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COST Action FACESMAP

Questionnaire on Forest Ownership in the ECE Region

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NATIONAL DATA REPORTING FORMS

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Introduction

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National Reporting Forms

on

Forest Ownership

Reporting form 1: Ownership categories by area and management status

Terms and definitions

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 *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

Explanatory notes

1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters.
2. Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters or more. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used.
3. Includes forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.
4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters.
5. Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of at least 5 meters.
6. Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not.
7. Includes rubberwood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations.
8. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.
9. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. Note: Some agroforestry systems such as the “Taungya” system where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.

(Source: FRA 2015)

FOREST AVAILABLE FOR WOOD SUPPLY (FAWS)

Forest where any legal, economic, environmental or other specific restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood. Includes: areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions.

(Source: Forest Europe/UNECE/FAO 2013)

FOREST OWNERSHIP

Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.

Explanatory note

Forest ownership refers to the ownership of the trees growing on land classified as forest, regardless of whether or not the ownership of these trees coincides with the ownership of the land itself.

(Source: FRA 2015)

MANAGED AREA OF FOREST/OTHER WOODED LAND*

Forest and other wooded land which is managed in accordance with a formal or an informal plan applied regularly over a sufficiently long period (five years or more). The management operations include the tasks to be accomplished in individual forest stands (e.g. compartments) during the given period.

(Source: TBFRA 2000)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.

(Source: FRA 2015)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY INDIVIDUALS (Sub-category)

Forest owned by individuals and families.

(Source: FRA 2015)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTITIES AND INSTITUTIONS (Sub-category)

Forest owned by private corporations, co-operatives, companies and other business entities, as well as private organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.

Explanatory note

Includes both profit and non-profit entities and institutions

(Source: FRA 2015)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY LOCAL, TRIBAL AND INDIGINEOUS COMMUNITIES (Sub-category)

Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area or forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties, and benefits contribute to the community development.

Explanatory notes

Indigenous and tribal people include:

People regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the population which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at a time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all their own social, economic cultural and political institutions.

Tribal people whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partly by their own customs or traditions or by special laws and regulations.

(Source: FRA 2015)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the public administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.

Explanatory notes

Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.

(Source: FRA 2015)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY THE STATE AT NATIONAL LEVEL (Sub-category)

Forest owned by the State at the national scale; or by administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.

(Source: FRA 2015)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY THE STATE AT SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SCALE (Sub-category) (modified, municipalities separated)

Forest owned by the State at the sub-national government scale.
(Source: FRA 2015)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY MUNICIPALITIES (Sub-category)

Forest owned by administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.

UNKNOWN OWNERSHIP

Forest area where ownership is unknown, includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.
(Source: FRA 2015)

Table 1A Some of the information is collected in FRA2015 (in yellow).

		Forest area (1000 ha)			Of which forest available for wood supply (FAWS)		
		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
1.1	Public ownership						
1.1.1	...of which owned by the state at national scale						
1.1.2	...of which owned by the state at sub-national scale						
1.1.3	...of which owned by municipalities						
1.2	Private ownership						
1.2.1	...of which owned by individuals						
1.2.2	...of which owned by private business entities and institutions						
1.2.2.1	...of which owned by forest industries						
1.2.2.2	...of which owned by religious institutions						
1.2.2.3	...of which owned by educational institutions						
1.2.3	...of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities						
1.3	Unknown ownership						
1.4	TOTAL						

Table 1B Forest management

		Managed Forest area A (1000 ha)			Managed forest area B (1000 ha)			Managed forest area C (1000 ha)		
		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
2.1	Public ownership									
2.1.1	...of which owned by the state at national scale									
2.1.2	...of which owned by the state at sub-national scale									
2.1.3	...of which owned by municipalities									
2.2	Private ownership									
2.2.1	...of which owned by individuals									
2.2.2	...of which owned by private business entities and institutions									
2.2.2.1	...of which owned by forest industries									
2.2.2.2	...of which owned by religious institutions									
2.2.2.3	...of which owned by educational institutions									
2.2.3	...of which owned by local, tribal and indigenous communities									
2.3	Unknown ownership									
2.4	TOTAL									

Country comments:

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)

Reporting notes:

1. Please give data sources separately for public, private and other ownership if sources differ
FAWS: Forest available for wood supply

Reporting form 2: Total area and total number of Forest holdings according to size of holding

FOREST HOLDING

One or more parcels of forest and other wooded land which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilization. For State-owned forest and other wooded land a holding may be defined as the area forming a major management unit administered by a senior official, e.g. a Regional Forestry Officer. For forest and other wooded land that is owned publicly, other than by the State, or owned by large-scale forest owners, e.g. forest industries, a holding may constitute a number of separated properties which are, however, managed according to one corporate strategy. Under any category of ownership, other than State-owned, one holding may be the property of one or several owners.

