



**Forestry Department**

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT 2010**

**COUNTRY REPORT**

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## The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. This country report forms part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FRA 2010).

The reporting framework for FRA 2010 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources, as well as the policy, legal and institutional framework related to forests. More information on the FRA 2010 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA Web site ([www.fao.org/forestry/fra](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra)).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA reports. The Country Reports have been compiled by officially nominated country correspondents in collaboration with FAO staff. Prior to finalisation, these reports were subject to validation by forestry authorities in the respective countries.

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## 1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

### 1.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> . It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other wooded land	Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other land	All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to “Other land”)	Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.

### 1.2 National data

#### 1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Agriculture and range development	M	Forest area, ownership and characteristics	1990, 2000, 2005	A set of tables prepared for FRA 2005 project based on good estimates.

#### 1.2.2 Original data

Forest Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Man-made Forest	217	217	217
Natural woodland	330	330	330
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>547</b>

### 1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

#### 1.3.1 Calibration

Not needed since the UN/FAO figures for country area and land area have been used for this report.

#### 1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The same figures have been used for all reporting years

### 1.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Reclassification is based on crown density. All man made forests and natural woodlands meet the requirements of height and area. Based on crown density, all man made forests have been re-classified as forest (more than 10%), while all natural woodlands have been classified as Other wooded land (5-10%).

### 1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	217	217	217	217
Other wooded land	330	330	330	330
Other land	175 407	175 407	175 407	175 407
...of which with tree cover	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d
Inland water bodies	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175 954</b>	<b>175 954</b>	<b>175 954</b>	<b>175 954</b>

### 1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest		
Other wooded land		
Other land		
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies		

#### Other general comments to the table

The areas of the natural and man made forests were based on estimations before 2005 taken from the former Department of Forestry.

#### Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping

Field inventory	
Remote sensing survey / mapping	

## **2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights**

No data are available for this reporting table.

### 3 Table T3 – Forest designation and management

#### 3.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Primary designated function	The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.
Protected areas	Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
<b>Categories of primary designated functions</b>	
Production	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.
Social services	Forest area designated primarily for social services.
Multiple use	Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Other	Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.
No / unknown	No or unknown designation.
<b>Special designation and management categories</b>	
Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)	Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	To be defined and documented by the country.
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.

#### 3.2 National data

##### 3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Agriculture and range development	M	Forest area, ownership and characteristics	1990, 2000 and 2005	A set of tables prepared for FRA 2005 project based on good estimates.



### 3.2.2 Original data

No original data exist for this table. Information from Table 1 has been used with the assumptions listed below.

### 3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

#### 3.3.1 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

All man-made forests are designated for the protection of agricultural land and for sand dune fixation, so they have been re-classified as protection of soil and water.

### 3.4 Data for Table T3

**Table 3a – Primary designated function**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	0	0	0	0
Protection of soil and water	217	217	217	217
Conservation of biodiversity	0	0	0	0
Social services	0	0	0	0
Multiple use	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>

**Table 3b – Special designation and management categories**

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Forest area within protected areas	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Forest area under sustainable forest management	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Forest area with management plan	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

### 3.5 Comments to Table T3

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		
Protection of soil and water	All man-made forests are primarily designated for the protection of agricultural land and for sand dune fixation.	
Conservation of biodiversity		
Social services		
Multiple use		
Other		
No / unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest estate		
Forest area within protected areas		
Forest area under sustainable forest management		
Forest area with management plan		

Other general comments to the table

## 4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

### 4.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term / category	Definition
Naturally regenerated forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.
Introduced species	A species, subspecies or lower taxon, occurring <u>outside</u> its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. outside the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).
<b>Characteristics categories</b>	
Primary forest	Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Other naturally regenerated forest	Naturally regenerated forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Other naturally regenerated forest of introduced species (sub-category)	Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Planted forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
Planted forest of introduced species (sub-category)	Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.
<b>Special categories</b>	
Rubber plantations	Forest area with rubber tree plantations.
Mangroves	Area of forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.
Bamboo	Area of forest and other wooded land with predominant bamboo vegetation.

