultation.
		CB3 Provide opportunities for greater community involvement in forestry.
		CB4 Support community ownership where this will bring local benefits.

WALES

1	Woodlands for people	To use woodlands as a social and cultural asset for some of our most disadvantaged communities
		To maximise the use of woodlands for learning
		To provide opportunities for communities to have their say in the management of woods close to where they live
2	A new emphasis on woodland management	To promote best practice in woodland management
		To move to a greater use of continuous-cover systems
		To find appropriate sites for new trees and woodland
3	Wales as a location for world-class forest industries	To provide Welsh forest industries with effective business support
		To develop the wood-supply chain, create new products and support marketing
		To provide support for farm woodlands and the wider rural economy
		To foster the development of renewable-energy based on wood
4	A diverse and healthy environment	To conserve and enhance the biodiversity of our woodlands
		To conserve and enhance the landscapes of Wales
		To better integrate woodlands with other countryside management
5	Tourism, recreation and health	To use woodlands to help create a high-quality visitor experience
		To promote health through access to woodlands for all communities

Av Skogsstyrelsen publicerade Rapporter:

1985	Utvärdering av ÖSI-effekter mm
1985:1	Samordnad publicering vid skogsstyrelsen
1985:2	Beskärning i tallfröplantager
1986:1	Bilvägslograt virke 1984
1987:1	Skogs- och naturvårdsservice inom skogsvårdsorganisationen
1988:1	Mallar för ståndortsbonitering; Lathund för 18 län i södra Sverige
1988:2	Grusanalys i fält
1988:3	Björken i blickpunkten
1989:1	Dokumentation – Storkonferensen 1989
1989:2	Bok, ek och ask inom svenskt skogsbruk och skogsindustri
1990:1	Teknik vid skogsmarkskalkning
1991:1	Tätortsnära skogsbruk
1991:2	ÖSI; utvärdering av effekter mm
1991:3	Utboträffar; utvärdering
1991:4	Skogsskador i Sverige 1990
1991:5	Contortarapporten
1991:6	Participation in the design of a system to assess Environmental Consideration in forestry a Case study of the GREENERY project
1992:1	Allmän Skogs- och Miljöinventering, ÖSI och NISP
1992:2	Skogsskador i Sverige 1991
1992:3	Aktiva Natur- och Kulturvårdande åtgärder i skogsbruket
1992:4	Utvärdering av studiekampanjen Rikare Skog
1993:1	Skoglig geologi
1993:2	Organisationens Dolda Resurs
1993:3	Skogsskador i Sverige 1992
1993:4	Av böcker om skog får man aldrig nog, eller?
1993:5	Nyckelbiotoper i skogarna vid våra sydligaste fjäll
1993:6	Skogsmarkskalkning – <i>Resultat från en fyraårig försöksperiod samt förslag till åtgärdsprogram</i>
1993:7	Betespräglad äldre bondeskog – <i>från naturvårdssynpunkt</i>
1993:8	Seminarier om Naturhänsyn i gallring i januari 1993
1993:9	Förbättrad sysselsättningsstatistik i skogsbruket – <i>arbetsgruppens slutrapport</i>
1994:1	EG/EU och EES-avtalet ur skoglig synvinkel
1994:2	Hur upplever "grönt utbildade kvinnor" sin arbetssituation inom skogsvårdsorganisationen?
1994:3	Renewable Forests - Myth or Reality?
1994:4	Bjursåprojektet - <i>underlag för landskapsekologisk planering i samband med skogsinventering</i>
1994:5	Historiska kartor - <i>underlag för natur- och kulturmiljövård i skogen</i>
1994:6	Skogsskador i Sverige 1993
1994:7	Skogsskador i Sverige – <i>nuläge och förslag till åtgärder</i>
1994:8	Häckfågelinventering i en åkerholme åren 1989-1993
1995:1	Planering av skogsbrukets hänsyn till vatten i ett avrinningsområde i Gävleborg
1995:2	SUMPSKOG – ekologi och skötsel
1995:3	Skogsbruk vid vatten
1995:4	Skogsskador i Sverige 1994
1995:5	Långsam alkalinisering av skogsmark
1995:6	Vad kan vi lära av KMV-kampanjen?
1995:7	GROT-uttaget. Pilotundersökning angående uttaget av trädrester på skogsmark
1995:8	The Capercaillie and Forestry. Reports No. 1-2 from the Swedish Field Study 1982-1988
1996:1	Women in Forestry – What is their situation?
1996:2	Skogens kvinnor – Hur är läget?
1996:3	Landmollusker i jämtländska nyckelbiotoper
1996:4	Förslag till metod för bestämning av prestationstal m.m. vid självverksamhet i småskaligt skogsbruk.
1996:5	Skogsvårdsorganisationens framtidsscenarier
1997:1	Sjövatten som indikator på markförsurning
1997:2	Naturvårdsutbildning (20 poäng) Hur gick det?
1997:3	IR-95 – Flygbildsbaserad inventering av skogsskador i sydvästra Sverige 1995
1997:4	Den skogliga genbanken (Del 1 och Del 2)
1997:5	Miljeu96 Rådgivning. Rapport från utvärdering av miljeurådgivningen
1997:6	Effekter av skogsbränsleuttag och askåterföring – <i>en litteraturstudie</i>
1997:7	Målgruppsanalys
1997:8	Effekter av tungmetallnedfall på skogslevande landsnäckor (<i>with English Summary: The impact on forest land snails by atmospheric deposition of heavy metals</i>)
1997:9	GIS-metodik för kartläggning av markförsurning – <i>En pilotstudie i Jönköpings län</i>

