



Forestry Department

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES
ASSESSMENT**

COUNTRY REPORTS

IRELAND

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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 2005 (FRA 2005), which is the most comprehensive assessment to date. More than 800 people have been involved, including 172 national correspondents and their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers. Information has been collated from 229 countries and territories for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.

The reporting framework for FRA 2005 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes more than 40 variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources. More information on the FRA 2005 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA 2005 Web site (www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005).

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The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA 2005 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.

Report preparation and contact person

No national report has been received from Ireland. This report is the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA 2005 secretariats in Rome and Geneva, which summarizes existing available information using the established format for FRA 2005 country reports.

The desk study was reviewed by the Irish Forest Service and updated with the latest available information from other government agencies and companies involved in the forestry sector.

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1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2005 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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand		(Forest, OWL) Forest, OWL, Other land	1987, 1996	Secondary data source.
MCPFE, 2003. State of Europe’s Forests 2003		Forest, OWL	2001	Secondary data source.
FAOSTAT data, 2004.		Total area, Land area		
Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Planning System (FIPS) Unit, Statistics of forest cover. http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestry/files/standard.xls , 2001.		Forest, OWL	1990, 2000	
Department of Agriculture and Food Publications. A Review and Appraisal of Ireland’s Forestry Development Strategy, Final Report. 2004. http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/publicat/publications2004/forestryfinalrep.pdf National Forest Inventory of Ireland - ongoing		Forest area Forest area	2002 2005	Primary data source

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

The national classification of forest is slightly different from the FRA 2005 definition. Definition in Ireland: Land with a minimum area of 0.1 hectares in size under stands of trees, with or with the potential to achieve tree crown cover of more than 20% of the total area, having a minimum width of 20 metres and includes all trees that have a potential to reach 5 metres in height

1.2.3 Original data

Category	Area (1000 ha)						
	1987	1990	1996	2000	2001	2002	2004
Forest	421	441.215	591	608.812	624	639	658167
Other wooded land	0	40	0	41	41	41	41
Sub-total Forest and Other wooded land	421	481.215	591	649.812	665	680	699.167
Other land	NDA	NDA	6299	NDA	NDA	6,209	
Sub-total Land area	NDA	NDA	6890	NDA	6890	6,889	
Inland water	NDA	NDA	139	NDA	139	138	
Total area	NDA	NDA	7029	NDA	7029	7,027	

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, Reference years: 1987 and 1996; MCPFE 2003, Reference year 2001; Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service, Reference year 1990, 2000; A Review and Appraisal of Ireland's Forestry Development Strategy, Final Report. 2004, Reference year 2002 (end of year).

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The yearly amount of afforestation has ranged from 11 000 to 24 000 ha/year (1988-2000) in Ireland (Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service). This explains the continuous increase of the forest area. There is some inconsistency in the OWL areas, especially reported in UNECE/FAO 2000. Also, the “forest area” figure for 2002 is not precisely defined in the data source, but it is assumed to be equivalent to forest and OWL.

1.3.1 Calibration

The total land area figure reported by UNECE/FAO 2000 is slightly larger than the FAOSTAT land area as well as the total area of the country. Hence calibration is applied: The forest and OWL areas are assumed to be correct and the Other land class is adjusted so that the total land area figure will match the FAOSTAT land area (6889 000 ha). Also, for the Inland water area, the FAOSTAT estimate (138 000 ha) is applied. This calibration is applied to the Other land category in the National reporting table.

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The year 1990 and 2000 figures for Forest and OWL are used as they are for FRA reporting. The 2005 forest area is calculated by adding the estimated afforestation rate of 11 000 ha for 2005 to the 2004 forest area figure.

1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

The original categories are used directly.

1.5 Data for National reporting table T1

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	441	609	669
Other wooded land	40	41	41
Other land	6408	6239	6179
...of which with tree cover ¹⁾	NDA	NDA	NDA
Inland water bodies	138	138	138
TOTAL	7027	7027	7027

- 1) Area of “Other land with tree cover” is included in the area reported under “Other land” and should therefore be excluded when calculating the total area for the country.

1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1

The yearly amount of afforestation has ranged from 11 000 to 24 000 ha/year (1988-2000) in Ireland (*Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service*). This explains the continuous increase of the forest area.

