

## Annex 2

## Terms and definitions used in FRA 2010

### EXTENT OF FOREST AND OTHER WOODED LAND

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 ( <i>sub-category of “Other land”</i> )	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.

### FOREST OWNERSHIP

Term	Definition
Forest ownership	Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.
Management rights of public forests	Refers to the right to manage and use publicly owned forests for a specific period of time.

Category	Definition
Public ownership	Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.
Private ownership	Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
Individuals ( <i>sub-category of Private ownership</i> )	Forest owned by individuals and families.

Private business entities and institutions ( <i>sub-category of Private ownership</i> )	Forest owned by private corporations, co-operatives, companies and other business entities, as well as private organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.
Local communities ( <i>sub-category of Private ownership</i> )	Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties, and benefits contribute to the community development.
Indigenous / tribal communities ( <i>sub-category of Private ownership</i> )	Forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people.
Other types of ownership	Other kinds of ownership arrangements not covered by the categories above. Also includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.

### CATEGORIES RELATED TO THE HOLDER OF MANAGEMENT RIGHTS OF PUBLIC FOREST RESOURCES

Public administration	The public administration (or institutions or corporations owned by the public administration) retains management rights and responsibilities within the limits specified by the legislation.
Individuals/households	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the public administration to individuals or households through long-term leases or management agreements.
Private institutions	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the public administration to corporations, other business entities, private co-operatives, private non-profit institutions and associations, etc., through long-term leases or management agreements.
Communities	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the public administration to local communities (including indigenous and tribal communities) through long-term leases or management agreements.
Other form of management rights	Forests for which the transfer of management rights does not belong to any of the categories mentioned above.

### FOREST DESIGNATION

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>Category</b>	<b>Definition</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.

### **SPECIAL DESIGNATION AND MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES**

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.

### **FOREST CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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>Category</b>	<b>Definition</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 ( <i>sub-category</i> )	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 ( <i>sub-category</i> )	Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.

### SPECIAL CATEGORIES

Category	Definition
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.

### FOREST ESTABLISHMENT AND REFORESTATION

Term	Definition
Afforestation	Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was not classified as forest.
Reforestation	Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest.
Natural expansion of forest	Expansion of forests through natural succession on land that, until then, was under another land use (e.g. forest succession on land previously used for agriculture).

### GROWING STOCK

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.

### BIOMASS STOCK

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.

## CARBON STOCK

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.

## FOREST FIRES

Category	Definition
Number of fires	Number of vegetation fires per year.
Area affected by fire	Area affected by vegetation fires per year.
Vegetation fire ( <i>supplementary term</i> )	Any vegetation fire regardless of ignition source, damage or benefit.
Wildfire	Any unplanned and/or uncontrolled vegetation fire.
Planned fire	A vegetation fire regardless of ignition source that burns according to management objectives and requires limited or no suppression action.

## DISTURBANCES AFFECTING FOREST HEALTH AND VITALITY

Term	Definition
Disturbance	Damage caused by any factor (biotic or abiotic) that adversely affects the vigour and productivity of the forest and which is not a direct result of human activities.

Invasive species Species that are non-native to a particular ecosystem and whose introduction and spread cause, or are likely to cause, socio-cultural, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

### Category

### Definition

Disturbance by insects Disturbance caused by insect pests.

Disturbance by diseases Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.

Disturbance by other biotic agents Disturbance caused by biotic agents other than insects or diseases, such as wildlife browsing, grazing, physical damage by animals, etc.

Disturbance caused by abiotic factors Disturbances caused by abiotic factors, such as air pollution, snow, storm, drought, etc.

## WOOD REMOVALS

### 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.

## NON WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS AND VALUE

### Term

### Definition

Non-wood forest product (NWFPP) Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.

Value of NWFPP removals For the purpose of this table, value is defined as the market value at the site of collection or forest border.

## EMPLOYMENT

### Category

### Definition

Full-time equivalents (FTE) A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.

Employment Includes all persons in paid employment or self-employment.

Paid employment Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind.

Self-employment Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind (e.g. employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers).

Category	Definition
Employment in primary production of goods <sup>37</sup>	Employment in activities related to production of goods derived from forests.
Employment in management of protected areas	Employment in activities related to the management of protected areas with forests.

## POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Term	Definition
Forest policy	A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of society.
Forest policy statement	A document that describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.
National forest programme (NFP)	A generic expression that refers to a wide range of approaches towards forest policy formulation, planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels. The national forest programme provides a framework and guidance for country-driven forest sector development with participation of all stakeholders and in consistence with policies of other sectors and international policies.
Law (Act or Code) on forest	A set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.

## INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Term	Definition
Minister responsible for forest policy-making	Minister holding the main responsibility for forest issues and the formulation of the forest policy.
Head of Forestry	The Head of Forestry is the government officer responsible for implementing the mandate of the public administration related to forests.
Level of subordination	Number of administrative levels between the Head of Forestry and the Minister.
University degree	Qualification provided by a university after a minimum of 3 years of post secondary education.

<sup>37</sup> This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry, logging and related service activities) with the exception of the activities “growing of Christmas trees” and “growing of rubber trees” which are included in the FRA definition but excluded in the ISIC activity A02.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Term	Definition
Forest-related education	Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.
Doctor's degree (Ph.D.)	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.
Master's degree (M.Sc.) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 5 years.
Bachelor's degree (B.Sc.) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about 3 years.
Technician certificate or diploma	Qualification issued from a technical education institution consisting of 1 to 3 years post secondary education.
Publicly funded forest research centres	Research centres primarily implementing research programmes on forest matters. Funding is mainly public or channelled through public institutions.

## PUBLIC REVENUE AND COLLECTION OF EXPENDITURE

Category	Definition
Forest revenue	All government revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest products and services. For this purpose, forest products include: roundwood; sawnwood; wood-based panels; pulp and paper; and non-wood forest products. As far as possible, this should include revenue collected by all levels of government (i.e. central, regional/provincial and municipal level), but it should exclude the income of publicly owned business entities.
Public expenditure	All government expenditure on forest related activities (further defined below).
Operational expenditure ( <i>sub-category of Public expenditure</i> )	All government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities.
Transfer payments ( <i>sub-category of Public expenditure</i> )	All government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities.
Domestic funding	Public expenditure funded from domestic public financial resources, including: retained forest revenue; forest-related funds; and allocations from the national budget (i.e. from non-forest sector public revenue sources).
External funding	Public expenditure funded from grants and loans from donors, non-governmental organisations, international lending agencies and international organisations, where such funds are channelled through national public institutions.