1998:1	Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning (MKB) av skogsbränsleuttag, asktillförsel och övrig näringskompensation
1998:2	Studier över skogsbruksåtgärdernas inverkan på snäckfaunans diversitet (<i>with English summary: Studies on the impact by forestry on the mollusc fauna in commercially used forests in Central Sweden</i>)
1998:3	Dalaskog - Pilotprojekt i landskapsanalys
1998:4	Användning av satellitdata – hitta avverkad skog och uppskatta lövröjningsbehov
1998:5	Basketjoner och aciditet i svensk skogsmark - tillstånd och förändringar
1998:6	Övervakning av biologisk mångfald i det brukade skogslandskapet. <i>With a summary in English: Monitoring of biodiversity in managed forests.</i>
1998:7	Marksvampar i kalkbarrskogar och skogsbeten i Gotländska nyckelbiotoper
1998:8	Omgivande skog och skogsbrukets betydelse för fiskfaunan i små skogsbäckar
1999:1	Miljökonsekvensbeskrivning av Skogsstyrelsens förslag till åtgärdsprogram för kalkning och vitalisering
1999:2	Internationella konventioner och andra instrument som behandlar internationella skogsfrågor
1999:3	Mållklassificering i "Gröna skogsbruksplaner" - betydelsen för produktion och ekonomi
1999:4	Scenarier och Analyser i SKA 99 - Förutsättningar
2000:1	Samordnade åtgärder mot försurning av mark och vatten - Underlagsdokument till Nationell plan för kalkning av sjöar och vattendrag
2000:2	Skogliga Konsekvens-Analyser 1999 - Skogens möjligheter på 2000-talet
2000:3	Ministerkonferens om skydd av Europas skogar - Resolutioner och deklarationer
2000:4	Skogsbruket i den lokala ekonomin
2000:5	Aska från biobränsle
2000:6	Skogsskadeinventering av bok och ek i Sydsverige 1999
2001:1	Landmolluskfaunans ekologi i sump- och myrskogar i mellersta Norrland, med jämförelser beträffande förhållandena i södra Sverige
2001:2	Arealförluster från skogliga avrinningsområden i Västra Götaland
2001:3	The proposals for action submitted by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) - in the Swedish context
2001:4	Resultat från Skogsstyrelsens ekenkät 2000
2001:5	Effekter av kalkning i utströmningsområden <i>med kalkkross 0 - 3 mm</i>
2001:6	Biobränslen i Söderhamn
2001:7	Entreprenörer i skogsbruket 1993-1998
2001:8A	Skogspolitisk historia
2001:8B	Skogspolitiken idag - en beskrivning av den politik och övriga faktorer som påverkar skogen och skogsbruket
2001:8C	Gröna planer
2001:8D	Föryngring av skog
2001:8E	Fornlämningar och kulturmiljöer i skogsmark
2001:8F	Ännu ej klar
2001:8G	Framtidens skog
2001:8H	De skogliga aktörerna och skogspolitiken
2001:8I	Skogsbilvägar
2001:8J	Skogen sociala värden
2001:8K	Arbetsmarknadspolitiska åtgärder i skogen
2001:8L	Skogsvårdsorganisationens uppdragsverksamhet
2001:8M	Skogsbruk och rennäring
2001:8N	Ännu ej klar
2001:8O	Skador på skog
2001:9	Projekterfarenheter av landskapsanalys i lokal samverkan – (LIFE 96 ENV S 367) Uthålligt skogsbruk byggt på landskapsanalys i lokal samverkan
2001:10	Blir ingen rapport
2001:11A	Strategier för åtgärder mot markförsurning
2001:11B	Markförsurningsprocesser
2001:11C	Effekter på biologisk mångfald av markförsurning och motåtgärder
2001:11D	Urvalskriterier för bedömning av markförsurning
2001:11E	Effekter på kvävedynamiken av markförsurning och motåtgärder
2001:11F	Effekter på skogsproduktion av markförsurning och motåtgärder
2001:11G	Effekter på tungmetallers och cesiums rörlighet av markförsurning och motåtgärder
2001:11H	Ännu ej klar
2001:11I	Ännu ej klar
2001:12	Forest Condition of Beech and Oak in southern Sweden 1999
2002:1	Ekskador i Europa
2002:2	Gröna Huset, slutrapport
2002:3	Project experiences of landscape analysis with local participation – (LIFE 96 ENV S 367) Local participation in sustainable forest management based on landscape analysis
2002:4	Landskapsekologisk planering i Söderhamns kommun
2002:5	Miljöriktig vedeldning - Ett informationsprojekt i Söderhamn
2002:6	White backed woodpecker landscapes and new nature reserves
2002:7	ÄBIN Satellit