2 Table T2 – Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land

2.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Private ownership	Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions.
Public ownership	Land owned by the State (national, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, municipalities, villages and communes.
Other ownership	Land that is not classified either as “Public ownership” or as “Private ownership”.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand		Ownership (forest, OWL)	1987, 1996	Secondary data source.
MCPFE, 2003. State of Europe’s Forests 2003		Ownership (forest, OWL)	2001	Secondary data source.
Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service, Forest Inventory and Planning System (FIPS) Unit, Statistics of forest cover. http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/forestry/files/standard.xls , 2001.		Ownership (forest, OWL)	1990, 2000	

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

The definitions of public and private ownership according to *UNECE/FAO 2000* are the same as those being used by FRA 2005. For the ownership data from *Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service*, it is assumed that the definition of public and private ownership follow the FRA 2005 definitions.

2.2.3 Original data

Category	Area (1000 ha)			
	1990	1996	2000	2001
Forest				
Public	340.6	391	390.1	397 ¹⁾
Private	100.6	200	218.7	268 ¹⁾
OWL				
Public	5.8	0	6.6	
Private	34.2	0	34.4	

1) Forest and OWL.

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, Reference year: 1996; MCPFE 2003, Reference year 2001; Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service, Reference year 1990, 2000.

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Calibration

Not needed.

2.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not needed.

2.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

The year 1990 and 2000 figures for Forest and OWL are used as they are for FRA reporting.

2.5 Data for National reporting table T2

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	Forest		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Private ownership	101	219	34.2	34.4
Public ownership	341	390	5.8	6.6
Other ownership	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	441	609	40	41

2.6 Comments to National reporting table T2

3 Table T3 – Designated function of Forest and Other wooded land

3.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Types of designation

Category	Definition
Primary function	A designated function is considered to be primary when it is significantly more important than other functions. This includes areas that are legally or voluntarily set aside for specific purposes.
Total area with function	Total area where a specific function has been designated, regardless whether it is primary or not.

Designation categories

Category / Designated function	Definition
Production	Forest / Other wooded land designated for production and extraction of forest goods, including both wood and non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest / Other wooded land designated for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest / Other wooded land designated for conservation of biological diversity.
Social services	Forest / Other wooded land designated for the provision of social services.
Multiple purpose	Forest / Other wooded land designated to any combination of: production of goods, protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and provision of social services and where none of these alone can be considered as being significantly more important than the others.
No or unknown function	Forest / Other wooded land for which a specific function has not been designated or where designated function is unknown.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Areas available for wood supply, Areas not available for wood supply, IUCN protected area categories, soil protection management areas	1996	Secondary data source.
MCPFE, 2003. State of Europe's Forests 2003		Protected forest area and OWL, according to MCPFE guidelines	2001	Secondary data source.

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

The original data is assumed to follow the definitions of *UNECE/FAO 2000*.

3.2.3 Original data

Protected areas

UNECE/FAO 2000 reports that for 1996 the IUCN categories I and II (strict nature reserves, wilderness areas and national parks) area of forest was 500 ha and IUCN categories III and IV (natural monuments and habitat/species management areas) 5700 ha. The estimates of

MCPFE (2003) protection classes corresponding to IUCN categories were 2854 ha (II), 4850 ha (IV) of forest and OWL.

Forest area available for wood supply.

UNECE/FAO 2000 reports that for 1996, out of the total area of forest, 580 000 hectares (98.1 %) were available for wood supply and 11 000 hectares were not available for wood supply.

Areas where forest and OWL is managed primarily for soil protection.

UNECE/FAO (TBFRA 2000) reports that there were no areas of forest and OWL managed primarily for soil protection in 1996.

TBFRA 2000 class (1996)	forest, Area (1000 ha)	OWL, area (1000 ha)
IUCN I & II, protection status	2.9	0
IUCN III & IV, protection status	2.8	0
forest managed primarily for soil protection	0	0
Forest area not available for wood supply ²⁾	11	NDA
MCPFE 2003 class (2001)	Area (1000 ha)	
MCPFE protected/protective class 1.1	0 ¹⁾	0
MCPFE protected/protective class 1.2 (IUCN II), FOWL	2.854 ¹⁾	NDA
MCPFE protected/protective class 1.3 (IUCN IV), FOWL	4.850 ¹⁾	NDA
MCPFE protected/protective class 3.1	0 ¹⁾	0

1) Forest and OWL.

