

<p>NON-LEGALLY BINDING INSTRUMENT ON ALL TYPES OF FORESTS</p> <p><i>VOLUNTARY SHARING OF INFORMATION ON PROGRESS</i></p> <p>Suggested Format</p>	Country: Finland		Date: Oct. 2008	
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This form provides a simple format for voluntarily sharing of information on progress in 2007-08 in implementing the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) and the progress towards achieving the four Global Objectives on Forests.

You are kindly requested to provide, where possible, information relating to the following areas:

- Actions or measures taken at the national or international levels to implement the NLBI;
- Success stories and case-studies, if any;
- Major challenges/opportunities encountered in implementation;
- Suggested actions to enhance implementation.

This document is in three parts:

- A) Implementation of the NLBI
- B) Progress towards achieving the Global Objectives on Forests
- C) Conclusion

Foreword from Finland

This report presents the first experiences in implementing the NLBI in Finland. The report has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, with the help of other relevant ministries and the Advisory Board for International Forest Policy, in which different interest groups are represented. This response has national perspective; EU and regional (Europe) submissions are delivered separately.

A. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NLBI

1. Raising awareness of sustainable management of forests and the NLBI itself is seen as an important component to facilitate implementation. Please provide information on measures taken aimed at introducing the NLBI to professionals and the general public:

- a) Has the NLBI been introduced/recognized through any legal, policy or strategy document? If so, please provide a brief description.

NLBI has been recognized through the National Forest Programme. The National Forest Programme (NFP) of Finland is the cornerstone and strategic base of the Finnish forest policy. The NFP aims to ensure forest-based work and livelihoods, biodiversity and vitality of forests,

and opportunities for recreation for all citizens. The programme was prepared as an open process between all stakeholders in forest issues. The cooperation continues in the implementation, follow-up and development of the NFP. The implementation of the NFP is coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry with the help of the Forest Council and its Secretariat and Working Groups. The Forest Council is an advisory board which supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Different administrative sectors, forest industries, NGOs and expert organisations have their representatives in the Forest Council. The revision of the NFP was started in autumn 2005 and was made according to the guidelines set out by the Government. The Government made a decision in principle on the new NFP, extending until 2015, in March 2008, together with the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008-2016 (introduced under *Protection of Forests*). Altogether seven ministries and relevant agencies and institutions under these participate in the financing and implementation of the programme, and the role of the private sector is also significant.

NLBI has been recognised through Finland's Development Policy Program 2007. The basic framework for development cooperation in the forest sector is provided by the Development Policy Programme adopted by the Government in October 2007. The most important objective of the Program is to eradicate poverty in compliance with the Millennium Development Goals, set in 2000. Implementation of the new DPP is enhanced with a specific forest programme. Sustainable forest management can contribute to the mitigation of poverty and the prevention of environmental threats in developing countries. Regional targeting of development co-operation is steered by the needs and demands arising from the target country on the national or regional level. In the future more attention will be paid to practical grass-roots application of the processes of international forest policy on the national level. The key areas in forest cooperation are national forest programmes of the target countries, strengthening of the significance of the forest sector in the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, importance of forests in rural, land use and agricultural policies, and support for the processes of international forest policy. Development cooperation in the forest sector will seek to establish strategic partnerships with research institutions and institutions that finance development cooperation.

- b) Has there been action taken to introduce the NLBI to the general public in the electronic, printed or any other media?

The outcome of the UNFF7 session including the adoption of the NLBI was reported in the Internet-based newsletter of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in May 2007.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry organised in November 2007 an open-ended seminar on NLBI and its significance. The seminar aimed to give information on NLBI and its significance to Finland.

- c) Has the NLBI been translated into the official language(s) of your country? If so we would be grateful for receiving a translated copy.

Translation of the NLBI into Finnish is currently taking place and will be finalised and published by the end of 2008.

2. To help achieve its purpose the NLBI identified a range of national policies and measures as well as an array of actions related to international cooperation and means of implementation described in detail in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the NLBI. To facilitate reporting progress these have been amalgamated here into 13 thematic clusters – five of which are cross-cutting and the rest topical thematic clusters.

