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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT**

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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).

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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
Лесной Фонд СССР 01.01.1998, Москва, 1990, стр.184, 185 (Forest Fund of USSR 01.01.1988, Moscow, 1990, pp.184, 185)	H	Forest	1987	
Lietuvos miškų statistika.1998 m. sausio 1 d. valstybinė apskaita (Lithuanian Forest Statistics 01.01.1998). Kaunas, 1998, 72 p.	H	Forest	1997	
Lietuvos miškų valstybinė apskaita 2001 m. sausio 1d. (Lithuanian Forest Assessment. January 1 2001) Kaunas, 2001, 76 p.	H	Forest	2000	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita.2004 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment. January 1 2004). Kaunas, 2004, 95 p. (manuscript)	H	Forest	2003	
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės fondas (Land fund of the Republic of Lithuania) 1998 m. sausio 1d. Vilnius, 1998, 58 p.	H	OWL, OL with tree	1997	
Lietuvos respublikos žemės fondas (Land fund of the Republic of Lithuania) 2001 m. sausio 1d., Vilnius, 2001, 82 p.	H	OWL, OL with tree, Official country area, Inland water bodies	2000	
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės fondas (Land fund of the Republic of Lithuania) 2004 m. sausio 1d, Vilnius, 2004, 94 p.	H	OWL, OL with tree	2003	

Vakarų Lietuvos parkų dendrofloros būklės įvertinimas. 1999m. darbų ataskaita. Kauno botanikos sodas, 1999, (manuscript)	H	OL with tree	1997 2000 2003	
Vidurio Lietuvos parkų dendrofloros būklės įvertinimas. 2000m. darbų ataskaita. Lietuvos dendrologų draugija, 2000, (manuscript)	H	OL with tree	1997 2000 2003	
Rytų Lietuvos parkų dendrofloros būklės įvertinimas. 2001m. darbų ataskaita. Lietuvos dendrologų draugija, 2001, (manuscript)	H	OL with tree	1997 2000 2003	
Pietų ir pietvakarių Lietuvos parkų dendrofloros būklės įvertinimas. 2002 m. darbų ataskaita. Lietuvos dendrologų draugija, 2002, (manuscript)	H	OL with tree	1997 2000 2003	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita. 2006 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1, 2006). Kaunas, 2006, 110 p. (manuscript)	H	Forest	2005	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita. 2008 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1, 2008). Kaunas, 2008, 111 p. (manuscript)	H	Forest	2007	
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės fondas (Land fund of the Republic of Lithuania) 2006 m. sausio 1d, Vilnius, 2006, 139 p.	H	OWL, OL with tree, Official country area, Inland water bodies	2005	
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės fondas (Land fund of the Republic of Lithuania) 2008 m. sausio 1d, Vilnius, 2008, 144 p.	H	OWL, OL with tree, Official country area, Inland water bodies	2007	
Lietuvos Respublikos Miškų Įstatymas. Valstybės Žinios, 2001, Nr. 35-1161, 4-13 p (The Law on Forests of Republic of Lithuania)				Definition of Forest

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest	<p>A land area not less than 0.1 hectare in size covered with trees, the height of which in a natural site in the maturity age is not less than 5 meters, other forest plants as well as thinned or vegetation-lost forest due to the acts of nature or human activities (cutting areas, burnt areas, clearings). ... Forest pitches, nursery areas, forest seed orchards, raw-material bushings and plantations... forest roads, forest block, technological and fire break lines, areas covered by timber storage houses and other forest-related equipment, recreation grounds, animal feed grounds, and land assigned for afforestation is ascribed to forest land as well.</p> <p>Tree lines up to 10 meters of width in fields, at roadsides, water bodies, in living areas and cemeteries, single trees and bushes, parks planted and grown by man in urban and rural areas are not defined as forests.</p>
Other wooded land (OWL)	The other bushes and tree groups, growing in fields, wetlands or close to water bodies, which are at variance with “forest” definition requirements, and not included into forest assessment and they cover bigger than 0,1 ha are ascribed to other wooded land.
Other land with trees	Urban parks, squares and gardens

1.2.3 Original data

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)				
	1987	1997	2000	2005	2007
Forest	1931	1978	2020	2121	2143
Other wooded land	N/d	82	83	73	77
Other land	N/d	4208	4165	4074	4048
...of which with tree cover	N/d	63	62	63	63
Inland water bodies	262	262	262	262	262
TOTAL	6530	6530	6530	6530	6530

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

Not applied

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

“Forest”, “other wooded land” and “other land with tree cover” for the 2010 is obtained by extrapolation from data of 2005 and 2007.

1.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied

1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	1945	2020	2121	2160
Other wooded land	80	83	73	80
Other land	4243	4165	4074	4028
...of which with tree cover	63	62	63	63
Inland water bodies	262	262	262	262
TOTAL	6530	6530	6530	6530

1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest	Forest areas in size of 0.1 – 0.5 ha comprise approximately 7.5 t. ha.	
Other wooded land		
Other land		
Other land with tree cover		
Inland water bodies		

Other general comments to the table

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned <u>national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping</u>	
Field inventory	Continuous
Remote sensing survey / mapping	

2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

2.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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 non-profit 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 kind 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.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos privatūs miškai ir ūkininkavimas juose. (Private forests of Lithuania and their management), VMI, Kaunas, 2001, 62 p.	H	Forest	2000	
Lietuvos Respublikos žemės fondas (Land fund of the Republic of Lithuania) 2001 m. sausio 1d. Vilnius, 2001, 82 p.	H	OWL	2000	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita. 2006 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1 2006). Kaunas, 2006, 110 p. (manuscript)	H	Forest	2005	

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

Comply with FRA 2010 definitions

2.2.3 Original data

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	1945	1562	1404
Private ownership	0	458	717
...of which owned by individuals	0	458	714
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0	0	3
...of which owned by local communities	0	0	0
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	0	0	0
Other types of ownership	0	0	0
TOTAL	1945	2020	2121

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

2.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

2.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

2.4 Data for Table T2

Table 2a - Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	1945	1562	1404
Private ownership	0	458	717
...of which owned by individuals	0	458	714
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	0	0	3
...of which owned by local communities	0	0	0
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	0	0	0
Other types of ownership	0	0	0
TOTAL	1945	2020	2121

Note: If other types of ownership is reported, please specify details in comment to the table.

