

FOREST EUROPE

UN ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



UNECE

Reporting format for progress towards Goals for European Forests and the European 2020 Targets for Forests and Questionnaire on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO

Reporting format for progress towards Goals for European Forests and the European 2020 Targets for Forests and Questionnaire on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

National correspondent:

Name:	Ms Silje Trollstøl
Organisation:	
Address:	
Phone/Fax:	
E-mail:	

Other professionals involved in the reporting process:

Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	
Name:	
Organisation:	
E-mail:	

Please indicate e-mail addresses, a copy of the national report on the qualitative indicators should be sent to:

--

Introduction

In 2011, in the Oslo Ministerial Decision; European Forests 2020, ministers responsible for European forests made a number of commitments, notably the Goals for European Forests and the European 2020 Targets for Forests. The eighth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, to be held in Bratislava in 2020, will review progress towards these goals and targets, as well as carrying out the regular study on the State of Europe's Forests, based on the pan-European criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management. The study will serve as background information to shape political and technical discussions on future opportunities and challenges, and political responses to these developments.

To improve data quality and to reduce the reporting burden, the reporting processes for the goals and targets and for the qualitative indicators of sustainable forest management are being combined, as there is significant overlap in the areas on which information is needed. This enquiry requests information on progress towards the goals and targets, which mostly concern measures and actions at the national level, as well as information on the qualitative indicators on sustainable forest management, which concern legal, institutional, policy, financial and informational instruments. Information provided for this enquiry, combined with the parallel enquiry on the quantitative indicators of sustainable forest management, will provide sufficient information for the State of Europe's Forests 2020, which will also report on progress towards the goals and targets.

This enquiry is structured according to the updated pan-European qualitative indicators for sustainable forest management, as adopted in Annex 1 to the Madrid Ministerial Declaration 2015. In completing the enquiry, you may wish to consult the following sources of information on policies and institutions:

STATE OF EUROPE'S FORESTS 2015:

<http://foresteurope.org/state-europes-forests-2015-report/>

Background information for the updated pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management:

http://foresteurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/3AG_UPI_Updated_Backgr_Info.pdf

FAO-LEX: <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex>

All FOREST EUROPE members are also members of the UN Forum on Forests, which will also invite members to report, on a voluntary basis, on progress towards the Global Forest Goals and Targets for a report scheduled for 2021. The two processes (global and pan-European) are formally quite separate, but clearly overlap in subject matter. To the extent possible, this reporting format has been designed to reduce the reporting burden, so that respondents may provide the same information in both fora.

For more information please contact Liaison Unit Bratislava
(Liaison.Unit.Bratislava@foresteurope.org, rastislav.rasi@foresteurope.org)

Deadline for submission: 31 October 2018

Part 1: Reporting on progress towards the Goals for European Forests and the European 2020 Targets for Forests

With regard to the Forest Europe Work Programme 2016-2020, activity 4.2.4, please provide information, following the template below, on the major actions and measures taken in your country to achieve the Goals for European Forests and the European 2020 Targets for Forests. In the interests of analysis and to facilitate the identification of regional trends, please keep your answer short, restricting yourself to the five most important actions or measures, and identifying a maximum of five remaining challenges. If you wish to list more actions, or provide more detail, please do so in a separate message.

Please ensure that all the actions/measures and challenges you list are directly connected to the specific goal or target, and not to more general forest governance measures (which are addressed in the next part of this enquiry).

Goals for European Forests

During the FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference held in 2011 in Oslo, Norway, ministers responsible for forests in Europe adopted eight “Goals for European Forests” which are of long term nature. The below questions relate to the progress so far achieved.

Goal I. Sustainable management of all European forests ensures multiple forest functions and enhances lasting provision of goods and services

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal I (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	The main legal framework for sustainable forest management is the Forestry Act. The objective of the Forestry act is to secure sustainable management of forest resources, aiming at active local and national value creation, as well as protection the biological diversity and the respect for landscape, outdoor recreation and cultural values in forests. The Forestry Act applies to all categories of ownership, private and public. .
Action / Measure 2	A main objective of the Norwegian forestry policy is to stimulate an active and sustainable use of the forest resources - in both short and long term as well as conservation and further enhancement of environmental values in forests. Forest management plans for small forests play an important part in Norwegian forestry. The goal is to promote a sustainable forestry, the planning is meant to stimulate a high level of forestry activity while preserving the biodiversity and other environmental functions of forestland. Government support schemes are also be applied to forest management planning; for the survey and the preparation of these plans. The forest management plans include environmental inventories to provide the forest owner with information about biodiversity
Action / Measure 3	An important mechanism for securing sustainable forest management is the Forest Fund. The main idea is to secure that part of the revenues generated in the forest sector will be reinvested in developing the forest resources and sustainable forest management. All forest owners are obliged to set aside a certain amount of the

	income from harvested timber. The amount is allocated to a forest fund which is tied to the forest property, and can only be used for certain activities related to investments in the forest.
Action / Measure 4	Sustainable forest management is the basis for the national forest policy. All measures, both economic and legal measures, are aiming at securing sustainable forest management. Forest policy measures includes the Forest act and regulations based on the forest act, which aims at securing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable forest management. Economic instruments includes subsidies for regeneration and silviculture, forest roads, forest management plants including monitoring and enhancement of environmental values.
Action / Measure 5	