1. Cross-cutting Thematic Clusters		
Ref. Number	Cluster	NLBI Element
1A	A. Strengthening Political Commitment for SFM	6a, 6c, 6d, 6k, 6l, 7a, 7c
1B	B. Financing SFM	6h, 6i, 6m, 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d, 7e
1C	C. Capacity Building and Technology Transfer	6e, 6s, 6v, 7f, 7i, 7j, 7k, 7l, 7m
1D	D. Stakeholder Participation	6h, 6m, 6v, 6w, 6x, 6y, 7k
1E	E. Enhanced International Cooperation	7i, 7n, 7q, 7r, 7s
2. Topical Thematic Clusters		
2A	A. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance	6n, 7h, 7i, 7j
2B	B. International Trade in Forest Products	6j, 6x, 7g, 7h, 7i, 7j,
2C	C. Protection of Forests	6o, 6p, 6q
2D	D. Science and Research	6r, 6s, 7n, 7o, 7p
2E	E. Public Awareness and Education	6t, 6u, 6v, 7j
2F	F. Private Sector and Industry	6e, 6h, 6i, 6m, 6w, 6x, 7a, 7f, 7k, 7m
2G	G. Indigenous and Local Communities	6f, 6h, 6s, 6v, 6y, 7k

Details of elements within each cluster are in Appendix 1.

Please provide as much detail as possible of actions taken in 2007-08 in relation to each of these clusters. A suggested format for submitting information on each cluster is provided below.

Where possible, an account of challenges and opportunities faced in the implementation, as well as any case studies/success stories, will be very helpful.

CLUSTER: Strengthening Political Commitment for SFM
Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.
Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.
Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/nfp/documents_reports.html

Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008-2016

<http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/metso.html>

(See Cluster: *Protection of Forests*)

Development Policy Program 2007

<http://www.formin.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=15319&contentlan=2&culture=en-US>

Forests in the Changing Environment workshop in Koli, Finland 3–5 Sept. 2008

<http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/koli2008.html>

As part of the MCPFE Work Programme for 2008–2011, Finland organised the Pan-European workshop *Forests in the changing environment* on 3–5 September 2008. The workshop provided a basis for discussion and elaboration of a contribution from Europe to the 8th session of the UNFF.

CLUSTER: Financing SFM

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.

Finland's National Forest Programme 2015

Funding requirements for SFM have recently been determined in conjunction with the new NFP and are allocated through the annual Government Budget (pages 36–37 of the NFP 2015 publication).

Finland's Development Policy Program 2007

Promotion of SFM is a key element of the new Development Policy Program.

CLUSTER: Capacity Building and Technology Transfer

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.

Finland's National Forest Programme 2015

Education and training as well as research and development in the forest sector are an essential part of the updated NFP (p. 29–32 of the NFP publication). Another good source of information on the efforts made on this topic is the *State of Finland's Forests 2007* publication (p. 93–95)

http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/51PRusizK/5t1pZspXX/Files/CurrentFile/state_of_finlands_forests.pdf

Finland's Development Policy Program 2007

Finland's support to national forest programs is a good example of action taken in this cluster.

CLUSTER: Stakeholder Participation

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.
<p>A good summary on the stakeholder participation can be found in <i>State of Finland's Forests 2007</i> publication (p. 91–92). http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/5IPRusizK/5t1pZspXX/Files/CurrentFile/state_of_finlands_forests.pdf</p> <p>Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 is an excellent example of broadly-based preparation and implementation processes. Finland's NFP 2015 was drawn up in collaboration among actors in the forest sector. The work involved representatives from Finnish ministries, forest administration, research and education, forest owners, forest industry, environmental organisations, employee organisations and entrepreneurs as well as youth and leisure organisations. The preparation of the programme was coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry together with the National Forest Council, its secretariat and four working groups. Several ministries and a broad range of interest groups have representation in the Forest Council and its organs. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has held separate hearings with interest groups and ministries, organised feedback seminars and presented the draft programme at several events organised by other actors. The draft versions of the programme have also been accessible for comment on the NFP website of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The ministry has also published information about the preparation in the media. The preparation of the NFP has made use of Regional Forest Programmes for 2006–2011 drawn up by the Forestry Centres for their territories in a participatory process and with support from the Regional Forest Councils.</p> <p>Finland's Development Policy Program 2007 Stakeholder participation is enhanced especially through support to national forest programmes.</p> <p>CLUSTER: Enhanced International Cooperation</p> <p>Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p> <p>Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p> <p>Finland's objective in international forest policy co-operation is to promote SFM. A recent example of these efforts is the <i>Forests in the Changing Environment workshop held in Koli, Finland 3–5 Sept. 2008</i> http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/koli2008.html</p> <p>Finland's Development Policy Program 2007 Promotion of SFM is a key element of the new Development Policy Program.</p> <p>CLUSTER: Forest Law Enforcement and Governance</p> <p>Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>

