

**Comparison of the scope, terms, definitions and classifications  
applied for  
the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010  
and  
the MCPFE/UNECE/FAO Report on State of Europe's Forests 2007**

*Part I  
definitions and classifications  
structured according to FRA reporting tables*

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**FAO Reporting table 1**
**Extent of forest and other wooded land**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
Indic 1.1. Area of forest and other wooded land	Extent of forest and other wooded land <i>(translation: names in Russian are identical)</i>
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 hectares	1000 hectares
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Total area of country	Total area of country or territory
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* *forecasted
<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Forest"</b>	
<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 in situ. Areas under reforestation that have not yet reached but are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and a tree height of 5 m are included, as are temporarily unstocked areas, resulting from human intervention or natural causes, which are expected to regenerate.</li> <li>2. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that height and canopy cover criteria are met.</li> <li>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 scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest.</li> <li>4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and width of more than 20 m.</li> <li>5. Includes plantations primarily used for forestry or protection purposes, such as rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands.</li> <li>6. <b>Excludes</b> tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems. The term also excludes trees in urban parks and gardens.</li> </ol> <p>(FAO 2004)</p>	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 in situ.</li> <li>2. Includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clearcutting 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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Includes windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters.</li> <li>5. Includes abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or is expected to reach, a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters.</li> <li>6. Includes areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not.</li> <li>7. Includes rubber-wood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations.</li> <li>8. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.</li> <li>9. Excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm</li> </ol>

	plantations 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.
<b>Definition “Other wooded land”</b>	
Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i> ; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use. (FAO 2004)	<p>Land not classified as “Forest”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares; with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of 5-10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds <i>in situ</i>; or with a combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees above 10 percent. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.</p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. The definition above has two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The canopy cover of trees is between 5 and 10 percent; trees should be higher than 5 meters or able to reach 5 meters <i>in situ</i>.</li> </ul> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The canopy cover of trees is less than 5 percent but the combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees is more than 10 percent. Includes areas of shrubs and bushes where no trees are present.</li> </ul> <p>2. Includes areas with trees that will not reach a height of 5 meters <i>in situ</i> and with a canopy cover of 10 percent or more, e.g. some alpine tree vegetation types, arid zone mangroves, etc.</p> <p>3. Includes areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.</p>
<b>Definition “Other land”</b>	
	<p><b>All land that is not classified as “Forest” or “Other wooded land”.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Includes agricultural land, meadows and pastures, built-up areas, barrenland, land under permanent ice, etc.</p> <p>2. Includes all areas classified under the sub-category “Other land with tree cover”.</p>
<b>Definition “Other land with tree cover” (sub-category of “Other land”)</b>	
	<p><b>Land classified as “Other land”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a canopy cover of more than 10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. The difference between “Forest” and “Other land with tree cover” is the land use criteria.</p> <p>2. Includes groups of trees and scattered trees in agricultural landscapes, parks, gardens and around buildings, provided that area, height and canopy cover criteria are met.</p> <p>3. Includes tree stands in agricultural production systems, for example in fruit tree plantations and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover. Also includes tree plantations established mainly for other purposes than wood, such as oil palm</p>

	<p>plantations.</p> <p>4. Excludes scattered trees with a canopy cover less than 10 percent, small groups of trees covering less than 0.5 hectares and tree lines less than 20 meters wide.</p>
<b>Definition "Inland water bodies"</b>	
	<b>Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.</b>
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>RF 1: Forest area (1.1)</b>	
<p>Forest</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Forest available for wood supply</p> <p>Other wooded land</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Other wooded land available for wood supply</p> <p>Total forest and other wooded land</p> <p>by</p> <p>forest type</p>	<p>Forest;</p> <p>Other wooded land;</p> <p>Other land;</p> <p>...of which with tree cover;</p> <p>Inland water bodies;</p>

