



Corporate Plan 2013-14

for FC Cross Border Activities

Cross Border Corporate Plan 2013-14

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Images from top:
Owen Paterson, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and Sir Harry Studholme, Forestry Commission Interim Chair.

Foreword

This Corporate Plan sets out how the Forestry Commission will deliver its cross border functions. Within the Forestry Commission there is a core of forestry expertise which can provide both policy makers and the forest sector with high quality, joined-up forestry science, research, innovation, practical knowledge and expertise and can represent an efficient and effective means for their delivery. These underpin and support cross border cooperation in Great Britain, particularly on key areas such as research, statistics, inventory, standards, tree health and international issues.

The plan supports the increasing priority given to plant health in all countries. Recent pest and disease outbreaks have shown how deeply the nation cares about the health of our woodlands. We are fully committed to protecting our trees, woods and forests from the ever-increasing range and scale of threats, so that our woodland assets are resilient and can continue to deliver a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits. We will put in place a robust, long-term plant health regime based on the recommendations from the Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity Expert Taskforce which will publish its final report in spring 2013. During the year we will also implement a management plan for Chalara and work with a range of bodies to increase the resources dedicated to biosecurity research.

In the year covered by the plan, 2013-14, the Forestry Commission's responsibilities apply only in England and Scotland. However, it will work closely with the Welsh Government and Natural Resources Wales on areas where collaborative working makes sense, as part of the transitioning process and in the longer term.

In England, the Government Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement, published in response to the Independent Panel on Forestry's Panel's report, set a new hierarchy for forestry of protecting England's trees, woodlands and forests from the increasing threat of new pests and diseases. Improving our woodland assets, making them more resilient to these threats and increasing their contribution to economic growth will improve people's lives and nature. Expanding our woodland resources will increase their economic, social and environmental value. The Government also has committed to retaining the Public Forest Estate in public ownership for the long term benefit of the nation, held in trust by a new, operationally-independent organisation.

This will be a year of continuing evolution for the Forestry Commission as a new delivery landscape is forged reflecting the refreshed forestry policy in England and new relationships develop with Wales. The Forestry Commission will continue to work in partnership with the forestry sector and all those who value our woodlands to help everyone derive the greatest possible economic, social and environmental benefits from them.

What we do



The Forestry Commission protects and expands our nation's forests and woodland, increasing their value to society and the environment. This Corporate Plan describes the work the Forestry Commission will do in 2013-14 on a cross border basis.

The way we work continues to change. This will be the first year in which the Forestry Commission will operate as an England and Scotland body. Responsibility for delivery of forestry in Wales has been transferred to Natural Resources Wales and for forest policy to the Welsh Government. Nevertheless, there is agreement that certain functions should continue to operate on a cross border basis.

In its Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement the Westminster Government recognised the value of retaining a

skilled cadre of forestry experts within the public sector. It endorsed the need for strong and resilient delivery arrangements that achieve better quality outcomes for the economy, people and nature. During 2013 the Forestry Commission will develop detailed plans for the changes necessary to enable the successful implementation of the Government's Forestry and Woodland Policy. It recognised the importance of adequate and integrated provision to support cross border cooperation in Great Britain, particularly on key areas such as research, statistics, inventory, standards, tree health and international issues, where this represents the most efficient and effective means for their delivery. It is these functions which are described in this plan.



Our priorities



Resilience: Protecting our woodland resource and increase its resilience to pests, diseases and the impact of climate change so that our woodlands continue to deliver a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits.

Evidence: Ensuring that there is a robust evidence base available to the forestry authorities across the UK to underpin their policies, decisions and advice.

Standards: Setting the standards for sustainable forest management in the UK and promoting it domestically and internationally.

Resilience: Forest Biosecurity

We will protect our woodland resource and increase its resilience to pests and diseases so that our woodland continues to deliver a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits.

Forest and wider ecosystem health is our highest priority. Society needs healthy and resilient forests, woodlands, and trees to support the economy, provide mental and physical stimulation, and act as a haven for Britain's rich and varied biodiversity.

We need to increase forestry's resilience to a number of potential new threats from around the globe. In the last few years, several new or previously unrecognised plant pests and pathogens have emerged as significant risks. We will use information from our international networks in a prioritised UK Risk Register for tree health and plant biosecurity, bringing together information on pathways of infection or introduction (e.g. commercial import, private import, aerial introductions, soil, timber, seeds, and saplings) as well

as on pests and pathogens. Threats to plant health have increased with globalisation in trade and travel and we will continue to work with colleagues in Fera and Border Force to reduce the risk from non-compliant imports. We will continue to develop and update contingency plans to aid rapid response to any new suspected invertebrate pest or disease outbreak.