Does ownership of trees coincide with ownership of the land on which they are situated?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No
If No above, please describe below how the two differ:		

Table 2b - Holder of management rights of public forests

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public Administration	1945	1562	1404
Individuals	0	0	0
Private corporations and institutions	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	1945	1562	1404

2.5 Comments to Table T2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership		
Private ownership		
Other types of ownership		
Management rights		

Other general comments to the 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.
Categories of primary designated functions	
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.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų statistika. 1998 m. sausio 1 d. (Lithuanian Forest Statistics 1998.01.01). Kaunas, 1998	H	Forest	1997	
Lietuvos miškų valstybinė apskaita 2001 m. sausio 1 d. (Lithuanian Forest Assessment. January 1 2001). Kaunas, 2001	H	Forest	2000	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita 2006 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1 2006). Kaunas, 2006	H	Forest	2005	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita 2008 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1 2008). Kaunas, 2008.	H	Forest	2007	

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

<i>Distribution of forest by groups and subgroups</i>
I group. Reserved forests
10 strict reserves
II group. Special-purpose forests
A) forests for protection of ecosystems
21 reserves
22 forests with protected nature monuments
23 forests for the Baltic Sea and Curonian Lagoon protection (1 km)
24 soil protecting (anti-erosion) forests
B) recreational forests
25 forest parks
26 resort forest
27 city forests
28 forest of recreational sites
III group. Protective forests
31 reserves
32 forests of protective zones in State parks
33 forests of buffer zones around State parks
34 forest around factories
35 forests of protective and aesthetic value near roads
36 forests for field protection
37 forests of seed stands
38 forests of protective zones for water bodies
IV group. Exploitable forests
40 exploitable forests

3.2.3 Original data

Distribution of forest by groups and subgroups

Name of forest by groups and subgroups	Year 1997 ha	Year 2000 ha	Year 2005 ha	Year 2007 ha	Comments
I group. Reserved forests	21166	21298	25691,2	25931,0	
<i>strict reserves</i>	13000	13413	25691,2	25931,0	
<i>strict reserves in state parks</i>	8040	7796			
<i>small strict reserves</i>	126	89			
II group. Special-purpose forests	241012	243248	260617,8	261973,2	
A) forests for protection of ecosystems reserves	129524	136679	161227,2	163548,1	
<i>forests with protected nature monuments</i>	2329	2634	5466,1	5553,1	
<i>forests for the Baltic Sea and Curonian Lagoon protection (1 km)</i>	7593	66	531,3	526,7	
<i>soil protecting (anti-erosion) forests</i>	18038	19381	27079,3	26461,2	
<i>genetic reserves</i>	2878	3234			
<i>experimental plots</i>	214	214			
<i>forest stands of high productivity</i>	616	672			
<i>protected areas of natural resources</i>	1200	2122			
B) recreational forests					
<i>forest parks</i>	44768	40234	38321,0	38402,9	
<i>resort forest</i>	3513	3513	4048,6	4049,9	
<i>city forests</i>	9669	15312	13874,4	13672,0	
<i>forest of recreational sites</i>	12091	11649	10069,9	9759,3	
<i>recreational zones in state parks</i>	8579	7538			
III group. Protective forests	276576	306660	340609,8	344045,2	
<i>reserves</i>	47847	58051	83030,8	85548,7	
<i>forests of protective zones in State parks</i>	55338	57992	52081,7	54018,9	
<i>forests of buffer zones around State parks</i>	9516	10799	16699,4	17288,7	
<i>forest around factories</i>	3400	1475	1756,1	1770,1	
<i>forests of protective and aesthetic value near roads</i>	606	998	3046,8	3001,1	
<i>forests for field protection</i>	11287	14888	21307,9	21222,1	
<i>forests of seed stands</i>	150	153	1467,8	1579,3	
<i>forests of protective zones for water bodies</i>	130466	144326	161219,3	159616,3	
<i>resort forests (zones of 3 regime)</i>	17929	17931			
<i>forests for science and training</i>	37	49			
IV group. Exploitable forests	1439681	1449127	1494033,6	1510932,4	
<i>exploitable forests in state parks</i>	83321	88261			
<i>commercial forests</i>	1356360	1360866			

Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2007
Production	1412	1466	1494	1511
Protection of soil and water	171	178	210	207
Conservation of biodiversity	160	166	193	196
Social services	75	78	66	66
Multiple use	127	132	158	163
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1945	2020	2121	2143

Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2007
Area of permanent forest estate	1945	2020	2121	2160
Forest area within protected areas	n.a.	395	424	433
Forest area under sustainable forest management	1945	2020	2121	2160
Forest area with management plan	1945	2020	2121	2160

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

3.3.1 Calibration

Not applied

3.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The data for the 2010 derived by extrapolation from data of 2005 and 2007

3.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Every forest stand by its primary function is designated to 4 forest groups and 18 subgroups. Adequacy of forests with national primary function to FRA classes is presented in below table.

National class	Definition
Production	40 <i>Exploitable forests</i>
Protection of soil and water	24 <i>Soil protecting (anti-erosion) forests</i> 36 <i>Forests for field protection</i> 38 <i>Forests of protective zones for water bodies</i>
Conservation of biodiversity	10 <i>Forests of strict reserves</i> 21 <i>Forests of II-d forest group reserves</i> 22 <i>Forests with protected nature monuments</i> 23 <i>Forests for the Baltic Sea and Curonian Lagoon protection (1 km)</i>
Social services	25 <i>Forest parks</i> 26 <i>Resort forest</i> 27 <i>City forests</i> 28 <i>Forest of recreational sites</i>

Multiple purpose	<i>31 Forests of III-d forest group reserves</i> <i>32 Forests of protective zones in State parks</i> <i>33 Forests of buffer zones around State parks</i> <i>34 Forest around factories</i> <i>35 Forests of protective and aesthetic value near roads</i> <i>37 Forests of seed stands</i>
No or unknown function	

3.4 Data for Table T3

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	1412	1466	1494	1523
Protection of soil and water	171	178	210	209
Conservation of biodiversity	160	166	193	198
Social services	75	78	66	66
Multiple use	127	132	158	164
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1945	2020	2121	2160

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	1945	2020	2121	2160
Forest area within protected areas	n.a.	395	424	433
Forest area under sustainable forest management	1945	2020	2121	2160
Forest area with management plan	1945	2020	2121	2160

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		
Conservation of biodiversity		

Social services		
Multiple use	<i>Forests of protective and aesthetic value near roads</i> are considered as multiple purpose, but not social services forest.	
Other		
No / unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest estate		
Forest area within protected areas	Include forests in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strict nature reserves 2. Nature reserves 3. National parks 4. Regional parks 	
Forest area under sustainable forest management		
Forest area with management plan		

Other general comments to the table

Different system of forest classification into groups and categories was applied in 1990, comparing to classifications, which is used now. Since 1990 were not essential changes in requirements to functional forest classification. We have accepted the same proportions of forest land classification by functions in 1990 as well as in 2000.