<p>Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 It is stated in the NFP, that national and international means for preventing illegal logging will be developed in accordance with the ENA FLEG Ministerial Declaration and the EU FLEGT process.</p> <p>Finland's Development Policy Program 2007 Promotion of FLEG is an integral of SFM in development co-operation.</p>
<p>CLUSTER: International Trade in Forest Products</p>
<p>Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>
<p>Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>Voluntary, market driven forest certification commenced in Finland in 1999, when the first Finnish Forest Certification System (FFCS) criteria, were taken into use following a broad-based preparatory process. The criteria were revised in 2002–2003. The criteria is now being revised for the second time, the revision work is expected to be ready by May 2009. The revisions will be based on national experiences of the standards as well as on the latest research findings and developments in international processes associated with forests and forestry. The FFCS System includes all the essential components for forest certification: requirements for forest management and use and chain of custody verification as well as the qualification criteria for external auditing. In terms of area, approximately 95 % of Finland's commercial forests have been certified under the FFCS. The Finnish Forest Certification Scheme is endorsed by the international PEFC Council. For more information, see: http://www.ffcs-finland.org/</p> <p>Finland's national Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) standard is being developed.</p>
<p>CLUSTER: Protection of Forests</p>
<p>Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>
<p>Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008-2016 http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/metso.html The so-called METSO Programme, which is part of the National Forest Programme 2015, combines the protection and commercial use of forests. The aim is to halt the decline in forest habitats and species and establish stable favourable trends in forest biodiversity by 2016. The programme is implemented through ecologically efficient, voluntary and cost-effective means. The Finnish Government approved the programme in March 2008, together with Finland's National Forest Programme 2015. Protection in the context of the METSO Programme is based on voluntary actions by landowners, including both permanent and temporary measures. Voluntary actions are taken to protect habitats in forest nature that represent varied structural features of the growing stock and diversity of forest species. Regional forestry and environment centres and professional forest advisers (forest management associations,</p>

forest industry, and forestry service enterprises) provide information to forest owners on how to assess the biodiversity of different sites. The regional forest and environmental authorities decide whether a certain site is suitable to be included in the programme. The objectives are reached by improving Finland's network of protected areas nature management in commercially managed forests developing the impact assessment and measuring of results and collaboration between forest and environmental organisations, advice to forest owners, training of professional foresters, and communication. The METSO sites are inventoried and evaluated using ecological site selection criteria. Important sites for biodiversity to be protected under the METSO Programme are:

1. herb-rich forests
2. heathland forests with plenty of decaying wood
3. wooded mires and wooded margins of open mires
4. swampy woodlands and wooded flood meadows
5. woodlands adjacent to small water bodies
6. biodiversity sites along emergent coastlines
7. sunlit slopes of sandy esker ridges.

The measures within the METSO Programme will largely be financed through the annual framework budgets allocated to the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Previous Government resolutions have already guaranteed funding for the programme amounting to 182 million euros by 2012.

Research Programme of Deficiently Known and Threatened Forest Species (PUTTE)

<http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?contentid=228996&lan=fi&clan=en>

PUTTE Programme is part of the METSO Programme. The Ministry of the Environment has financed the programme annually with 1–1.6 million euros during 2003–2007. Generally, the knowledge of Finnish flora and fauna is of high quality. However, the Finnish Red Lists of Threatened Species published during the past few decades have shown that about two-thirds of the species in Finland are still so poorly known that their status cannot be assessed. The main goal of the programme has been to collect information on poorly known forest species for the assessment of their status and for the support of forest conservation planning and decision-making. In addition to scientific publications, one of the objectives has been to publish high quality Finnish identification books. Yet another aim of the programme has been to make information about threatened species more easily accessible to the appropriate authorities of land use and forest management. The programme consisted of 40 projects involving researchers from many natural museums, universities and research institutes. During the PUTTE programme, almost 1500 new species to Finland we found, of which 185 were previously undescribed and new to science. The next Finnish Red List of Threatened Species will include several new taxonomic groups that have not previously been assessed. Furthermore, substantially more information on the ecology, distribution and abundance on many species groups has been gathered in the programme. Research results have been published in about 150 scientific papers, and identification books have been published for polypores, noctuid larvae, fungi and hoverflies; and several other identification books are under preparation.