In late 2012 Defra's Chief Scientific Adviser, Professor Ian Boyd, convened a Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity Expert Taskforce to review the strategic approach to plant health. This Taskforce will publish its final report in spring 2013 and we will work with colleagues in Defra and the devolved administrations to implement the Governments' responses to this report.

We are already giving a greater priority to tree health research with 30% of our Science and Innovation funding supporting research in this area, as well as contributing to the Tree Health Action Plan and the Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity funding initiative of the Living With Environmental Change (LWEC) Partnership.

We will support these networks in implementing the Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity Action Plan, in developing a long term vision and strategy for biosecurity through the Biosecurity Taskforce, and by providing a responsive and proactive Tree Health Service.

We will build on our extensive networks within Government, and with NGOs and wider stakeholders to tackle the challenges which pests and diseases present.

Responding to the threat from Chalara dieback of ash

Case study

2012 was the year of Chalara. The introduction of a deadly disease of our native ash trees, caused by the fungal pathogen *Chalara fraxinea*, was detected in a consignment of plants sent from a nursery in the Netherlands to a nursery in Buckinghamshire. The disease had already affected a high proportion of ash trees in Northern Europe but wasn't being treated as a quarantine pest under EU legislation despite causing serious impact. The full extent of infection in the imported plant trade began to emerge over the summer as the first outbreak was confirmed on recently planted trees. We asked Forest Research to prepare a rapid pest risk assessment which, after a shortened consultation period, led to national emergency legislation to ban the import and movement of ash plants at the end of October.

The first infection on older trees in the wider environment was confirmed in Norfolk towards the end of October. This was soon followed by a small number of other findings elsewhere in East Anglia and it became evident that this was a game-changing situation. We rapidly undertook an unprecedented survey to assess the health of ash throughout Britain, during a period of intense media interest. To support this, we set up an emergency project team to manage the survey and the production of a daily situation report to inform the Secretary of State and the media of the progress of the survey. The five day survey visited over 10,000 sites, and tested 230 samples. We co-ordinated the task with Defra, the Food and Environment Research Agency (Fera), Natural England and the devolved forestry administrations. Over 500 Forestry Commission staff worked in partnership with these other

organisations and the Country Landowners Association, the Woodland Trust and the National Trust. This confirmed that the disease was present in over 100 sites, and had been there for a number of years. By the end of the year, 339 sites had been confirmed with infected material comprising 17 nurseries, 156 recently planted sites and 166 in the wider environment.

Following the survey, we worked closely with scientists, other departments, agencies, and stakeholders during November, to gather the evidence necessary to produce the interim control plan for Chalara. The wealth of experience in the organisations involved, together with previous close collaboration on the response to *Phytophthora ramorum*, helped us to formulate a measured and proportionate plan. The plan recognises that, while it will not be possible to eradicate Chalara, there is much that can be done to mitigate its impact, to develop resistance to the disease and engage the public and industry to improve surveillance and build resilience for the future. Over the winter, we continued to improve and finalise the control plan to provide a sound rationale for our response in 2013.

We will continue to chair and facilitate the cross government and sector Chalara Outbreak Management Team (OMT). This co-ordinates survey activity and provides a weekly situation report on the cumulative number and location of outbreaks across GB. Discussions at the OMT help to form collective opinion on the approach to statutory and non statutory actions and it provides a forum to discuss research output, its implications and applicability to practice on the ground.



Key actions for 2013-14

- Support the implementation of the response to the recommendations of the Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity Expert Taskforce.
- Improve horizon scanning to identify new threats, develop contingency plans, and introduce controls to prevent accidental introduction from imports and other pathways.
- Work with partners to deliver a cross border tree health strategy and the Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity action plan.
- Provide updated advice and guidance to support the management of Chalara and *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- Develop a risk framework with a range of criteria to enable strategic prioritisation of practical actions on tree pests and pathogens.
- Support continued investment in research and work with partners such as Defra, and through the Living With Environmental Change partnership to deliver a comprehensive, cross-disciplinary research programme.

Indicators

- Meet our customer-care target of inspecting 95 per cent of imports of wood and wood products on the day of notification of landing, or the next-again working day.
- Increase the percentage of the research budget committed to biosecurity.