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).
Characteristics categories	
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.
Special categories	
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

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų statistika. 1998 m. sausio 1 d. valstybinė apskaita (Lithuanian Forest Statistics 1998.01.01). Kaunas, 1998, 72 p.	H	Forest	1997	
Lietuvos miškų valstybinė apskaita 2001 m. sausio 1d. Lithuanian Forest Assessment. January 1 2001 Kaunas, 2001, 76 p.	H	Forest	2000	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita. 2006 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1 2006). Kaunas, 2006, 110 p. (manuscript)	H	Forest	2005	
Valstybinė miškų apskaita. 2008 m. sausio 1 d. (State Forest Assessment, January 1 2008). Kaunas, 2008, 111 p. (manuscript)	H	Forest	2007	

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 4.1)

4.2.3 Original data

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1997	2000	2005	2007
Primary forest	21	21	26	26
Other naturally regenerated forest	1517	1538	1604	1614
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	440	461	491	503
...of which of introduced species	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	1978	2020	2121	2143

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The data for the 1990 were obtained, when extrapolating from data of 1997 and 2000, and data for the 2010, derived by extrapolation from data of 2005 and 2007.

4.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

4.4 Data for Table T4

Table 4a

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	20	21	26	26
Other naturally regenerated forest	1514	1538	1604	1613
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	411	461	491	521
...of which of introduced species	3	3	3	3
TOTAL	1945	2020	2121	2160

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

4.5 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
<p>There are no primary (virgin/untouched by forest activities) forests in Lithuania. Forests of strict reserves are assigned to this group, as forest activities are not being carried out there for some decades, except forest assessment and research.</p>

5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

5.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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).

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2008. Kaunas, 2008, 152 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2008. Kaunas, 2008.	H	Afforestation, annual amounts	1998-2007	
Information on file from Department of Forests	H		1997-2007	Reforestation by introduced species
Lietuvos nacionalinė miškų inventorizacija 2003-2007. Miškų išteklių ir jų kaita. (Lithuanian national forest inventory 2003-2007. Forest resources and their dynamic). Kaunas, 2008, 304 p.	H	Reforestation, Natural expansion of forest	2000,2005	

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 5.1)

5.2.3 Original data

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual forest establishment (hectares/ year)									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Afforestation	373	495	881	163	967	1194	1136	2177	3338	4246
Reforestation			7560					8260		
Natural expansion of forest			6320					5420		
Average	2000					2005				
Afforestation	575,8					2418,2				
Reforestation	7560					8260				
Natural expansion of forest	6320					5420				

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

5.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

5.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

5.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

5.4 Data for Table T5

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual forest establishment (hectares/year)			...of which of introduced species ¹⁾ (hectares/year)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Afforestation	n.a.	576	2418	n.a.	0	0
Reforestation	n.a.	7560	8260	n.a.	2	1
...of which on areas previously planted	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Natural expansion of forest	n.a.	6320	5420	n.a.	0	0

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

5.5 Comments to Table T5

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Afforestation		
Reforestation		
Natural expansion of forest		

Other general comments to the 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

6.1.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
	L	Forest, Growing stock	1987-2003	OWL established by expert
Valstybės Žinios (State News) Nr.27, 2003m. kovo 19d. Lietuvos miškotvarkos taisyklės (Instructions on Lithuanian Forest management), 9 priedas	H	Forest		Site index classes
Lietuvos miškų ištekliai (Lietuvos miškų apskaitos duomenys), (Forest recourses of Lithuania (Data on Lithuanian forest assessment) 1993 m. sausio 1 d. Vilnius, 1994. 27 p.	H	Forest, Growing stock	1992	
Lietuvos miškų statistika. NMI 2000. Nacionalinė miškų inventorizacija atrankiniu metodu, III metai. Ataskaita. (Forest statistics of Lithuania. NFI 2000. National forest inventory by sampling method, III year. REPORT) Kaunas, 2001, 128 p.(Manuscript)	H	Growing stock, forest	2000	
Lietuvos miškų statistika. NMI 2005. Nacionalinė miškų inventorizacija atrankiniu metodu, VIII metai. Ataskaita. (Forest statistics of Lithuania. NFI 2000. National forest inventory by sampling method, VIII year. REPORT) Kaunas, 2006, 212p.(Manuscript)	H	Growing stock, forest	2005	
Lietuvos miškų statistika. NMI 2007. Nacionalinė miškų inventorizacija atrankiniu metodu, X metai. Ataskaita. (Forest statistics of Lithuania. NFI 2007. National forest inventory by sampling method, X year. REPORT) Kaunas, 2008, 219 p.(Manuscript)	H	Growing stock, forest	2007	

6.1.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 6.1)

6.1.3 Original data

Growing stock

FRA 2010 category	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2007	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total growing stock	n.a.	449,5	464,6	466,7	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,3
... of which coniferous	n.a.	255,0	262,7	268,8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which broadleaved	n.a.	194,5	201,9	197,7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Growing stock of commercial species	n.a.	449,5	464,6	466,7	2,4	2,5	2,2	2,3

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 st	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Pine	n.a.	162,9	168,1
2 nd	<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Spruce	n.a.	92,0	94,5
3 rd	<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Birch	n.a.	75,2	78,2
4 th	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn	Alder black	n.a.	33,2	36,5
5 th	<i>Populus tremula</i> L.	Aspen	n.a.	31,2	30,2
6 th	<i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench	Alder grey	n.a.	19,8	21,8
7 th	<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Oak	n.a.	13,4	13,6
8 th	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	n.a.	11,3	10,5
9 th	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Lime	n.a.	3,5	3,9
10 th	<i>Salix caprea</i> L.	Willow	n.a.	1,8	2,1
Remaining			n.a.	5,2	5,2
TOTAL			n.a.	449,5	464,6

6.2 Analysis and processing of national data

6.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

6.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The data for “Forest” for 1990 were obtained, when extrapolating from data of 2000 and 2005, and data for the 2010, derived by extrapolation from data of 2005 and 2007.

