

Appendix 1. CES-related policies in France, Germany, Finland, Estonia, Sweden, and Austria.

		France	Germany	Finland	Estonia	Sweden	Austria
Legislative mechanism	Access, recreation & Tourism	The forest law grants open access to state and municipal / communal forests. Private forest owners can forbid the access to their forests and can conclude contracts with public authorities on opening its forest to visitors. The public authority will then bear all costs (Bauer et al 2004).	Federal Forest Act (2017) legally guarantees that anyone can enter forests for recreational purposes at any time Federal Nature Conservation Act (2019): nature and landscape should be protected for, inter alia their recreational value. "...suitable areas for recreational purposes, in terms of their properties and location, are to be protected and kept or rendered accessible. "	Open public access to forests, although the Forest Act does not include specific regulations. The According to the Finnish Environmental Administration: "Everybody has right to roam freely in the forests, no matter who owns the land, and the right of way may be limited only by official prohibition enforced by the public authorities." (Bauer et al 2004). Only country assessed with legislation directly dedicated to recreation: Finnish Outdoor Recreation Act (1973) . Contains regulations regarding outdoor recreational routes and camping sites.	Open access to forests. "If forests are owned by persons in public law or they are privately owned, but not fenced or marked, (...) it is permitted to stay in the forest if no disturbance is caused, if the interest of the owner is not harmed and if his requirements are followed "(Forest Act of Estonia (2014)) . The Act allows for the owner to suspend the right to access in some cases (Bauer et al 2004).	Swedish Forestry Act (2010): no specific reference to recreation and CES <i>per se</i> , but has a strong emphasis on cultural heritage. In comparison to other forests acts, more specific regulations impacting forest management to preserve cultural heritage Open public access to forests is common law. Although the Forest Act does not refer to this right, other laws (the Environmental Law and the Penal Code) have some provisions relating to it (Øian et al 2018).	Austrian Forest Act (2016): recognizes the social function of forests. Guarantees open access to public for recreational purposes , may be subject to certain restrictions . "Access may be regulated or restricted for specific uses and/or may require the consent of the land Owner" Bauer et al 2004)
	Specific recreational activities		The Federal Forests Act allows cycling in horseback riding in the forests, provided that one keeps to the forest paths.	Camping (temporarily) is allowed, if no damaged is caused Walking, skiing, cycling, horse riding is allowed on another's property, but not crossing with a motorized vehicle . (Øian et al 2018; Bauer et al 2004).	"Camping and making a fire is permitted only at designated places and with the permission of the owner" (Bauer et al 2004).	Temporarily camping, lighting a campfire, walking, skiing, cycling or riding is allowed , should no damage be caused through reasonable care. There is currently a debate on whether the owner's permission should be required for horse-riding . (Bauer et al 2004).	"Camping, driving or riding vehicles, or horse-riding are only permissible with the consent of the forest owner , and the use of forest roads requires permission of the institution or person responsible for maintenance." Skiing is only allowed on marked trails/special ski routes. Consent from the owner is required for cross-country skiing without marked courses (Bauer et al 2004).

	Harvesting wild products	Forestry Code (1979): “collection of forest goods in private forests is forbidden. Such goods belong to the owner and his permission is needed for collecting.” (Bauer et al 2004)	The German Federal Forest Act does not refer to harvesting of wild products. Federal Nature Conservation Act determines that it is prohibited to collect endangered plants or animals. It is common law that part of the right to access the forest, collection of wild products for personal use is included. Specific regulations are made at sub-national governance level (Bauer et al 2004; Bösch et al 2018).	Everybody is allowed to harvest wild products (berries, mushrooms, flowers, dry twigs and branches, cones and nuts as per the Penal Code) Mosses and lichen are prohibited from harvesting. “In Lapland, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry may deny to non-local people gathering on state owned land if the collection of berries and other NWFP is significant importance for local people’s livelihood” (Bauer et al 2004)	Forest Act of Estonia: Harvesting of wild products (berries, mushrooms, nuts, herbs and ornamental branches) is allowed in forests owned by persons in public law and in private forests that are not fenced or marked, under certain conditions (Øian et al 2018)	“The right of free access allows everybody to pick berries, mushrooms and flowers” (Bauer et al 2004).	Wild products belong to the landowner. The Austrian Forest Act: Harvesting of wild products (fruits, seeds, mushrooms, twigs, earth, turf) is only permissible in small quantities. Collection for commercial purposes without prior permission is an administrative offence (Bauer et al 2004). The owner may prohibit harvesting of wild mushrooms through signposts or fencing (Prokofieva et al 2016)
Economic mechanism	Tax / subsidies	-	-	-	<p>“If the owner has incurred expenses for increasing the productivity of NWFP, he has the right to charge a fee for the gathering of products by third parties” (Bauer et al 2004).</p> <p>Forestry Act: Support to private forestry “The state supports [<i>inter alia</i>] the investments aimed at increasing the economic, ecological, social and cultural value of the forest and the silviculture work performed by private forest owners, including the preservation of cultural heritage and key habitats, and the work aimed at forest improvement”.</p>	-	-

	License & permits	Commercial activities based on exploitation of non-wood forest products require a permission of the forest owner. Some forest owners (private and state) may organise a system of commercial licensing in particular in the case of eatable mushrooms or for certain small forest fruits such as blueberries. The same holds for fishing in forested areas. The owner may organise a system of issuing commercial permits	Hunting and fishing licenses are required. In Nordrhein-Westfalen permits are required for horse-riding in the forest.	A permit for motorised vehicles, (such as snowmobiles) is required.	-	-	Permits for horse-riding and cross-country skiing is required. Hunting and fishing licenses are required.
	PES schemes	-	-	Finnish Landscape and Recreation Value Trade (LRVT) is a PES scheme where “forest owners would be compensated for voluntarily enhancing the provision of landscape and recreational cause in their own forests” (Mäntymaa et al)	-	-	-
Informative mechanism	Education/ training/ public acknowledgement	-	-	“Finnish government actively supports and promotes the concept of <i>Jokamiehenoikeus</i> [public right to open access] by publishing the rules, including those that are not codified ” (Øian et al 2018)	-	-	Austrian Forest Dialogue: Is a open, continuous dialogue process in which all forest stakeholders (and anyone who has an economic or cultural interest) have the opportunity to define their forest and forestry interests . Using forests for recreational and cultural purposes (including tourism) is often one of the discussion points.

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