Resilience: Climate Change and Ecosystem Services

We will protect our woodland resource and increase its resilience to the impacts of climate change so that our woodlands continue to deliver a wide range of economic, social and environmental benefits.

There is authoritative evidence that forestry has a significant role to play in helping to tackle climate change in the UK. Trees and woodlands take carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere, and wood products substitute for fossil fuel intensive fuels and materials. With the launch of the Woodland Carbon Code during 2011, there is now a mechanism to underpin market confidence in the capacity of woodlands to deliver carbon dioxide abatement. Changes to the Government's Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting Guidelines in 2011 allow clearer reporting of the contribution of woodland creation in the UK. We will continue to promote use of the Code during 2013.

Woodlands also help us adapt to the inevitable impacts of climate change – for example, by contributing to flood control and providing shade in towns and cities – and sustain a wider suite of ecosystem services on which society and the economy depend. The UK National Ecosystem Assessment published in 2011 demonstrated the many services provided by our natural capital. Managing woodlands to deliver these services will further sustain the resilience of our forest resources.



Innovation for the green economy

Woodlands offer major potential to contribute to a new, greener economy in which valuing nature serves to make businesses more resilient and to generate growth opportunities while strengthening natural capital. The Ecosystem Markets Task Force report published in 2013 identifies wide-ranging business opportunities.

A range of measures will be needed in order to realise the role of woodlands in such opportunities. For example, we are examining a range of ways to develop new incentives for the woodland creation market in the UK including the use of transparent information and standards (for example, through the Code and further changes to the Government's GHG Reporting Guidelines) and the development of new approaches to attracting private finance.

In line with the commitments made in the Government's Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement, published in January 2013, we will set out a programme of work over the next five years through the development of a Woodland Ecosystem Market Roadmap. This roadmap will be developed with partners and will investigate ways of releasing forest ecosystem values through new funding models and market mechanisms, and whether additional income streams can be generated for land owners and

managers who provide such benefits. The initial focus of such 'payments for ecosystem services' (PES) has been on abatement of carbon dioxide, and we have commissioned research to provide up-to-date estimates of the cost-effectiveness of woodland creation in abating CO2 emissions. Other services may also have significant potential to attract PES in future, including the regulation of water flows, improvements in water quality and gains to biodiversity.

We have already commissioned a study on 'Future Funding Models for Woodland Creation' which identified 'enabling' mechanisms that could stimulate the market; for example, by bringing together land managers and investors in the forest carbon market and providing data on investment impacts to investors. The report also identified specific funding instruments that could provide incentives for investment. We will continue to develop, and where possible pilot, proposals that are emerging both from this report and from other discussions with experts and stakeholders in the forestry and ecosystem service markets. To accommodate the wide diversity of interests in the woodland creation market, we will need to apply different mechanisms and instruments in different woodland creation settings.

Key actions for 2013-14

- Further increase the area of new planting certified under the Woodland Carbon Code.
- Continue research and analysis of forestry's role in helping to tackle climate change, from natural science and socio-economic perspectives, including the cost-effectiveness of woodlands in abating CO2 emissions.
- Work with experts in and beyond the forest sector to examine opportunities for new funding mechanisms for woodland creation and to encourage forestry's contribution to a green economy.
- Produce scenarios of above-ground future carbon production, including using data from the National Forest Inventory.
- Develop a Woodland Ecosystem Market Roadmap for the next five years setting out actions, with partners, to enable woodlands to support new nature-based business opportunities.

Indicator

- Increase the uptake of the Code as measured by the projected amount of carbon captured to 2050 by Woodland Carbon Code approved British woodlands.



Evidence

We will ensure that there is a robust evidence base available to the forestry authorities across the UK to underpin their policies, decisions and advice.

Effective policy and operational practice requires a robust and credible evidence base, delivered by our commissioned programmes of research. These have been developed in conjunction with the devolved administrations and our stakeholders. We are committed to working, where possible, in partnership with other organisations to obtain as much leverage as possible for our funding.

During the year, we will take forward a full revision of the Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry. In preparation for this we have been working with colleagues in each country to understand their evidence needs and those of the people who have an interest in the future of our forests. We also commissioned an independent impact evaluation of the current strategy

to inform this current revision. We also engaged an expert independent group to review the quality of science delivered by our major research provider, Forest Research. The recommendations of that group are now being implemented.

Our evidence includes the National Forest Inventory, the definitive assessment of Britain's woodlands. This will be the 4th year of survey and attention will increasingly focus on setting in place the analysis which will lead to the publication of the quinquennial 'State of the Nations Forests' report in 14/15. This and other data provides key facts and figures as Official Statistics which we will continue to coordinate across the UK.