Growing stock of “Other wooded land” for 2005 and 2010 was obtained when multiplying the adequate area of this category land (table 1.4) by volume per ha. According to expert evaluation volume per ha of “Other wooded land” is 30 m³/ha.

6.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

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	413.0	449.5	464.6	469.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4
... of which coniferous	234.8	255.0	262.7	274.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which broadleaved	178.2	194.5	201.9	195.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Growing stock of commercial species	413.0	449.5	464.6	469.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4

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 st	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> L.	Pine	150.1	162.9	168.1
2 nd	<i>Picea abies</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Spruce	84.7	92.0	94.5
3 rd	<i>Betula pubescens</i> Ehrh.	Birch	69.1	75.2	78.2
4 th	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn	Alder black	28.9	33.2	36.5
5 th	<i>Populus tremula</i> L.	Aspen	32.3	31.2	30.2
6 th	<i>Alnus incana</i> (L.) Moench	Alder grey	16.0	19.8	21.8
7 th	<i>Quercus robur</i> L.	Oak	12.8	13.4	13.6
8 th	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	Ash	10.3	11.3	10.5
9 th	<i>Tilia cordata</i> Mill.	Lime	2.6	3.5	3.9
10 th	<i>Salix caprea</i> L.	Willow	1.3	1.8	2.1
Remaining			4.9	5.2	5.2
TOTAL			413.0	449.5	464.6

Note: Rank refers to the order of importance in terms of growing stock, i.e. 1st 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 ¹ of trees included in growing stock (X)	2	Minimum diameter for young planted trees with height less 1,3 m is 0 cm
Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)	0	
Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)	-	Branches are not included in growing stock.
Volume refers to “above ground” (AG) or “above stump” (AS)	AG	

¹ 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.

6.5 Comments to Table T6

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total growing stock	Reported values differs from values reported during 2005 assessment due to changes of source of data. For FRA 2005 were used stand-wise forest inventory data, for FRA 2010 - national forest inventory by sampling method data.	
Growing stock of broadleaved / coniferous		
Growing stock of commercial species		
Growing stock composition		

Other general comments to the table

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

7.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Усольцев В.А. Фитомасса лесов Северной Евразии.База данных и география. 707с. , Екатеринбург, 2001 (V.A. Usoltsev. Forest biomass of Northern Eurasia. Database and geography. p. 707, Yakaterinburg, 2001.)				Mensuration standards for calculation of biomass
Усольцев В.А. Фитомасса лесов Северной Евразии. Нормативы и элементы географии. 762с. Екатеринбург, 2002 (V.A. Usoltsev. Forest biomass of Northern Eurasia. Standards of mensuration and geography. p. 762, Yakaterinburg, 2002.)				
3.Усольцев В.А. Фитомасса лесов Северной Евразии.Предельная продуктивность и география. 405 с., Екатеринбург, 2003 (V.A. Usoltsev. Forest biomass of Northern				

Eurasia. The limits of productivity and their geography. P. 405, Yakaterinburg, 2003)				
Lietuvos miškų statistika. NMI 2007. Nacionalinė miškų inventorizacija atrankiniu metodu, X metai. Ataskaita. (Forest statistics of Lithuania. NFI 2007. National forest inventory by sampling method, X year. REPORT) Kaunas, 2008, 219 p.(Manuscript)				Branch volume %

7.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 7.1)

7.2.3 Original data

The Biomass stock was estimated using growing stock data compiled in table T6.

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The biomass of separate tree species was estimated using the Basic Wood Density of Stem wood, presented in FRA 2010, appendix 5.7. The Basic Wood Density of Stem wood (=0,438) for 2000 was estimated using the species composition, presented in the Table T6b. The data from Table T6a were used for the estimation of biomass for 1990, 2005 and 2010 as well.

The biomass of foliage, needle and root was estimated as percentage from the total stem volume using the models, designed by V.Usolcev for separate tree species and adopted to Lithuanian stands. The biomass of branches was estimated, using native tables and data of NFI. Weighted percentages of over ground biomass were estimated as weighted percentages of stem volume of separate tree species (2000).

Tree species	Needle and foliage biomass from the stem biomass	Branch biomass from the stem biomass	Stump and root biomass from the above ground biomass	Stem volume
	%	%	%	mill.m ³
Pine	5	12	26	162.9
Spruce	11	20	26	92.0
Birch	3	16	18	75.2
Aspen	3	13	24	31.2
Black Alder	2	13	18	33.2
Grey Alder	3	13	17	19.8
Oak	3	15	25	13.4
Ash	3	20	20	11.3
Total:				
<i>coniferous</i>	22.1		26.0	
<i>broadleaves</i>	17.8		19.0	

For estimation of above-ground biomass, were used such factors: for coniferous – 1.221, for broadleaves – 1,178 from the stem biomass. It was drawn mean weighted factor for all tree species (1.202) what was applied also in calculations for 1990, 2005 and 2010 year.

For estimation of below-ground biomass were used such factors: for coniferous – 0.26, for broadleaves – 0.19 from the above-ground biomass. The calculated below-ground mean factor for all tree species for 2000 was 0.23 from the above-ground biomass. The same factor was used for below-ground biomass calculations for 1990, 2005 and 2010.

The volume of dead wood was estimated, using the data of national forest inventory. It was estimated that every year in coniferous stands due to self-thinning in the forest remains and are not consumed 0.6 m³ of stems, 0.24 m³ roots and branches, what decay during 25-35 years. The estimated average volume of dead wood per ha is 25 m³. In the broad-leaved stands in average 1.2 m³ of stems and 0.4 m³ of branches and roots remains in forests every year due to self-thinning. This volume decays during 10-15 years. The estimated average volume of dead wood per ha in broad-leaved stands is 20 m³/ha.

The same methodical principles and average factors were used for estimation of biomass in “Other wooded lands” as well as for calculations of biomass in “Forest”.