Assessment of Threatened Habitat Types in Finland

<http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?contentid=283841&lan=en&clan=en>

The assessment which was carried out 2005–2007 considered all natural habitat types and traditional rural biotopes in Finland. Some reasonably well-defined and well-recognized habitat complexes were

also included in the assessment. In all 368 habitat types were classified according to their risk of decline and deterioration. The habitat types are divided into seven main groups, forests being one of those groups. There are two main criteria in the assessment: the change in quantity and quality, which were considered according to the development between 1950's and today, possible earlier changes and predicted trends in the future. The overall assessment was determined by the criterion which gave the more negative result. Also extreme rarity or commonness of a habitat type was taken into account. The assessment was made separately for Southern and Northern Finland and the whole country. The classification of the habitat types, the data used in the assessment, the results and the proposals given by the expert groups on the measures to be taken in the future, are described separately for the seven main habitat groups. In all 188 (51 %) habitat types were considered threatened in the whole country. In Southern Finland the proportion of threatened habitat types (66 %) is larger than in Northern Finland (29 %). The project also introduced criteria for the habitat types for whose protection Finland has a particular international responsibility, and 35 such were named.

National Storm Damage Readiness Programme for Forests was completed in 2007. More detailed regional programmes were completed in 2008.

CLUSTER: Science and Research

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.

Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008-2016

During the initial phase of the METSO Programme the necessary basic information was produced, particularly, through two research programmes (the MOSSE Biodiversity and Monitoring Programme, and PUTTE – Deficiently known and endangered forest species in Finland). Together with their follow-up projects these research programmes have considerably improved the planning and targeting of measures under the METSO Programme. The results of these programmes constituted the main knowledge base for the impact assessment of the pilot phase of the METSO Programme.

National Forest Programme 2015

Extensive amount of research results were utilised in the preparation of the NFP. In addition to this, to confirm the targets set in the NFP and to assess its impacts, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry commissioned the Finnish Forest Research Institute to prepare calculations on the basis of several different future scenarios. Variables such as roundwood imports, price of energy and the area of protected forests were used. The calculations took into account the economic, ecological and social impacts of the scenarios.

IUFRO's Forest Science-Policy Interface initiative

Finland is financing the initiative, which tries to strengthen the link between research and policy.

European Forest Institute

Finland is a major supporter of European Forest Institute. EFI's mission is to promote, conduct and co-

operate in research of forestry and forest products at the pan-European level; and to make the results of the research known to all interested parties, notably in the area of policy formulation and implementation, in order to promote the conservation and sustainable management of forests in Europe. <http://www.efi.int/portal/>

CLUSTER: Public Awareness and Education

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.

Finland's National Forest Programme 2015

Awareness raising and education are an important part of the NFP (p. 29–31 of the publication).

www.forest.fi

An Internet-based gateway, www.forest.fi, is a joint channel for the Finnish forest sector to inform the general public about the importance of forests for Finland and SFM practices in Finland. It is maintained by the Finnish Forest Association and published in Finnish and English. The web-pages include both topical news and facts about forests and forestry in Finland.

CLUSTER: Private Sector and Industry

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.

Finland's National Forest Programme 2015

Securing a competitive operating environment for the forest industry and forest management is one of the NFP priorities (p. 13–19 of the NFP publication).

Tax reduction on timber sales

In order to boost domestic timber sales the Government has announced that timber sales from April 2008 to the end of year 2009 will be 50% tax free. In 2010 the tax free share of timber sales will be 25%. The aim of the tax reduction is to secure timber supply of the forest industry.

CLUSTER: Indigenous and Local Communities

Has there been any action taken to implement the tasks identified within this cluster? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.

Please detail action taken including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.

Finland's National Forest Programme 2015

The updated NFP includes measures which aim at strengthening the role of local communities (see p. 26–32 of the publication).

Finland's Development Policy Program 2007

In Finnish development co-operation, the role of indigenous and local communities is emphasised.

B. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING GLOBAL OBJECTIVES ON FORESTS

The four Global Objectives are:

Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.

Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.

Global Objective 3: Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.

Global Objective 4: Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.

For each of them please provide information on progress, on the basis of the following table.

<p>Global Objective 1: Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation.</p>
<p>Has there been any action taken to implement this objective? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>
<p>Action taken to achieve this objective including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>75 % of the Finnish land area is forest. The forest area has remained steady for decades, while the growing stock has steadily increased. For more information, see <i>State of Finland's Forests 2007</i>, p. 27–31. http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/5lPRusizK/5t1pZspXX/Files/CurrentFile/state_of_finlands_forests.pdf</p> <p>The aim of Finland's international forest policy is to promote sustainable forest management. In Finland's Development Policy Programme 2007, reducing deforestation is one of the key elements.</p>
<p>Global Objective 2: Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest dependent people.</p>
<p>Has there been any action taken to implement this objective? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>
<p>Action taken to achieve this objective including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>Finland's National Forest Programme 2015 addresses this objective extensively. See pages 13–32 of the NFP publication. http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/5fLUy9oi5/5Ad5R83tH/Files/CurrentFile/KMO2015engl.pdf</p>