2) Due to forest protection or other reasons.

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

Calibration not needed.

3.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation and forecasting have been done, since there is no reliable basis for this. The *UNECE/FAO (TBFRA 2000)* 1996 figures are used to report year 2000 and the *MCPFE 2003* figures to report 2005. As regards the area available for wood supply, this is assumed to have remained constant at 580 000 ha due to lack of other information.

3.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No estimation of “Total Area with function” is done based on the available data.

Forest Designated functions

TBFRA 2000 class	FRA 2005 Designated function
Forest managed primarily for soil protection	100 % Protection of soil and water
IUCN I-IV, MCPFE 1.1-1.3	100 % Conservation of biodiversity
Area available for wood supply	100 % Production
Other	100 % No or unknown function

3.5 Data for National reporting table T3

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Primary function			Total area with function		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Forest						
Production	418.20	580	603	NDA	NDA	NDA
Protection of soil and water	NDA	0	0	NDA	NDA	NDA
Conservation of biodiversity	NDA	5.7	5.7	NDA	NDA	NDA
Social services	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Multiple purpose	NDA	NDA	NDA	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	22.8	23.3	60.3	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total - Forest	441	609	669	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Other wooded land						
Production	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Protection of soil and water	NDA	0	0	NDA	NDA	NDA
Conservation of biodiversity	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Social services	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Multiple purpose	NDA	NDA	NDA	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	40	41	41	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total – Other wooded land	40	41	41	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.

1) Forest and OWL.

3.6 Comments to National reporting table T3

4 Table T4 – Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land

4.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Modified natural	Forest / Other wooded land of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Semi-natural	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.
Productive plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non wood goods.
Protective plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFA 2000)		Forest and other wooded land by categories of “naturalness”	1996	Secondary data source.
MCPFE, 2003. State of Europe’s Forests 2003		Forest and other wooded land by categories of “naturalness”	2001	Secondary data source.

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Undisturbed by man	No human disturbance at all or disturbance so long ago that natural processes have been completely re-established.
Semi-natural forest/other wooded land	Forest / Other wooded land that is neither “Forest / Other wooded land undisturbed by man” nor “Plantation”.
Plantation(s)	Forest stands established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation. They are either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of introduced species (all planted stands), or • Intensively managed stands of indigenous species which meet all the following criteria: one or two species at plantation, even age class, regular spacing.

Note that the term “Semi-natural” as defined above corresponds to both “Semi-natural” and “Modified natural” in the FRA 2005 definition.

4.2.3 Original data

Category of Forest	1996, Area (1000ha)	1996, %	2001, Area(1000 ha)	2001, %
Forest:				
Undisturbed by man	1	0.2	0	0
Semi-natural	0	0	0	0
Plantations	590	99.8	624	100
Other wooded land:				
Undisturbed by man	0	ID	1	2.4
Semi-natural	0	ID	40	97.6

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Calibration

Calibration Not needed on forest and OWL.

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Since all the regeneration is done by planting (or seeding) according to *UNECE/FAO 2000*, the forest undisturbed by man is assumed to not increase for reporting years 1990, 2000 and 2005. There is some doubt whether the 1000 ha "undisturbed" has changed from forest to OWL between *UNECE/FAO 2000* and *MCPFE 2003*. However, the proportions from *UNECE/FAO 2000* and *MCPFE 2003* are used as they are in the estimation and forecasting. The rest of the forest area is considered to be of category plantations. The OWL proportions from *MCPFE 2003* are used for all the reporting years.

4.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

All area reported as “plantations” has been assigned to the “Productive plantation” category. This is supported by the fact that no forest area has been reported to be managed primarily for soil protection purposes in *UNECE/FAO 2000*. The national data for the category “semi-natural” on OWL is classified into the FRA 2005 category “modified natural”.

