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**Forest information, reporting and outlook****Study on Forest Ownership in the ECE region  
- Joint COST Action FACESMAP/UNECE/FAO  
Enquiry on Forest Ownership in the ECE Region****Note by the secretariat***Summary*

In addition to the official document ECE/TIM/2014/7, this information document (ECE/TIM/2014/INF.4) provides the delegates with more detailed information on the Study on Forest Ownership in the UNECE region. The Annex to the information document contains the advanced draft version of the questionnaire on forest ownership.

Delegates are invited to take note of the information contained in the document and provide the secretariat with guidance and advice on further work to be undertaken for the finalization of the forest ownership questionnaire.

**I. Introduction**

1. The UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section, together with COST Action FACESMAP, is working on a joint reporting on forest ownership in the UNECE region. The official document (*Study on Forest Ownership in the ECE region - ECE/TIM/2014/7*) describes the organization, content and plans for reporting on forest ownership in the UNECE region.

2. The main tool for the collection of information and the production of the final report is the questionnaire on forest ownership. The recent version of the questionnaire is presented in the Annex.



UNECE



FAO



COST Action FACESMAP

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*Joint  
COST Action FACESMAP/UNECE/FAO  
Enquiry  
on  
Forest Ownership in the ECE Region*

Draft version, 15 October 2014

*Quantitative and Qualitative indicators  
Collected through COST Action FACESMAP/UNECE/FAO, Geneva*

*<COUNTRY NAME>*

*<Date of Submission>*

United Nations, Geneva  
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## Part 1. Quantitative questions

### 1.1 Forest ownership

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#### Reporting form 1: Forest ownership and management status

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##### Terms and definitions

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##### **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)

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##### **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.

##### **Explanatory notes:**

1. *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.
2. *Includes:* forests with trees that are not mature for harvesting yet but can be utilized for wood production once achieving harvesting maturity/thresholds.

(Source: Forest Europe/UNECE/FAO 2013 modified)

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##### **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.

(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:**

1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration (state or communal) within a country, e.g. State, Federal country/Province and Municipality;
2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares;
3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer ownership rights.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

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

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

(Source FRA 2015 modified)

### **PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY THE STATE AT SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SCALE (Sub-category)**

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

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

### **PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY MUNICIPALITIES (Sub-category)**

Forest owned by municipalities (cities, towns) and other local self-governance authorities (Gemeinden (DE), gminy (PL), freguesia (PT), comarca (SP), counties (UK, US), etc.).

(Source: Forest Ownership 2015 modified)

## **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)

### **Explanatory note:**

Communities are understood in the sense of local, tribal and indigenous communities (see also the relevant Sub-category).

### **PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES (Sub-category)**

Forest owned by individuals and families.

(Source: FRA 2015)

#### **Explanatory note:**

*Includes:* individuals' or family owned businesses.

### **PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTITIES (Sub-category)**

Forest owned by private corporations, co-operatives, companies and other business entities etc.

#### **Explanatory note:**

Includes both profit and non-profit entities.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

### **PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (Sub-category)**

Forest owned by private organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.

#### **Explanatory note:**

Includes both profit and non-profit institutions.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

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

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:**

1. Indigenous communities: 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.
2. Tribal communities: 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.
3. Does not include local communities, see the relevant sub-category below.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

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**PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY COMMONS AND COMMUNITIES (Sub-category)**

Forest owned in common by a group of individuals or other entities. The shareholders are co-owners with exclusive rights and duties associated with the ownership.

**Explanatory note:**

1. *Commons*: are resource property regimes that are shared among users. Management rules are derived and operated on self-management, collective actions and self-organization (of rules and decisions). Examples of traditional common property regimes are pastures, forest land communities in Sweden, Slovakia, Romania, Italy and other European countries
  2. *Communities*: They are to be distinguished from communal/municipal forests that are owned by the municipalities and fall under the category of public ownership. Communities include, for example community woodlands in UK, established in last 20 years mainly in Scotland and Wales.
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**UNKNOWN OWNERSHIP**

Forest area where ownership is unknown, includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.