Scottish Forestry Trust bursary scheme

Case study

Finding and attracting new research talent into forestry has been challenging in recent years, as staffing and funding in the university sector have contracted. In 2011, we negotiated a unique partnership with The Scottish Forestry Trust to set up a joint Bursary Award Scheme which will benefit PhD and Masters research carried out in the UK to the benefit of UK forestry. This approach has the potential to draw in additional funding partners. Four projects have now been awarded under the scheme, and more are in the pipeline.

These include:

- Can ecological restoration help build sustainable communities?
- Advanced Assessment of Minor GB Conifer species.
- Soil Carbon, Farm Woodlands, and the Woodland Carbon Code and
- Susceptibility of Scots and lodgepole pine provenances to Red Band Needle Blight caused by *Dothistroma septosporum*.

These projects help to provide considerable leverage to our research funds, and support the Scottish Forestry Trust in undertaking significantly more projects than were hitherto possible. They contribute greatly to the development and capability of young scientists in forestry research. We will continue, through the Scheme, to provide opportunities to increase the number and diversity of young, talented people, who see forestry as an opportunity to follow a career which can deliver significant benefits to society.

Feasibility study into re-surveying the National Soil Inventory (NSI) to detect soil carbon changes in recently afforested sites.

Case study

Forest policies in England, Scotland and Wales each propose an increase in woodland cover. Both native woodlands and non-native coniferous species will contribute to this target, with different proportions in different parts of the country. While projects such as Biosoil (Forest Research) and NSI Scotland re-sampling (James Hutton Institute) allow some predictions of soil C sequestration to be made, there is still insufficient data to address some key questions regarding the response to afforestation on different soil types, with different tree species and establishment techniques.

We recently funded a research project to investigate existing data to explore the feasibility of a field sampling campaign to secure new soil organic carbon data to address these questions by bringing together information on soils and forestry from James Hutton Institute and Forestry Commission datasets. The project reported that such a field campaign is feasible, and re-survey will commence in spring 2013. This feasibility project will be repeated for England and Wales in 2013.

Key actions for 2013-14

- Publish a full review of the Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry.
- Direct and manage research programmes relevant to the forestry sector, and disseminate results.
- Set up a new Expert Committee on Forest Science.
- Develop appropriate new measures of performance against which to assess the quality of our research.
- Extend the close partnership working with other government departments and external organisations to leverage our research spend.
- Provide timely and accurate official statistics (including National Statistics) on the forestry sector, such as forest area, timber volume, biomass and carbon stored, to inform trade and industry, government and the general public.
- Publish maps, forecasts, and analysis from the National Forest Inventory.

Indicators

- Maintain or increase the proportion of funds spent on research delivery against commissioning costs.
- Increase the amount of leverage obtained from FC research resources.
- Meet the targets set on deliverables arising from the Science and Innovation Strategy as measured by the published metrics.
- Achieve the target number of National Forest Inventory sample plots required to meet the agreed confidence levels.

Standards

We will set the standards for sustainable forest management in the UK and promoting it domestically and internationally.

We will maintain the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS), to deliver the definitive cross border approach to sustainable forest management. The UKFS delivers the UK's international obligations, and provides the benchmark against which regulations and incentives are applied domestically.

Internationally, the UK has a number of strategic objectives and obligations in the areas of forests, climate change, the natural environment, and poverty reduction. The Forestry Commission will continue to play a prominent role in promoting the sustainable management of forests globally, using the UKFS as our exemplar to share UK experience with other countries on a bilateral and multilateral basis; for example with the Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration and the New Generations Plantations Project.

Within the European Union, we will use the UKFS as the basis of the UK Government's approach. We will apply our wealth of practical, technical and scientific expertise, and international standing; for example in the EU Standing Forestry Committee, and development of the EU Forestry Strategy. We will thus ensure that UK positions in relation to international forestry and related topics are informed by our own domestic experience of practical forestry.

Domestically, we will continue to maintain the UKFS to ensure that forestry activities supported by government's incentives deliver an appropriate balance of environmental, economic and social benefits and additional benefits are secured. We will use it to support other Government departments in developing policy in areas such as climate change and where there are forestry related issues; such as incentives for renewable energy, and implementation of the EU Timber Regulation. Reviews in England by the Task Force on Forestry Regulation and the Independent Forestry Panel strongly supported the UKFS as providing a flexible, low burden

approach to sustainability and we will continue to promote it both domestically and internationally.