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal I (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Goal II. European forests contribute to a green economy, including through increased provision of wood, other forest products and ecosystem services from sustainable sources

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal II (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action /	
----------	--

Measure 1	The strategy for wood-based products was launched in 2019. The strategy aims at increasing the demand for Wood products from sustainably managed forest.
Action / Measure 2	The government has financial measures which improve and develop infrastructure which is needed for forest operations. Forest roads and quays for transporting timber by boat.
Action / Measure 3	The government developed a Bioeconomy strategy in 2016. The main objectives of the strategy is to increase Growth and employment, emissions reduction, and more effective and sustainable use of Resources. Forestry and the forest industry is an important element of the strategy.
Action / Measure 4	The Wood-based Innovation scheme was in operation until 2017, when it was merged with other schemes for supporting bioeconomy development. The Wood-based Innovation scheme has contributed to increasing the use of Wood in Construction. Wood building in Norway is innovative and in some ways in the forefront at the international Level.
Action / Measure 5	Research activities in support of bioeconomy development and transition to green economy are strengthened

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal II (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Goal III. Forest management in Europe is being adapted to changes in climate, forests are healthy and resilient to natural hazards and protected against human-induced threats such as forest fires, and the

productive and protective functions of forests are maintained

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal III (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	According to the Forestry Act, the forest owner has a responsibility to carry out all forestry operations in such a way that the risk of insect outbreaks or other damages are minimised. The municipality may initiate measures to monitor potential damage to forests.
Action / Measure 2	The Norwegian Monitoring Programme for Forest Damage has run since 1985, but is subject to continuous improvement. Effects of climate change on forests is included in the monitoring programme. The regulation on sustainable forestry (entered into force in 2006) instructs the municipalities to monitor forest damage.
Action / Measure 3	Norway has a wide spectre of measures aimed at protecting fragile ecosystems. Approximately 20 % of the forest area in Norway is defined as protective forests. In protective forests, the management is clearly directed to protect forest ecosystem functions, or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards.
Action / Measure 4	Research and Development are ongoing on different parts of the value Chain for increased resilience to climate change, notably on seed Development, management practices and infrastructure.
Action / Measure 5	

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal III (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	

Challenge 5	
-------------	--

Goal IV. The potential of European forests to mitigate climate change, through carbon sequestration in trees and soils, carbon storage in forest products and substitution of non-renewable materials and energy sources, is utilised to minimise Europe’s ecological footprint without harming the global carbon balance

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal IV (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Economic measures for mitigating climate change were introduced by the government in 2016. Forest owners may apply for financial grants and refunds for the added cost of increased density of seedlings, to achieve an optimal density of the stands, or for fertilization of forests. Both measures will increase the amount of biomass and thus, increase the sequestration and carbon storage.
Action / Measure 2	A pilot project has been carried out, which aimed at planting spruce on fallow agricultural land to establish forests . The land owners got all their costs for planting spruce at the areas refunded, but are not allowed to harvest the forests before the culmination of the annual mean growth. The land owner kept the income from the harvest. The aim of the measure is to capture and sequester carbon to contribute to mitigating climate changes. Spruce was chosen because it sequesters most carbon of the Norwegian tree species.
Action / Measure 3	The climate change act was adopted in 2017. The purpose of this Act is to promote the implementation of Norway's climate targets as part of its process of transformation to a low-emission society by 2050. The potential of forests to mitigate climate change is an important part of this.
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal IV (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
-------------	--

Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Goal V. The loss of forest biodiversity in Europe is halted and degraded forests are restored or rehabilitated

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal V (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Forest owners are eligible for grants for forest management plans with environmental registrations. Forest management includes both active commercial use of the forest resources as well as the forest owner’s responsibility for the protection of biological diversity, landscapes, recreation and cultural values in the forest. Providing an inventory of forest resources and environmental values on the property is a precondition for the allocation of grants. Important areas for biological diversity are inventoried on the basis of knowledge about species and their habitat requirements.. The environmental inventories developed through the forest management planning process are made publicly available.
Action / Measure 2	Forest owners are granted compensation to make their forests available as protected areas. Since 2005, designation of protected areas have been in voluntary form. Forest owner can submit for consideration the whole, or a part of their forest for conservation. A biological assessment is carried out and considered according to reserve requirements. Compensation is negotiated between the forest owner and the county governor, based on calculation of the timber value, site quality, operating cost etc. The ownership of the area remains with the forest owner, but the owner has to relinquish all rights to forestry activities in perpetuity
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action /	

