Annex 8: Working group Reports

Annex 8.1: Terms of Reference working group 1

Working group composition and organization:
The composition of the working groups and meeting rooms will be announced during the introduction to the working group sessions on Tuesday morning (plenary). Each group should select a chair person and a rapporteur, responsible for taking notes and summarizing main discussions and outcomes as group reports.

Tasks:
The objective of this exercise is to ensure a proper understanding of how to compile the country reports.
The working groups should identify and discuss issues / questions related to:
1. The general reporting methodology (documentation of national data, data sources and analysis of national data).
2. The 17 National Reporting Tables.

Expected Outputs:
The working group should summarize discussions and compile a list of issues / questions related to the outlined tasks (above).

Report format:

	Summary of discussion / issues / questions
General reporting methodology	
Reporting table T1	
Reporting table T2	
....	
Reporting table T17	

Follow up:
At the plenary session on Thursday morning (09:00 – 10:00), the FRA secretariat will present the outcome of the working group sessions and discussions on main issues.
After the meeting, the document *Guidelines for Country Reporting to FRA 2010* will be updated and/or a list of frequently asked questions made available on the FRA Website, taking into account the specific issues and questions discussed in the working groups.

Background Material
Specifications for the National Reporting Tables for FRA 2010
Guidelines for Country Reporting to FRA 2010

Suggested timetable for working groups
Day 1 (14:00 – 17:00, Tuesday 4 March)
- Discussion on general reporting methodology
- Review of National Reporting Tables T1 – T9

Day 2 (09:00 – 12:00, Wednesday 5 March)
- Review of National Reporting Tables T10 – T17

Annex 8.2: Working group composition

Russian speaking

Statistics room C 460
FAO resource person: Arvydas Lebedys

- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Belarus
- Georgia
- Kyrgyzstan
- Lithuania
- Republic of Moldova
- Russian Federation
- Tajikistan
- Ukraine
- Uzbekistan

Groupe francophone

INDIA ROOM A327
FAO resource person : Jean-Louis Blanchez

Angola	Guinée-Bissau
Benin	Haïti
Burkina Faso	Madagascar
Burundi	Mali
Cap-Vert	Niger
Cameroun	Rép. dém. du Congo
Comores	Rwanda
Congo	Sénégal
Côte d'Ivoire	Tchad
Djibouti	Togo
Gabon	
Guinée	

Anglophone Africa

LEBANON ROOM D209
FAO resource person : Laura Russo

Eritrea	Namibia
Ethiopia	Nigeria
Gambia	Seychelles
Ghana	Sierra Leone
Kenya	South Africa
Lesotho	Swaziland
Liberia	Uganda
Malawi	United Republic of Tanzania
Mauritius	Zambia
Mozambique	Zimbabwe

Caribbean group

Cuba room B224
FAO resource person : Simmone Rose

- Barbados
- Belize
- Dominica
- Grenada
- Guyana
- Jamaica
- Montserrat
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Suriname
- Trinidad and Tobago

Pacific group

E-learning lab- Main Library Build A
FAO resource person: Örjan Jonsson

- Australia
- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- Kiribati
- New Zealand
- Niue
- Papua New Guinea
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tonga

Latin America- Spanish

CANADA ROOM A356
FAO resource person: Lars Gunnar Marklund

Argentina	Guinea Ecuatorial
Bolivia	Honduras
Brasil	México
Chile	Nicaragua
Colombia	Panamá
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Perú
Ecuador	República Dominicana
El Salvador	Uruguay
Guatemala	Venezuela

Asia

PAKISTAN ROOM A127
FAO resource person: Monica Garzuglia

Bangladesh	Maldives
Bhutan	Mongolia
Cambodia	Myanmar
China	Nepal
DPR Korea	Pakistan
India	Philippines
Indonesia	Republic of Korea
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sri Lanka
Japan	Thailand
Laos	Timor Leste
Malaysia	

Near East - Arabic speaking

Forestry room D440
FAO resource person: Mohamed Saket

Algérie
Egypt
Iraq
Liban
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Maroc
Mauritanie
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisie
United Arab Emirates

UNECE- English

PHILIPPINES C277/281
Resource person: Mette Wilkie

Albania	France	Poland
Austria	Greece	Roumanie
Belgique	Hungary	Serbia
Bulgaria	Iceland	Slovakia
Canada	Ireland	Slovenia
Croatia	Israel	Suisse
Cyprus	Italy	Sweden
Czech Republic	Latvia	The FYR of Macedonia
Denmark	Luxembourg	Turkey
España	Montenegro	United Kingdom
Estonia	Norway	United States of America
Finland		

Annex 8.3: Russian speaking countries

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	Translation of documents to Russian is wrong sometimes, needs refinement. Will countries be able to provide country reports in Russian?.Concern regarding "jumps" due to methodological changes in inventories. E.g. in Russia it's a question of some 50 billion m3 of growing stock volume (6% of total). Countries are not keen to revise old figures backwards (especially 1990). How FAO will handle this data in trend analysis?
Reporting table T1	
Reporting table T2	
Reporting table T3	
Reporting table T4	Would be better no to have "multiple use" in the table, there is a risk that most of forests will go there. Forest area under sustainable forest management – concern that figures will be very subjective and will lead to incomparability between countries for T4a, it will be difficult to recalculate/provide 1990 data
Reporting table T5	Why natural regeneration is excluded? In many countries it is part of silvicultural practices and equally treated as reforestation by planting/seeding. Example: in Georgia (also in Lithuania) they plant felled coniferous stands, but leave for natural regeneration some broadleaved species (beech, ash, alder, aspen). Also in some cases they do "support to natural regeneration", i.e. supplement with seedlings naturally regenerating felling areas. Where to report this "support to natural regeneration" in the table?
Reporting table T6	Usually statistics are available by dominating species in stands only, not by each species. I.e. if the stand consists of 60% Spruce + 30% Birch + 10% Aspen, it is considered as Spruce stand and statistics on growing stock are reported for whole stand, not the 3 species separately.
Reporting table T7-T8	concern about default value 0.47, it was used 0.5 by Russia in other reporting (IPCC) and FRA2010 published figures would differ from published figures already (other reporting processes)
Reporting table T9	Concern about total land area affected by fires, not sure if they can get data E.g. in Ukraine sometimes they have 2 or more fires per year in the same agricultural areas, how to handle this in reporting? To report 2 ha for the 1 ha which was burned twice during the same year?. Russian F. will not be able to report data for other wooded land
Reporting table T10	How to define if the outbreak is "major"?
Reporting table T11	How to value the wood (fuelwood) which is given for free to local communities? To put zero unit value? (in Russia can be millions m3 in remote areas). Should they report illegal wood volume and value?
Reporting table T12	OK, but data will be very limited
Reporting table T13	
Reporting table T14	Confusion about forest policy, what is policy/strategy/programmes – what's the difference, interpretation in country varies. Law – is it possible to include other laws regulating forest management (nature protection, hunting)
Reporting table T15	
Reporting table T16	overall ok, but in former USSR countries they use different education categories and got confused (can be solved during regional WS)
Reporting table T17	The idea is well understood, it would need a simple approach to define state budget contributions to forestry and incomes from forestry, excluding state budget relations related to the forestry sector in gene definitions not clear at all (what to include, what to exclude)