<p>See also <i>State of Finland's Forests</i> for further information. http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/51PRusizK/5t1pZspXX/Files/CurrentFile/state_of_finlands_forests.pdf</p>
<p>In Finland's development policy, Finland's support to national forest programmes addresses this objective.</p>
<p>Global Objective 3: <i>Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests.</i></p>
<p>Has there been any action taken to implement this objective? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>
<p>Action taken to achieve this objective including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>In Finland, sustainability in the use of forests is stipulated by forest legislation.</p> <p>Please see <i>State of Finland's Forests</i> (p. 70–72) for information on protected forests in Finland. http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/51PRusizK/5t1pZspXX/Files/CurrentFile/state_of_finlands_forests.pdf</p> <p>Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008-2016, part of National Forest Programme 2015, addresses especially this objective. See earlier <i>Protection of Forests</i> cluster for further information, or click onto the following website: http://www.mmm.fi/en/index/frontpage/forests/metso.html</p> <p>Promotion of sustainable forest management is an important element of Finland's Development Policy Programme 2007.</p>
<p>Global Objective 4: <i>Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management.</i></p>
<p>Has there been any action taken to implement this objective? If the answer is 'yes' please proceed to the next question. If the answer is 'no' please provide reasons.</p>
<p>Action taken to achieve this objective including measures, policies, actions or specific goals established.</p>
<p>Please see Finland's Development Policy Programme. http://www.formin.fi/public/download.aspx?ID=24014&GUID={41C62727-0F60-4794-B744-F40E9460D79F}</p>

C. CONCLUSION

In this section, you may wish to provide:

- (a) An overall assessment of implementing the NLBI in your country;

Government actions, legislation, national and regional forest programmes as well as the actions of and co-operation amongst private forest owners all support the attainment of the goal of sustainability in forest management. Finland thus has a well functioning system for forest governance, all the way from forest level to State administration. The decision to start the

revision of Finland's National Forest Programme was made in 2005 and the programme was finalised in early 2008. The programme covers in a very comprehensive way the value chains of different products and services from forests to the consumers, whether we are concerned with further processing of wood, new “biodiversity products” or nature tourism. Efforts have been made to create a balanced whole for the different uses of forests, all this in full compliance with the principles of sustainable development. Simultaneously, the Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008–2016 was prepared to strengthen the protective functions of forests.

Even though the NFP and the METSO programme are in perfect harmony with the NLBI and their actions implement the NLBI strikingly well, they would have been prepared even without the NLBI.

In Finland's Development Policy Programme 2007 sustainable forest management has a key role in poverty eradication and combating climate change. The DPP has a specific forest component, and the forest related actions which are supported in Finland's development co-operation are very much in line with the measures and actions included in the NLBI.

- (b) An analysis of lessons learned regarding implementation, highlighting examples of successful and less successful actions taken;
- (c) A summary of future priorities and any problems that need to be addressed for further national-level implementation of the Instrument;
- (d) Suggestions for actions that need to be taken to further enhance implementation of the NLBI.
- (e) Any other comments

ANNEX 1

Questions related to UNFF 8 agenda item 5.c: Forests and Biodiversity Conservation, including Protected Areas

UNFF focal points are invited to provide updated information related to issues on forest biodiversity, in accordance with the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (NLBI) and the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs), and to suggest elements for the Forum to consider in relation to UNFF 8 agenda item 5.c on “Forests and Biodiversity Conservation, including Protected Areas”. These questions are intended to offer the UNFF Focal Points an opportunity to express their views on relevant emerging policy issues affecting and affected by the forest sector. Please bear in mind past reports on related topics submitted to other intergovernmental bodies and consider, as appropriate, to build from those reports.

- Please describe any advances and/or promising developments which may contribute to implementation of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOF 1 and 3) and national and international provisions of the NLBI (6b, 6k, 6o, 6p,6q, 6v, 7d) related to forest biodiversity and protection forests?

Forest Biodiversity Programme for Southern Finland (METSO) 2008–2016. The METSO Programme aims to halt the ongoing decline in forest biotopes and species and establish stable favourable trends in forest biodiversity by 2016. This is to be achieved by:

- improving Finland’s network of protected areas;
- continuing and enhancing the application of habitat management methods in commercially managed forests;
- improving the knowledge base to facilitate the evaluation and development of measures; and
- collaboration between forest and environmental organisations, advice given to forest owners, training of professional foresters, and related communications work.