**FAO Reporting table 2**
**Forest ownership and management rights**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
Indic. 6.1: Number of forest holdings, classified by ownership categories and size classes (RF 20)	Forest ownership and management rights
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 hectares/number of holdings	1000 hectares
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest area	Area classified as a Forest (under Table 1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* *forecasted
<b>Definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Forest ownership"</b>	
	<p><b>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.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. For this reporting table, 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.</p>
<b>Definition "Management rights of public forests"</b>	
	<p><b>Refers to the right to manage and use publicly owned forests for a specific period of time.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Generally includes agreements that regulate not only the right to harvest or collect products, but also the responsibility to manage the forest for long-term benefits.</p> <p>2. Generally excludes harvesting licences, permits and rights to collect non-wood forest products when such use rights are not linked to a long-term forest management responsibility.</p>
<b>Definition "Public ownership"</b>	
<p><b>Forest/other wooded land belonging to the State or other public bodies (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</b></p>	<p><b>Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality.</p> <p>2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares.</p> <p>3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.</p>

<b>Definition "Private ownership"</b>	
Forest/other wooded land owned by individuals, families, co-operatives and corporations which may be engaged in agriculture or other occupations as well as forestry; private forest enterprises and industries; private corporations and other institutions (religious and educational institutions, pension and investment funds, nature conservation societies, etc) (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).	Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>A - Forest ownership</b>	
<b>RF 20: Forest holdings (6.1)</b>	Public ownership
Forest holdings in public ownership	Private ownership
Forest holdings in private ownership	...of which owned by individuals
other	...of which owned by private business entities and institutions
by	...of which owned by local communities
area/number and number/size holdings	...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities
	Other types of ownership
	Total
<b>B - Holder of management rights of public forests</b>	
	Public Administration
	Individuals
	Private corporations and institutions
	Communities
	Other
	Total

**FAO Reporting table 3**

**Forest designation and management**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<p>Lack of relevant tables</p> <p>Particular FAO categories reported among different MCPFE indicators – indicated below:</p> <p>Indic. <b>3.5</b>: Proportion of forest and other wooded under a management plan or equivalent (Indic. 10)</p> <p>Indic. <b>4.9</b> Area of forest and other wooded land protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, according to MCPFE Assessments Guidelines (RF 17)</p> <p>Indic. <b>5.1</b>: Area of forest and other wooded land designated to prevent soil erosion, to preserve water resources or to maintain other forest ecosystem functions, part of MCPFE Class “Protective functions” (RF18)</p> <p>Indic. <b>5.2</b>: Area of forest and other wooded land designated to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards, part of MCPFE Class “Protective functions” (RF19)</p> <p>Indic. <b>6.10</b> Area of forest and other wooded land where public has an access for recreational purposes (RF 22)</p>	<p><b>Forest designation and management</b></p>
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
	1000 hectares
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
	Area classified as a Forest (under Table 1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
	1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* *forecasted
<b>Definitions - general</b>	
<b>Definition “Primary designated function”</b>	
	<p><b>The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. In order to be considered primary, the designated function should be significantly more important than other functions.</p> <p>2. Nation-wide functions established in general clauses of national legislation or policies (such as e.g. “all forest land should be managed for production, conservation and social purposes”) should not be considered as designations.</p>
<b>Definition “Protected areas”</b>	

<p><b>4.9 Area of forest and other wooded land protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, according to MCPFE Assessments Guidelines (RF 17)</b></p>	<p><b>Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.</b></p>
<p><b><i>Definitions - categories of primary designated functions</i></b></p>	
<p><b><i>Definition “Production”</i></b></p>	
<p>Concept of forest available for wood supply could be partially applied here</p>	<p><b>Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. Includes areas for subsistence collection of wood and/or non-wood forest products.</p>
<p><b><i>Definition “Protection of soil and water”</i></b></p>	
<p><b>5.1: Area of forest and other wooded land designated to prevent soil erosion, to preserve water resources or to maintain other forest ecosystem functions, part of MCPFE Class “Protective functions” (RF18)</b></p> <p><b>5.2: Area of forest and other wooded land designated to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards, part of MCPFE Class “Protective functions” (RF19)</b></p>	<p><b>Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Harvesting of wood and non-wood forest products may (sometimes) be allowed, but with specific restrictions aimed at maintaining the tree cover and not damaging the vegetation that protects the soil.</p> <p>2. National legislation may stipulate that buffer zones should be maintained along rivers and may restrict wood harvesting on slopes exceeding certain steepness. Such areas should be considered as designated for protection of soil and water.</p> <p>3. Includes forest areas managed for combating desertification.</p>
<p><b><i>Definition “Conservation of biodiversity”</i></b></p>	
<p><b>4.9 Area of forest and other wooded land protected to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements, according to MCPFE Assessments Guidelines (RF 17)</b></p>	<p><b>Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.</b></p>
<p><b><i>Definition “Social services”</i></b></p>	
<p><b>6.10 Area of forest and other wooded land where public has an access for recreational purposes (RF 22)</b></p> <p><b>Recreational forest – a forest managed primarily to provide recreational opportunities (IUFRO 2000)</b></p> <p>“Area with recreational purposes as one main management goal”</p>	<p><b>Forest area designated primarily for social services.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Includes services such as: recreation, tourism, education, research and/or conservation of cultural/spiritual sites.</p> <p>2. Excludes areas for subsistence collection of wood and/or non-wood forest products unless also designated for any of the services mentioned above.</p>
<p><b><i>Definition “Multiple use”</i></b></p>	
	<p><b>Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.</b></p>