Annex 8.4: French speaking African countries

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	L'équipe propose la mise en place d'équipe FRA national. Le groupe a décidé de mettre en place un forum de discussion et d'échange par le net pour mieux développer la dynamique initiée durant les présentes assises.
Reporting table T1	Dans l'ensemble, les définitions des classes de FRA 2010 proposées par la FAO intègre les préoccupations des correspondants nationaux. Toutefois, le problème des spécificités a été abordé comme le cas du « maquis », formation végétale présente dans la plupart des pays méditerranéens notamment en Algérie. Le groupe a demandé que ces problèmes de classifications soient traités au sein des équipes nationales de FRA en collaboration avec la coordination FRA de la FAO.
Reporting table T2	
Reporting table T3	Le problème de la fonction de la forêt a été posé car en général les forêts sont à usages multiples. A cette préoccupation, le groupe a recommandé de faire ressortir la fonction dominante de la forêt pour déterminer la fonction à lui assigner. Dans certains pays, la différenciation entre « conservation et protection « n'est pas facile à faire.
Reporting table T4	Pour certains correspondants nationaux, l'expansion naturelle de la forêt est une réalité dans leurs pays, mais cette donnée n'est pas toujours accessible du fait de l'absence d'étude sur ce sujet.
Reporting table T5	La définition des variables « Reboisement » et « Boisement » est claire pour tous, cependant le groupe note la difficulté de différencier à partir des rapports des pays les superficies pour chacune de ces catégories, surtout pour des plantations âgées.
Reporting table T6	Le groupe a relevé les difficultés de remplir ce tableau du fait d'absence pour certains pays d'inventaire national. La question du programme de la FAO d'appui aux pays émergeants pour la réalisation d'inventaires nationaux et de l'installation et du suivi des placettes permanentes de sondage a été posée. Le groupe a aussi noté l'inadéquation de l'intitulé de T6b « … des dix espèces les plus <u>répandues</u>… » en indiquant leur incidence sur le volume de bois sur pied, car ce terme fait plus référence à la distribution spatiale de l'espèce, donc aux effectifs qu'au volume. Le groupe pense que c'est probablement un problème de traduction, et propose le libellé suivant : **« … des dix espèces les plus importantes en matière de volume… »** En définitive, pour le groupe : • Espèce répandue = liée à l'expansion spatiale de l'espèce • Espèce prioritaire = liée à l'importance économique de l'espèce
Reporting table T7-T8	Dans la plupart des pays, les données de base permettant de remplir ces tableaux n'existent pas, du fait de l'absence d'un inventaire national. Le remplissage des tableaux T6, T7, T8 nécessitent ainsi un appui de la FAO aux équipes nationales de FRA 2010.
Reporting table T9	Certains pays ont affirmé la difficulté de faire la répartition des superficies brûlées entre les catégories « Forêts » et « Autres terres boisées ». Un pays a évoqué le problème de la divergence de chiffres avancés dans l'estimation des superficies brûlées entre l'administration forestière et un centre de télédétection.
Reporting table T10	Autres perturbation influençant la santé et la vitalité des forêts. Le groupe de travail a relvé que l'estimation des superficie infestées par les insectes est difficile à déterminer du fait que les données existantes sont en général du secteur agricole ; dans ce cas le groupe propose que le FRA National se rapproche des Services de l'Agriculture pour mieux évaluer la partie forestière perturbée
Reporting table T11	Extraction de Bois et Valeur de bois extrait :

	Pour certains pays le manque d'enquête de²consommation ne permet pas d'évaluer l'auto consommation en bois énergie. Dans ce cas le groupe propose que les pays concernnés utilisent les données des pays voisins en attendant de trouver les moyens nécessaire pour mener les enquêtes au niveau national. Le groupe demande au FRA National de se rapprocher des Services de l'Energie de leurs pays ou d'utiliser les données des organismes internationales comme la FAO
Reporting table T12	Extraction des produits forestiers non ligneux et valeur PFNL extrait L'estimation des PFNL est difficile à faire du fait que la plupart de ces produits échappent au contrôle des services techniques (Eaux et Forêts et Douanes). Un appui de la FAO ou d'autres partenaires est nécessaire pour mieux estimer ces produits à partir des enquêtes flux , des études de marchés et des inventaires
Reporting table T13	Emploi : L e groupe note la difficulté d'évaluer les emplois forestiers à cause du caractère informel de certaines filières du secteur, il demande par conséquent aux FRA NATIONAUX de faire des estimations à partir des études d'experts
Reporting table T14	
Reporting table T15	
Reporting table T16	
Reporting table T17	

General recommendations

R1 Le groupe demande à la FAO un appui financier, matériel et technique aux équipes FRA.

R2 le groupe demande à la FAO d'appuyer les pays pour la réalisation d'inventaires nationaux et de l'installation et du suivi des placettes permanentes de sondage.

R 3 le groupe sollicite un appui de la FAO pour l'évaluation de la RN de certains pays qui ne disposent pas de données, fautes d'études.

R4 le groupe demande la participation des suppléants FRA lors des ateliers régionaux et sous régionaux et lors des séances de formation.