4.5 Data for National reporting table T4

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary	1	0	0	1	1	1
Modified natural	0	0	0	39	40	40
Semi-natural	90*	90*	90*	0	0	0
Productive plantation	350	519	579	0	0	0
Protective plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	441	609	669	40	41	41

4.6 Comments to National reporting table T4

* Ongoing survey of Native Woodlands – National Parks and Wildlife Service

5 Table T5 – Growing stock

5.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees greater than or equal to 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 z cm.
Commercial growing stock	The part of the growing stock of species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions, and with a diameter at breast height of 7 cm or more.

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		growing stock	1987, 1996	Secondary data source.
Department of Agriculture and Food Publications. A Review and Appraisal of Ireland's Forestry Development Strategy, Final Report. 2004. http://www.agriculture.gov.ie/publicat/publications2004/forestryfinalrep.pdf		growing stock, standing volume	2002	

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock	The living tree component of the standing volume
Growing stock on forest available for wood supply	GS on forest where legal, economic or specific environmental restrictions do not have any significant impact on the supply of wood

5.2.3 Original data

Please provide

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

5.3.1 Calibration

No calibration was needed.

5.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

5.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No further reclassification is needed.

5.5 Data for National reporting table T5

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Growing stock	52.4	59.8	65.4	NDA	NDA	NDA
Commercial growing stock	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA

Specification of country threshold values	Unit	Value	Complementary information
1. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees included in Growing stock (X)	cm	7	
2. Minimum diameter at the top end of stem (Y) for calculation of Growing stock	cm	7	
3. Minimum diameter of branches included in Growing stock (W)	cm	Branches not included in Growing stock	
4. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees in Commercial growing stock (Z)	cm	7	
5. Volume refers to “Above ground” (AG) or “Above stump” (AS)	AG / AS	AS	
6. Have any of the above thresholds (points 1 to 4) changed since 1990	Yes/No	No	
7. If yes, then attach a separate note giving details of the change	Attachment	NDA	

5.6 Comments to National reporting table T5

6 Table T6 – Biomass stock

6.1 FRA 2005 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 living 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 biomass	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.

6.2 National data

6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Gallagher, G., Hendrick, E. and Byrne, K.A. 2004. Preliminary estimates of biomass carbon stock changes in managed forests in the republic of Ireland over the period 1990-2000. Irish Forestry 61 (1): 35-49 (http://www.societyofirishforesters.ie/irishforestryjournal.htm)				
CARBWARE, national carbon stock reporting tool, maintained and updated by COFORD				

6.2.2 Classification and definitions

6.2.3 Original data

6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

Assumptions: BEF = 1.64; bulk density = 0.37; carbon content of dry wood = 50%, deadwood= 4% of 2.8 million cubic metres harvest for 10 yr (roots only).

6.3.1 Calibration

6.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

6.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

6.5 Data for National reporting table T6

FRA 2005 Categories	Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Above-ground biomass	26.5	30.2	33.1	NDA	NDA	NDA
Below-ground biomass	5.3	6.1	6.6	NDA	NDA	NDA
Dead wood biomass	0.4	0.4	0.4	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL	32.2	36.7	40.1	NDA	NDA	NDA

6.6 Comments to National reporting table T6

7 Table T7 – Carbon stock

7.1 FRA 2005 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 living 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 biomass	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 a minimum diameter chose by the country for lying dead (for example 10 cm), in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil. This includes the litter, fomic, and humic layers.
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.

7.2 National data

7.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Gallagher, G., Hendrick, E. and Byrne, K.A. 2004. Preliminary estimates of biomass carbon stock changes in managed forests in the republic of Ireland over the period 1990-2000. Irish Forestry 61 (1): 35-49				
CARBWARE, national carbon stock reporting tool, maintained and updated by COFORD				

7.2.2 Classification and definitions

7.2.3 Original data

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

7.3.1 Calibration

7.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

7.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

7.5 Data for National reporting table T7

FRA 2005 Categories	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Carbon in above-ground biomass	13.2	15.1	16.5	NDA	NDA	NDA
Carbon in below-ground biomass	2.7	3.0	3.3	NDA	NDA	NDA
Sub-total: Carbon in living biomass				NDA	NDA	NDA
Carbon in dead wood	0.2	0.2	0.2	NDA	NDA	NDA
Carbon in litter ¹⁾				NDA	NDA	NDA
Sub-total: Carbon in dead wood and litter				NDA	NDA	NDA
Soil carbon to a depth of _____ cm				NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL CARBON	16.1	18.3	20.0	NDA	NDA	NDA

1) litter is assumed to include the dead wood carbon component.