### 4.2 National data

The data and information in table 1 was used as a source to this table. All forests are man-made.

### 4.3 Data for Table T4

Table 4a

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	0	0	0	0
Other naturally regenerated forest	0	0	0	0
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	217	217	217	217
...of which of introduced species	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>217</b>

**Table 4b**

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	0	0	0	0
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0

**4.4 Comments to Table T4**

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Primary forest		
Other naturally regenerating forest		
Planted forest		
Rubber plantations		
Mangroves		
Bamboo		

Other general comments to the table

## **5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## 6 Table T6 – Growing stock

### 6.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm.
Growing stock of commercial species	Growing stock (see def. above) of commercial species.

### 6.2 National data

#### 6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Agriculture and range development	M	Forest area, ownership and characteristics	2005	A set of tables prepared for FRA 2005 project based on good estimates.

#### 6.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock	Same as FRA

#### 6.2.3 Original data

Man-made Forest	Mean annual increment (m <sup>3</sup> / ha)	Estimated area (ha)
<i>Eucalypts</i> spp.	3.5	120 000
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	2.5	80 000
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	1.0	17 000
<b>Natural other woodland</b>		
<i>Cupressus</i> spp. <i>Juniperus phoeniceia</i> <i>Arbutus pavarii</i>	0.5	330 000

### 6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

#### 6.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

Man-made Forest	MAI (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)	Area (1000 ha)	Total annual increment (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Average age (years)	Total volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	3.5	120	420	12	5040
<i>Acacia</i> spp.	2.5	80	200	12	2400
<i>Pinus</i> spp.	1.0	17	17	25	425
<b>Sub-total Forest</b>		<b>217</b>	<b>637</b>		<b>7865</b>
<b>Natural woodland</b>					
<i>Cupressus</i> spp. <i>Juniperus phoeniceia</i> <i>Arbutus pavarii</i>	0.5	330	165	25	4125
<b>Total</b>		<b>547</b>	<b>802</b>		<b>11990</b>

The volume of the growing stock was calculated based on 12 years average age for fast growing species (*Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* spp) and 25 years average age for pines and OWL. The average age is calculated as half of the expected rotation (25 years for *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* spp and 50 years for Pines and natural woodlands)

### 6.4 Data for Table T6

Table 6a – Growing stock

FRA 2010 category	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total growing stock	7.865	7.865	7.865	7.865	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.125
... of which coniferous	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d
... of which broadleaved	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d	n. d
Growing stock of commercial species	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6b – Growing stock of the 10 most common species

FRA 2010 category / Species name			Growing stock in forest (million cubic meters)		
Rank	Scientific name	Common name	1990	2000	2005
1 <sup>st</sup>					
2 <sup>nd</sup>					
3 <sup>rd</sup>					
4 <sup>th</sup>					
5 <sup>th</sup>					
6 <sup>th</sup>					
7 <sup>th</sup>					
8 <sup>th</sup>					
9 <sup>th</sup>					
10 <sup>th</sup>					
Remaining					
<b>TOTAL</b>					

Note: Rank refers to the order of importance in terms of growing stock, i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> is the species with the highest growing stock. Year 2000 is the reference year for defining the species list and the order of the species.

**Table 6c – Specification of threshold values**

Item	Value	Complementary information
Minimum diameter (cm) at breast height <sup>1</sup> of trees included in growing stock (X)	10 cm	
Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)		
Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)		
Volume refers to “above ground” (AG) or “above stump” (AS)	AG	

**6.5 Comments to Table T6**

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total growing stock		
Growing stock of broadleaved / coniferous		
Growing stock of commercial species		
Growing stock composition		

Other general comments to the table

<sup>1</sup> Diameter at breast height (DBH) refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.30 m above ground level or 30 cm above buttresses if these are higher than 1 m.



## 7 Table T7 – Biomass stock

### 7.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Above-ground biomass	All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Below-ground biomass	All biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.
Dead wood	All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.