Annex 8.5: English speaking African countries

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	Problems vary from country to country and it would have been better if small groups were created initially to deliberate on problems associated with individual countries and also to understand better 2010 FRA reporting documents more especially among new NCs before the plenary session. Small countries normally encounter technical problems when filling in the tables because of insignificant figures encountered. Small countries (e.g. Seychelles Island) are always at disadvantage when reporting because the units used for the FRA reporting are too big e.g. 1000 ha etc. It is recommended that smaller units be included for small countries. The inclusion of farm forest will make 2010 FRA reporting very complex. In Kenya (and I hope most countries will share my view) almost all lands that produce the bulk of forest products are from farm forest so if these vast areas are not captured in the report then we will be misreporting. The inclusion of remote sensing in 2010 FRA will create problems for countries that do not have the capacity. The skills needed to undertake remote sensing and the interpretation of the results may be lacking especially in some African countries. Is there a minimum threshold below which a data cannot be used for 2010 FRA extrapolation? On the issue of methodology, can one make an assumption when forecasting? For instance, during election year the forest resources could be used to woe people to vote in a certain line hence projections can be very deceptive. In Liberia because of the war most data is either unavailable or unreliable. Corruption also attained its maximum height during the war period. Hence, completing the tables from 1990 will result in a lot of inaccuracies. How to harmonise our information?
Reporting table T1	Is there a way of rewording 'all other wooded land'? There are so many aggregate of small woodlots and remnant forest that do not reach 0.5 ha individually so a good chunk of forest will not be captured In some countries urban forestry is practiced in cities and some of them have tree cover exceeding 0.5 ha. How do we classify this? Looking at the definition of a forest under FRA, most savannah forest may not qualify and as a result not captured. This means large areas of savannah forest will not get a place under FRA If we go strictly according to the definition of a forest then to some of us our forest is increasing in terms of land but we were not reporting rightly so can we correct certain reports (tables) that have been made in the past FRA reports? In Uganda, not all areas gazetted as forest reserves have forest but the intent is to get all of them forested. Now somebody might quote the total gazetted area as the total forest and that is misleading so members should take note of this. Most countries have their national standards that might not fit into the Global standards. How can the national standards fit into the global standards Is FAO going to assists needed countries to acquire satellite imageries, aerial maps, remote sensing survey etc?
Reporting table T2	Are we referring to land ownership or resource ownership? Can we classify leased land as personal ownership and if so what is the threshold period?
Reporting table T3	Almost all the functions are met by forests in my country so where does the management option fits When one examines table T3b, is there a forest that is managed sustainably without a management plan?
Reporting table T4	Should indigenous species be reported?
Reporting table T5	

Reporting table T6	Clarify the meaning of "10 most common species" Confusion between commercial GS and GS of most common species. Will be quite difficult to estimate the GS of species in natural forests, easier for plantations What to do when only 2 commercial species exist in a country?
Reporting table T7-T8	
Reporting table T9	The frequency of fire would be easier to report than the area affected. And it will be difficult to separate the forest area
Reporting table T10	Clarify the definition opf invasive species. Mauritius – the Chinese guava threatens the environmental aspect but it is beneficial for socio-economic reasons For some species it will be difficult to estimate the total area affected because they develop in patches- Maybe use percentage of land affected?
Reporting table T11	Some wood is not use for either industrial or woodfuel purposes (cultural uses)
Reporting table T12	How to convert into kilos the measurement traditionally used for measuring NWFPs What to do when they have no information for 2005 but for later years.Wild honey, in Tanzania, refers to honey collected in an unauthorised way in the forest-
Reporting table T13	Bulk of employment is in the informal sector and will be very difficult to capture How to include casual and season labour/employment Clarify the issue of the reference period for the FTE. Employment through participatory forestry management. A new dimension in Africa that should not be hidden under the self-employment category
Reporting table T14	There should be an opportunity to report on policy in progress (because it takes a long time for laws, and acts and statements to be endorsed)
Reporting table T15	
Reporting table T16	Limit to those active in service not all graduated Reporting should also be specific competences/ technical expertise (such as forest inventory specialist, GIS specialists, etc) rather than general degrees (that is, on capacity to handle and manage specific technical issues)
Reporting table T17	Clarification needed on whether to report on sectors which are normally not accounted for under forestry (but included in the definition in the table- hunting fee, trophees,) and on revenues from products which instead the countries consider coming from forestry but according to FRA definition of forests they would not be included (for example coming from OWL)

Annex 8.6: Caribbean

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	Major events affecting the submission deadline. The 2009 and 2010 hurricane seasons (June – November) can have an effect on the reliability of the report if the deadline remains as March 2009. This is particularly of concern for small island countries. The 2008 hurricane season may impact on countries ability to provide reliable data. Problems with Accurate Inventory Data: National forest data outdated therefore, data will not be fully reliable to complete FRA 2010: • Guyana, 1950, 1975, • Grenada (unknown) • Jamaica, 1998, • St. Lucia, 1981 • St. Vincent and the Grenadines, 1991, • Suriname 1974 (1998 LandSat), • Trinidad and Tobago, 1980, Countries with no national inventory: • Belize, Barbados, St. Kitts and Nevis Countries require new national land use assessment. Requesting assistance from FAO to provide the latest remote sensing images and technical support (training, equipment, etc.). Biomass and Carbon Stock: • FRA 2010 regional workshop should address training in preparing information for Table 7 and 8. Visibility of Results in the Global Report: It is the general concern that the Caribbean countries (with the exception of Suriname) data is not visible because of the size of the countries relative to the size of the reporting units. It is therefore recommended that; • a separate report be prepared for Caribbean countries and; • data from Caribbean countries be aggregated in the global report. There is no place in the report where assumptions on which estimates are based can be placed to allow for continuity; Unit for reporting too high for Caribbean countries;
Reporting table T1	*Forest* and *other lands* on private lands, and *other lands of which with tree cover* cannot be accurately estimated due to lack of data. Assistance is required to obtain more precise data
Reporting table T2	Lack of appropriate cadastral data can affect reporting; In Belize, legal interpretation of all trees, regardless of ownership of land on which trees falls, belongs to the state; Further subdivision of private forest into individual, institution and communities may pose a problem in providing precise data
Reporting table T3	Generally, entire watersheds/forest ranges are listed as multiple use and with no geophysical designated boundaries for activities. This will create difficulties in providing information for these tables
Reporting table T4	Trinidad, teak which was introduced in 1913, how should this be classified?
Reporting table T5	Data on *'natural expansion of forest'* not available;
Reporting table T6	Unit (Million cubic meters over bark) for reporting too high for Caribbean countries; Lack of inventory data; Can the IPCC defaults be used in the absence on country-specific data?
Reporting table T7-T8	Most countries do not have experience in calculating biomass
Reporting table T9	Most countries do not have experience in calculating carbon stock
Reporting table T10	Unit (*number of fires and area (1000 hectares)*) for reporting too high for Caribbean countries;

	Lack of data. In the absence, estimates have to be made; however, there is no place in the report where assumptions can be placed to allow for continuity;
Reporting table T11	
Reporting table T12	Wood products other than round wood and fuel wood (informal sector) are not captured, e.g. yam sticks, wood used in fish pot construction and subsistence, etc.
Reporting table T13	data on some of the categories of NWFP's are not collected because it is an informal industry; e.g. raw materials for medicine and aromatic products; materials for colorants and dyes, etc. How to classify honey products from managed farms since, in Caribbean countries bees forage in the forest?
Reporting table T14	Difficult to provide information on *'self-employed'* Unit (*1000 persons/ year*) for reporting too high for Caribbean countries;
Reporting table T15	
Reporting table T16	
Reporting table T17	Forestry-related graduate (specification) v/s Forestry graduates (guidelines), which FRA 2010 requires? Should foreign temporary employed individuals be captured? Should unemployed qualified individuals and qualified individuals working outside of the forestry sector be counted?
	Data does not exist, because in some cases it is not recorded; where recorded it is aggregated with other sectors (agriculture, tourism, etc.) While data is required for point years it is preferable that averages be used rather than individual years;
	While data is required for point years it is preferable that averages be used rather than individual years; Difficult to acquire data due to multiple ministries/departments involved in forest-related activities with different budget lines