2002:8	Demonstration of Methods to monitor Sustainable Forestry, Final report Sweden
2002:9	Inventering av frötäktssbestånd av stjärkek, bergek och rödek under 2001 - Ekdöd, skötsel och naturvård
2002:10	A comparison between National Forest Programmes of some EU-member states

Av skogsstyrelsen publicerade Meddelanden:

1985:1	Fem år med en ny skogspolitik
1985:2	Eldning med helved och flis i privatskogsbruket/virkesbalanser 1985
1986:1	Förbrukningen av trädbränsle i s.k. mellanskaliga anläggningar/virkesbalanser 1985
1986:3	Skogsvårdsenkäten 1984/virkesbalanser 1985
1986:4	Huvudrapporten/virkesbalanser 1985
1986:5	Återväxttaxeringen 1984 och 1985
1987:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1986
1987:2	Återväxttaxeringen 1984 – 1986
1987:3	Utvärdering av samråden 1984 och 1985/skogsbruk – rennäring
1988:1	Forskningsseminarium/skogsbruk – rennäring
1989:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1988
1989:2	Gallringsundersökningen 1987
1991:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1990
1991:2	Vägplan -90
1991:3	Skogsvårdsorganisationens uppdragsverksamhet – Efterfrågade tjänster på en öppen marknad
1991:4	Naturvårdshänsyn – Tagen hänsyn vid slutavverkning 1989–1991
1991:5	Ekologiska effekter av skogsbränsleuttag
1992:1	Svanahuvudsvägen
1992:2	Transportformer i väglöst land
1992:3	Utvärdering av samråden 1989-1990 /skogsbruk – rennäring
1993:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1992
1993:2	Virkesbalanser 1992
1993:3	Uppföljning av 1991 års lövträdsplantering på åker
1993:4	Återväxttaxeringarna 1990-1992
1994:1	Plantinventering 89
1995:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1994
1995:2	Gallringsundersökning 92
1995:3	Kontrolltaxering av nyckelbiotoper
1996:1	Skogsstyrelsens anslag för tillämpad skogsproduktionsforskning
1997:1	Naturskydd och naturhänsyn i skogen
1997:2	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1996
1998:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens Utvärdering av Skogspolitiken
1998:2	Skogliga aktörer och den nya skogspolitiken
1998:3	Föryngringsavverkning och skogsbilvägar
1998:4	Miljöhänsyn vid föryngringsavverkning - Delresultat från Polytax
1998:5	Beståndsanläggning
1998:6	Naturskydd och miljöarbete
1998:7	Röjningsundersökning 1997
1998:8	Gallringsundersökning 1997
1998:9	Skadebilden beträffande fasta fornlämningar och övriga kulturmiljövärden
1998:10	Produktionskonsekvenser av den nya skogspolitiken
1998:11	SMILE - Uppföljning av sumpskogsskötsel
1998:12	Sköter vi ädellövskogen? - Ett projekt inom SMILE
1998:13	Riksdagens skogspolitiska intentioner. Om mål som uppdrag till en myndighet
1998:14	Swedish forest policy in an international perspective. (Utfört av FAO)
1998:15	Produktion eller miljö. (En mediaundersökning utförd av Göteborgs universitet)
1998:16	De trädbevuxna impedimentens betydelse som livsmiljöer för skogslevande växt- och djurarter
1998:17	Verksamhet inom Skogsvårdsorganisationen som kan utnyttjas i den nationella miljöövervakningen
1998:18	Auswertung der schwedischen Forstpolitik 1997
1998:19	Skogsvårdsorganisationens årskonferens 1998
1999:1	Nyckelbiotopsinventeringen 1993-1998. Slutrapport
1999:2	Nyckelbiotopsinventering inom större skogsbolag. En jämförelse mellan SVOs och bolagens inventeringsmetodik
1999:3	Sveriges sumpskogar. Resultat av sumpskogsinventeringen 1990-1998
2001:1	Skogsvårdsorganisationens Årskonferens 2000
2001:2	Rekommendationer vid uttag av skogsbränsle och kompensationsgödsling
2001:3	Kontrollinventering av nyckelbiotoper år 2000
2001:4	Åtgärder mot markförsurning och för ett uthålligt brukande av skogsmarken
2001:5	Miljöövervakning av Biologisk mångfald i Nyckelbiotoper
2001:6	Utvärdering av samråden 1998 Skogsbruk - rennäring
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The concept National Forest Programmes (NFPs) was introduced during the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF). The expression designates the wide range of approaches to the process of planning, programming and implementation of forest activities in a country to be applied at national and sub-national levels, based on a common set of guiding principles. The IPF encouraged countries to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate national forest programmes.

At European level, work is going on to develop a common understanding of the concept for European conditions. In this report, NFP documents from some EU countries are compared. The study looks briefly at the forest policy framework in the studied countries and then compares format, objectives, and contents of the NFP-documents.