7.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

7.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

7.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

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	217.9	237.1	245.2	247.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Below-ground biomass	50.1	54.0	56.4	57.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Dead wood	19.5	20.3	21.2	21.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
TOTAL	287.5	311.4	322.8	326.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7

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

8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų valstybinė apskaita 2001 m. sausio 1d. (Lithuanian Forest Assessment. January, 1 2001, Kaunas, 2001)	H	Forest	1900,2000,2005,2008	Forest distribution according to site index (for the estimations of carbon in the litter and soil layers).

8.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 8.1)

8.2.3 Original data

The Carbon stock of living biomass and dead wood was estimated using biomass data compiled in table T7. The Carbon in litter and soil was estimated using forest and OWL area compiled in table T1.

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1. The calculations of carbon in biomass were carried out, according FRA 2010 methods (Appendix 5.2). It was accepted that carbon for coniferous makes 51 % of biomass, for broadleaves – 48%. Total – 49.7% (rate 0.50).

2. The amount of carbon in litter was estimated according to standard presented in appendix 5.9 of FRA 2010 and actual distribution of Lithuanian forest sites by their humidity. There were estimated that in 2000 62.05 % of all Lithuanian coniferous forests grow in dry soils and 37.95 % - in moist soils.

According to that, carbon amount in litter is:

$$((27*62.05)+(26*37.95))/100=26.62 \text{ t/ha}$$

25.22 % of broadleaved forests grow in dry and 74.78 % - in moist soils.

Carbon amount in the broadleaved forests is:

$$((28*25.22)+(16*74.78))/100=19.03 \text{ t/ha}$$

Coniferous forests cover 61.16 % of total forest area of Lithuania and broadleaved forests cover the rest 38.84 %. According to that, the average carbon amount in all Lithuanian forest is:

$$((26.62*61.16)+(19.03*38.84))/100= 24 \text{ t/ha}$$

The estimated amount of carbon (24 t/ha) was used for calculations of carbon amount stored in “Forests” and “Other wooded land” for the year of 1990, 2005 and 2010.

3. The calculations of carbon storage in the soil was done according to standard presented in appendix 5.10 of FRA 2010 and actual distribution of Lithuanian forest by humidity and fertility. According to experts, the distribution of soils in Lithuania is:

dry HAC soils	- 21.9 %
dry sandy soils	- 24.5 %
moist HAC soils	- 26.2 %
moist spondic soils	- 13.3 %
wetlands soils	- 14.1 %

Applying the carbon amount for “Cold temperate” conditions, the amount of carbon, stored in 1 ha of soils in Lithuania is:

$$((21.9*50)+24.5*34)+(26.5*95)+(13.3*115)+(14.1*87))/100=72 \text{ t/ha}$$

The following amount of carbon (72 t/ha) was used in calculations for carbon amount in soils for both “Forest” and “Other wooded land“ for the year of 1990, 2005 and 2010.

8.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

8.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

8.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

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	109.0	118.6	122.6	124.0	0.65	0.65	0.6	0.65
Carbon in below-ground biomass	25.1	27.0	28.2	28.5	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Sub-total: Living biomass	134.1	145.6	150.8	152.5	0.8	0.8	0.75	0.8
Carbon in dead wood	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.8	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Carbon in litter	46.7	48.5	50.9	52.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0
Sub-total: Dead wood and litter	56.5	58.7	61.5	63.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1
Soil carbon	140.0	145.4	152.7	155.5	5.8	6.4	5.3	6.0
TOTAL	330.6	349.7	365.0	371.0	8.6	9.3	7.95	8.9

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	30
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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	The estimation of the Carbon stock of living biomass was based on the biomass data compiled in table T7.	
Carbon in below-ground biomass	The estimation of the Carbon stock of living biomass was based on the biomass data compiled in table T7.	
Carbon in dead wood	The estimation of the Carbon stock of dead wood was based on the biomass data compiled in table T7. Reported Carbon volumes are not equal to reported volumes of biomass due to rounding of results.	
Carbon in litter	The estimation of the Carbon in litter was based on the forest and OWL area compiled in table T1.	
Soil carbon	The estimation of the Carbon in soil was based on the forest and OWL area compiled in table T1.	

Other general comments to the table

9 Table T9 – Forest fires

9.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of fires	Average number of vegetation fires per year in the country.
Area affected by fire	Average area affected by vegetation fires per year in the country.
Vegetation fire (supplementary term)	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.

9.2 National data

9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2008. Kaunas, 2008, 152 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2008. Kaunas, 2008, p.152)	H	Forest	2001-2007	Disturbance by fire
Lietuvos miškų metraštis XX amžius. Vilnius, 2003. p.264-273 (The chronicle of Lithuanian forests XX Century. Vilnius, 2003. p.264-273)	H	Forest	1989-1992, 1998-2000	Disturbance by fire
Information from Fire and Rescue Department	H	OWL, OL	1998-2007	Disturbance by fire

9.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 9.1)

9.2.3 Original data

Forest fires			Mean	
Year	Area, 1000ha	Number	Area, 1000ha	Number
1988	0.028	132		
1989	0.058	120		
1990	0.134	250	0.251	366
1991	0.064	147		
1992	0.971	1180		
Total	1.255	1829		
1998	0.054	173		

1999	0.494	1022		
2000	0.352	654	0.351	747
2001	0.111	287		
2002	0.746	1596		
Total	1.757	3732		
2003	0.436	885		
2004	0.253	468		
2005	0.051	301	0.395	690
2006	1.199	1545		
2007	0.038	251		
Total	1.977	3450		

OWL fires			Meen	
Year	Area, 1000ha	Number	Area, 1000ha	Number
1988				
1989				
1990				
1991				
1992				
Total				
1998		7		
1999		199		
2000		80		
2001		26		105
2002		215		
Total		527		
2003		56		
2004	0.10123	29		
2005	0.02252	40	0.039	47
2006	0.03281	97		
2007	0.00032	12		
Total	0.15688	234		

OL fires			Meen	
Year	Area, 1000ha	Number	Area, 1000ha	Number
1988				
1989				
1990				
1991				
1992				
Total				
1998		1418		
1999		4104		
2000		2134		3783
2001		2744		
2002		8513		
Total		18913		
2003		7201		
2004	13.30138	3740		
2005	4.06346	2587	13.614	4915
2006	33.79818	8584		
2007	3.29386	2465		
Total	54.45688	24577		