(Source: FRA 2015)

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**FOREST MANAGEMENT**

Forest management is a system of measures to protect, maintain, establish and tend forest; ensure provision of goods and services; protect forest against fire, pest and diseases; regulate forest production; check the use of forest resources; and monitor forests; as well as to plan, organize and carry out the above mentioned measures.

**Explanatory notes:**

1. The management of forests can be done by either forest owners or wholly or partly delegated to others (e.g. public administration, private companies, individuals, etc.).
2. Forest management is often organized, implemented in accordance with a formal or an informal plan applied regularly over a sufficiently long period; however the existence of a forest management plan is not a prerequisite for forest management.
3. Includes set aside forest area.

(Source: Forest Ownership Questionnaire 2015)

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**PRIMARILY MANAGED BY THE OWNER**

Forests, where the owner is the main decision maker.

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**PRIMARILY MANAGED BY OTHERS**

Forests, where the main decision makers are others than their owners.

**Explanatory note:**

1. Other decision makers can be e.g. public administration in the sense of state administration units at national and sub-national (Federal country/Provinces) scale and, institutions or corporations owned by the state or state administration units, or municipalities; or managed by private companies; or individuals that are not the owners; or managed jointly by more
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than one of the management categories mentioned.

**UNKNOWN FOREST MANAGEMENT STATUS**

Forests where the decision makers are unknown.

**FOREST MANAGEMENT DECISION MAKER**

A party who is responsible for deciding on general management of property, including setting the management goal for e.g. water protection, wood production, landscape protection, and deciding on main management activities e.g. harvesting, planting, developing infrastructure etc.

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 1a: Area of forest and Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS)**

Ownership category	Forest area (1000 ha)			Of which FAWS (1000 ha)		
	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015
<b>Public ownership (total)</b>						
...of which owned by the state at national level						
...of which owned by the state at sub-national government scale						
<b>...of which owned by municipalities</b>						
Other						
<b>Private ownership (total)</b>						
...of which owned by individuals and families						
...of which owned by private business entities						
...of which owned by private institutions						
...of which owned by tribal and indigenous communities						
...of which owned by commons and communities						
Other						
<b>Unknown ownership (total)</b>						
<b>TOTAL</b>						



**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 1b: Area of forest by management status**

	Forest area primarily managed by the owner (1000 ha)			Forest area primarily managed by others (1000 ha)			Unknown forest management status (1000 ha)		
	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015
<b>Public ownership (total)</b>									
...of which owned by the state at national level									
...of which owned by the state at sub-national government scale									
<b>...of which owned by municipalities</b>									
Other									
<b>Private ownership (total)</b>									
...of which owned by individuals and families									
... of which owned by private business entities									
...of which owned by private institutions									
...of which owned by tribal and indigenous communities									
...of which owned by commons and communities									
Other									
<b>Unknown ownership (total)</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>									

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting note:**

**Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010, 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

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## Reporting form 2: Forest properties

### Terms and definitions

#### PROPERTY

The forest area owned by one ownership unit, including all parcels of land in a country.

#### Explanatory note:

1. Include all parcels of forest land within an ownership unit, also if the parcels are managed in different ways.

#### OWNERSHIP UNIT

An ownership unit is a classification of ownership encompassing all types of legal entities having an ownership interest in land, regardless of the number of people involved. A unit may be i.e. the state; a public agency; a municipality; state forest organization other than of state ownership; an individual; a combination of individuals; a legal entity such as a corporation, partnership, club, or trust. An ownership unit has control of a parcel or group of parcels of forest land in a country.

#### Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 2: Area and number of forest properties**

Ownership category	Year	Area and number of forest properties									
		Total		<10 ha		11-50 ha		51-500 ha		> 500 ha	
		Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number
Public ownership	2015										
	2010										
	1990										
Private ownership	2015										
	2010										
	1990										
Mixed ownership (public/private)	2015										
	2010										
	1990										

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting notes:**

1. **Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010, 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

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**Reporting form 3: Characteristics of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS)**

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**Terms and definitions**

**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)

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**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: FRA 2015)

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**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).