7.6 Comments to National reporting table T7

8 Table T8 – Disturbances affecting health and vitality

8.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Disturbance by fire	Disturbance caused by wildfire, independently whether it broke out inside or outside the forest/OWL.
Disturbance by insects	Disturbance caused by insect pests that are detrimental to tree health.
Disturbance by diseases	Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as a bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.
Other disturbance	Disturbance caused by other factors than fire, insects or diseases.

8.2 National data

8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forest Service and Coillte		Forest fire	1993-2004	
Source: COFORD and Coillte		Estimated annual volume and area of windthrow in state forests	1955-2004	

8.2.2 Classification and definitions

8.2.3 Original data

Year	Windthrow m ³ 000	Windthrow area ha	Year	Windthrow m ³ 000	Windthrow area ha
1955	40.9	136	1980	6.8	23
1956	0.2	1	1981	10.0	33
1957	108.0	360	1982	61.0	203
1958	1.1	4	1983	53.0	177
1959	0.5	2	1984	141.0	470
1960	12.7	42	1985	95.0	317
1961	7.9	26	1986	74.0	247
1962	84.9	283	1987	84.0	280
1963	6.1	20	1988	101.0	337
1964	5.3	18	1989	111.0	370
1965	7.0	23	1990	167.0	557
1966	4.3	14	1991	80.0	267
1967	4.3	14	1992	125.0	417
1968	0.5	2	1993	92.0	307
1969	0.6	2	1994	155.0	517
1970	2.2	7	1995	42.0	140
1971	0.6	2	1996	95.0	317
1972	1.4	5	1997	64.0	213
1973	46.0	153	1998	389.0	1297
1974	374.0	1247	1999	902.0	3007
1975	106.0	353	2000	909.0	3030
1976	134.0	447	2001	399.0	1330
1977	38.0	127	2002	234.0	780
1978	43.0	143	2003	113.0	377
1979	13.0	43	2004	63.0	210

<i>Areas burnt by year and ownership category</i>			
	<i>Coillte</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Year</i>	<i>ha</i>		
1993	224	100	324
1994	272	100	372
1995	408	100	508
1996	465	100	565
1997	209	100	309
1998	63	100	163
1999	33	100	133
2000	234	100	334
2001	566	100	666
2002	53	100	153
2003	444	500	944
2004	250	300	550

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

8.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The disturbance by fire is reported for forest applying the mean of 1993-1995 for year 1990 and 1998-2002 is used to report year 2000. The area windthrown forests is reported by applying the mean of 1988-1992 for reporting year 1990 and mean of 1998-2002 for reporting year 2000

8.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Reclassification was done as follows:

National Category\FRA category	Fire	Insects	Diseases	Other disturbances
Fire	100 %			
Windthrown				100 %

8.5 Data for National reporting table T8

FRA-2005 Categories	Average annual area affected (1000 hectares)			
	Forests		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Disturbance by fire ¹⁾	0.401	0.290	NDA	NDA
Disturbance by insects	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Disturbance by diseases	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Other disturbance ¹⁾	0.390	1.889	NDA	NDA

1) Disturbances recorded only in State forests

9 Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

9.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native tree species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Critically endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN red list.

9.2 National data

9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
IUCN Red List of threatened species			2000	
Cross, J. 1987. Status and value of native broadleaved woodland. <i>Irish Forestry</i> 44 (2): 81-88. http://www.societyofirishforesters.ie/htmlabs/abstract226.htm		Native species		

9.2.2 Original data

Sorbus anglica was listed to be Vulnerable in IUCN Red List

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=5461&sitetreeId=20747&langId=1&geoId=0>.

9.3 Data for National reporting table T9

FRA 2005 Categories	Number of species (year 2000)
Native tree species	25
Critically endangered tree species	0
Endangered tree species	0
Vulnerable tree species	1

9.4 Comments to National reporting table T9

Sorbus anglica is listed to be Vulnerable in IUCN Red List.