	<p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes any combination of: production of goods, protection of soil and water, conservation of biodiversity and provision of social services and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant function.</li> <li>2. Clauses in national legislation or policies stating an overarching objective of multiple use (such as e.g. "all forest land should be managed for production, conservation and social purposes") should not generally be considered as designated for multiple use.</li> </ol>
<b>Definition "Other"</b>	
	<p><b>Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Countries should specify in comments to the table what areas they have included in this category.</li> </ol>
<b>Definition "No / unknown"</b>	
	<b>No or unknown designation.</b>
<b>Definitions - special designations and management categories</b>	
<b>Definition "Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)"</b>	
	<p><b>Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the PFE contains both forest and non-forest areas, the reporting should refer only to the forest area within the PFE.</li> </ol>
<b>Definition "Forest area within protected areas"</b>	
<p><b>5.1: Area of forest and other wooded land designated to prevent soil erosion, to preserve water resources or to maintain other forest ecosystem functions, part of MCPFE Class "Protective functions" (RF18)</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>Includes MCPFE Categories 1.1 -1.3</p>	<p><b>Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes IUCN Categories I – IV</li> <li>2. Excludes IUCN Categories V-VI</li> </ol>
<b>Definition "Forest area under sustainable forest management"</b>	
	<p><b>To be defined and documented by the country.</b></p> <p>Countries should apply their own national definition or description of sustainable forest management and document in the country report the definition, criteria and process applied for estimating the area under sustainable forest management.</p> <p>If no national definition or criteria exist, countries may use the following (ITTO, 2006):</p> <p>Forest areas that fulfil any of the following conditions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. have been independently certified or in which progress towards certification is being made;</li> <li>ii. have fully developed, long-term (ten years or more) forest management plans with firm information that these plans are being implemented effectively;</li> </ol>

	<p>iii. are considered as model forest units in their country and information is available on the quality of management;</p> <p>iv. are community-based forest management units with secure tenure for which the quality of management is known to be of high standard;</p> <p>v. are protected areas with secure boundaries and a management plan that are generally considered in the country and by other observers to be well managed and that are not under significant threat from destructive agents.</p>
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**Definition "Forest area with management plan"**

<p><b>3.5: Proportion of forest and other wooded under a management plan or equivalent (RF10)</b></p> <p><b>Management plan or equivalent</b> A written scheme of forest management, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised. These include:</p> <p><b>Forest management plans</b> Information (in the form of text, maps, tables and graphs) collected during (periodic) forest inventories at operational forest units level (stands, compartments), and operations planned for individual stands or compartments to reach the management goals.</p> <p><b>Equivalentents</b> Information collected on forest area, at forest management or aggregated forest management unit level (forest blocks, farms, enterprises, watersheds, municipalities, or wider units), and strategies/management activities planned to reach the management or development goals.</p> <p>(MCPFE 2003)</p>	<p><b>Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A forest area with management plan may refer to forest management unit level or aggregated forest management unit level (forest blocks, farms, enterprises, watersheds, municipalities, or wider units).</li> <li>2. A management plan may include details on operations planned for individual operational units (stands or compartments) but may also be limited to provide general strategies and activities planned to reach the management goals.</li> <li>3. Includes forest area in protected areas with management plan.</li> </ol>
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**Reported categories**