Annex 8.7: Pacific

Item	Summary of discussions/ issues/ questions
General reporting methodology	FRA definitions vs country definitions. Data collected according to different definitions and categories an issue (expressed need for support for reclassification)
Process	Need to increase the general awareness of FRA in order to gather support to compile the country reports. A wish was expressed that a note should be sent from FAO to Ministries or CEOs to carry weight to the work of the NCs Important to get the support from the CEO of Forest Agencies in order to be able to complete the country reports Need to build political support for FRA (Pacific HoF Meeting (September, Apia) a good market place) Important to form a national team for the elaboration of the country reports. National workshops with existing staff (sharing the reporting burden) rather than employ new staff.
T1	Definition of forests (FRA vs Country Definitions) Selectively Logged forest with various levels of canopy opening, how to classify? How to handle small patches (less than 0.5 ha)?
T2	Disposal of timber rights for specific periods of time such as forest management agreements, how to report this under ownership?
T3	3a Overall Land Use Planning Maps within countries do not always record different protected areas, such as steep slopes etc. –Is it ok to include expert estimates of land falling into each categories? Other activities can be occurring on land designated for a particular purpose (how to handle?) 3b Are management plans sufficient to determine designation?
T4	Distinction between native and introduced species (time period naturalized species?) Meaning of predominant species when there is a mix of native and introduced species
T5	Natural expansion of forests – How to handle rotational systems (shifting cultivation)?
T6	Future recommendation renaming the table to "standing timber volume" Growing stock is confusing for non-foresters... What is the purpose of this information and how will it be used. Is there any need for growing stock available for wood supply? What is the relevance of Growing stock across the forest estate (protection forest, commercial available forest) Reporting by species can be a problem especially for natural tropical forests. Can this table capture forest degradation? If it cant, how to cover?
T7	Use of default IPCCC values in response to Pacific Island countries question of availability of research results to guide reporting Issue of below ground biomass and factors to estimate volume dead wood?
T8	Data availability an issue
T9	Limited data available for fires occurring outside forests and frequent burning of grasslands which is not monitored. (also time aspect...)
T10	Definition of woody invasive species needed in the guidelines. Non-woody invasive species are a significant problem, and countries would like to report on this.
T11	Clarify definition of "Industrial" round wood and where production from small portable sawmills fit in this category. Road side values problematic to report on. (suggestions at industries or on stump more frequently covered in official statistics)
T12	Issue of reporting of "water" and other environmental services not covered and may be very important in some Pacific countries. Standardize methodology to help capture information. Training needed to capture this information.

T13	Uncertainty about restrictions about the category primary production of goods where people may be involved in both production and management of protected areas. Current definition will underestimate the contribution of forest in respect to employment. clarification of Tourism management in forests Distinction between paid and self employment.
T14	General issue, Federal constitutional arrangements may restrict the capacity to adopt national laws. When polices are not titled "Policy" but "Development Goals" and cover both forestry and environment "policies". clarify whether Policies need to specifically centre on forestry or should broader policies that impact on forestry should also be included?
T15	
T16	Clarify "Forest Related education definition in "post – secondary education programme which focus on forests AND OR??? related subject. Should students educated in institutions abroad be included (particularly in small nations where these students receive scholarships?
T17	Clarify services in terms of revenue. Why income from Public owned business entities is excluded?

Annex 8.8: Latin America

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	
Reporting table T1	Chile: superficie de aguas continentales, diferencia respecto a FAO. Argentina: Inst. Geográfico Militar tiene otro dato. Panamá: construcción de nuevos embalses. Dificultad para tener cifra oficial. FAO: Informar si ha cambiado la cifra oficial a UN y FAO Brasil: discusiones internas sobre definición de **bosque**. Otras convenciones usan otras definiciones. Uruguay: toma al pie de la letra la definición de FAO. Colombia: dificultad desde sensoramiento remoto para monitoreo Chile: sobre el 25% de cobertura de árboles Honduras: inquietud OTB, OT, plant. de palma y frutales Discusiones internas sobre las palmas si se pueden incluir en el área forestal
Reporting table T2	Costa Rica: no se pueden reportar más que datos generales, no oficiales Paraguay: cuando se habla de propiedad está incluido el bosque. Faltando catastro no hay información precisa Panamá: igual que Costa Rica. Traslapes entre tierras indígenas y áreas protegidas Chile: no hay avances frente a 2005, no hay catastro. Honduras: si no tiene papeles es del Estado Guinea ecuatorial: permisos Brasil: tierras indígenas son consideradas públicas destinadas, está en proceso el catastro nacional de bosques públicos Panamá: bosques son propiedad del Estado Bolivia: decreto de tierras de producción forestal permanente Nicaragua: debilidad en el tema de catastro. Proceso de demarcación y titulación de tierras indígenas. Acceso. Costa Rica: antecedente y aclaración por falta de catastro, cifras de referencia
Reporting table T3	Nicaragua: área de bosque bajo ordenación forestal sostenible: nota vinculada a ordenamiento territorio Argentina: igual, en proceso FAO: puede haber áreas bien manejadas sin un plan y con un plan pero no sosteniblemente manejadas Chile: diferencia entre ZFP y AP. Bosques protectores. Cuba: Bosques dentro de AP Honduras: AP por diferentes razones. Guatemala: áreas que tienen que permanecer como bosques sin ser AP, cabeceras, rondas de ríos Colombia: manglares no son todos AP Paraguay: 25% de todas las propiedades deben ser tierra forestal permanente Nicaragua: zonas permanentes de bosques en fronteras Honduras: puede haber duplicidad. Los bosques existentes no pueden cambiar su uso por ley Guinea Ecuatorial: planes de manejo como instrumento legal sin materializar Brasil: difícil de identificar areas bajo OFS sin no tienen un Plan de Manejo. Costa Rica: revisar traducción en la definición de "ZFP"
Reporting table T4	Cambios: natural modificado, plantaciones -> bosque plantado (semi-natural + plantaciones) FAO: países en los que hace 200 años se han plantado bosques con especies exóticas que se han naturalizado Depende de qué especie y cómo ha sido restaurado, intensidad de la plantación. La mayoría de los árboles que van a componer el bosque.