(Source: TBFRA 2000)

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**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 3: Growing stock, growth and drain**

Ownership category	Growing stock (million m <sup>3</sup> over bark)			Net annual increment (1000 m <sup>3</sup> over bark)			Annual fellings (1000 m <sup>3</sup> over bark)		
	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015
Public ownership (total)									
...of which owned by municipalities									
Private ownership (total)									
Unknown ownership (total)									
TOTAL									

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting notes:**

1. **Reference years for growing stock:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010, 2014) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.
2. **Reference years for net annual increment and annual fellings:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the average for the 5-year periods (1988-1992, 2008-2012 respectively 2013-2014 for 2015), not to the data for the “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table.
3. For a definition of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS) please consult the terms and definitions in **Reporting Form 1**.

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## Reporting form 4: Economic indicators

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### Terms and definitions

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#### WOOD REMOVALS

The wood removed for production of goods and energy regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

##### Explanatory notes

1. The term “removal” differs from “felling” as it excludes harvesting losses (stemwood) and trees that were felled but not removed.
2. Includes removals from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes.
3. Includes all wood collected or removed for energy purposes, such as fuelwood, wood for charcoal production, harvesting residues, stumps, etc.
4. Excludes woodfuel which is produced as a by-product or residual matter from industrial processing of roundwood.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

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#### COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WOOD REMOVALS

For the purpose of this table, value of wood removals 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 2015 modified)

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#### 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)

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#### COMMERCIAL VALUE OF NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP)

For the purpose of reporting on this variable, value is defined as the commercial market value at the forest gate.

##### Explanatory note:

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 2015)

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### **MARKETED FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (FES)**

Marketed forest services (other than production of goods) comprise ecological, biospheric, social, amenity and other marketed services that are forest-dependent or mainly forest-related, but are not necessarily marketed by forest owners.

#### **Explanatory notes:**

1. **Ecological services:** Include services related to the prevention of soil erosion, preservation of water resources, maintenance of other environmental functions and protection of infrastructure as well as management of natural resources against natural hazards.
2. **Biospheric services:** Include services related to:
  - Protection of forests and other wooded land to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements;
  - Forests conservation and utilization of forest tree genetic resources (*in-situ* or *ex-situ* gene conservation of genetic resources) and for seeding.

This class also includes carbon-sequestration related afforestation projects in the context of the Kyoto Protocol.

3. **Social services:** Include e.g. hunting or fishing licences, renting of huts and houses as well as forest-based leisure, sport and outdoor adventure activities and educational services that are not free of cost to consumers (the public, schools, etc.).
4. **Amenity services:** Include those related to spiritual, cultural and historical functions, e.g. sacred, religious, or other forms of spiritual inspiration, sites of worship, landscape features (mountains and waterfalls), “memories” in the landscape from past cultural ties, aesthetic enjoyment and inspiration, historic artefacts.
5. **Other marketed services:** Other marketed services include e.g. payments to woodland owners for licences for gravel extraction, telecommunication masts, wind farms and electricity distribution.

(Source: pan-European reporting 2015 modified)

### **VALUE OF MARKETED FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (FES)**

Value of marketed non-wood forest services collected from the production of forest ecosystem services. For this purpose value may include concession fees and royalties, taxes and charges based on forest area special levies on forestry activities and payments into forest-related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for recreation and other forest related activities that are directly related to the provision of forest ecosystem services.

(Source: pan-European reporting)



**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 4a: Wood removals and certified area**

Ownership category	Year	Total wood removals		Certified area
		Volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> )	Value (1000 local currency)	Area (1000 ha)
Public ownership (total)	2015			
	2010			
	1990			
...of which owned by municipalities	2015			
	2010			
	1990			
Private ownership (total)	2015			
	2010			
	1990			
Unknown ownership (total)	2015			
	2010			
	1990			
TOTAL	2015			
	2010			
	1990			

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 4b: Main Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) in 2015**