**Table 3a – Primary designated function**

<p><b>RF 18: Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions (5.1)</b></p> <p><b>RF 19: Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources (5.2)</b></p> <p>Classes: 3 by Forest and OWL</p> <p><b>RF 17: Protected forests (4.9)</b></p> <p>Classes: 1.1 - 1.2 - 1.3 – 2 by Forest and OWL</p> <p><b>RF 22: Accessibility for recreation (6.10)</b></p> <p>Area with a legal right of access</p> <p>Access available to the public for recreational purposes</p> <p>Area with recreational purposes as one main management goal</p> <p>by Forest and OWL</p>	<p>Production</p> <p>Protection of soil and water</p> <p>Conservation of biodiversity</p> <p>Social services</p> <p>Multiple use</p> <p>Other (please specify in comments below the table)</p> <p>No / unknown</p> <p>Total</p>
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**Table 3a – Primary designated function**

<b>RF 17: Protected forests (4.9)</b> Classes: 1.1 - 1.2 - 1.3 – 2 by Forest and OWL	Area of permanent forest estate Forest area within protected areas Forest area under sustainable forest management
<b>RF 10: Forests under management plans (3.5)</b> Forest/OWL/Total by Management plans; equivalents	Forest area with management plan

**FAO Reporting table 4**

**Forest characteristics**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Indic. 4.3:</b> Area of forest and other wooded land, classified by “undisturbed by man”, by “semi-natural” or by “plantations”, each by forest type	Forest characteristics
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 hectares	1000 hectares
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Total forest area and OWL	Area classified as a Forest and OWL (under Table 1) for Mangrove and Bamboo Area classified as a Forest (under Table 1) for other categories
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* *forecasted
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition “Naturally regenerated forest”</b>	
	<b>Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.</b> Explanatory notes 1. In this context, predominantly means that the trees established through natural regeneration are expected to constitute more than 50% of the growing stock at maturity. 2. Includes coppice from trees established through natural regeneration. 3. Includes naturally regenerated trees of introduced species.
<b>Definition “Introduced species”</b>	
<b>Introduced tree species</b> (synonyms: non-indigenous species, exotic species, alien species) Tree species occurring outside their natural vegetation zone, area or region. Includes: Hybrids (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000). <b>Invasive introduced tree species</b> Invasive introduced tree refers to an alien tree species whose introduction and spread threaten ecosystems, habitats or species with socio-cultural, economic and/or environmental harm, and/or harm to human health (MCPFE 2003, definition of invasive alien species from UNEP/CBD/COP/6/18/Add.1/Rev.1; 2002. The word “tree” was added).  Alien or alien species refers to a species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its normal past or present normal distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagates of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/18/Add.1/Rev.1; 2002).	<b>A species, subspecies or lower taxon, occurring outside its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. outside the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).</b>