	Nicaragua: rebrote luego de huracanes, enriquecimiento. Nota explicativa: en "etc.". Paraguay: barbechos
Reporting table T5	Paraguay: inconveniente "hasta ese momento". ¿qué momento? Forestación FAO: la idea es que forestación es plantación en área no clasificada como bosque. Si tuvo bosque, tala rasa, y uso agrícola o ganadero por 5 o 10 años, es forestación. Cuba: Nota 2. Reforestación puede reemplazar bosque natural o plantado
Reporting table T6	Uruguay: no cuenta con IFN Chile: preocupa "volumen en OTB" FAO: así no cuente con inventario, es importante hacer esfuerzo para tomar información parcial. Cuba: innumerables especies. Honduras: importancia comercial o por abundancia? FAO: conociendo las 10 spp. más importantes por volumen. Requiere de IFN o inventarios parciales. Vol x ha para estimar a nivel de país.
Reporting table T7-T8	Todavía no puede responderse, se está consultando. Se requerirá consulta. Contacto con puntos focales de Comunicaciones Nacionales sobre Cambio Climático (Inventario de Gases Efecto Invernadero) y usar misma metodología en lo posible, si no, volver al sistema utilizado en FRA 2005. Ídem. Ecuador: al no contar con IFN solo pueden hacerse estimaciones para spp. comerciales, no las más abundantes, caso *Swietenia*.
Reporting table T9	Brasil: dificultad de relacionar puntos de fuego con área. Se tiene puntos de incendios en áreas de conservación. FAO: problemas en FRA 2005, por lo tanto se tiene posibilidad de reportar puntos o área o ambos. Lo más importante es "área afectada por incendios" Argentina: un punto puede afectar más de una categoría de vegetación. En el desglose pueden sobreponerse, el total es el total Venezuela: "fuego programado" Todo fuego programado que se escapa pasa a incendio Panamá: las autorizaciones son dadas por autoridades locales.. Guinea Ecuatorial: no tiene problema de incendios forestales. Se hacen quemas con rondas de protección que se apagan solas.
Reporting table T10	Costa Rica: no se llevan las estadísticas y no se está en condición de responder Panamá: Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil Venezuela: se tiene metodología para IFN y se está comenzando en Amazonas. Va a ser difícil. Chile: cierto nivel de información sobre plagas o enfermedades, no se sabe el momento en que pasa a ser perturbación. TCP FAO no ha sido concluyente si es parte del ciclo natural de la especie (en bosque natural) Uruguay: Proyecto FAO monitoreo en plantaciones, no en bosque naturales Guatemala: Argentina: en el IFN se tomó información sobre enfermedades y plagas, identificadas más no cuantificado.
Reporting table T11	Uruguay: extracción? FAO: no necesariamente lo que está talado, pues se puede sacar una parte únicamente. Borde de camino o carretera. Cadena, en cada paso se pierde una parte. Mantener el mismo punto de referencia en la serie cronológica. Guatemala: combustible, cada vez aparecerá más madera en ese campo, para generar electricidad. No debe mezcFAOe el sector doméstico con el industrial. Ecuador: "extracciones en volumen con corteza", se extrae aserrada. Debe convertirse a volumen en rollo (con corteza)
Reporting table T12	Chile: no se tienen mayores avances respecto a FRA 2005. Se tienen estadísticas de comercio exterior, no de extracción. Paraguay: se sabe que es una realidad y es importante pero no hay registro estadístico Costa Rica: para FRA 2005 se usó un documento de 1994. No hay mayores

	avances. Se proyectarán. Carbón entra en maderables Semillas Raíces y corteza de *Prunus africana* en Guinea Ecuatorial Guatemala: "xate" follaje de *Chamaedorea*, cultivado o bajo manejo no cuenta. Únicamente de bosque natural.
Reporting table T13	Tiene un cambio importante, también se considera empleo independiente, compatible con estadísticas nacionales (OIT) Brasil: estadísticas de pulpa y papel ligadas a industria química, mucha informalidad en regiones remotas Buscar estadísticas oficiales y complementar Cuba: actividades en "ordenación de áreas protegidas"? problema de traducción? Se recomienda reemplazar por "gestión" Nicaragua: la nota explicativa no es clara. Se recomienda reemplazar "explotación agrícola" por "actividades forestales" Perú: "Período de referencia" es un año Guatemala: 280 jornales corresponden a un año en Guatemala En general se pueden reportar empleos directos e indirectos, oficiales de los institutos de estadística, y estimar los "independientes" Honduras: se tienen empleos directos e indirectos Panamá: si el 80% corresponde a la actividad es directo Se recomienda utilizar punto como separador de decimales y no utilizar separador de miles
Reporting table T14	Se debe reportar al año 2008. Política forestal: orientaciones generales para el sector, "promulgada cuando es oficialmente reconocida" (ver Nota 1)
Reporting table T15	Guatemala: problema en las dos primeras tablas ya que INAB es ente autónomo, no depende de ningún ministerio. Las decisiones las toma la Junta Directiva. Guinea Ecuatorial: se tiene INDEFOR y Sistema Nacional de Áreas Protegidas Honduras: dificultad para reportar años anteriores en tabla 15b
Reporting table T16	Brasil: algo complicado buscar información para años anteriores Paraguay: licenciatura o equivalente son 2 a 3 años. Ingeniería forestal son 5 años Venezuela: peritos forestales son técnicos superiores Honduras: ¿acumulativo? ¿incluye graduados en el exterior? Colegiatura Cuba: ¿incluye los extranjeros? Brasil: interesa capacidad del país en generar formación. Aunque hay otras disciplinas relacionadas con bosques, sólo se reportará educación forestal Chile: quinquenalmente se pueden ver tendencias FAO: no es acumulativo, cuántos se graduaron en cada año. Se consultará al equipo organizador a fin de aclarar el Fundamento "capacidades nacionales **para realizar una ordenación forestal sostenible**"
Reporting table T17	Panamá: en el mismo proceso de titulación se valoran los recursos forestales en su totalidad Guinea Ecuatorial: Departamento de Asuntos Económicos relaciona ingresos y egresos. ¿pagos de transferencia? El Estado hace reuniones de carácter regional (egreso operativo) FAO: pagos de transferencia son incentivos o subsidios, transferencia del sector público al privado. Panamá: ¿incentivos fiscales? FAO: solo subvenciones en efectivo Honduras: INAB transfiere parte de los fondos privativos al sector educativo FAO: no es pago de transferencia, es egreso operativo. No deberían incluirse empresas forestales estatales. Se decide utilizar moneda local para ver tendencias.