Ownership category	Rank (value)	Name of product	Amount/Quantity	Unit (i.e. local currency, kg etc.)
Public ownership (total)	1 <sup>st</sup>			
	2 <sup>nd</sup>			
	3 <sup>rd</sup>			
	4 <sup>th</sup>			
	5 <sup>th</sup>			
Private ownership (total)	1 <sup>st</sup>			
	2 <sup>nd</sup>			
	3 <sup>rd</sup>			
	4 <sup>th</sup>			
	5 <sup>th</sup>			

*Please insert additional information on NWFP here:*

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 4c: Main Forest Ecosystem Services (FES) in 2015**

Ownership category	Rank (value)	Name of service	Amount/Quantity	Unit (i.e. local currency, kg etc.)
Public ownership (total)	1 <sup>st</sup>			
	2 <sup>nd</sup>			
	3 <sup>rd</sup>			
	4 <sup>th</sup>			
	5 <sup>th</sup>			
Private ownership (total)	1 <sup>st</sup>			
	2 <sup>nd</sup>			
	3 <sup>rd</sup>			
	4 <sup>th</sup>			
	5 <sup>th</sup>			

*Please insert additional information on FES here:*

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting notes:**

- Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year”, 1990, 2010, 2015 for total wood removals; 2010 and 2015 for certified area, 2015

for Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) and Forest Ecosystem Services (FES), or in a nearest year for which data is available.

2. 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”.
3. 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.
4. Roundwood is to be reported “under bark”.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Please give data sources separately for owned by individuals, owned by forest industries and owned by private institutions if sources differ.

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## 1.2 Public Ownership

### Reporting form 5: Structure of public forest ownerships

#### Terms and definitions

##### **PUBLIC FOREST HOLDING**

One or more parcels of forest and other wooded land, which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management/utilization. A holding may be defined as the management unit, for which a forest management plan (or its equivalent) is developed, e.g. forest district or forest superintendence, national park.

(Source: TBFRA 2000 modified)

##### **Explanatory note:**

1. Holding is different than property, e.g. state owned forests constitute one property, which might be managed through more than one holding (e.g. forest districts, national parks, hunting areas).

#### Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 5: Area and number of forest holdings in 2015**

Ownership category	Area and number of forest holdings											
	Total		≤10 ha		11 -500 ha		501-10,000 ha		10,001-100,000 ha		>100,000 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	Area (1000 ha)	N. of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	N. of holdings
<b>Public ownership (in total)</b>												
...of which owned by the state at national level												
...of which owned by the state at sub-national government scale												
<b>...of which owned by municipalities</b>												
Other												

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting note:**

**Reference years:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2015) noted in the headline of the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

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**Reporting form 6: Workforce in public forests**

**Terms and definitions**

**WORKERS AND CONTRACTORS**

...

**... OF WHICH EMPLOYEES**

....

**... OF WHICH CONTRACTORS**

...

**NON WORKERS**

...

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 6: Workforce in public forests in 2015**

Ownership category	Non workers	Workers	
		...of which employees	...of which contractors
<b>Public ownership (in total)</b>			
...of which owned by the state at national level			
...of which owned by the state at sub-national government scale			
<b>...of which owned by municipalities</b>			
Other			

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting note:**

**Reference years:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2015) noted in the headline of the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

**Proposals for other reporting forms under public form of ownership:**

- 1) Types of state forests management organisations:
- 2) Levels of governance of state forests (national, sub-national, local)
- 3) Forest functions
- 4) Types of financing



### 1.3 Private Ownership

#### Reporting form 7: Removals from private forest properties

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 7: Removals from private forest properties in 2010**

Ownership category	Removals (1000 m <sup>3</sup> ) from properties by size classes:				
	Total	≤ 10ha	11 - 50 ha	51 - 500 ha	> 500 ha
Private ownership (in total)					

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting note:**

**Reference year:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2010) noted in the headline of the table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

**Reporting form 8: Demographic information on individual forest owners**

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 8: Individual forest owners by age and gender**

	Year	Age classes (years)	Number of primary owners	Share of female primary owners (%)
Individual owners	2015	Total		
	2010			
	1990			
	2015	< 40		
	2010			
	1990			
	2015	40 to 60		
	2010			
	1990			
	2015	> 60		
	2010			
	1990			

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting note:**

**Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

**Reporting form 9: Social background and objectives of individual forest owners**

**Terms and definitions**

**OBJECTIVES OF INDIVIDUAL FOREST OWNERS**

Aesthetic enjoyment: Forest owners that primarily own forest for its aesthetic values.