We will also continue to support mechanisms to help improve the sustainable forest management in the UK, particularly independent certification through the UK Woodland Assurance Standard that draws on the UKFS and Guidelines as the basis of UK forestry practice. We will work with UK-wide organisations such as the RSPB and Confederation of Forest Industries (Confor) to further forest management and sustainability by providing a robust and straightforward cross border approach.

The EU Timber Regulation (EUTR)

Case study

The EU Timber Regulation is being implemented by UK-level legislation that came into effect on 3 March 2013. The Regulation obliges anyone who first puts timber on the EU market to demonstrate that the risks of the timber being illegal are minimised. Since the inception of the Regulation, the Forestry Commission has been working closely with DEFRA (who have the policy lead) and the sector, through Confor. In particular we have ensured that full recognition is given to existing forestry mechanisms, such as forest plans and felling licences which are assessed against the UKFS, in implementing the Regulation in the UK. Through the UKFS, we have defined the "applicable legislation", and can show that systems are in place that effectively meet the principal requirements of the Regulation without the need for additional burdens on the sector.

Key actions for 2013-14

- Promote quick start guidance for the UKFS to ease adoption.
- Publish a practice guide and research note on forestry and acidification in support of the UKFS Forests and Water Guidelines.
- Work with colleagues in FC (England) and advisors from across the sector to explore how the UKFS can be used to deliver light-touch but robust regulation.
- Ensure that the implementation of the EU Due Diligence regulation is aligned with our regulatory approaches based on the UKFS.
- Promote the delivery of the UKFS as the expedient way to provide assurances that domestically produced timber is sustainable – and therefore meets the requirements of the UK Government Timber Procurement policy, articulated through the Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET).
- By the end of 2013, develop independent measures of the implementation of the UKFS and Guidelines.

Indicator

- Increase in evidence of adoption of the UKFS as measured by the number of felling licences and forest plans approved each year under the UKFS and the total areas of woodland captured under these plans.

Ways of Working

This is the third Corporate Plan of the current Spending Review and we are on track to meet the Government's requirements.

The research programmes were reprioritised and set for the entire period. Some programmes will be concluding shortly and during the year we will consult on a new Science and Innovation Strategy to determine the evidence needs for British forestry over the next period.

During the last year, we have been preparing for the departure of Forestry Commission Wales as of 1 April 2013 into the newly formed Natural Resources Wales (NRW) organisation and for forest policy on Wales to be directly part of the Welsh Government. This will require new relationships to develop as the Forestry Commission will be providing a number of services to NRW during 2013-14 and beyond.

The Director General of the Forestry Commission retired at the end of January 2013 and was not replaced. Recognising the changes as forestry in Wales becomes part of Natural Resources Wales from 1 April 2013, new management and governance arrangements will be established. We will also be working to embed changes to Central Services and respond to the major structural changes in Forestry Commission England to deliver our commitments under the Spending Review 2010 and taking forward the Government's Forestry and Woodlands Policy Statement. In taking forward these changes, we will continue to support and deliver the Forestry Commission's statutory functions.

In each country, there has been agreement that much of the work covered by this plan makes sense to continue on a cross border basis. We will continue to:

- work across government and the sector to reduce the impact and threat of damaging tree pests and diseases.
- develop and set standards; on biomass, on sustainability, on forest management, and in other areas.
- commission key research and evidence for policy and operational purposes, and ensure it reaches our customers who can make best use of it.
- ensure that the forestry sector can contribute fully to the UK's climate change commitments.

In this changing environment, we will ensure that people have the opportunity to develop the right skills, knowledge and professional competencies to carry out their roles as effectively as possible. We will promote a safety culture in our own staff and in the work we do. Our ambition is to have a diverse workforce that reflects the society that we serve. We will continue to be an organisation committed to high levels of employee engagement, motivation and achievement, and one that openly encourages participation, personal development and which values its staff.

Key actions for 2013-14

- Work with the countries to agree a new governance model for cross border functions.

Indicator

- Total spend on cross border activities follows agreed SR10 targets.



Annex A: Indicators and Actions

Forest Biosecurity

Key actions for 2013/14

- Support the implementation of the response to the recommendations Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity Expert Taskforce.
- Improve horizon scanning to identify new threats, develop contingency plans, and introduce controls to prevent accidental introduction from imports and other pathways.
- Work with partners to deliver a cross border tree health strategy and the Tree Health and Plant Biosecurity action plan.
- Provide updated advice and guidance to support the management of Chalara and *Phytophthora ramorum*.
- Develop a risk framework with a range of criteria to enable strategic prioritisation of practical actions on tree pests and pathogens.
- Support continued investment in research and work with partners such as Defra, and through the Living With Environmental Change partnership to deliver a comprehensive, cross-disciplinary research programme.