Discusión general sobre la evaluación globlal de los bosques por teledetección

- Carlos Bahamóndez informó sobre la reunión de Valdivia, en la cual se conformó una red informal de corresponsales nacionales para producir un mapa de cobertura regional. Dentro de los procesos FRA (iniciativa de sensores remotos) y el proyecto TREE. TREE (JRC y Unión Europea) consulta sobre interés en participar en formación de capacidades a nivel regional. Instancia de capacitación técnica, proveerá herramientas. Carlos enviará mayor información respecto a TREE próximamente por e-mail.
- Ecuador: coordinación con OTCA (Panamazonia II)
- Agencia de cooperación de Chile puede apoyar a algún taller.
- En principio todos los participantes demostraron mucho interes; están pendientes de mayor información sobre el avance del componente de teledetección

Annex 8.9: Asia

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	No specific comments
Reporting table T1	Difficulties in applying FRA definition of forest for some countries, anyhow there is a common understanding that a certain degree of flexibility in the application of the FRA categories will be allowed. No problems with definition of other wooded land and other land.
Reporting table T2	Some countries have complex land tenure regimes, including customary laws, so there may be problems in applying FRA categories. For some countries the difference between forest owned by local communities and owned by indigenous tribal communities was not clear. But flexibility in the reporting system should be allowed.
Reporting table T3	Some doubts on PFE, the example of Pakistan where there's a logging ban on previously designated production forest. Doubts on the multiple use designated functions. There are some examples of multiple use forestry system, like community forestry of Nepal. It would be good to clarify the difference between the different functions of the forests and the primary function for which they have been designated. It should be stressed that the forest area as coming from table 1 has to be the same reported in table 3 (no overlapping). It is important to clarify that the designated functions should be identified as close as possible to the management policies.
Reporting table T4	In some case it is not easy to recognize introduced species from native species, is it possible to draw a threshold?
Reporting table T5	Clarify the difference between afforestation and reforestation and the concept of change in land use. Enrichment planting, how should be considered? Is it possible to establish a threshold?
Reporting table T6	Some guidance on how to extrapolate growing stock by species for the different reference years should be provided. Countries required growth models to assess growing stock for indigenous species. Some guidance on how to assess growing stock of trees outside the forest should be provided How to incorporate total growing stock of bamboo in table 6 Commercial species could change overtime, further clarifications will be needed to identify commercial species
Reporting table T7-T8	Many countries still face some difficulties in processing data on biomass and carbon and they need assistance in capacity building and they required default values for key species. Japan was suggesting networking between countries
Reporting table T9	Some countries are experiencing problems in finding data for fires in other wooded land, because it is not easy to collect data outside the forests. The use of Remote sensing techniques was suggested to find information on this issue but there might be temporal problems
Reporting table T10	Few data available on insects and diseases especially on an yearly bases and few data on invasive species which are difficult to assess Management activities can be described to clarify how to control these types of disturbances FAO should coordinate with CBD to assist countries on assessment of invasive species
Reporting table T11	There's the need to harmonize FAOSTAT figures and FRA figures on removals (problem with data on removals for Republic of Korea) How to estimate illegal wood removals and the value, it would be good to add a column reporting on this issue Apart from recorded data on wood removals, estimations of removals from

	rural areas is another issue to be addressed Some countries (like Viet Nam) have problems in estimating the value of removals from different types of forests (plantations and natural forests)
Reporting table T12	Clarifications are needed about NWFP coming from outside the forest Ecotourism together with other services given by the forest should be taken into account in the FRA system
Reporting table T13	There's the need to clarify the concept of self employment, especially on a part time base Employees from the government also working on the management of protected areas (but not exclusively on this issue) should be accounted
Reporting table T14	Clarifications about the scope of policy statements and on national forest programs is needed because of different mechanisms in the countries
Reporting table T15	Some countries have an education system that implies 2 years and not 3 years of basic university education Clarifications on total staff should be given
Reporting table T16	Difficulties in assessing the number of graduated in forestry among other universities (not only forestry university) and among students that have graduated abroad There are some countries with no forest universities
Reporting table T17	Hunting even if occurring outside forest area should be included? Unrecorded forest revenues are difficult to assess It can happen that initial allocated budget is different from the real expenditures, it is not easy to assess the actual expenditures in this case

Annex 8.10: Near East and Arabic speaking countries

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	Definition of forest in Arabic not clear: Countries have their own definitions New tables require new data. What to do? Should country go to the field to collect new data (diseases outbreaks) or use remote sensing? Particularly when a given country does not have enough field staff and a system for data collection. Remote sensing from 1980 produced vegetation cover map (Lybia). What to do to generate relevant information for FRA 2010? Correspondence between national classes and global (FRA) classes is needed. Expert opinion is needed to generate new data set for FRA 2010 National measure units need to be converted in hectares.
Reporting table T1	Data exist for T1 in Lebanon but needs calibration and estimation Planed forests vs forest plantations not clear to some countries Are palm trees classified as forest or other land? Clarification: Think of criteria of classification. If the land is used for agriculture purpose or conservation...... Make clear commentaries of what is reported e.g purpose of use of the land. Inland water bodies reporting not clarification. example water reservoirs which inundated area change, intermittent rivers and wet areas. No minimum area to report on water bodies Update historical data if there is new information. Definition of minimum forest area of 0.5 ha is not easy to provide in some countries as national definitions are different e.g. Morocco has a minimum forest area of 4 ha.
Reporting table T2	In some countries there is no ownership of trees. Tables are becoming sophisticated and difficult to fill in. FRA scope is countries request. Differentiation between private individuals and private business entities and institutions np easy. In some countries ownership is clear, but the change of use of land is frequent from forest to other land uses.. Some countries do not have information because of lack collection system (wars in Iraq).
Reporting table T3	Designation of forests in some countries are not clear.... propose to put it under Multiple use forest. Some countries have enough data to classify their forests according to designation. FRA 2005 exercise will help many countries to fill in the FRA 2010 table. Some countries (e.g Lebanon) do not have management plans
Reporting table T4	No primary forest in Near East region. Most forests fall under Other naturally regenerated forests and planted forests. Some countries have mangrove fall under Special Categories. Near East countries have the data to prepare this table without any difficulty. Definitions need improvement such as "CLEARLY visible indications of human activities". Definitions and their explanations have lots subjectivities.
Reporting table T5	Category of natural forest expansion exist in some countries (Lebanon). Definitions of terms clarified. No misunderstanding. In Near East, the categories of afforestation and reforestation are common classes. Lack of information on natural expansion of forests, though this category exist in some countries e.g. Iraq. Introduced species have specific national terms

