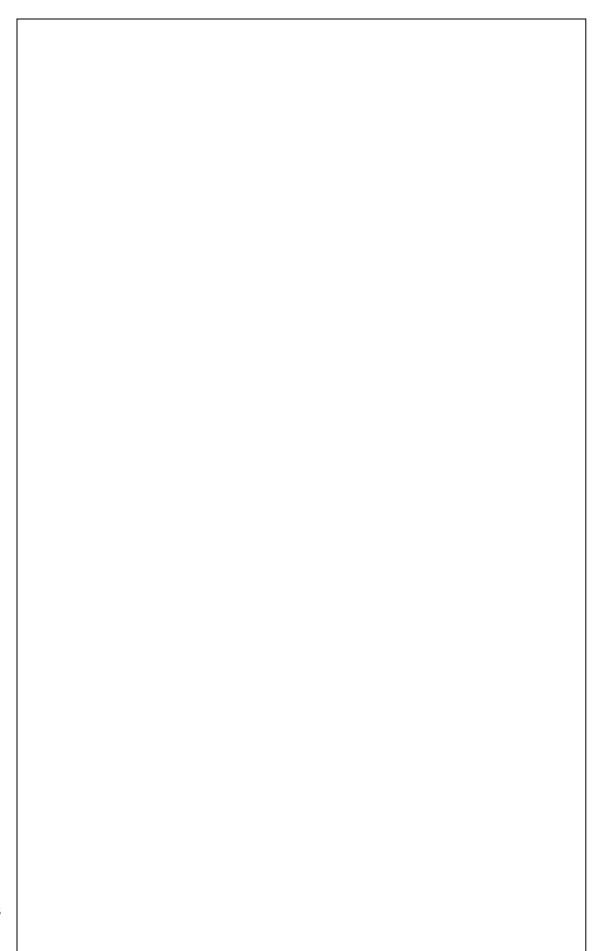
Institution(s):	
Address:	
Email:	



(b) trume	
	All measures are almed directly at ensuring and improving sustainable forest management in Austria thus indirectly at the implementation of the UNFI and the UNSPF.
	thus indirectly at the implementation of the UNFI and the UNSPF. What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

Technical and scientific actions

(iv)

(i) Legislative and policy actions Remark: Targets 2.1-2.3 not applicable for Austria The value chain wood offers in over 172,000 enterprises around 300,000 people in Austria income. This is especially important in rural areas. A series of actions under the AFS address the topic. For 2.4.: AFS 2.1:

(ii) Institutional actions

(c) instrumer	How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest at?
	All measures are aimed directly at ensuring and improving sustainable forest management in Austria and thus indirectly at the implementation of the UNFI
(d)	What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?
(e) goal 2, pl	If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to ease provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.
(f)	Any additional comments on goal 2:

3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective areadur i # w based conservation measures is significantly increased ϕ^a Ó

(i)	Legislative and policy actions
(ii)	Institutional actions
	Monitoring/enforcing of the measures mentioned above by federal and provincial authorities
(iii)	Financial actions
	-run operations in which the forest is handed over from one generation to the next. Therefore, a crucial factor ensuring the success of all the efforts to promote sustainability in the forest is the acceptance and motivation of the forest owners and their commitment to safeguard the forests. At the top of the investments range those for reforestation, forest protection and forest tending that are undertaken by the forest sector itself. In addition, public investments to ensure vital ecosystem services like the protection against natural hazards and long-term maintenance of biodiversity are necessary. Public subsidies are granted to stimulate and refine sustainable forest management. In turn, forestry like any other branch of the economy has to pay taxes on earnings.
	For example: Under the Austrian Rural Development Program 2014-2020 (LE 14-20), the forest and water sectors -20
	FORESTRY are infrastructural measures (28.2%), measures to protect against natural hazards (34.2%), education (7.7%) and information (12.3%).

Any add	itional commen	ts on goal 3:		

- 4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased
- 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased
- 4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased
- 4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

⁷ Goal 4 and its targets support and contribute to the achievement of, among other things, targets 12.a, 15.7, 15.a, 15.b, 17.1–17.3, 17.6, 17.7 and 17.16–17.19 of the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as Aichi Biodiversity Target 19, and are supported by paragraphs 6 (h), (i), (m), (r) and (s) and 7 (a)–(c) and (l)–(q) of the United Nations forest instrument.

4. (a)

Forest degradation and rehabilitation

Scientific cooperation

Forest monitoring/data collection

Technology transfer and capacity development

Production of timber or non-timber products

Other (please specify):

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

2-5 years

5-10 years

10-20 years

More than 20 years

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.				
(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?				
Yes No				
If yes, please specify if integrated into:				
National sustainable development plans and/or				
Poverty reduction strategies				
(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?				
Yes No				
If yes, please specify the type of action:				
New legislation				
Improved enforcement of existing legislation				
Export controls				
Import controls				
Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries				
Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-				

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

≭Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

policy formulation, planning and implementation?

i.e. the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (ÖROK), founded in 1971, a federal, state, and local
government body responsible for coordinating spatial planning at the national level.

1. Extent of forest Percentage 1 FAO Global resources Forest Resources Assessment

11.	5. Protective function of forest resources	Hectares	1	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	Linked to target 1.4 of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030
12.	6. Socioeconomic functions of forest resources	Number of full-time equivalents	2	FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment	MeasuresM\$ en t pwarts