Farm and domestic use: Forest owners that primarily own forest for farming and domestic purposes (e.g. fuelwood for private use, pasture areas).

Land investment: Owners that primarily invested in forest land for monetary reasons i.e. to hedge against inflation.

Part of residence/farm: Forest owners that primarily own forest because it is a part of their residence/farm.

Recreation: Forest owners that primarily own forest for recreational purposes.

Timber production: Forest owners who primarily designate their forests for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.

**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.

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

**Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

**Table 9: Occupation, residence and objectives of individual forest owners**

<i>a) Occupation</i>			
	Occupation		
	Field/Status of occupation	Share of owners (%)	Share of forest area (%)
Individual owners	Total		
	Agriculture/Forestry, total		
	Agriculture/Forestry (full-time)		
	Agriculture/Forestry (part-time)		
	Outside Agriculture/Forestry		
	Pensioner		

<i>b) Residence</i>			
	Residence		
	Location of residence	Share of owners (%)	Share of forest area (%)
Individual owners	Total		
	Primary residence in vicinity of their forest property		
	...of which farmers (active or retired)		
	Primary residence is not in vicinity of their forest property		
	City/Town ( $\leq$ 20,000 inhabitants)		
	City ( $>$ 20,000 inhabitants)		
	Other		

<i>c) Objectives</i>			
	Objectives of ownership		
	Objectives	Share of owners (%)	Share of forest area (%)
Individual owners	Aesthetic enjoyment		
	Farm and domestic use		
	Land investment		
	<u>Part of residence/farm</u>		
	Recreation		
	Timber production		
	Other		

**Country comments:**

1. Harmonization of reporting

Category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about subregional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

**Reporting notes:**

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

## Part 2. Qualitative Questions

### 2.1 FOREST OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

#### 2.1.1 How have forest ownership structure and management changed since 1990?

*Significance: 0 (not relevant); 1 (to some extent); 2 (rather important); 3 (highly important)*

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#### A. Changes between public and private ownership

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Forest ownership structure (public/private) is influenced by...

<i>Please select the period of time you are referring to:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1990-2000	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-2014
A.1 Restitution of forest land (returning state forest land to previous owners such as municipalities; or private persons; or bodies)	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3
A.2 Privatization of forest land (selling state forest land to other owners such as municipalities; or private persons; or bodies)	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3
A.3 Nationalization or preservation of public ownership of a forest.	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3
A.4 <i>Others, namely:</i> <div style="border: 1px solid red; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3

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. If data in *Table 1a* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

*Please insert a short description here:*

**B. Changes within public forest ownership**

*no major changes*

*major changes*

Public forest ownership is influenced by...

B.1 Privatization/commercialization of public forest management (introduction of private forms of management, e.g. state owned company) 0 1 2 3

B.2 Exchange of forest land among public ownership types (e.g. state and municipalities, national and sub-national level) 0 1 2 3

B.3 The introduction of new forms of public ownerships 0 1 2 3

B.4 Others, namely:

0 1 2 3

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. If data in *Table 1a/b* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

*Please insert a short description here:*

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**C. Changes within private forest ownership**

*no major changes*

*major changes*

Private forest ownership is influenced by...

C.1 Afforestation/deforestation (of non-forest lands) by private owners	0 1 2 3
C.2 Exchange of forest land among private owners	0 1 2 3
C.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
C.4 Appearance of new forest owners (afforestation or purchase of private forest).	0 1 2 3
C.5 Consolidation of forest land.	0 1 2 3
C.6 An increasing share of institutional investors.	0 1 2 3
C.7 <i>Others, namely:</i>	0 1 2 3
<div style="border: 1px solid red; height: 20px; width: 480px;"></div>	

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. If data in *Table 1a and 7* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

*Please insert a short description here:*

## 2.2 FOREST MANAGEMENT

### 2.2.1 Who typically manages the forests in your country?

Please refer to the definition of “Forest Management” (page 7) and explain shortly, if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. If data in *Table 1b* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- Please consider in your answer all public and private forest ownership types.
- Please describe the roles of forest owners, forest owners associations, commons, state forest management organizations, the government, private companies/entrepreneurs, or other.
- If forest management is not carried out by an owner, is it done on the basis of short or long term contracts, licences, etc.?
- Has the management of forest changed since 1990?
- How do new forest ownership types organise forest management services?
- What new forest ownership types are emerging in your country?