<b>Definitions of characteristics</b>	
<b>Definition "Primary forest"</b>	
<p><b>Naturalness</b>  <b>Naturalness</b> is specified in the following classes:</p> <p><b>Undisturbed by man (forest/other wooded land)</b>  Forest/other wooded land which shows natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure and natural regeneration processes, the area of which is large enough to maintain its natural characteristics and where there has been no known significant human intervention or where the last significant human intervention was long enough ago to have allowed the natural species composition and processes to have become re-established (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</p>	<p><b>Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. Some key characteristics of primary forests are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- they show natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree species composition, occurrence of dead wood, natural age structure and natural regeneration processes;</li> <li>- the area is large enough to maintain its natural characteristics;</li> <li>- there has been no known significant human intervention or the last significant human intervention was long enough ago to have allowed the natural species composition and processes to have become re-established.</li> </ul>
<b>Definition "Other naturally regenerated forest"</b>	
<p><b>Modified natural forest/other wooded land</b>  Forest/other wooded land which is classified as "semi-natural forest/other wooded land" which shows characteristics of the class "forests/other wooded land undisturbed by man" such as close to natural forest dynamics as described in class "forests/other wooded land undisturbed by man" but where there are clear indications of human activities. This includes land with naturally regenerating native species and natural regeneration of native or non-native species enhanced by planting of native species. Native species refers to a species, subspecies or lower taxon, occurring in its normal past or present distribution; See also criteria for classifying "Regeneration".  (subcategory of semi-natural forest)</p>	<p><b>Naturally regenerated forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Includes selectively logged-over areas, areas regenerating following agricultural land use, areas recovering from human-induced fires, etc.</p> <p>2. Includes forests where it is not possible to distinguish whether planted or naturally regenerated.</p> <p>3. Includes forests with a mix of naturally regenerated trees and planted/seeded trees, and where the naturally regenerated trees are expected to constitute more than 50% of the growing stock at stand maturity.</p>
<b>Definition "Other naturally regenerated forest of introduced species"</b>	
	<p><b>Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of introduced species.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. In this context, predominantly means that the trees of introduced species are expected to constitute more than 50% of the growing stock at maturity.</p>
<b>Definition "Planted forest"</b>	
<p><b>Semi-natural forest/other wooded land</b>  Forest/other wooded land which is neither "forest/other wooded land undisturbed by man" nor "plantation" as defined separately (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</p>	<p><b>Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. In this context, predominantly means that the planted/seeded trees are expected to constitute more than 50% of the growing stock at maturity.</p> <p>2. Includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded.</p> <p>3. Excludes self-sown trees of introduced species.</p>
<b>Definition "Planted forests of introduced species"</b>	
<p><b>Plantation</b>  Forest stands established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation. They are either:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">of introduced species (all planted stands), or</p>	<p><b>Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. In this context, predominantly means that the planted/seeded trees of introduced species are</p>

intensively managed stands of indigenous species which meet all the following criteria: one or two species at plantation, even age class, regular spacing. Excludes: Stands which were established as plantations but which have been without intensive management for a significant period of time. These should be considered semi-natural (TBFRA 2000).	expected to constitute more than 50% of the growing stock at maturity.
<b>Special categories</b>	
<b>Definition "Rubber plantations"</b>	
Does not apply	Forest area with rubber tree plantations.
<b>Definition "Mangroves"</b>	
Does not apply	Area of forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.
<b>Definition "Bamboo"</b>	
Does not apply	Area of forest and other wooded land with predominant bamboo vegetation.
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>Table 4a – Characteristics</b>	
<b>RF 13: Naturalness (4.3)</b> undisturbed by man semi-natural total of which modified natural plantations  <i>by</i>  Forest; OWL; Total  <i>and by forest type</i>  predominantly conifers predominantly broadleaved mixed	Primary forest Other naturally regenerated forest ...of which of introduced species Planted forest ...of which of introduced species Total
<b>Table 4a – Special categories</b>	
Does not apply	Rubber plantations(Forest) Mangroves (Forest and OWL) Bamboo (Forest and OWL)

**FAO Reporting table 5**

**Forest establishment and reforestation**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
Indic. 4.2: Area of regeneration within even-aged stands and uneven-aged stands, classified by regeneration type	Forest establishment and reforestation
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 hectares	Hectares per year
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest area and OWL	Area classified as a Forest (under Table 1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005 annual	1990, 2000, 2005 Five year periods – 88-92, 198 – 2002, 2003 – 2007
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition “Afforestation”</b>	
<i>Not reported directly – net changes perceived from general change of forest area</i>	<b>Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was not classified as forest.</b> Explanatory note 1. Implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest.
<b>Definition “Reforestation”</b>	
<p><b>Regeneration</b> Re-establishment of a forest stand by natural or artificial means following the removal of the previous stand by felling or as a result of natural causes, e.g. fire or storm (TBFRA 2000).:</p> <p><b>Regeneration by planting and seeding</b> The act of establishing a forest stand (e.g. plantation) or re-establishing a forest stand by artificial means, either by planting of seedlings or by scattering seed. The material used may be of indigenous or introduced origin. Planting and seeding may take place on forest, other wooded land or other land (TBFRA 2000).</p> <p><b>Coppice sprouting</b> The re-growth from coppice stools after the previous stand has been cut (TBFRA 2000).</p> <p>Categories not included in FRA system:</p> <p><b>Natural regeneration</b> Re-establishment of a forest stand by natural means, i.e. by natural seeding or vegetative regeneration. It may be assisted by human intervention, e.g. by scarification or fencing to protect against wildlife damage or domestic animal grazing (TBFRA 2000).</p> <p><b>Natural regeneration enhanced by planting</b> Natural regeneration which has been combined with artificial planting or seeding, either to ensure satisfactory restocking with the naturally regenerated species or to increase species diversity (TBFRA 2000).</p>	<p><b>Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest.</b> Explanatory notes 1. Implies no change of land use. 2. Includes planting/seeding of temporarily unstocked forest areas as well as planting/seeding of areas with forest cover. 3. Includes coppice from trees that were originally planted or seeded. 4. Excludes natural regeneration of forest.</p>
<b>Definition “Natural expansion of forest”</b>	
<i>Not reported directly – net changes perceived from</i>	<b>Expansion of forests through natural succession</b>