Reporting table T6	Minimum diameters of stems and branches are well defined in some countries. In broadleaved forest, branches contribute volume and b=iomass. Not very much in pine forest For table 6b, countries ask whether they can consider trees outside forests.
Reporting table T7-T8	Are the IPCC conversion factors the most recent ones? Is it possible to use determined conversion factors from neighbouring countries? In some countries data on biomass is lacking. Capacity building to assess biomass through exchange of experiences between regional national correspondents.
Reporting table T9	Different focal point for climate change. Should NC follow his reporting format or otherwise? FAO is asked to provide NC any new procedure or method for estimating carbon stock. Where Near East countries are found among Temperate and Tropical IPCC default values?
Reporting table T10	Many planned fires by local people are not known. – Data will be not complete in some countries. There is no conformity between table of categories and definitions and T9b. Some countries have extensive information on forest fires . Other vegetation fires can be found in the country. Serious problem of translation into Arabic. Insurance – compensation of damage caused by forest fires.
Reporting table T11	Are land mines among disturbances (Lebanon) – Abiotic? In some countries data will not be exhaustive.
Reporting table T12	Morocco has conversion factors for some tree species for o.b volume. It will be shared throughout the region. Countries feel comfortable with this table – information available
Reporting table T13	A lot of products consumed by local population not quatified. For honey the categories requested are not easy to provide information on. Some forest products can not be known whether they come from forest or other wooded land or even other land. Can palm fruits be considered NWFPs? Revenue: should it be processed product or raw material (e.g. Rose Marry, etc) CDM: Revenue from carbon market not considered.? Not clear why grazing is excluded and fodder is included.
Reporting table T14	Information exists only on official employment FAO to provide threshold og full-time equivalents employment. This table will require a lot of estimations. Employment in protected areas overlaps with employment in primary production of goods. Not easy to report on.
Reporting table T15	
Reporting table T16	
Reporting table T17	

Annex 8.11: UNECE

Item	Summary of discussion/ issues /questions
General reporting methodology	**General Comments/questions** • Use FAO for total land area, interpolate or extrapolate other data as needed • Try not to leave anything blank • Data should be tracable [if FAO term is not in your national data, then note what variables in your data were used to approximate] • Very important to complete Tables 1,2,3,4 first and send to FAO **Clarifications:** Q. Do you encourage extrapolation of data to base year? A. FAO specifies that data should be reported for base years and provide expert data for all cells as much as possible. Q. Do we follow FAO or national forest laws for definitions of forest [some countries have different minimum standards]? A. Many countries will have different minimum standards, you attempt to adjust where possible, where not, report what you have with notes. Q. What about reference dates? A. Make sure to supply actual reference dates in notes. Q. What if we have no new data? A. Extrapolate 2005 pre-loaded data to 2010. Q. If we will have new data in 2008-09, what is the cut off date to use it for FRA 2010? A. No particular rules on cut off date and will be reviewed case by case. Perhaps as late as June 2009 Q. What if countries for old data now are 3 or more new countries? A. Every attempt should be made to split the old data into components consistent with with new boundaries. Q. What is the role of previous FAO reports?. Some trends have been recast to reflect new data availability or improved compliance with FAO definitions? A. The new report will contain revised trend information and replaces the old report. It is the source of new data and of trends consistent with the new data. Q. Are we doing the "traffic lights" for FRA 2010? A. FAO has reviewed how they will present quick indicators of trends. There will likely be some sort of quick trend index, possibly in the form of traffic lights. Suggestions are welcome.
Reporting table T1	Added notes for OWL: Tree spp > 5m in situ with cover of 5-10%, Tree spp < 5m in situ with cover >10% Other land with tree cover [urban forest does not meet forest definition, but if included be sure to note]
Reporting table T2	Guidance to clarify that the **four 'of which' subgroups under private ownership should add to total private ownership.**
Reporting table T3	**Table 3a Primary Function.** Reflects intended management, <u>must be additive</u> For MCPFE, we need a guide to consistently place the 3 groups of protected areas 1.1, 1.2, 1.3. Can 'no management' be considered sustainable? Sustainable forest management is defined by country. In some cases low productivity areas are

	called sustainable because there will be little active management.
	Protected areas excludes IUCN category 5 and 6. What is the rationale?
	Concerning Management Plan data? what about enforcement? FAO position is to report what is documented, not whether it is enforced.
	Q. Are all protected areas in "Conservation of Biodiversity" category? A. **Not necessarily if the "primary" reason for protection is other than biodiversity.**
	Table 3b. Special designation Table 3b <u>may be non-additive</u>.
	Need to clarify what is "permanent forest estate". Could be all but plantations to some. **Do all federal forests fall into this category?** Need to specify which IUCN/MCPFE categories to include. Area with management plan- confirm that it should normally exclude 'euivalent' reported to MCPFE
Reporting table T4	Only Table 4a of primary concern. **It is difficult in Europe to tell accurately if the forest is planted.** Not collected in most field surveys but some countries can derive. Does what is included in primary forest differ by country? Most will start with protected areas as primary and then add. Significant human intervention is not well defined for primary forest and needs clarification. When an FAO term does not match your inventory term exactly, you should note what data (and terms) in your country were used to derive the FAO data.
Reporting table T5	**Does not include restablishment by natural regeneration. There is confusion if the table is not complete.** In Finland, natural regeneration is encouraged as planting is regarded as negative. Currently this table does not allow us to show this value. In the US, we use the net area change between inventories and known area of planting to derive an estimate for naturally regenerated lands. With new inventories, we will track plots that have had harvesting take place, whether clearcut or partial. Or, include in footnote how much is natural regeneration. <u>Afforestation</u> No specific comments <u>Reforestation</u> No change of land use. Underplanting included. Excludes natural regeneration of existing forest. <u>Natural expansion of forest</u> Without clear data, difficult to determine. Trying to determine natural reversion of open land.
Reporting table T6	T6 General growing stock Commercial growing stock **Should fuelwood species be considered commercial?** YES, as long as it is being sold! Can we consider all tree species commercial…. Perhaps. Growing stock of commercial species is not the same as commercial growing stock Are commercial species in protected areas commercial growing stock?