#### Terms and Definition:

##### **NEW FOREST OWNER:**

Forest owners that recently acquired forest land and have not owned forest land before; and have non-traditional goals of ownership; and apply non-traditional methods of management.

##### **Explanatory notes:**

1. *Includes:* transformed public ownership categories (e.g., through privatisation, contracting out forest management, transfer to municipalities, etc.).
2. *Includes:* new legal forms of ownership in the countries (e.g. new common property regimes, community ownership), both for private and state land.
3. *Includes:* relevant phenomena of changing forest ownership (e.g. urban, absentee, and non-traditional or non-farm owners as well as investments of forest funds or ownership by new community initiatives, etc.)

### 2.2.2 Who typically supervises that forest management is carried out according to the national legislation/other binding rules in your country?

Please explain shortly, and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- Please consider in your answer all public and private forest ownership types. Please describe the roles of supervisors and to what extent they are influencing the forest management applied respectively what management rights were transferred to them.
- Is supervision of forest different for public and private lands?
- Has this changed since 1990?



**2.2.3 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?**

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples for the forest owner organisations that are relevant in your country. 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. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- 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 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.

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## 2.3 ILLEGAL LOGGING

### 2.3.1 Is illegal logging considered as a serious problem in your country? Does it affect certain ownership categories in particular and if yes, in which way?

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- Illegal logging takes place when timber is harvested, transported, bought or sold in violation of national laws.<sup>1</sup>

## 2.4 POLICY QUESTIONS

### 2.4.1 What kinds of influence have policies on the development of forest ownership?

Please explain shortly, and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- Are there any specific policy instruments that stimulate the restitution, privatisation, nationalisation, commercialization or decentralization 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 (fragmentation/defragmentation)?
- 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 forest owner types in your country?

### 2.4.2 Which policy instruments (including financial incentives and taxation) exist that specifically address different ownership categories, in particular new (non-traditional) forest owners? Which policy instruments and organisational concepts do exist in order to reach different ownership types?

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- Are there any new types of advice or advisory systems that respond to the needs of different ownership types (i.e. new owner types)?
- 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Brack, Duncan & Hayman, Gavin – 2001, Intergovernmental actions on illegal logging: options for intergovernmental action to help combat illegal logging and illegal trade in timber and forest products.

**2.4.3 To what extent do forests in different ownership categories deliver money to, or receive money from the state?**

*Definitions:*

**Public forest revenue:** All public revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest goods and services. For this purpose they include:

- *Goods:* sale of roundwood; biomass; non wood forest products
- *Services:* concession fees and royalties, stumpage payments, public timber sales revenue, taxes and charges based on forest area or yield, taxes on domestic trade and export of forest products, special levies on forestry activities and payment into forest-related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for recreation and other forest related activities

**Public expenditure on forestry:** All government expenditure on forest related activities.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to give quantitative figures, to the extent possible. Descriptions should be max. 1 page long.

- How are forests and forest management taxed (please distinguish between different ownership types and the authorities that collect incomes from taxes (state budget or communal authorities))? What is the tax rate, are there any tax exemptions? What is the overall public revenue for the country (given per year and ha)?
- How are forests and forest management subsidised (please distinguish between different ownership types)? What are the subsidy aims and what kinds of measures are subsidised? What is the overall public spending for the country (given per year and ha)?
- Are there any other forms of money transfers between the forest owners (managers) and the state? Do private or public forests (please distinguish between national, provincial and municipal forests) overall provide or receive money to/from public (state or communal) budgets? How much is that (given per year and ha/other quantity unit)?