(Source: Forest Europe/UNECE/FAO 2013)

Table 2 This data is collected in pan-European reporting 2014, filling necessary only for countries not participating in pan-European reporting. Some of the information is collected in FRA2015 (yellow).

Category	Year	Total forest area (1000 ha)	Total number of holdings	Area and number of forest holdings in size classes								
				≤10 ha		11 -50 ha		51-500 ha		> 500 ha		
				Area (1000 ha)	N of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	N of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	N of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	N of holdings	
In public ownership	2010											
	2000											
	1990											
In private ownership	2010											
	2000											
	1990											
Unknown ownership	2010											
	2000											
	1990											

Country comments:

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)

Reporting notes:

- Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2000, 2010) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.
- Report holdings of forest, not holdings of other wooded land. Countries where OWL is a significant part of FOWL area may supply information on Forest and OWL holdings structure under “Country comments”.

Reporting form 3: Characteristics of forests productive functions

ANNUAL FELLINGS

Average annual standing volume of all trees, living or dead, measured overbark to a minimum diameter of 0 cm (d.b.h.) that are felled during the given reference period, including the volume of trees or parts of trees that are not removed from the forest, other wooded land or other felling site. Includes: silvicultural and pre-commercial thinnings and cleanings left in the forest; and natural losses that are recovered (harvested).

NET ANNUAL INCREMENT

Average annual volume of gross increment over the given reference period less that of natural losses on all trees, measured to minimum diameters as defined for "Growing stock". (Source: Forest Europe/UNECE/FAO 2013, FRA 2015)

GROWING STOCK

Volume over bark of all living trees with a minimum diameter of 10 cm at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level up to a top diameter of 0 cm, excluding branches.

Explanatory notes

1. Diameter breast height refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.3 m above ground level, or above buttresses, if these are higher.
2. Includes living trees that are lying on the ground.
3. Excludes smaller branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots.

(Source: FRA 2015)

Table 3

	Ownership category	Growing stock (million m ³ over bark)			Net annual increment (1000 m ³ over bark)			Annual fellings (1000 m ³ over bark)			Certified area (1000 ha)
		1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	
3.1	Public ownership										
3.1.1	...of which owned by the state										
3.1.3	...of which owned by municipalities										
3.2	Private ownership										
3.2.1	...of which owned by individuals										
3.2.2	...of which owned by private business entities and institutions										
3.3	Unknown ownership										

Country comments:

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)

Reporting notes:

1. The requested data on growing stock, net annual increment, and annual fellings refer to "forest" only.
2. Please give data sources separately for public, private and other ownership if sources differ.
3. Please provide data for increment and fellings for a 5-year period, and for growing stock for a reporting year.
4. Certified area is requested for all years (1990, 2000, 2010) but it does not fit in the word version, full table is available in the Excel-version for reporting.

Reporting form 4: Economic indicators of forest ownership

FUELWOOD (Sub-category)

The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

Explanatory notes:

1. Includes all wood collected or removed for energy purposes, such as fuelwood, wood for charcoal production, harvesting residues, stumps, etc.
2. Includes removals from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes.
3. Excludes woodfuel which is produced as a by-product or residual matter from industrial processing of roundwood.

(Source: FRA 2015)

INDUSTRIAL WOOD (Sub-category)

The wood removed for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).

Explanatory notes:

1. The term “removal” differs from “felling” as it excludes harvesting losses (stemwood) and trees that were felled but not removed.
2. It includes removals from fellings in earlier period and from trees dead due to or damaged by natural causes.

(Source: FRA 2015)

ROUNDWOOD

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. It is an aggregate comprising wood fuel (including wood for charcoal) and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Explanatory notes:

1. Includes roundwood directly chipped in the forest, but not industry by-products. (Source: Joint UNECE/FAO/Eurostat/ITTO Forest Sector Questionnaire, 2001, modified).
2. For the purpose of this table, value (of both marketed and non-marketed wood) is defined as the market value at the site of harvest, road side or forest border. If values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be subtracted whenever possible.

(Source: FRA 2010 - modified)

NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP)

Goods derived from forests and other wooded land that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.

Explanatory notes:

1. Generally includes non-wood plant and animal products collected from areas defined as forest (see definition of forest).
2. Specifically includes the following regardless of whether from natural forests or plantations:
 - gum arabic, rubber/latex and resin;
 - Christmas trees, cork, bamboo and rattan.
3. Generally excludes products collected in tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.
4. Specifically excludes the following:

- woody raw materials and products, such as chips, charcoal, fuelwood and wood used for tools, household equipment and carvings;
- grazing in the forest;
- fish and shellfish.