9.3 Analysis and processing of national data

9.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

9.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

9.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

9.4 Data for Table T9

Table 9a

FRA 2010 category	Annual average for 5-year period					
	1990		2000		2005	
	1000 hectares	number of fires	1000 hectares	number of fires	1000 hectares	number of fires
Total land area affected by fire	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4635	14.048	5652
... of which on forest	0.251	366	0.351	747	0.395	690
... of which on other wooded land	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	105	0.039	47
... of which on other land	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3783	13.614	4915

Table 9b

FRA 2010 category	Proportion of forest area affected by fire (%)		
	1990	2000	2005
Wildfire	100	100	100
Planned fire	0	0	0

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

Comments to Table T9

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Area affected by fire		
Number of fires		
Wildfire / planned fire		

Other general comments to the table

10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

10.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Data on file at Forest Sanitary Protection Service, Liepu 2, Girionys, Kaunas, Lithuania 1969-2007	H	Disturbance of Forest	1992-2006	Tables 10.b and 10.c
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2008. Kaunas, 2008, 152 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2008. Kaunas, 2008, p.152)	H	Disturbance of Forest	1989-2007	Table 10.a

10.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 9.1)

10.2.3 Original data

Year	Abiotic agents	Insects	Diseases	Game	Total	Abiotic agents	Insects	Diseases	Game	Total
1989	45.655	9.032	6.339	18.530	79.556					
1990	12.221	7.791	3.539	28.587	52.138	37.083	14.374	4.729	25.261	81.447
1991	9.960	8.177	5.478	26.629	50.244					
1992	80.495	32.497	3.561	27.297	143.850					
1993	347.489	49.203	3.472	25.230	425.394					
1994	68.004	86.189	3.374	21.356	178.923					
1995	23.788	212.736	3.250	17.797	257.571					
1996	9.171	151.345	3.298	15.826	179.640					
1997	25.190	95.750	5.195	12.408	138.543					
1998	6.619	13.953	4.680	17.665	42.917					
1999	87.968	13.058	9.189	19.652	129.867					
2000	97.255	48.981	9.940	17.879	174.055	58.693	31.122	13.548	17.395	120.758
2001	21.163	51.798	22.412	16.920	112.293					
2002	80.460	27.820	21.520	14.860	144.660					
2003	18.200	65.200	21.700	13.800	118.900					
2004	9.600	44.500	24.500	12.400	91.000					
2005	97.000	10.000	26.000	12.000	145.000	37.760	28.940	23.240	12.240	102.180
2006	12.000	12.000	26.000	12.000	62.000					
2007	52.000	13.000	18.000	11.000	94.000					

10.3 Data for Table T10

Table 10a – Disturbances

FRA 2010 category	Affected forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Disturbance by insects	14.4	31.1	28.9
Disturbance by diseases	4.7	13.5	23.2
Disturbance by other biotic agents	25.3	17.4	12.2
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors	37.0	58.7	37.8
Total area affected by disturbances	81.4	120.7	102.1

Notes: 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.

The total area affected by disturbances is not necessarily the sum of the individual disturbances as these may be overlapping.

Table 10b – Major outbreaks of insects and diseases affecting forest health and vitality

Description / name	Tree species or genera affected (scientific name)	Year(s) of latest outbreak	Area affected (1000 hectares)	If cyclic, approx. cycle (years)
<i>Ips typographus</i>	<i>Picea abies</i>	1994-1997	445.8	
<i>Diprion pini</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	1992-1993	27.4	
<i>Lymantria monacha</i> , <i>Dendrolimus pini</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	1993-1996	29.9	
<i>Lymantria dispar</i>	<i>Betula, Alnus</i>	1996-1997	2.0	
<i>Panolis flammea</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	1999-2002	44.8	
Ash dieback	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	1996-	24.0	
Oak dieback	<i>Quercus robur</i>	2004-2006	17.0	

Note: Area affected refers to the total area affected during the outbreak.

Table 10c – Area of forest affected by woody invasive species

Scientific name of woody invasive species	Forest area affected 2005 (1000 hectares)
<i>There is no area of forest affected by woody invasive species in Lithuania</i>	
Total forest area affected by woody invasive species	0

Note: The total forest area affected by woody invasive species is not necessary the sum of the values above, as these may be overlapping.

10.4 Comments to Table T10

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Disturbance by insects		
Disturbance by diseases		
Disturbance by other biotic agents		
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors		
Major outbreaks		
Invasive species	<i>There is no area of forest affected by woody invasive species in Lithuania</i>	

Other general comments to the 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
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2003. Kaunas, 2003, 112 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2003. Kaunas, 2003, p.112)	H	Wood removal	1990-2003	
Lebedys A. and D. Vižlenskas. Forest utilisation and its structure in 1980-1999. In: Brukas, V., F. Helles, P. Tarp and A. Tebera. (Eds.) 2000. Potentials and Perspectives for Balanced development in Lithuanian forestry. Lithuanian University of Agriculture, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Unit of Forestry, Forestry Discussion paper. pp 30-37	H	Wood removal	1988-1989	
3.Medienos tūrio lentelės. Kaunas, 1997, 158 p. (Yield tables. Kaunas, 1997, 158p.)				Percentage of bark volume
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2008. Kaunas, 2008, 152 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2008. Kaunas, 2008, p.152)	H	Removals	2003-2007	

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

According to requirements of FRA_2010 classification (T 9.1)

11.2.3 Original data

Year	1989	1990	1998	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Volume of Roundwood removals (1000 m ³ o.b.)	2816	2627	4215	4472	5512	5526	5483	5037	5671
Unit value (local currency / m ³ o.b.)					77	91	103	105	147
Value of Roundwood removals(1000 local currency)					427095	500881	565098	527338	831387
Year					2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Volume of Woodfuel removals (1000 m ³ o.b.)	884	825	1330	1603	1579	1401	1342	1567	1371
Unit value (local currency / m ³ o.b.)					26,4	30	42,8	48,4	63,6
Value of Woodfuel removals (1000 local currency)					41603	41993	57400	75907	87191

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

11.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

11.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

11.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

11.4 Data for Table T11

FRA 2010 Category	Industrial roundwood removals			Woodfuel removals		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Total volume (1000 m ³ o.b.) *	2779	4665	5446	872	1506	1452
... of which from forest	2779	4665	5446	872	1506	1452
Unit value (local currency / m ³ o.b.)	n.a.	94	105	n.a.	22	42
Total value (1000 local currency)**	n.a.	438510	570360	n.a.	33132	60819

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.