### 7.2 National data

The data of table 6 was used as input to this table

### 7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The following conversion factors were used:

Basic wood density for *Eucalyptus* is 0.65 and 0.76 for acacias. The average was considered 0.7

Basic wood density for Pine and Natural woodland is 0.5

R/S ratio for broadleaf forest = 0.2. For pine and Natural woodland = 0.32

BEF = 2.0 for deciduous forest and 1.3 for pine and natural woodland

Dead-live ratio = 0.14 for deciduous forest and 0.2 for pine and Natural woodland.

### 7.4 Data for Table T7

FRA 2010 category	Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Above-ground biomass	10.69	10.69	10.69	10.69	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.68
Below-ground biomass	2.17	2.17	2.17	2.17	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86
Dead wood	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.82	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>14.68</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>4.25</b>

### 7.5 Comments to Table T7

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Above-ground biomass		
Below-ground biomass		
Dead wood		

Other general comments to the table

## 8 Table T8 – Carbon stock

### 8.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Carbon in above-ground biomass	Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	Carbon in all biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded, because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.
Carbon in dead wood	Carbon in all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.
Carbon in litter	Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than the minimum diameter for dead wood (e.g. 10 cm), lying dead in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil.
Soil carbon	Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.

### 8.2 National data

Table 7 was used as input to this table. The same figures refer to all four reporting years.

### 8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The default factor 0.47 was used to convert the biomass stock to carbon stock for the table 7 according to 2006 IPCC guidelines. The carbon stock of litter in forest under tropical climate is 2.1 tonnes C/ha for broadleaved forest

### 8.4 Data for Table T8

FRA 2010 Category	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Carbon in above-ground biomass	5.03	5.03	5.03	5.03	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26
Carbon in below-ground biomass	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<b>Sub-total: Living biomass</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>1,66</b>	<b>1,66</b>
Carbon in dead wood	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34
Carbon in litter	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
<b>Sub-total: Dead wood and litter</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>
Soil carbon	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>	<b>NDA</b>

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	
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### 8.5 Comments to Table T8

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Carbon in above-ground biomass		
Carbon in below-ground biomass		
Carbon in dead wood		
Carbon in litter		
Soil carbon		

Other general comments to the table
The

## **9 Table T9 – Forest fires**

No data are available for this reporting table

## **10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality**

No data are available for this reporting table

## 11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

### 11.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial roundwood removals	The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removals	The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

### 11.2 National data

#### 11.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAOSTAT		Removals of industrial roundwood and woodfuel		

#### 11.2.2 Original data

Year	Industrial Roundwood m3 u.b.	Wood Fuel m3 u.b.
1988	104 000	536 000
1989	105 000	536 000
1990	107 000	536 000
1991	107 000	536 000
1992	108 000	536 000
<b>Average</b>	<b>106 200</b>	<b>536 000</b>
1998	115 000	536 000
1999	116 000	536 000
2000	116 000	536 000
2001	116 000	536 000
2002	116 000	536 000
<b>Average</b>	<b>115 800</b>	<b>536 000</b>
2003	116 000	536 000
2004	116 000	536 000
2005	116 000	536 000
2006	116 000	901 191
2007	116 000	913 600
<b>Average</b>	<b>116 000</b>	<b>684 558</b>

### 11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The five-year averages were multiplied by 1.15 to get volume over bark.

### 11.4 Data for Table T11

FRA 2010 Category	Industrial roundwood removals			Woodfuel removals		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Total volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> o.b.)	122	133	133	616	616	787
... of which from forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unit value (local currency / m <sup>3</sup> o.b.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total value (1000 local currency)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Note: The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages of annually affected areas for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.

	1990	2000	2005
Name of local currency			

### 11.5 Comments to Table T11

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total volume of industrial roundwood removals		
Total volume of woodfuel removals		
Unit value		
Total value		

Other general comments to the table

## **12 Table T12 – Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **13 Table T13 – Employment**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **15 Table T15 – Institutional framework**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **16 Table T16 – Education and research**

No data are available for this reporting table.

## **17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure**

No data are available for this reporting table.