<p><i>general change of forest area</i></p>	<p><b>on land that, until then, was under another land use (e.g. forest succession on land previously used for agriculture).</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. Implies a transformation of land use from non-forest to forest.</p>
<p><b><i>Reported categories</i></b></p>	
<p><b>RF 12: Regeneration (4.2)</b></p> <p>Area of forest land with regeneration type (1000 ha):</p> <p>Natural regeneration  Natural regeneration enhanced by planting  Regeneration by planting and/or seeding  Coppice sprouting</p> <p><i>by</i></p> <p>Forest even-aged stands  Forest even-uneven-aged stands</p> <p>OWL; Total</p> <p><i>and by forest type</i></p> <p>predominantly conifers  predominantly broadleaved  mixed</p>	<p>Afforestation  Reforestation</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Of which on areas previously planted</p> <p>Natural expansion of forest</p> <p><i>by</i></p> <p>Annual forest establishment  ... of which of introduced species</p>

**FAO Reporting table 6**

**Growing stock**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
Indic. 1.2 Growing stock on forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type and by availability for wood supply	Growing stock
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 cubic meters	Million cubic meters overbark
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Total forest area and OWL	T6a – Forest and OWL (T1) T6b – Forest (T1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	T6a - 1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* T6b - 1990, 2000, 2005 *forecasted
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition “Growing stock”</b>	
<p><b>The living tree component of the standing volume (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</b></p> <p><b>Volume over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height. Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The countries must indicate the three thresholds (X, Y, W in cm) and the parts of the tree that are not included in the volume. The countries must also indicate whether the reported figures refer to volume above ground or above stump.</li> <li>The diameter is measured at 30 cm above the end of the buttresses if these are higher than 1 meter.</li> <li>Includes windfallen living trees.</li> <li>Excludes: Smaller branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots.</li> </ol> <p>(FAO 2004)</p>	<p><b>Volume over bark of all living trees more than X cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level or stump height up to a top diameter of Y cm, and may also include branches to a minimum diameter of W cm.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Countries must indicate the three thresholds (X, Y, W in cm) and the parts of the tree that are not included in the volume. They must also indicate whether the reported figures refer to volume above ground or above stump. These specifications should be applied consistently through the time series.</li> <li>Includes windfallen living trees.</li> <li>Excludes smaller branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots.</li> </ol>
<b>Definition “Growing stock of commercial species”</b>	
<p><b>Forest available for wood supply</b></p> <p>Forest where any legal, economic, or specific environmental 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 utilisation plans or intentions (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</p>	<p><b>Growing stock (see def. above) of commercial species.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commercial species are all species that currently are being commercialized for domestic and/or international markets.</li> <li>Includes all trees of commercial species within the threshold limits given for growing stock, regardless whether they have reached commercial dimensions or not.</li> </ol>
<b>Reported categories</b>	