10 Table T10 – Growing stock composition

10.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

List of species names (scientific and common names) of the ten most common species.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments

10.2.2 Original data

10.3 Analysis and processing of national data

10.3.1 Calibration

10.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

10.4 Data for National reporting table T10

10.5 Comments to National reporting table T10

No volume figures have been found to support the estimation of the growing stock by tree species. According to *Department of Agriculture and Food –Forest Service, the areas, in 2004*, of Predominantly Coniferous forests was 541,969 ha, Predominantly Broadleaved forests 87,848 ha, Mixed Forest was 28,350 ha and other 41,000 ha.

Coillte Teoranta, which owns 58 % of the forest area gives the following areas for different tree species:

Species	Net Area (ha)
Sitka spruce	231 744
Norway spruce	18 364
Lodgepole pine	53 247
Douglas fir	8 293
Larches	12 291
Scots pine	5 460
Other conifers	5 038
Broadleaf	17 235
Total	351 672

http://www.coillte.ie/managing_our_forests/forest_facts/facts_national.htm

11 Table T11 – Wood removal

11.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial wood removal	The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removal	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, 2004		Wood production		

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

FAOSTAT uses the same definition of the categories Industrial roundwood and Woodfuel as FRA 2005. 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 2005 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 1988-1992 and 1998 – 2003:

Category	Volume m ³ under bark					
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	Average 1988-1992
Industrial roundwood	1327000	1450000	1575000	1620000	1910000	1576400
Woodfuel	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Total	1377000	1500000	1625000	1670000	1960000	1626400

Category	Volume m ³ under bark						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Average 1998-2002	2003
Industrial roundwood	2193000	2511000	2600100	2423000	2612100	2467840	2653200
Woodfuel	73000	73000	73000	32000	34000	57000	30200
Total	2266000	2584000	2673100	2455000	2646100	2524840	2683400

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. The national conversion factor under bark/over bark 1.1 is used for converting under bark to over bark. The volume over bark is then as follows:

Category	Average 1988-1992 (m3 over bark)	Average 1998-2002 (m3 over bark)	2004 (m3 over bark)
Industrial roundwood	1734040	2714624	2796738
Woodfuel	55000	62700	21500
Total	1789040	2777324	2818238

11.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The figures for year 2004 are used for reporting year 2005.

11.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No reclassification was needed.

11.5 Data for National reporting table T11

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume in 1000 cubic meters of roundwood over bark					
	Forest ¹⁾			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	1734	2715	2797	NDA	NDA	NDA
Woodfuel	55	63	22	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL for Country	1789	2777	2819	NDA	NDA	NDA

¹⁾ Also includes the possible removals from Other wooded land

11.6 Comments to National reporting table T11

12 Table T12 – Value of wood removal

12.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Value of industrial wood removal	Value of the wood removed for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Value of woodfuel removal	Value of the wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments

12.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition

12.2.3 Original data

Data supplied by COFORD estimate the value of roundwood removal in 2004 as \$82,941,000. With an average value per cubic meter of \$31.2 for industrial round wood and \$10 for woodfuel.

12.3 Analysis and processing of national data

12.3.1 Estimation and forecasting.

The 2004 figure supplied by COFORD is used for reporting year 2005. The 2004 average value per cubic meter is applied to the volume wood removed (provided in T11) for reporting years 1990 and 2000. The 2000 Euro/USD exchange rate of 1.075 was used for reporting years 1990 and 2000. For reporting year 2005 the 2003 exchange rate of 0.792 was used.

12.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

12.5 Data for National reporting table T12

FRA 2005 Categories	Value of roundwood removal (1000 USD)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	37762	59126	82677	NDA	NDA	NDA
Woodfuel	511	586	277	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL for Country	38274	59712	82955	NDA	NDA	NDA

12.6 Comments to National reporting table T12

13 Table T13 – Non-wood forest product removal

No information has been found to support estimates of non-wood forest product removal.

