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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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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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Report preparation and contact persons

No report has been received from Montenegro.

This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA secretariat in Rome, which is based on the existing available information using the established format for FRA 2010 country reports

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
MCPFE, 2007. State of Europe’s Forests 2007		Forest, OWL	2005	Secondary data source.
FAOSTAT data, 2007.		Inland water, Country area	2006-2007	

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

The classification and definitions used in the MCPFE 2007 report are the same as those being used by FRA 2010.

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The MCPFE 2007 figures of forest and other wooded land are used as they are. The other land area for 2005 is derived by subtracting the forest and other wooded land area from the FAOSTAT land area. No estimation and forecasting have been done, since there is no reliable basis to do it. The MCPFE 2007 and FAOSTAT figures are used to report all the years.

1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	543	543	543	543
Other wooded land	175	175	175	175
Other land	627	627	627	627
...of which with tree cover	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Inland water bodies	36	36	36	36
TOTAL	1381	1381	1381	1381

1.5 Comments to Table T1

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

Other general comments to the table

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned <u>national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping</u>	
Field inventory	
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
National Forest and Forest land Administration Policy, First Draft, 2008, http://www.gov.me/files/1210596615.pdf		Private, Public ownership		Secondary data source

2.2.2 Original data

State owns 67% of forests and woodland whereas 33% belongs to the private sector.

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The ownership percentage from the year 2008 in the original data is applied to report year 2005. As the changes in the economies of countries in transition have been going on rapidly since 1990, no estimation is done for the previous years.

2.4 Data for Table T2

Table 2a - Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	n.a.	n.a.	364
Private ownership	n.a.	n.a.	179
...of which owned by individuals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by local communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other types of ownership	n.a.	n.a.	0
TOTAL	n.a.	n.a.	543

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 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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Individuals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Private corporations and institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	n.a.	n.a.	543

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	No data available for reporting this table.	

Other general comments to the table
The national validation of these data is especially needed.

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
National Forest and Forest land Administration Policy, First Draft, 2008, http://www.gov.me/files/1210596615.pdf		Forests intended for timber production, Protection forests, National parks		Secondary data source
MCPFE 2007		Protective forests	2000	Secondary data source

3.2.2 Original data

“According to functions, the forests intended for timber production involve 348 000 ha or 81% of all forests. Protection forests are determined at 66 thousand ha or 16%, while forests of National Parks cover 12 975 ha or 3%” (National Forest and Forest land Administration Policy).

In MCPFE 2007 the forest area in MCPFE Class 3, For soil, water and other ecosystem functions was 52 000 ha in year 2000.

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

3.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation and forecasting have been done, since there is no reliable basis to do it. The national figures are used directly to report year all the years and the rest of the forest area is classified to unknown function. It is assumed that the MCPFE Class 3 area reported in MCPFE 2007 is included to the national figure of Protection forests.

3.3.2 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

Forest Designated functions

National class	Area (1000 ha)	FRA 2010 Designated function
Protection forests, -subclass For soil, water and other ecosystem functions 52 000 ha	66 000	78.7 % Protection of soil and water, 21.3 % Conservation of biodiversity
National Parks	12 975	100% Conservation of biodiversity
Timber production	348 000	100 % Production
other		100% No or unknown function

The national parks are reclassified to Forest area within protected areas in Table 3b.

3.4 Data for Table T3

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	348	348	348	348
Protection of soil and water	52	52	52	52
Conservation of biodiversity	27	27	27	27
Social services	0	0	0	0
Multiple use	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	116	116	116	116
TOTAL	543	543	543	543

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Forest area within protected areas	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Forest area under sustainable forest management	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Forest area with management plan	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

3.5 Comments to Table T3

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		
Protection of soil and water		
Conservation of biodiversity		
Social services		
Multiple use		
Other		
No / unknown designation		
Area of permanent forest estate		
Forest area within protected areas		
Forest area under sustainable forest management		
Forest area with management plan		

Other general comments to the table

4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

No data are available for this reporting table

5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

No data are available for this reporting table. However, it is interesting to highlight also that in Montenegro we have a substantial natural expansion of areas under forests, which resulted from not only artificial afforestation but also from the spontaneous expansion of forest vegetation for the account of agricultural land.

6 Table T6 – Growing stock

6.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

6.2 National data

6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
National Forest and Forest land Administration Policy, First Draft, 2008, http://www.gov.me/files/1210596615.pdf		Volume of growing stock, composition of stock		Secondary data source
FRA 2005 Country report for Serbia & Montenegro (State Statistical Office)	L	Forest cover and growing stock in state owned forests	1995	Statistical Bulletin "Forestry"; national inventory data from 1979.

6.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock (FRA 2005)	Volume over bark of all living trees more than 11 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 7 cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of 7 cm.

6.2.3 Original data

Forests area and wood volume by kind of stand (1995):

Type of Stand	1 000 ha	Volume in m ³ /ha *)	millions of m ³ *)
Broadleaved	184	122.3	23
Coniferous	39	168.4	6
∑ Pure	223	130.4	29
Broadleaved	190	40.8	8
Coniferous	36	214.3	8
Broadl./Conif.	95	289.2	27 ¹⁾
∑ Mixed	321	133.1	43
Total	544	132.0	72

*) Data for Montenegro is concerning state owned forests only.

1) Ratio of broadleaved and coniferous mixed stands is 16:29 for coniferous in whole of Serbia & Montenegro.

The national data from year 1995 presented in FRA 2005 for Serbia & Montenegro gives the total volume of 72 mill. m³. However, the mean volume and total volume are for state owned forests only. Nevertheless, the forest area given in the table matches with the forest area given in T1 which is from MCPFE 2007 report.