Measure 5	
-----------	--

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal V (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Goal VI. The role of forests in combating the progress of desertification is strengthened

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal VI (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Not relevant for Norway
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal VI (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	

Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Goal VII. Socioeconomic and cultural benefits, especially for livelihoods, rural development and employment from European forests are optimised

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal VII (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	The Cultural benefits of forests is secured through the Act on Outdoor recreation. The public has the right to access all forests and outlying fields. Forest owners may now apply for financial grants and refunds for the cost of facilitating their forests for outdoor activity and recreation, e.g. making fireplaces and paths to be used by the public. This is measure that may increase the utilisation of forests for recreational purposes.
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal VII (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	

Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Goal VIII. Illegal logging and associated trade in wood and other forest products are eliminated in Europe;

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken towards achieving Goal VIII (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Norway implemented the EU timber regulation in 2015, and has developed national systems for controlling trade in Wood Products.
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Goal VIII (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please)

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

--	--

European 2020 Targets for Forests

During the FOREST EUROPE Ministerial Conference held in 2011 in Oslo, Norway, ministers responsible for forests in Europe adopted also nine “European 2020 Targets for Forests”. These targets are supposed to be achieved by 2020 and the below questions focus on information related to the extent of achievement.

Target I. All European countries have developed and are implementing national forest programmes, or its equivalent, in line with the shared vision and goals and the pan-European approach to national forest programmes

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target I (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Norway do not have one single process for forest related dialogue, policy development and implementation. We have several parallel processes. For this reason there are several documents that combined constitute the national forest programme in Norway. The process for developing forest policy is guided by the following principles: Participation, Holistic and inter-sectoral approach, iterative with long-term commitment, capacity building, consistency with national legislation and policies, integration with national sustainable development strategies, consistency with international commitment, institutional and policy reform, ecosystem approach, partnership for implementation and awareness raising.
Action / Measure 2	The main documents for forest policy is currently he white paper on the Forest and Wood Sector (Meld. St. 6(2016-2017) and the strategy for the forest and wood sector.
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)

No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target I (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target II. In addressing emerging issues forest knowledge is improved through research, education, innovation, information sharing and communication

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target II (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Information on forests and forestry is an important aspect of forest policy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food supports the Norwegian Forest Society, which carries out information projects on the versatility of forests. The Norwegian Forest society aims at reaching out beyond the forest sector, to the general Public, including children and youth.
Action / Measure 2	The government also provides Financial support for the Forestry Extension Institute (Skogkurs) which provide continuing education and training in the forestry sector and in forestry related fields. Skogkurs also aims at strengthening public awareness to the importance of forestry.
Action / Measure 3	Public access to forest information as been enhanced. Norwegian Institute for Bioeconomy Research has developed a joint database for alle Sources of forest information (Skogportalen: https://kilden.nibio.no/?X=7334000.00&Y=400000.00&zoom=0&lang=nb&topic=skogportal&bgLayer=graatone_cache)

Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target II (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target III. In response to political objectives on the use of renewable raw material and energy in Europe, the supply of wood and other forest products from sustainably managed forests has increased substantially

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target III (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	The annual harvest has increased during the last years. In 2018, the harvest was 10,8 mill. m3. This is the highest amount harvested in Norway at any time.
--------------------	---

Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target III (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target IV. The full value of forest ecosystem services across Europe is being estimated with a view to using common valuation approaches, and that values are increasingly reflected in relevant national policies and market-based instruments such as payments for ecosystem services

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target IV (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be

referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target IV (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target V. All European countries include strategies for forests and climate change adaptation and mitigation in national forest programmes or equivalents and all other relevant national strategies

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target V (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Strategies for forests and climate change adaptation and mitigation are included in the white papers Meld. St. 6 (2016-2017) on the forest and Wood sector, Meld. St. 13 (2014-2018), Meld St. 41 (2016-2017) climatestrategy for 2030
Action / Measure 2	Norway intends to enter into an agreement with the EU on common Commitments for climate change mitigation, and Norway will consequently implement the LULUCF regulation.
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target V (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	

Challenge 5	
-------------	--

Target VI. The rate of loss of forest biodiversity at habitat level is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and measures are taken to significantly reduce forest fragmentation and degradation and to restore degraded forests

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target VI (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	There are variations but the status of Norway's ecosystems is in general relatively good. Much has already been done to safeguard the natural environment, and Norway has introduced a wide range of legal and economic instruments that can be used in building up a sound, ecosystem-based management system.
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target VI (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	

Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target VII. The role of forests in combating desertification is fully recognised and forests are also managed to that end

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target VII (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Not relevant for Norway
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target VII (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	

Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target VIII. All European countries have policies and measures which ensure a significant increase in socio-economic and cultural benefits, especially for human health, livelihoods, rural development and employment from forests

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target VIII (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	Rural Development programs have been running in Norway for a long time. A wide variety of measures are implemented and several programs are relevant for the Development and utilisation of forest resources for the socio-economic and cultural benefits, health and livelihood in rural and urban areas.
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target VIII (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Target IX. Effective measures are taken at regional, sub-regional and national levels to eliminate illegal logging and associated trade

Please describe a maximum of five major actions and measures taken to achieve Target IX (maximum of 100 words per action, please). Please indicate, if an action or measure could be referenced as Best Practice Example.