** Please see comment for Total value

	1990	2000	2005
Name of local currency	n.a.	LITAS (LTL)	LITAS (LTL)

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	The fuel wood received by owners from their own estates and used for their own needs, is not included in this assessment due to the absence of such data.	
Unit value	Real unit value (local currency / m ³ o.b.) for: roundwood is 104.73 woodfuel - 41.89	It was impossible to estimate the value of timber for 1988-1992, as wood prices were unstable and currency exchange rates were constantly changing, due to restitution of independence in Lithuania and its economical crisis.
Total value	Differences between direct multiplication of <i>Total volume</i> and <i>Unit value</i> and <i>Total value</i> in T 11.4 are due to rounding of presented <i>Unit value</i>	

Other general comments to the table

Total volume (1000 m³ o.b.) * Wood removals from OWL are very low; therefore the Total volume is equal to Removals from forest.

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

12.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Non-wood forest product (NWFP)	Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.
Value of NWFP removals	For the purpose of this table, value is defined as the market value at the site of collection or forest border.

NWFP categories

Category
<p><u>Plant products / raw material</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food 2. Fodder 3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products 4. Raw material for colorants and dyes 5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction 6. Ornamental plants 7. Exudates 8. Other plant products <p><u>Animal products / raw material</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Living animals 10. Hides, skins and trophies 11. Wild honey and bee-wax 12. Wild meat 13. Raw material for medicine 14. Raw material for colorants 15. Other edible animal products 16. Other non-edible animal products

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2008. Kaunas, 2008, 152 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2008. Kaunas, 2008, p.152)	M	Mushrooms, Berries, Raw material for medicine, Game, Skins	2005	
Information no file from Joint stock company VILTLIT	H	Wild meat values	2005	

12.2.2 Classification and definitions

The national data is presented in Table 12.2.3. The data is distributed according to FRA requirements

12.2.3 Original data

NWF products	Unit	2005	Value of unit	Total value				
1. Mushrooms:	1000kg.	2302,9		33141600				
Cantharellus cibbarius		1775,8	12000					
Boletus edulis		394,4	30000					
2. Berries	1000kg.	939,1		9391000				
Bilberries <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>		836,6	10000					
Cranberries <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>		5,7	10000					
Cowberries <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>		46,6	10000					
1 Food								

NWF products	Unit	2005	Value of unit	Total value				
Raw for medicine	1000 kg	25,1	25000	627,5				
3 Raw for medicine								

NWF products	Unit	2005	Value of unit	Total value
Christmas trees	1000 pcs.	300	10000	3000000
6 Ornamental plants				

NWF products	Unit	2005	Value of unit	Total value
Skins	pcs	28963		703450
1. . Grey hare <i>Lepus europaeus</i>		5546	10	55460
2.Red fox <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>		13831	25	345775
3. Beaver <i>Castor fiber</i>		5359	30	160770
4. Muskrat <i>Ondatra zibethica</i>		105	10	1050
5. Mink <i>Mustela vison</i>		95	60	5700
6. Raccoon dog <i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>		3055	25	76375
7. Marten <i>Martes martes</i>		972	60	58320
10 Hides, skins and trophies				

NWF products	Unit	2005	Value of unit	Total value
Wild meat	kg	1631895		7085865
1. Moose <i>Alces alces</i>		16800	4,0	67200
2. Red deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i>		76600	4,0	306400
3. Fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i>		490	4,0	1960
4. Roe deer <i>Capreolus capreolus</i>		379225	7,0	2654575
5. Wild boar <i>Sus scrofa</i>		1158780	3,5	4055730
12 Wild meat				

Note : Values are presented in LTL/ unit

12.3 Data for Table T12

Rank	Name of product	Key species	Unit	NWFP removals 2005		NWFP category
				Quantity	Value (1000 local currency)	
1 st	Mushrooms	<i>Cantarellus cibarius</i> , <i>Boletus edulis</i>	1000 kg	2302.9	33142	1
2 nd	Berries	Bilberries, <i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i> , Cranberries, <i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i> , Cowberries, <i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	1000 kg	939.1	9391	1
3 rd	Bush meat	Moose, <i>Alces alces</i> , Red deer, <i>Cervus elaphus</i> , Roe deer, <i>Capreolus capreolus</i> , Wild boar, <i>Sus scrofa</i>	1000 kg	1632.0	7086	12
4 th	Christmas trees	Spruce, <i>Picea abies</i>	1000 pcs	300	3000	6
5 th	Skins	Grey hare, <i>Lepus europaeus</i> , Red fox, <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> , Raccoon dog, <i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i> , Beaver, <i>Castor fiber</i> , Marten, <i>Martes Martes</i> , Muskrat, <i>Ondatra zibethica</i> , Mink, <i>Mustela vison</i>	1000 pcs	29.0	703	10
6 th	Raw material for medicine	n.a.	1000 kg	25.1	628	13
7 th						
8 th						
9 th						
10 th						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
TOTAL					53950	

	2005
Name of local currency	LITAS (LTL)

12.4 Comments to Table T12

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
10 most important products	
Other plant products	
Other animal products	
Value by product	
Total value	

Other general comments to the table

13 Table T13 – Employment

13.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

13.2 National data

13.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2003. Kaunas, 2003, 112 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2003. Kaunas, 2003, p.112)		Employment in forestry	1990, 2000	
Lietuvos miškų ūkio statistika 2008. Kaunas, 2008, 152 p. (Lithuanian statistical Yearbook of forestry 2008. Kaunas, 2008, p.152)		Employment in forestry	2005	
Information from State Service of Protected Areas		Employment in management of protected areas	2005	

13.2.2 Original data

FRA 2005 Categories	Employment (1000 person-years)		
	1990	2000	2005
Employment in forestry activities	14,6	13,7	9.8

13.3 Analysis and processing of national data

13.3.1 Calibration

Not applied.

13.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

13.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Not applied.

13.4 Data for Table T13

FRA 2010 Category	Employment (1000 years FTE)		
	1990	2000	2005
Employment in primary production of goods	14.6	13.7	9.8
...of which paid employment	14.6	13.7	9.8
...of which self-employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Employment in management of protected areas	n.a.	n.a.	0.420

Comments to Table T13

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Employment in primary production of goods	Only includes paid employment in forestry activities	
Paid employment / self-employment		
Employment in management of protected areas		

Other general comments to the table

14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

14.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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.