(Source: FRA 2015)

Table 4

	Ownership category	Year	Share in GDP (%)	Forest Products	Volume (1000 m ³)	Value	
	Public ownership	1990		Roundwood			
				Fuelwood			
				Industrial wood			
				NWFP			
		2000			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		
		2010			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		
	... of which	1990		Roundwood			
				Fuelwood			
				Industrial wood			
				NWFP			
		2000			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		
		2010			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		
	Private ownership	1990		Roundwood			
				Fuelwood			
				Industrial wood			
				NWFP			
		2000			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		
		2010			Round wood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrialwood		
					NWFP		
	...of which	1990		Roundwood			
				Fuelwood			
				Industrial wood			
				NWFP			
		2000			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		
		2010			Roundwood		
					Fuelwood		
					Industrial wood		
					NWFP		

Country comments:

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)

Reporting notes:

1. Reference area for reporting is “Total FOWL”, not further divided into sub-classes “Forest” and “Other wooded land”. If data is available for sub-class “Forest” only, please report on this sub-class with explicit reference to “Forest” and provide note under “Country comments”.
2. Value of roundwood comprises all roundwood sold on markets. It excludes roundwood harvested for self-consumption (subsistence) and other forms of uses without market transaction.
3. Roundwood is to be reported “under bark”.
4. The value of roundwood reported should be the market value at the site of removal. If possible, felled (roadside) values should be reported. If a different basis is used (e.g. standing sales value), values should be converted to felled (roadside). In case where values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be discounted. Values and conversion factors used in the calculation should be provided in the country specifications.
5. Value of non-wood goods comprises all non-wood goods sold on markets. It excludes non-wood goods harvested for self-consumption (subsistence) and other forms of uses without market transaction. Please specify currency and unit for the value.
6. Please give data sources separately for owned by individuals, owned by forest industries and owned by private institutions if sources differ.

GDP = National Gross Domestic Product
 NWFP = Non-Wood Forest Product

Reporting form 5: Demographic information on individual forest owners

Table 6

Code	Ownership category	Year	Age classes (years)	Number of owners	Share of female owners (%)
5.1	Individual owners	1990	Total		
5.2		2000			
5.3		2010			
5.4		1990	< 30		
5.5		2000			
5.6		2010			
5.7		1990	30 to 60		
5.8		2000			
5.9		2010			
5.10		1990	> 60		
5.11		2000			
5.12		2010			

Country comments:

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)

Reporting form 6: Social background and objectives of individual forest owners

FOREST FUNCTIONS

Conservation: Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.

Multiple use: Forest area designated for more than one purpose and where none of these alone can be considered as the predominant designated function.

Production: Forest area designated primarily for production wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.

Protection: Forest area designated or managed for protection of soil and water.

Ecosystem services: Forest area designated or managed for selected ecosystem services or cultural or spiritual values.

(Source: FRA 2015)

INDIVIDUALS, OWNED BY

Forest and other wooded land owned by individuals or families, including those who have formed themselves into companies. Includes: individuals and families who combine forestry with agriculture (farm forests), those who live in or near their forest holdings, and those who live elsewhere (absentee owners).

(Source: FRA 2015)

RESIDENCE

Place of usual residence is the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides; this may be the same as, or different from, the place where he/she actually is at the time of the Census; or it may be his/her legal residence. A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his/her daily night-rest (but see paragraph 36 for particular population subgroups).

(Source: UNECE Statistical Standards and Studies- No. 49)

RURAL AREA

Geographical area where the population density of humans is low and the main economic activity is agriculture, forestry, or hunting.

(Source: EEA Glossary)

URBAN AREA

Geographical area with a high density of people over a limited area. Homes and other types of buildings tend to be close together.

(Source: EEA Glossary)

Table 6

<i>a) Occupation</i>				
	Ownership category	Occupation		
		Field/Status of occupation	Number of owners	Share of owners (%)
6.1	Individual owners	Total		
6.2		Agriculture/Forestry, total		
6.3		Agriculture/Forestry (full-time)		
6.4		Agriculture/Forestry (part-time)		
6.5		Outside Agriculture/Forestry		
6.6		Pensioner		

<i>b) Residence</i>				
	Ownership category	Residence		
		Location of residence	Number of owners	Share of owners (%)
6.7	Individual owners	Total		
6.8		Rural area		
6.9		Urban area, total		
6.10		City (< 20000 inhabitants)		
6.11		City (> 20000 inhabitants)		
6.12		Other		

<i>c) Objectives</i>				
Code	Ownership category	Objectives of ownership		
		Main objective	Number of owners	Share of owners (%)
6.13	Individual owners	Total		
6.14		Conservation		
6.15		Multiple use		
6.16		Production		
6.17		Protection		
6.18		Ecosystem services		
6.19		None or unknown		

Country comments:

Category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on trend(s)

Reporting notes:

1. Objectives of ownership are equivalent to the FRA 2015 definitions
2. Please provide data for recent available year.

Reporting form 8: List of specific questions

1. How has ownership structure changed in the last three decades?

- between public and private ownership
- within public forest ownership categories
- within private forest ownership categories

Please describe shortly and, if possible, give quantitative figures.