The METSO Programme will be implemented through ecologically effective, voluntary and cost effective means. The implementation of the programme will not endanger or delay the completion of other previously initiated nature conservation programmes. The new METSO Programme has been drafted on the basis of experiences gained during the implementation of the programme’s pilot phase over the years 2002–2007. Based on the outcome of the pilot phase, the Government believes that the objectives defined to safeguard forest biodiversity can be reached in a socially acceptable manner through means applied in the METSO Programme. Funding of 182 million euros has been secured for programme period 2009–2012.

- Based on information compiled in the reporting framework for FRA 2010, and the 3rd and 4th National Reports to the Convention on Biological Diversity, what are the most significant (including new and emerging) threats to forest biodiversity, and in particular impacting the implementation of Global Objective 1 and 3 in your country?

In Finnish Lapland and other parts of Northern Finland, most forests are owned by the State, and many extensive areas have long been designated as national parks, nature reserves or wilderness areas. In the south, contrastingly, most forests consist of smaller privately owned holdings, and fewer areas have been protected under conservation programmes. Almost every area of forest in Southern Finland has at some time in the past been exploited for timber, tar-making or shifting cultivation – and many areas with nutrient-rich soils have been permanently cleared for

agricultural production. This means that although the region is still largely covered by forest, few areas are preserved in a completely natural state. Many wildlife and plant species are now threatened in Southern Finland's forests, and it is vital to find new ways to preserve them. See answer on previous question for those new ways.

- In addressing these threats, do the relevant international instruments, in particular the NLBI and the CBD expanded programme of work on forest biodiversity, provide adequate frameworks? If so, please describe how? If not, please explain what is lacking from those frameworks and how can they be improved.

The NLBI, the CBD expanded programme of work and other forest-related international decisions provide adequate frameworks in addressing forest issues in Finland. Finland's commitment to promote SFM guarantees that international commitments are implemented taking into account national circumstances, capacities and resources. The studies on the implementation of IPF/IFF proposals for action and the CBD expanded programme of work in Finland have shown that most provisions are well implemented. The further measures needed were known already before the studies.

- Which areas of your work require a stronger link to the international level? How and what elements would you view as necessary for enhanced collaboration between the Secretariats of the CBD and UNFF (as called for in decision IX/5 of the CBD at COP-9, 19-30 May 2008), as well as elements for potential joint activities with other CPF members, including targeted support to celebrate the International Year of Forests?

APPENDIX 1

THEMATIC CLUSTERS OF POLICIES AND MEASURES CONTAINED IN THE NLBI

1. Cross-cutting Thematic Clusters

A. Strengthening Political Commitment for SFM

National policies and measures

6 (a) Develop, implement, publish and, as necessary, update national forest programmes or other strategies for sustainable forest management which identify actions needed and contain measures, policies or specific goals, taking into account the relevant Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and Intergovernmental Forum on Forests proposals for action and resolutions of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

6 (b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management,¹ which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

6 (d) Develop and implement policies which encourage the sustainable management of forests to provide a wide range of goods and services, and which also contribute to poverty reduction and the development of rural communities;

6 (k) Identify and implement measures to enhance cooperation and cross-sectoral policy and programme coordination among sectors affecting and affected by forest policies and management, with a view to integrating the forest sector into national decision-making processes, and promoting sustainable forest management, including *inter alia* addressing the underlying causes of deforestation, forest degradation and promoting forest conservation;

6 (l) Integrate national forest programmes, or other strategies for sustainable forest management, as referred to in paragraph 6 (a) of this instrument into national strategies for sustainable development, relevant national action plans and poverty reduction strategies;

6 (c) Promote the use of management tools to assess impacts on the environment of projects that may significantly affect forests and promote good environmental practices for such projects;

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial

¹ (a) Extent of forest resources, (b) Forest biological diversity, (c) Forest health and vitality, (d) Productive functions of forest resources, (e) Protective functions of forest resources, (f) Socio-economic functions of forests, (g) Legal, policy and institutional framework. Also listed under Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting.

resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;²

B. Financing SFM

National policies and measures

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;³

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;⁴

6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;⁵

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;⁶

7 (b) Reverse the decline in official development assistance for sustainable forest management and mobilize significantly increased new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management;

7 (c) Take action to raise the priority of sustainable forest management in national development plans and other plans including poverty reduction strategies in order to facilitate increased allocation of official development assistance and financial resources from other sources for sustainable forest management;

7 (d) Develop and establish positive incentives, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to reduce the loss of forests, to promote reforestation, afforestation, and rehabilitation of degraded forests, to implement sustainable forest management and to increase the area of protected forests;

7 (e) Support the efforts of countries, in particularly in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, to develop and implement economically, socially and environmentally sound measures that act as incentives for the sustainable management of forests;

² Also listed under Financing SFM.

³ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

⁴ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

⁵ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

⁶ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

C. Capacity Building and Technology Transfer

National policies and measures

6 (e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, *inter alia* with a view to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;⁷

6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;⁸

6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;⁹

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (f) Strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;¹⁰

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;¹¹

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;¹²

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;¹³

7 (l) Strengthen mechanisms that enhance sharing among countries, and use of, best practices in sustainable forest management, including through freeware-based information and communication technologies;

7 (m) Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood;¹⁴

⁷ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

⁸ Also listed under Science and Research, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

⁹ Also listed under Public Awareness and Education, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

¹⁰ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

¹¹ Also listed under Enhanced International Cooperation, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance and International Trade in Forest Products.

¹² Also listed under Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, International Trade in Forest Products, and Public Awareness and Education.

¹³ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

¹⁴ Also listed under Private Sector and Industry.

D. Stakeholder Participation

V. National policies and measures

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;¹⁵

6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;¹⁶

6 (w) Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;¹⁷

6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;¹⁸

6 (y) Enhance access by households, small scale forest owners, forest dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management;¹⁹

VI. International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;²⁰

E. Enhanced International Cooperation

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;²¹

¹⁵ Also listed under Financing SFM, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

¹⁶ Also listed under Financing SFM, and Private Sector and Industry.

¹⁷ Also listed under Private sector and Industry.

¹⁸ Also listed under International Trade in Forest Products, and Private Sector and Industry.

¹⁹ Also listed under Indigenous and Local Communities.

²⁰ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Private Sector and Industry, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

²¹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance and International Trade in Forest Products.

7 (n) Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes;

7 (q) Strengthen cooperation and partnerships at the regional and subregional levels to promote sustainable forest management;

7 (r) As members of the governing bodies of the organisations that form the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, help ensure that the forest-related priorities and programmes of members of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests are integrated and mutually supportive, consistent with their mandates, taking into account relevant policy recommendations of the United Nations Forum on Forests;

7 (s) Support the efforts of the CPF to develop and implement joint initiatives;

2. Topical Thematic Clusters

A. Forest Law Enforcement and Governance

National policies and measures

6 (n) Review, and as needed, improve forest-related legislation, strengthen forest law enforcement, and promote good governance at all levels in order to support sustainable forest management, to create an enabling environment for forest investment and to combat and eradicate illegal practices according to national legislation, in the forest and other related sectors;

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (h) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels;²²

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;²³

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;²⁴

B. International Trade in Forest Products

²² Also listed under International Trade in Forest Products.

²³ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Enhanced International Cooperation and International Trade in Forest Products.

²⁴ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, International Trade in Forest Products, and Public Awareness and Education.

National policies and measures

6 (j) Encourage recognition of the range of values derived from goods and services provided by all types of forests and trees outside forests, as well as ways to reflect such values in the marketplace, consistent with relevant national legislation and policies;

6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;²⁵

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (g) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation, with a view to promoting international trade in forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation;

7 (h) Enhance bilateral, regional and international cooperation to address illicit international trafficking in forest products through the promotion of forest law enforcement and good governance at all levels;²⁶

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;²⁷

7 (i) Strengthen, through enhanced bilateral, regional and international cooperation, the capacity of countries to effectively combat illicit international trafficking in forest products, including timber, wildlife and other forest biological resources;²⁸

C. Protection of Forests

National policies and measures

6 (o) Analyze the causes of, and address threats to, forest health and vitality from natural disasters and human activities, including threats from fire, pollution, pests, diseases and invasive alien species;

²⁵ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

²⁶ Also listed under Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.

²⁷ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, and Public Awareness and Education.

²⁸ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Enhanced International Cooperation and Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.