14 Table T14 – Value of non-wood forest product removal

14.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

The following categories of non-wood forest products have been defined:

Category
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>
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
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>
9. Living animals
10. Hides, skins and trophies
11. Wild honey and bee-wax
12. Bush meat
13. Raw material for medicine
14. Raw material for colorants
15. Other edible animal products
16. Other non-edible animal products

14.2 National data

14.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Managing our forests. Productive functions of forest. Coillte Teoranta. http://www.coillte.ie/managing_our_forests/zpdf/pages26-31.pdf		Deer, Game birds, Rent, Foliage	1994-1998	

14.2.2 Classification and definitions

The FRA 2005 classification is used.

14.2.3 Original data

State forest company Coillte lists the non-wood products that have a market value: Deer licences, Venison sales, Bird licences, Pheasant shoots, Grazing rights, Turbary, Right of Way charges and Foliage (http://www.coillte.ie/managing_our_forests/zpdf/pages26-31.pdf).

These data concern only state forests managed by Coillte Teoranta (58 % of forests) and thus underestimate the true value of non-wood forest products in the country.

Product	Income (1000 IR£s)					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	average 1996-1998
Deer	118.5	139.0	147.0	152.5	160.0	153.2
GameBirds	127.0	123.5	119.5	114.0	136.0	123.2
Rents	156.0	167.0	156.0	132.0	119.0	135.7
Foliage	66.0	70.0	92.0	67.0	67.0	75.3

14.3 Analysis and processing of national data

14.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The averages of 1996, 1997 and 1998 incomes were used to estimate the value for 2000 (5-year average).

FRA 2005 Category	Value of obtained non-wood forest products (1000 €)		
	1990	2000	2005
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>			
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 (Foliage)		97.7	6000.0 ¹
7. Exudates (saps, resins)			
8. Other plant products			
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>			
9. Living animals			
10. Hides, skins and trophies			
11. Wild honey and bee-wax			
12. Bush meat (Deer, Game Birds)		351.7	1406.0 ²
13. Raw material for medicine			
14. Raw material for colorants			
15. Other edible animal products			
16. Other non-edible animal products			
TOTAL		494.4	7406.0

14.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Not needed.

¹ Includes Christmas trees (3000.0).

² Data source: Collier, P. 2005. The Markets for Non Wood Forest Products. In: Proceedings of COFORD research conference 2004. COFORD, Dublin.

14.5 Data for National reporting table T14

FRA 2005 Categories	Value of the of NWFP removed (1000 €)		
	1990	2000	2005
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>			
1. Food	NDA	NDA	NDA
2. Fodder	NDA	NDA	NDA
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products	NDA	NDA	NDA
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes	NDA	NDA	NDA
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction	NDA	NDA	NDA
6. Ornamental plants	NDA	97.7	6000
7. Exudates	NDA	NDA	NDA
8. Other plant products	NDA	NDA	NDA
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>			
9. Living animals	NDA	NDA	NDA
10. Hides, skins and trophies	NDA	NDA	NDA
11. Wild honey and bee-wax	NDA	NDA	NDA
12. Bush meat	NDA	351.7	1406
13. Raw material for medicine	NDA	NDA	NDA
14. Raw material for colorants	NDA	NDA	NDA
15. Other edible animal products	NDA	NDA	NDA
16. Other non-edible animal products	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL	NDA	449.4	7406

14.6 Comments to National reporting table T14

Data from state forests only.

15 Table T15 – Employment in forestry

15.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary production of goods	Employment in activities related to primary production of goods, like industrial roundwood, woodfuel and non-wood forest products.
Provision of services	Employment in activities directly related to services from forests and woodlands.
Unspecified forestry activities	Employment in unspecified forestry activities.

15.2 National data

15.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
ILO statistics of Employment in forestry, logging and related services, 2003		Employment in forestry, logging and related services		Secondary data

15.2.2 Classification and definitions

Employment in forestry, logging and related services according to ILO, 1990-2000.

15.2.3 Original data

15.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The ILO statistics for the particular years are directly applied and are considered to belong to the FRA 2005 category “Primary production of goods”.

15.4 Data for National reporting table T15

FRA 2005 Categories	Employment (1000 person-years)	
	1990	2000
Primary production of goods	3.2	3.8
Provision of services	NDA	NDA
Unspecified forestry activities	NDA	NDA
TOTAL	3.2	3.8

15.5 Comments to National reporting table T14