Indicators

- Meet our customer-care target of inspecting 95 per cent of imports of wood and wood products on the day of notification of landing, or the next-again working day.
- Increase the percentage of the research budget committed to biosecurity.

Evidence

Key actions for 2013/14

- Publish a full review of the Science and Innovation Strategy for British Forestry.
- Direct and manage research programmes relevant to the forestry sector, and disseminate results.
- Set up a new Expert Committee on Forest Science.
- Develop appropriate new measures of performance against which to assess the quality of our research.
- Extend the close partnership working with other government departments and external organisations to leverage our research spend.
- Provide timely and accurate official statistics (including National Statistics) on the forestry sector, such as forest area, timber volume, biomass and carbon stored, to inform trade and industry, government and the general public.
- Publish maps, forecasts, and analysis from the National Forest Inventory.

Indicators

- Maintain or increase the proportion of funds spent on research delivery against commissioning costs.
- Increase the amount of leverage obtained from FC research resources.
- Meet the targets set on deliverables arising from the Science and Innovation Strategy as measured by the published metrics.
- Achieve the target number of National Forest Inventory sample plots required to meet the agreed confidence levels.

Climate Change

Key actions for 2013/14

- Further increase the area of new planting certified under the Woodland Carbon Code.
- Continue research and analysis of forestry's role in helping to tackle climate change, from natural science and socio-economic perspectives, including the cost effectiveness of woodlands in abating CO2 emissions.
- Work with experts in and beyond the forest sector to examine opportunities for new funding mechanisms for woodland creation and to encourage forestry's contribution to a green economy.
- Produce scenarios of above-ground future carbon production, including using data from the National Forest Inventory.
- Develop a Woodland Ecosystem Market Roadmap for the next five years setting out actions, with partners, to enable woodlands to support new nature-based business opportunities.

Indicator

- Increase the uptake of the Code as measured by the projected amount of carbon captured to 2050 by Woodland Carbon Code approved British woodlands.

Standards

Key actions for 2013/14

- Promote quick start guidance for the UKFS to ease adoption.
- Publish a practice guide and research note on forestry and acidification in support of the UKFS Forests and Water Guidelines.
- Work with colleagues in FC (England) and advisors from across the sector to explore how the UKFS can be used to deliver light-touch but robust regulation.
- Ensure that the implementation of the EU Due Diligence regulation is aligned with our regulatory approaches based on the UKFS.
- Promote the delivery of the UKFS as the expedient way to provide assurances that domestically produced timber is sustainable – and therefore meets the requirements of the UK Government Timber Procurement policy, articulated through the Central Point of Expertise on Timber (CPET).
- By the end of 2013, develop independent measures of the implementation of the UKFS and Guidelines.

Indicator

- Increase in evidence of adoption of the UKFS as measured by the number of felling licences and forest plans approved each year under the UKFS and the total areas of woodland captured under these plans.

Ways of Working

Key Actions for 2013-14

- Work with the countries to agree a new governance model for cross border functions.

Indicator

- Total spend on cross border activities follows agreed SR10 targets.

Annex B: Source and Uses of Funds

£million		2012-13 Planned (note 2)	2013-14 Indicative	2014-15 Indicative
Source of Funds				
Parliamentary Funding	Resource	16.172	13.203	12.197
	Capital	0.390	1.341	1.341
Total		16.562	14.544	13.538
Use of Funds				
GB Activities	Research	10.470	9.492	8.632
	Analysts	0.966	0.966	0.966
	Plant Health	0.694	0.689	0.692
	Corporate Support	2.452	1.575	1.575
	Other (note 1)	1.980	1.822	1.673
Total		16.562	14.544	13.538
Staff Numbers		41.6	39.5	39.5

Notes

1. Includes depreciation of assets, mainly office machinery and equipment and amortisation of capitalised software costs.
2. Includes additional funding via the 2012-13 Supplementary Estimate process for VE scheme costs.

If you need this publication in an alternative format, for example in large print or in another language, please contact:

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The Forestry Commission is a non-ministerial department responsible to the Governments in England and Scotland.

On agreed cross border functions the Forestry Commission reports to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

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