(adapted from COST Country Report Qu. II/5; prior survey Open Questions 1, 4)

2. Please assess the significance of the following changes in forest ownership in your country in the last 3 decades:

Trends in forest ownership: New forest ownership through....	Significance 0 (not relevant) 1 (to some extent) 2 (rather important) 3 (highly important)
Privatization, or restitution, of forest land (giving or selling state forest land to private people or bodies)	0 1 2 3
Privatization of public forest management (introduction of private forms of management, e.g. state owned company)	0 1 2 3
New private forest owners who have bought forests	0 1 2 3
New forest ownership through afforestation of formerly agricultural or waste lands	0 1 2 3
Changing life style, motivations and attitudes of forest owners (e.g. when farms are given up or heirs are not farmers any more)	0 1 2 3
Other trend, namely: Click here to enter text.	0 1 2 3

➤ **EXPLANATIONS/CASE EXAMPLES**

Please explain shortly and/or give case examples for each of these trends that are relevant in your country. Please indicate also if there are scientific studies or other material available for further investigation or experts that could be contacted. Descriptions should be max. ½ page. (adapted from COST Country Report Qu. II/6; prior survey Open Questions 10)

3. What kind of influence policies have on the development of forest ownership?

(COST Country Report Qu. IV/1; prior survey Open Questions 2, 3, 11)

Here are some aspects that might be relevant:

- Are there any specific policy instruments that stimulate the privatisation, decentralisation, or nationalisation of forests (e.g. pre-emption rights)?
- Are there regulations related to inheritance rights with an effect on creating smaller parcels or hindering such a development?

- What are the policy instruments fostering the afforestation of agricultural land, please assess the level of afforestation in private/state lands in the last decade?
- Are there any policies creating new legal forms of ownership?
- Other?

4. Which policy instruments exist that specifically address different ownership categories, in particular new forest owners? Which policy instruments and organisational concepts do exist in order to reach different ownership types?

(COST Country Report Qu. IV/3; prior survey Open Questions 2, 3)

Here are some aspects that might be relevant:

- Are there any new types of advice or advisory systems that respond to the needs of new owners?
- Were there specific campaigns launched to reach new or non-traditional forest owners?
- Please describe the policy instruments used to stimulate association of small forest owners.

5. Who typically manages the forests in your country?

(COST Country Report Qu. III/1; prior survey Open Questions 6, 7)

- Please refer to public and private forest ownership types. Please describe the roles of forest owners, forest owners associations, State Forest Enterprises, the government, private companies /entrepreneurs, or other?
- Is it done on the basis of short or longer contracts, licences, etc.?
- Has this changed in the last 3 decades?
- How do new forest ownership types organise forest management services?

6. Which forest owner organisations (forest producer groups, forest owner co-operatives, co-operations or associations) exist in your country with a focus on joint or cooperative forest management?

(COST Country Report Qu. II/8d; prior survey Open Questions 6, 7)

- Forest owner organisations have many different names and forms. We are here interested in organisations that focus on the mutual support of the forest management, not on interest representation, although we know that many organisations do actually both. We also distinguish between forest communities that jointly OWN the forest (these should be given as a separate ownership type) and **forest owner organisations** (to be described here).
- Please describe shortly their main aims and mechanisms, and if they work on local, regional or national level. Please also describe their history, success and challenges.
- As far as possible, please give the number of the forest owner organisations in your country, as well as the share of owners and forest area that are covered by these organisations.

7. In how far forests in different ownership categories deliver and receive money to or from the state?

- Do public forests (please distinguish between national, provincial and municipal forests) overall provide or receive money to/from public budgets? How much is that (given per year and ha)?
- How is private forest ownership taxed as well as income from forest management? What is the tax rate, are there any tax exemptions? What is the overall revenue for the country (given per year and ha)?
- How is private forest ownership and forest management subsidised? What are the subsidy aims and what kinds of measures are subsidised? What is the overall figure for the country (given per year and ha)?

8. Is illegal logging a challenge in your country? Does it affect certain ownership categories in particular?