Action / Measure 1	The EU Timber Regulation is fully implemented in national Law.
Action / Measure 2	
Action / Measure 3	
Action / Measure 4	
Action / Measure 5	

Do you consider the target to be achieved at national level?

- Target fully achieved
- On track to achieve target (we expect to achieve the target by 2020)
- Progress to achieve target (but we do not expect to achieve the target by 2020)

No progress

If not fully achieved, please describe a maximum of five major remaining challenges to achieve Target IX (maximum of 100 words per challenge, please).

Challenge 1	
Challenge 2	
Challenge 3	
Challenge 4	
Challenge 5	

Part 2: Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

Reporting on pan-European Qualitative Indicators consists of five overall forest policy and governance indicators (Indicators 1-5) and indicators for policies, institutions and instruments related to 6 criteria for SFM (Indicators C1-6).

Please see Annex 1 for “Terms and Definitions”.

For reporting, please note the following:

1. All requests for responses are limited to approximately 100 words or 650 letters (including blank spaces) automatically in order to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds. If you wish to provide more detail, please do so in a separate message.
2. Significant changes since 2014 will be analysed systematically. If no information is provided, that will be interpreted as “no significant change”.
3. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, period, and budget involved experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered and solutions).
4. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise specified.
5. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher, Link;
6. In terms of indicators C1-C6, please report only these changes in policies, institutions and instruments that are related specifically to the individual criteria, the overall status and changes related to the SFM should be reported under indicators 1-5.

2A: Forest Policy and Governance

The five overall Forest policy and governance indicators cover the overall policy approaches, institutions and instruments for implementation and communication of SFM:

1. National Forest Programmes (NFPs) or equivalent;
2. Institutional frameworks;
3. Legal/regulatory framework: National (and/or sub-national) and international commitments;
4. Financial and economic instruments;
5. Information and communication.

1. National forest programmes (NFP) or equivalent	
NFP or equivalent process/documents for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation	
Existence of NFP or equivalent process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, at national level <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at subnational level <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Under elaboration

<p>Main formal decision making body of the process</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:</p> <p>Norway do not have one single process for forest related dialogue, policy development and implementation. We have several parallel processes. These processes are guided by the following principles: Participation, holistic and inter-sectoral approach, iterative with long-term commitment, capacity building, consistency with national legislation and policies, integration with national sustainable development strategies, consistency with international commitment, institutional and policy reform, partnership for implementation and awareness raising.</p>	
<p>Significant changes related to the NFP or equivalent process since 2014</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p>If yes, please describe the reason/s for and type of changes [max.100 words]:</p>
<p>Key lessons learned on the NFP process or similar</p>	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words], particularly on the NPF principles related to NFP as iterative process, stakeholder participation and approaches to inter-sectoral coordination and collaboration:</p>	
<p>Main forest policy document other than law (such as national forest programme, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</p>	<p>Name: Meld. St 6 (2016-2017) - white paper to Parliament on Forest Policy</p> <p>Internet link: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-6-20162017/id2515774/</p> <p>Starting year: 2017</p>	

		Yes explicit	Partially	No
Inclusion of FOREST EUROPE (FE) instruments in the main forest policy document	o FE definition of SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	o FE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	o FE guidelines for NFPs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	o FE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	o FE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	o FE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Evaluation of the implementation of NFP or similar process	<input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, pre-specified in the main forest policy document <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Irregularly conducted <input type="checkbox"/> Not specified <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
Binding status of the main (other than law) forest policy document	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compulsory <input type="checkbox"/> Recommendatory	
Allocation of financial resources for the implementation of NFP or equivalent document / process)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bulk allocation <input type="checkbox"/> Goal-specified allocation <input type="checkbox"/> Relying on external resources <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
Significant changes related to the main forest policy document during last five years	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	If yes, please describe the reason/s for and type of changes [max.100 words]

<p>Existence of other overall policy instruments/ documents from the sector or other sectors that explicitly encourage SFM or address key forest policy issues</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Title: Meld. St. 41 (2016-2017) White Paper to the Parliament on climate policy / The Government's Bioeconomy Strategy</p> <p>Internet links: https://www.regjeringen.no/no/dokumenter/meld.-st.-41-20162017/id2557401/ https://www.regjeringen.no/no/aktuelt/regjeringa-sin-bioekonomistrategi/id2521951/</p>
--	---

Reporting notes

¹ "Formal NFP process" means a process which is formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as an "NFP process" acc. Vienna Resolution 1 (http://foresteurope.org/docs/MC/MC_vienna_resolutionV1.pdf).