The 2008 forest policy draft states: “Total growing stocks in forests of Montenegro are estimated to around 72.000,000 m³, of which 29.5 million m³ or 41% are conifers and 42.5 million m³ or 59% of broadleaves.” This volume is apparently on national class forest which covers 45 % (or 621540 ha) of total land area (1 381 200 ha) according to forest policy draft 2008. Thus the total volume would cover also a part of the OWL in Table 1.

6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

6.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The growing stock estimate from forest policy draft is not indicated to a particular year. As the total volume from year 1995 original data matches to this the total volume estimate is used for all reporting years. Also same proportions of coniferous and broadleaved for growing stock are used as given in forest policy draft.

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	72	72	72	72	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which coniferous	29.5	29.5	29.5	29.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which broadleaved	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Growing stock of commercial species	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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					
2 nd					
3 rd					
4 th					
5 th					
6 th					
7 th					
8 th					
9 th					
10 th					
Remaining					
TOTAL					

Table 6c – Specification of threshold values

Item	Value	Complementary information
Minimum diameter (cm) at breast height ¹ of trees included in growing stock (X)	11	Minimum diameter for coppice forests at breast height is 6 cm
Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)	7	
Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)	7	
Volume refers to “above ground” (AG) or “above stump” (AS)	AG	

6.5 Comments to Table T6

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total growing stock	The volume is for national ‘forest’ which obviously covers FRA forest land and half the OWL in Table 1.	
Growing stock of broadleaved / coniferous		
Growing stock of commercial species	No data available for reporting this table.	
Growing stock composition	No data available for reporting this table.	

Other general comments to the table

The national validation of these data is needed. Especially the correspondence of the figures from the two data sources (the area to which growing stock refers to, definition of growing stock).
Now same threshold values (T6c) are assumed as reported in FRA 2005.

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.

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
MCPFE, 2007. State of Europe's Forests 2007				Secondary data source.

7.2.2 Original data

The MCPFE Report, only reports data on carbon. Biomass figures were derived from carbon figures assuming a conversion factor of 0,5.

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

7.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The same figures has been used for all reporting years.

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	49.33	49.33	49.33	49.33	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Below-ground biomass	17.27	17.27	17.27	17.27	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Dead wood	10.54	10.54	10.54	10.54	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	77.14	77.14	77.14	77.14	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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
MCPFE, 2007. State of Europe's Forests 2007				Secondary data source.

8.2.2 Original data

Carbon data were taken directly from the MCPFE report.

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

8.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The same figures have been used for all reporting years.

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	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-total: Living biomass	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in dead wood	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in litter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-total: Dead wood and litter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Soil carbon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

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

Other general comments to the table

9 Table T9 – Forest fires

No data are available for reporting on this table.

10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

No data are available for reporting on this table.

11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

11.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

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

11.2 National data

11.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
FAOSTAT, 2009		Wood fuel, Industrial roundwood	2006,2007	

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

FAOSTAT uses the same definition of the categories Industrial roundwood and Woodfuel as FRA 2010. It is assumed that the term “Production” used in FAOSTAT can be used as a good estimate of “Removal”, although these terms are not identical.

FRA 2010 requests information on wood removal as volume over bark while the FAOSTAT figures refer to volume under bark. The figures are converted from volume under bark to volume over bark by application of a bark factor. The bark factor used is the “global” default conversion factor of 1.15.

11.2.3 Original data

FAOSTAT provides the following data on wood production for the period 2006 – 2007:

Category	Volume m ³ under bark		
	2006	2007	Average 2006-2007
Industrial roundwood	192000	192000	192000
Woodfuel	265000	265000	265000
Total	457000	457000	457000

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The volume figures from FAOSTAT refer to volume under bark, hence these figures must be converted to over-bark figures applying a bark factor. No national bark factor has been found, hence the global bark factor of 1.15 has been applied. The volume over bark is then as follows:

Category	Average 2006-2007 (m ³ over bark)
Industrial roundwood	220800
Woodfuel	304750
Total	525550

11.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The average values of 2006-2007 were used as estimates for 2005.

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.)	n.a.	n.a.	221	n.a.	n.a.	305
... of which from forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unit value (local currency / m ³ o.b.)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total value (1000 local currency)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

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

	1990	2000	2005
Name of local currency			

11.5 Comments to Table T11

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

Other general comments to the table

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

No data are available for reporting on this 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 or salary</u> in cash or in kind.
Self-employment	Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for <u>profit or 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
MCPFE, 2007. State of Europe's Forests 2007		Employment in Forestry and logging		Secondary data source.
FAO. 2008. <i>Contribution of the forestry sector to national economies, 1990-2006</i> , by A. Lebedys. Forest Finance Working Paper FSFM/ACC/08. FAO, Rome. http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/k4588e/k4588e00.htm		Employment	1990, 2000	Secondary data source.

13.2.2 Classification and definitions

MCPFE 2007 Forestry and logging (ISIC/NACE 02).

Lebedys (2008): ISIC Division 02 (forestry, logging and related service activities).

13.2.3 Original data

Data for 2005 are taken from the MCPFE report and data for 1990 and 2000 from Lebedys (2008). The employment figure for year 2005 in Lebedys (2008) is equal to the one extracted from MCPFE 2007 report.

13.3 Data for Table T13

FRA 2010 Category	Employment (1000 years FTE)		
	1990	2000	2005
Employment in primary production of goods	3	2	1
...of which paid employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which self-employment	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Employment in management of protected areas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

13.4 Comments to Table T13

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

Other general comments to the table

14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

No data are available for reporting on this table.

15 Table T15 – Institutional framework

No data are available for reporting on this table.

16 Table T16 – Education and research

No data are available for reporting on this table.

17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

No data are available for reporting on this table.