	Where do you put volume of trees in protected areas? (env. Community would be upset if included in this column)
Reporting table T7-T8	Table reasonably clear and as IPCC reporting guidelines. **Should we report same as IPCC?** Perhaps not, but try to harmonize. The US data will be compatible for Tables 6,7, 8. Q: Should the same figures be reported as UNFCCC figures? A: depends on reporting for CC Conventions, but more detailed information could be included – useful to contact correspondent in CC conventions Q: 2008 Kyoto report is expected by 2010: will any forecasts from carbon reporting be available by then? Once table 7 is defined, Table 8 should be fairly easy. Factors must be used for soil and litter carbon. Figures for soil carbon may be misleading as they due not distinguish between change of forest area from real change. UK: **figures on soil may be misleading because changes will arise because of changes in expansion of forest areas: will not allow extent to see to which extent carbon is building up and decreasing in the soil (real increase may be difficult to see!)**
Reporting table T9	Total area affected by fire, then of which forest, etc. What is the intention for FAO statistics? A big figure or a much lower figure with the more damaging fires? Problem with fire statistics outside of forest. This is troublesome as we really want to know about the forest fires so **suggest re-ordering the table emphasize <u>forest</u> fires**. Fire in other categories e.g. built-up areas, especially in 'other' categories, may be difficult and could confuse the numbers. Clear in definitions that regardless of the damage, all fires should be included → this is the classical way for treating forest fires in the FRA report **9b** - If the fire is not part of a management plan, it should be considered wildfire. Perhaps add a subcategory to wildfire "of which are arson origination" **Clarify the difference between wildfire and planned fire.** DR: early burning to reduce burned, Where to include other, unplanned, illegal fires? Forest fires on the territory are included in info system – does not matter if intentional or not? i.e. would be included under wild fire
Reporting table T10	Many disturbances of single species often are across broad areas but small total impact to given area. We are looking for a 5-year average period: note. There is a difference between the area affected in the average period and the newly affected area - abiotic factors: pollution is included Q: Does woody invasive species include other than trees. A:YES it appears so. European defoliation data: could it be included? Q: there is a difficulty in using data from ICP forest: it needs to be translated: we cannot use this data directly. A: It is not advised to use this table for ICP monitoring: if there is a known pollution source, it could be used as an indication → to which extent can this be included? Q: Is afforestation an abiotic factor? A: No, this table excludes direct human intervention.

	Q: Is nutrient efficiency considered in the abiotic factors? A: direct human intervention is excluded Q: Storm damage: difficult to identify area A: need to rely on national statistics: the best estimate we can get → include in the commentary
Reporting table T11	Removals does not equal felling. Does not include felled trees left in woods. Volume is overbark. When multiple estimates, how do we reconcile in this report? Concern about local currency and its affect. Make reporting in US$ optional. John Redmond: Need a clarification of value of removals, is it roadside or mill-gate? Finland? Q: We have two sources: Statistics bureaux or national forest inventory? In the Plenary, using the statistics bureaux information was recommended. A: evaluate the credibility of the 2 US/Brad: 3 estimates from 3 different sources: from the production side (field estimate: stumps, incl. also misc. harvesting) and the consumption side, estimates on the basis of logging ops. Question Serbia 52% of forest resources come from more than 500,000 forest owners and only 9 associations. How to find out removals? The data from the PFO enquiry will be updated with new national inventory Q: Difference between table 11 and table 6? What is the link? A: Table 6: growing stock of commercial species Table 11: wood removals
Reporting table T12	Excludes services. Does it include Christmas trees…. YES but guidelines are confusing. Some call them agriculture, others forestry. Grazing would be excluded from these tables as they are a service. What about honey? Report what you have but note whether you can differentiate source as forest. Defs: specifically includes X-mas trees, while excluding wood → b/c X-mas trees are grown on agri. Land/plantations in some countries: Def. here include X-mas trees regardless of whether grown on agri land or plantations But problem: X-mas trees could also be a commercial species if grown on forest land! US: diff. in every state how to classify X-mas trees (depends on taxation: agri or forest land taxation) – believes that it should not be worried how the government classifies X-mas trees, but include them in the table Licenses from grazing in forests? grazing is excluded according to categories, so licenses from grazing should also be Slovenia: Def. of wild honey? Where you do not have own hives. US: trade associations report on honey: not differentiates whether or not from trees – do not know how to separate → a note should be put! **It is important to know the income from honey, but does not matter if wild or not!**

	Market value will be difficult to find!
Reporting table T13	Changes: Self-employment included, management of protected areas changed to provision of services. Europe should get LFS data from new EuroStat and provide to national correspondents.
	Simon- Clarify that all government forestry staff are allocated to one (only one) of tables 13,15,16.
	Def. correspondents to standard industrial classification: it would be helpful to make this information available to national correspondent: instead of having each going to statistical offices
	EUROSTAT has launched a new questionnaire for Eur. Countries, EU +EFTA With tables along the same lines as FRA (deadline: June 2008; national correspondents are probably often the same) It would be useful having asap the EUROSTAT results, if the national correspondent is not the same person (Integrated environmental accounting questionnaire: JH/AU – no obligation to complete it).
	Cyprus: there're conceptual differences, e.g. EUROSTAT does not accept X-mas trees as a product since they are considered agriculture – even partial information could be helpful!
	Suggestion (Angelo): FRA team should provide correspondent with information on EUROSTAT correspondent
	Cyprus: there is another questionnaire from the EU related to the labor force 2008: correspondent could be checked with statistical services
Reporting table T14	Some countries don't have policy but number of statements. How do they report? Program is now being drafted… report where it is now.
	Tables 14-17 are a large increase in reporting for countries outside Europe. These 4 tables are really 7 as 3 of them have 2 parts. This is a large single increase to a report that had only 14 tables in 2005. U.S. comment: it seems because Europe has already done this it is assumed to be easy for the other nearly 200 countries to comply.
	It will be difficult for some to comply but we will do our best. MCPFE will be a guide.
	Subnational added for countries like US that have many subnational policy units.
Reporting table T15	Some countries [new] do not have a clear situation as they develop governmental structures and procedures.
	15b – exludes people in State forestry enterprises. Only forestry dept people? Try to include all people involved it forestry sector. Denmark has agency responsible for management? Are they 15b or not? {employee table, but not 15b} Does total staff include admin staff? YES Bulgaria has State Forestry Agency [not a Minister], is this put in Ministry category or other public. Place under Minister [and note].
	What about State forest companies – excluded from Tab 15 but included in Table 13.
Reporting table T16	Do we include people who are qualified by position, but not by degree?

	What about people with degrees but not working in field? Does public funded agencies include Universities? YES Does it really include all sciences? [will check this out] Should you count degrees or people's highest degree for year? Currently post-secondary education is not included [this will be reviewed] What about special forest schools.. secondary but specialized technical schools Note 2 days cover all services, but why exclude degrees in other areas (social science, accounting, etc)?
Reporting table T17	This is perhaps most difficult of new tables. In European process, this data had limited and sometimes inconsistent information. Excluding public entities [operational expenditures] will distort the data. [Should we include public entities? Group says yes] Should we specify income/revenue on public forest separately. In some countries, the objective of forest management is more than timber, how do we specify the other revenues [conservation, protection, etc]. Definition says revenue is everything that comes from industry, including taxes [employee and industry]….. Only taxes related to land and value added included. Is revenue for use of forest land a service? So does it count? Not a product, NO. Excluding state forest service from revenue and expenditure will give misleading impression of total government revenue and expense