14.2 Data for Table T14

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)			
Forest policy statement with national scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	2002	
	Reference to document	Lietuvos miškų ūkio politika ir jos įgyvendinimo strategija (Lithuanian Forest Policy and its Implementation Strategy) Valstybės Žinios, 2002, Nr. 93-4029	
National forest programme (nfp)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country	Lithuanian Forestry Policy and its implementation Strategy	
	Starting year	1996, 2002	
	Current status	<input type="checkbox"/>	In formulation
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In implementation
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Under revision
Reference to document or web site	Lietuvos miškų ūkio politika ir jos įgyvendinimo strategija http://www.am.lt/VI/files/0.389957001106226456.doc		
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes, specific forest law exists	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	No, forest issues are not regulated by national legislation	
If Yes above, provide:	Year of enactment	1994	
	Year of latest amendment	June 26, 2007	
	Reference to document	Lietuvos Respublikos Miškų Įstatymas. (The Republic of Lithuania Forestry Law) Valstybės Žinios, 2001, Nr. 35-1161, 4-13 p	

In case the responsibility for forest policy- and/or forest law-making is decentralized, please indicate the existence of the following and explain in the comments below the table how the responsibility for forest policy- and law-making is organized in your country.		
Sub-national forest policy statements	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements		
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests		

14.3 Comments to Table T14

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
Forest policy statement with national scope	
National forest programme (nfp)	
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	
Sub-national forest policy statements	
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	

Other general comments to the table

15 Table T15 – Institutional framework

15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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 University after a minimum of 3 years of post secondary education.

15.2 Data for Table T15

Table 15a – Institutions

FRA 2010 Category	2008	
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	Minister of Environment	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry	X	1 st level subordination to Minister
		2 nd level subordination to Minister
		3 rd level subordination to Minister
		4 th or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Directorate of State Forests 2. State Environmental Protection Inspectorate 3. State Forest Survey Service 4. Sanitary Forest Protection Service 5. Forest Genetic Resources, Seed and Plant Service 6. State Service of Protected Areas 7. State Enterprise “Institute of Forest Inventory and Management Planning” 8. Lithuanian Forest Research Institute 9. College of Forestry and Environmental Engineering 10. Faculty of Forestry and Ecology in Lithuanian Agricultural university 	
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Environment 2. State Environmental Protection Inspectorate 	

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	n.a.	n.a.	140	41	155	47
...of which with university degree or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	118	36	140	43

Notes:

1. Includes human resources within public forest institutions at sub-national level
2. Excludes people employed in State-owned enterprises, education and research, as well as temporary / seasonal workers.

15.3 Comments to Table T15

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation		
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement		
Human resources within public forest institutions	<p>Public forest agencies included in Table 15 b:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Directorate of State Forests 2. State Environmental Protection Inspectorate (Department of Forest control) 3. State Forest Survey Service 4. Sanitary Forest Protection Service 5. Forest Genetic Resources, Seed and Plant Service 6. State Service of Protected Areas 	

Other general comments to the table

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16 Table T16 – Education and research

16.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest-related education	Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.
Doctor's degree (PhD)	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about five years.
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about three 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 centers	Research centers primarily implementing research programmes on forest matters. Funding is mainly public or channelled through public institutions.

16.2 National data

16.2.1 Original data

Faculty of Forestry and Ecology in Lithuanian Agricultural university

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation ¹⁾ of students in forest-related education					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	34	9	29	17	31	13
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	79	8	81	15	67	21
Forest technician certificate / diploma	0	0	0	0	0	0

College of Forestry and Environmental Engineering

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation ¹⁾ of students in forest-related education					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	67	11,9
Forest technician certificate / diploma	34	2,9	41	4,9	0	0

Lithuanian Forest Research Institute

FRA 2010 Category	Professionals working in publicly funded forest research centres ²⁾					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Doctor's degree (PhD)	21	n.a.	19	0	28	25
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	47	64	25	60
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	12	75	3	67

16.3 Analysis and processing of national data

16.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

Not applied.

16.4 Data for Table T16

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation ¹⁾ of students in forest-related education					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	34	9	29	17	31	13
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	79	8	81	15	134	16
Forest technician certificate / diploma	34	3	41	5	0	0
FRA 2010 Category	Professionals working in publicly funded forest research centres ²⁾					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Doctor's degree (PhD)	21	n.a.	19	0	28	25
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	47	64	25	60
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	n.a.	n.a.	12	75	3	67

Notes:

1. Graduation refers to the number of students that have successfully completed a Bachelor's or higher degree or achieved a certificate or diploma as forest technician.
2. Covers degrees in all sciences, not only forestry.

16.5 Comments to Table T16

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Graduation of students in forest-related education		We found the tendency of graduates number increasing. The percent of female (graduates) increased too.
Professionals working in public forest research centres		

Other general comments to the table

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17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

17.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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 (sub-category to Public expenditure)	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 (sub-category to Public expenditure)	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.

17.2 National data

17.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Miškų ūrėdijų 2007 m. veiklos rodikliai. Vilnius, 2008, 64p.	H	Revenue	2005	
Miško ūmonių 2000m. gamybinės veiklos rodikliai. Vilnius, 2000, 58p.	H	Revenue, Operational expenditure	2000	
Lietuvos respublikos vyriausybės nutarimas Nr. 216, 2005.02.24.	H	Operational expenditure	2005	

17.2.2 Original data

FRA 2010 Categories	Revenues (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005
Forest revenue, state forests	50155	54700
Forest revenue, private forests	13878	34684

17.3 Data for Table T17

Table 17a - Forest revenues

FRA 2010 Categories	Revenues (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005
Forest revenue	64033	89384

Table 17b - Public expenditure in forest sector by funding source

FRA 2010 Categories	Domestic funding (1000 local currency)		External funding (1000 local currency)		Total (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Operational expenditure	12385	12800	0	0	12385	12800
Transfer payments	0	200	0	0	0	200
Total public expenditure	12385	13000	0	0	12385	13000
If transfer payments are made for forest management and conservation, indicate for what specific objective(s) - Please tick all that apply.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forest inventory and/or planning				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Conservation of forest biodiversity				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Protection of soil and water				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Forest stand improvement				
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Establishment or maintenance of protected areas				
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other, specify below				

17.4 Comments to Table T17

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest revenue		
Operational expenditure		
Transfer payments		

Other general comments to the table