2. Institutional frameworks				
	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements according to their responsibility	Part of ministry	Sub-national ministries or similar bodies	Other bodies. Please specify below
Government bodies and public organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forest policy administration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - legislative supervision & enforcement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> - support to private forest management <input type="checkbox"/> - management of public forests <input type="checkbox"/> - forest management planning <input type="checkbox"/> - forest inventory <input type="checkbox"/> - research (Target 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify: <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] <p style="color: blue;">Extension services to private forest management is mainly carried out by private forestry organizations. Public forests are managed by a state-owned enterprise (state forests), or by the municipalities. National Forest Inventory is carried out by the research institute Norwegian Institute for Bioeconomy Research, owned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Research is carried out by several bodies, Research grants are channeled through the Research Council of Norway</p>			

Forest-related staff ² Resources and capacity of government bodies and public organizations related to forests (Goals 7, Target 8)	Name or group/type ¹ :	2017; Full time equivalent
	Total	n/a
	...of which forest administration ³	20
	...of which management of public forests	115
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions and other specialized agencies	150
	... of which other permanent or temporary workers	n/a
	Comments [max. 100 words] Forest administration includes the ministry of agriculture and Food and the Agricultural Authority. Counties and municipalities also have forest administration, but the employees normally has other responsibilities as well and it is therefore difficult to estimate the number. Management of Public forests is the responsibility of Statskog SF (the Land and Forest Corporation)	
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, during last 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe and incl. reason/s for the changes [max. 100 words]	
Policies, objectives and measures/actions taken in:	Forest-related research (Target 2) Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant. The government has proposed an increase of NOK 25 mill. of the funds for research on forests and climate change.	
	Forest-related training and education (Target 2) Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.	
	Forest-related capacity building in other institutional framework Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.	

	Comments [max. 100 words]
--	---------------------------

Reporting notes

1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.
2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.
3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and support to private forest management.

Proportion of forest and other wooded land under a management plan or equivalent instrument

Forest-related management document	Use of document in the country		Forest area under document		Other wooded land area under document	
	Yes	No	Ha	%	Ha	%
• Management plan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	600000.00	50		
• Equivalent of management plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
• Other forest-related type of management document/instrument at operational level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Are forest management plans an obligatory instrument?					Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are the forest-related management plans / equivalents / other types of management documents registered with official body?					Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Are the measures of forest management plans compulsory?				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Partially <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
Do forest management plans regulate:				Yes	Partially	No
Volume of harvest				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regeneration systems				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Reforestation species composition				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tending and other silvicultural operations				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Deadwood volume				<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

The measures of the forest management plan are not compulsory as a part of the management plan. However, the management plan is the tool for the forest owner to have the information and knowledge needed to fulfil the requirements of the forest act. The forest management plan does not provide specific systems for regeneration, but regeneration is a requirement of the forest law.

Proportion of forest and other wooded land under third party certification schemes

Certification scheme	Use of scheme in the country		Forest area under scheme		Other wooded land area under scheme	
	Yes	No	Ha	%	Ha	%
• Forest Stewardship Council certification (FSC) scheme	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
• Programme for the Endorsement of Forest certification (PEFC)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	730000.00			
• Other international forest management certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
• Other country specific management certification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
• Overlapping of certification schemes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	44000.00			

Comments:

3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

Legal/regulatory frameworks		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework – formal authority on main forest matters is laid down	<input type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations <input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> at national level <input type="checkbox"/> at sub-national level <input type="checkbox"/> other:
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act, code or similar document)	Name and reference to legal document:	Forestry Act: https://www.regjeringen.no/en/dokumenter/Act-relating-to-forestry-
	Date of enactment:	27.05.2005
	Date of latest amendment:	16.06.2015
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework during last 5 years	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe and incl. reason/s for the changes [max. 100 words]	

International commitments				
Are the following FOREST EUROPE instruments explicitly referred to in the legal/regulatory act?	FOREST EUROPE Definition of SFM	Fully	Partially	No
	FOREST EUROPE C&I for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Other: please specify	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Main international commitments related to forests signed by the country	CBD AICHI UNCCD UNFCCC Kyoto Protocol Paris Agreement Alpine Convention Carpathian convention Other: Please specify	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Significant initiatives undertaken during last 5 years in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please describe and incl. reason/s for the changes [max. 100 words] <p style="color: blue;">Norway is a significant contributor to global REDD+ activities. Relevant for implementation of UNFCCC and CBD in particular.</p>			
Comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.			

4. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS	
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	<p>Please specify objectives of main measures taken to address economic aspects of <u>publicly owned forests</u> [max. 100 words]</p> <p style="color: blue;">The regulatory framework and objective of main measures are not related to the ownership structure in Norwegian forests. There are no specific measures for publicly owned forests. The state forests are organized as a self-standing enterprise named Statskog SF. Statskog SF is eligible for main measures on the same basis as private forest owners.</p> <hr/> <p>Please specify objectives of main measures taken to address economic aspects of <u>privately owned forests</u> or other [max. 100 words]</p> <p style="color: blue;">The main objective of forest policy is to provide incentives for sustainable forest management. The incentives are directed at forest production, silviculture, infrastructure, environmental values, as well as production of wood and bioenergy. The instruments are direct grants, forest trust fund as well as tax advantages.</p>

<p>Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) during the last five years</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe and incl. reason/s for the changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The government has made some changes to the system for taxation of forest owners, in order to simplify taxation. For small forest owners, there is no longer need for detailed reporting. For small forest owners, income from forestry is now taxed as capital, with a lower and more predictable tax rate. the tax rate on income from sale of property outside the family has been lowered, in order to facilitate an improved ownership structure in the long term, with active forest owners. The scheme for taxation of an average of five years income from forestry has been replaced with a new scheme giving forest owners the option to deposit gains and loss in an account that allows</p>
<p>Comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.</p>
<p>State/federal forests management</p>	<p>Please specify financial arrangements related to state-owned forests and their management</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Profit-making or financially self-sufficient forest management <input type="checkbox"/> Additional financial support from a state budget to forest management <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:</p>
<p>Comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.</p> <p>The Norwegian state-owned Land and Forest Company (Statskog SF) manages the state owned forests. Municipal forests are managed by the municipalities, The management of state forests are self-financing. Special tasks related to the management of state-owned land are subject to public financing.</p>

<p>Government financial instruments applied to private forest management</p>	<p>Please specify the use of financial instruments for private forests and their management. <i>For the EU Member States, please specify separately expenditure connected to the EU Rural Development Programme Funds.</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grants/subsidies, Please specify: There are several grants available for forest owners.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> of which RDPF. Please specify:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Loans. Please specify:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax measures. Please specify: The forest trust fund is the most important tax measure for facilitating SFM. Tax reliefs are given when incomes from timber sales are reinvested in silviculture, forest management planning or forest infrastructure establishment or maintenance. 4-40 % of the gross value of timber sold has to be placed in the forest property's trust fund.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify: Forest trust fund is related to each forest property. Part of the value from timber sales is placed on the forest trust fund account for the property. The objective is to secure future investments in sustainable forest management. Forest trust fund is regulated by the Forestry act and include tax measures.</p>		
<p>Comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.</p>		
<p>Year: 2017</p>	<p>Total (million, national currency)</p>	<p>Of that private sources, if available (million, national currency)</p>	
<p>Operational expenditure¹</p>	<p>n/a</p>	<p>n/a</p>	
<p>Transfer payments to private forests²</p>	<p>448</p>	<p>n/a</p>	
<p>Cost of forest administration³ (not including the costs associated with managing public forests):</p>	<p>n/a</p>		
<p>of which...</p>	<p>Forest administration</p>	<p>n/A</p>	

	Public forest research	n/a	
	Forest education and training institutions	13,5	
	Other institutions. Please specify:		
Total expenditure			

<p>If transfer payments are made to private forests, indicate for what specific objective(s) – Please tick all that apply.</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reforestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Afforestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest inventory and/or planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Conservation of forest biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Protection of soil and water <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest stand improvement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate change adaptation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Establishment or maintenance of protected areas <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify:
<p>Comments</p>	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents where relevant.</p>
<p>Reporting notes</p>	

Please specify the **year** which the data refers to in the intended box.

1. **Operational expenditure** includes public and private domestic or external sources of finance (personnel, materials, operating costs) for operational forest activities (e.g. silvicultural and protective measures). It also includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes.

It excludes public and private capital expenditure on investments in accordance with the national tax laws (construction and maintenance of forest roads, buildings; investments to equipment, tools, vehicles, machinery and technologies and other investments e.g. IT and/or intangible investments etc.). Data on capital expenditure are included in the questionnaire on quantitative indicators (indicator 6.4).

it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).

It also excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.

2. **Transfer payments to private forests** includes all government expenditures (including external) on direct financial incentives (grants or subsidies) paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises, communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).