6 (p) Create, develop or expand, and maintain networks of protected forest areas, taking into account the importance of conserving representative forests, through a range of conservation mechanisms, applied within and outside protected forest areas;

6 (q) Assess the conditions and management effectiveness of existing protected forest areas with a view to identifying improvements needed;

D. Science and Research

National policies and measures

6 (r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;

6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;²⁹

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (n) Promote international technical and scientific cooperation, including South-South cooperation and triangular cooperation in the field of sustainable forest management, through the appropriate international, regional and national institutions and processes;

7 (o) Enhance the research and scientific forest-related capacities of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, particularly the capacity of research organizations to generate and access forest-related data and information, and promote and support integrated and interdisciplinary research on forest-related issues, and disseminate research results;

7 (p) Strengthen forestry research and development in all regions, particularly in developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, through relevant organizations, institutions and centres of excellence, as well as through global, regional and subregional networks;

E. Public Awareness and Education

National policies and measures

6 (t) Promote and strengthen public understanding of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management, including through public awareness programmes and education;

6 (u) Promote and encourage access to formal and informal education, extension and training programmes on the implementation of sustainable forest management;

²⁹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;³⁰

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (j) Strengthen the capacity of countries to address forest-related illegal practices according to domestic legislation, including wildlife poaching, through enhanced public awareness, education, institutional capacity-building, technological transfer and technical cooperation, law enforcement and information networks;³¹

F. Private Sector and Industry

National policies and measures

6 (e) Promote efficient production and processing of forest products, *inter alia* with a view to reducing waste and enhancing recycling;³²

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;³³

6 (i) Develop financial strategies which outline the short, medium and long term financial planning for achieving sustainable forest management taking into account domestic, private sector and foreign funding sources;³⁴

6 (m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance implementation of sustainable forest management;³⁵

6 (w) Promote active and effective participation by major groups, local communities, forest owners and other relevant stakeholders in the development, implementation and assessment of forest-related national policies, measures and programmes;³⁶

6 (x) Encourage the private sector, civil society organizations and forest owners to develop, promote and implement in a transparent manner voluntary instruments, such as voluntary certification systems or other appropriate mechanisms, to develop and promote forest products from sustainably managed forests harvested according to domestic legislation, and to improve market transparency;³⁷

³⁰ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

³¹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Forest Law Enforcement and Governance, and International Trade in Forest Products.

³² Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer.

³³ Also listed under Financing SFM, Stakeholder Participation, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

³⁴ Also listed under Financing SFM.

³⁵ Also listed under Financing SFM and Stakeholder Participation.

³⁶ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation.

³⁷ Also listed under International Trade in Forest Products, and Stakeholder Participation.

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (a) Make concerted efforts to secure sustained high-level political commitment to strengthen the means of implementation for sustainable forest management, including financial resources, to provide support, in particular for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition, as well as to mobilize and provide significantly increased new and additional financial resources from private, public, domestic and international sources to and within developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition;³⁸

7 (f) Strengthen the capacity of countries, in particular developing countries, to significantly increase the production of forest products from sustainably managed forests;³⁹

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;⁴⁰

7 (m) Strengthen national and local capacity in keeping with their conditions for the development and adaptation of forest-related technologies, including technologies for the use of fuelwood;⁴¹

G. Indigenous and Local Communities

National policies and measures:

6 (f) Support the protection and use of traditional forest-related knowledge and practices in sustainable forest management with the approval and the involvement of the holders of such knowledge and promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits out of their utilization, according to national legislation and relevant international agreements;

6 (h) Create enabling environments to encourage private sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;⁴²

6 (s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;⁴³

³⁸ Also listed under Financing SFM.

³⁹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer.

⁴⁰ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Stakeholder Participation, and Indigenous and Local Communities.

⁴¹ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer.

⁴² Also listed under Financing SFM, Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

⁴³ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, and Science and Research.

6 (v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems;⁴⁴

6 (y) Enhance access by households, small scale forest owners, forest dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forests, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management.⁴⁵

International cooperation and means of implementation

7 (k) Enhance and facilitate access to, and transfer of, appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Also listed under Public Awareness and Education, and Stakeholder Participation.

⁴⁵ Also listed under Stakeholder Participation.

⁴⁶ Also listed under Capacity Building and Technology Transfer, Stakeholder Participation, and Private Sector and Industry.

H. Monitoring, Assessment and Reporting

National policies and measures

6 (b) Consider the seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management,⁴⁷ which are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicators processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management and, in this context, identify, as appropriate, specific environmental and other forest-related aspects within those elements for consideration as criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management;

6 (g) Further develop and implement criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, consistent with national priorities and conditions;

8. Member States should monitor and assess progress towards achieving the purpose of this instrument;

9. Member States should submit, on a voluntary basis, taking into account availability of resources and the requirements and conditions for the preparation of reports for other bodies or instruments, national progress reports as part of their regular reporting to the United Nations Forum on Forests;

⁴⁷ (a) Extent of forest resources, (b) Forest biological diversity, (c) Forest health and vitality, (d) Productive functions of forest resources, (e) Protective functions of forest resources, (f) Socio-economic functions of forests, (g) Legal, policy and institutional framework