3. **Cost of forest administration** is government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. It includes all public expenditure (including external) on implementing forest policy and legislation to the entire forest areas, mainly: expenditures for state administration bodies, support to other forest

<p>Are any types of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes applied in your country?</p>	<p> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at public level <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, at private level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No </p> <p>If yes, please describe and provide reference documents where relevant. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The government has made some changes to the system for taxation of forest owners, in order to simplify taxation. For small forest owners, there is no longer need for detailed reporting. For small forest owners, income from forestry is now taxed as capital, with a lower and more predictable tax rate. the tax rate on income from sale of property outside the family has been lowered, in order to facilitate an improved ownership structure in the long term, with active forest owners. The scheme for taxation of an average of five years income from forestry has been replaced with a new scheme giving forest owners the option to deposit gains and loss in an account that allows for levelling the income and a larger degree of freedom to decide when income are to be regarded as revenue. The purpose of the changes is to simplify and avoid that forest operations are carried out according to the most preferable timing for taxation. There are also minor changes in the taxation of incomes from certain types of forest co-ownership, in order to encourage willingness to participate in voluntary forest protection processes.</p>
--	---

Note:

Types of markets for example: Public payment schemes for private land owners; Formal markets with open trading between buyers and sellers; Self-organized private deals.

5. Information and communication

Main characteristics of informational means	Is forest monitoring in your country sufficient for information and communication needs? If no, please specify:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Is there public access to forest inventory data? If yes or partially, please specify: https://kilden.nibio.no/?to pic=skogportal&X=7334000 .00&Y=400000.00&zoom=0 &lang=nb&bgLayer=graato ne_cache	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially (e.g. just aggregated data) <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Does an official (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? If yes, please provide reference:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No
	Does a national report on the state of sustainable forest management exist? If yes or partially, please provide reference/link: http://www.skogbruk.nibio .no/forord/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No

	<p>Is there a national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy development and/or decision-making?</p> <p>If yes or partially, please specify:</p> <p>There is no specific platform for stakeholder participation, however participation is one of the main principles for policy development for all sectors.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>Significant changes in informational means during last five years</p>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>If yes, please describe and incl. reason/s for the changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Public access to forest information as been enhanced. Norwegian Institute for Bioeconomy Research has developed a joint database for alle Sources of forest information (Skogportalen: https://kilden.nibio.no/?X=7334000.00&Y=400000.00&zoom=0&lang=nb&topic=skogportal&bgLayer=graatone_cache)</p>
<p>Significant changes in forest related communication during last five years</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>If yes, please describe and include reason/s for the changes [max. 100 words]</p>
<p>Reporting notes</p>		

2B: Policies, institutions and instruments related to specific criteria

Part 2B requests additional information since the last reporting in 2014 on policies, institutions and instruments for individual criteria for SFM:

- C1. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles;
- C2. Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality;
- C3. Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood);
- C4. Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems;
- C5. Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of the protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water);
- C6. Maintenance of other socioeconomic functions and conditions.

Criterion 1 Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of forest resources and their contribution to global carbon cycles	
Have policy objectives been formulated with respect to Criterion 1?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the policy objectives, including quantitative targets if any have been formulated	(max. 100 words, please) Forests shall function as carbon sinks, and as a basis for products which can substitute materials with higher amounts of emissions as well as fossil energy. Forest resources shall be maintained and enhanced through silviculture and plant breeding.
Please describe any institutional measures taken to achieve these objectives	(max. 100 words, please)
What policy tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives (e.g. legal, financial, communication)?	(max. 100 words, please) Forest owners are eligible for grants to increased seedling density, fertilization of forests and forest plant breeding. Grants for silviculture contributes to the maintenance of forest resources.
Please describe achievements in the area of Criterion 1 over the past five years	(max. 100 words, please)
What are the major challenges in the area of Criterion 1, and the major obstacles to achieving the policy objectives?	(max. 100 words, please)

Criterion 2 Maintenance of forest health and vitality	
Have policy objectives been formulated with respect to Criterion 2?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the policy objectives, including quantitative targets if any have been formulated	(max. 100 words, please) According to the Forestry Act, the forest owner has a responsibility to carry out all forestry operations in such a way that the risk of insect outbreaks or other damages are minimised. The municipality may initiate measures to monitor potential damage to forests.
Please describe any institutional measures taken to achieve these objectives	(max. 100 words, please) The Norwegian Monitoring Programme for Forest Damage has run since 1985, but is subject to continuous improvement. Effects of climate change on forests is included in the monitoring programme. The regulation on sustainable forestry (entered into force in 2006) instructs the municipalities to monitor forest damage.
What policy tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives (e.g. legal, financial, communication)?	(max. 100 words, please)
Please describe achievements in the area of Criterion 2 over the past five years	(max. 100 words, please)
What are the major challenges in the area of Criterion 2, and the major obstacles to achieving the policy objectives?	(max. 100 words, please)

Criterion 3 Maintenance and encouragement of productive functions of forests (wood and non-wood)	
Have policy objectives been formulated with respect to Criterion 3?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the policy objectives, including quantitative targets if any have been formulated	(max. 100 words, please) The forest sector shall contribute to the overall value-creation in Norway. Enhancing the competitiveness of the forest sector is a policy objective. A competitive forest sector is the basis for the maintenance of the productive functions of forests. The forest sector shall deliver products based on renewable resources in order to reach the overall goals of the climate and energy policy.
Please describe any institutional measures taken to achieve these objectives	(max. 100 words, please)

What policy tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives (e.g. legal, financial, communication)?	(max. 100 words, please) Grants to forest roads is a tool for increasing the economic viability for forest owners. Grants for silviculture contributes to the maintenance of forest resources. A scheme for investment in bioenergy has been in place since 2003, With an increasing Budget. The scheme has contributed to an increased number of bioenergy producers.
Please describe achievements in the area of Criterion 3 over the past five years	(max. 100 words, please) Forest infrastructure has been enhanced. The Wood-based Innovation scheme was in operation until 2017, when it was merged with other schemes for supporting bioeconomy development. The Wood-based Innovation scheme has contributed to increasing the use of Wood in Construction. Wood building in Norway is innovative and in some ways in the forefront at the international Level.
What are the major challenges in the area of Criterion 3, and the major obstacles to achieving the policy objectives?	(max. 100 words, please)

Criterion 4 Maintenance, conservation and appropriate enhancement of biological diversity in forest ecosystems	
Have policy objectives been formulated with respect to Criterion 4?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the policy objectives, including quantitative targets if any have been formulated	(max. 100 words, please) Increased harvesting shall be followed by regeneration and increased awareness of environmental qualities.
Please describe any institutional measures taken to achieve these objectives	(max. 100 words, please) It is a political goal to increase the amount of protected forest to 10 %. Measures for protecting forests is granted through the state budget. The Norwegian Government has introduced a process for protection based on voluntary participation as its main instrument for protection of privately owned forests.
What policy tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives (e.g. legal, financial, communication)?	(max. 100 words, please) The instruments of the Nature Diversity Act in combination with the instruments of the Forestry Act shall contribute to the implementation of important measures for climate change, at the same time as biodiversity is considered. The Nature Diversity Act also strenghtens the possibility for protection of valuable

	forest areas where this is considered the most adequate solution. Options for compensation are improved, and the processes concerning protection shall be based on cooperation and involvement of affected parties.
Please describe achievements in the area of Criterion 4 over the past five years	(max. 100 words, please)
What are the major challenges in the area of Criterion 4, and the major obstacles to achieving the policy objectives?	(max. 100 words, please)

Criterion 5 Maintenance and appropriate enhancement of protective functions in forest management (notably soil and water)	
Have policy objectives been formulated with respect to Criterion 5?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the policy objectives, including quantitative targets if any have been formulated	(max. 100 words, please) According to the Forestry Act, forests are defined as protective forests when the forests functions as protection for other parts of the forest, or as protection against Natural hazards. The same applies to forests in mountain areas, or forests close to the ocean.
Please describe any institutional measures taken to achieve these objectives	(max. 100 words, please) Norway has a wide spectre of measures aimed at protecting fragile ecosystems. Approximately 29 % of the productive forest area in Norway is defined as protective forests. In protective forests, the management is clearly directed to protect forest ecosystem functions, or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards.
What policy tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives (e.g. legal, financial, communication)?	(max. 100 words, please) The county governor may impose registration requirements for harvesting in protective forests.
Please describe achievements in the area of Criterion 5 over the past five years	(max. 100 words, please)
What are the major challenges in the area of Criterion 5, and the major obstacles to achieving the	(max. 100 words, please)

policy objectives?	
Criterion 6 Maintenance of other socio-economic functions and conditions	
Have policy objectives been formulated with respect to Criterion 6?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Please describe the policy objectives, including quantitative targets if any have been formulated	(max. 100 words, please) Forestry is important for recreation, experiences of nature, and value-creation based on renewable resources.
Please describe any institutional measures taken to achieve these objectives	(max. 100 words, please)
What policy tools have been put in place to achieve these objectives (e.g. legal, financial, communication)?	(max. 100 words, please)
Please describe achievements in the area of Criterion 6 over the past five years	(max. 100 words, please)
What are the major challenges in the area of Criterion 6, and the major obstacles to achieving the policy objectives?	(max. 100 words, please)

2C: Supplementary information on selected major issues

If you wish, provide similar brief information (policy objectives/targets, policy instruments, achievements, challenges), on specific areas not sufficiently covered in the sections before.

Possible areas, many of which touch more than one criterion, would include:

- legal/regulatory framework to combat illegal logging and associated trade of forest products
- Promotion of the use of sustainably produced forest products
- Water management and flood control through forests
- Forest recreation
- Sustainable forest workforce
- Occupational safety and health

The main objective of forest policy is to provide incentives for sustainable forestry. The incentives are directed at forest production, silviculture, infrastructure, environmental values, as well as production of wood and bioenergy. The instruments are direct grants as well as tax advantages.