<b>Table 6a – Growing stock</b>	
<p><b>RF 2: Growing stock (1.2)</b>  Total growing stock  By forest type:      predominantly coniferous      predominantly broadleaved      mixed</p> <p>by</p> <p>Forest      Forest available for wood supply</p> <p>Other wooded land      Other wooded land available for wood supply</p> <p>Total forest and other wooded land</p>	<p>Total growing stock  ... of which coniferous  ... of which broadleaved  Growing stock of commercial species</p> <p>by  Forest; OWL</p>
<b>Table 6b – Growing stock of the 10 most common species</b>	
<p><b>RF 2: Growing stock (1.2)</b>  <b>Table 1:</b>  Total growing stock  By forest type:      predominantly coniferous      predominantly broadleaved      mixed</p> <p>Also refers:</p> <p><b>RF 11: Tree species composition (4.1)</b></p>	<p>Scientific name; Common name; Growing stock in forest</p> <p>For 10 most common species and remaining, and total</p>
<b>Table 6c – Specification of threshold values</b>	
<p><b>RF 2: Growing stock (1.2)</b>  <b>Table 2:</b>  <b>Country specifications:</b>  Minimum diameter (DBH) used:  Minimum top diameter used:  Minimum branch diameter used:  Is volume above ground (AG) or above stump (AS)?:</p>	<p>Minimum diameter (cm) at breast height<sup>1</sup> of trees included in growing stock (X)</p> <p>Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)</p> <p>Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)</p> <p>Volume refers to “above ground” (AG) or “above stump” (AS)</p>

**FAO Reporting table 7**

**Biomass stock**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<p><b>Biomass stock is not included in the MCPFE, as a such.</b></p> <p><i>Set of definitions related to biomass was included into reporting guidelines, to auxiliary role in calculating of carbon stocks.</i></p> <p><b>Dead wood volume is reported under MCPFE indicator 4.5:</b> Volume of standing and of lying deadwood on forest and other wooded land, classified by forest type</p>	Biomass stock
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
m <sup>3</sup> /ha (deadwood)	Million metric tonnes (oven dry weight)
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest and OWL	Forest and OWL (T1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* *forecasted
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Woody biomass"</b>	
Organic woody material both above-ground and below-ground, and both living and dead, measured to a minimum diameter of 0 mm (d.b.h.). Includes stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds and foliage, roots, shrubs and bushes. Excludes: litter (definition of "biomass" in FAO 2004, which is based on IPCC Good Practice Guidelines LULUCF Glossary 2003; term "woody" added, minimum diameter threshold as in TBFRA 2000).	
<b>Definition "Above ground biomass"</b>	
<p><b>Above-ground (living) woody biomass</b></p> <p>all living woody biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds and foliage. (FAO 2004, based on IPCC Good Practice Guidelines LULUCF Glossary 2003; term "woody" added).</p>	<p><b>All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. In cases where forest understorey is a relatively small component of the aboveground biomass carbon pool, it is acceptable to exclude it, provided this is done in a consistent manner throughout the inventory time series.</p>
<b>Definition "Below-ground biomass"</b>	
<p><b>Below-ground (living) woody biomass</b></p> <p>all living woody biomass of live roots and the below-ground part of the stump. (FAO 2004, based on IPCC Good Practice Guidelines LULUCF Glossary 2003; term "woody" added).</p>	<p><b>All biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. Includes the below-ground part of the stump.</p> <p>2. The country may use another threshold value than 2 mm for fine roots, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented.</p>

**Definition “Dead wood”**

**Dead woody biomass**

All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, see also “deadwood”

**Reporting Form 15 (4.5)**

**Deadwood**

All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country (FAO 2004).

It is up to the countries to define the threshold level for the minimum size of diameter to be reported. Thresholds used should be documented and reported.

Recommended thresholds:

- Minimum length of standing and lying dead trees: 2 m or less
- Minimum diameter of standing and lying dead trees:  
Standing deadwood: 10 cm d.b.h., Lying deadwood: 10 cm mean diameter

**All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.**

Explanatory note

1. The country may use another threshold value than 10 cm, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented.

**Reported categories**

**Table 7 – Biomass stock**

**RF 15 Deadwood (4.5)**

Volume of deadwood (m<sup>3</sup>/ha)

total

    standing

    lying

by

Forest, OWL

*FOWL* by

predominantly conifers

predominantly broadleaved

mixed

Above-ground biomass

Below-ground biomass

Dead wood

TOTAL

by

Forest; OWL

**FAO Reporting table 8**

**Carbon stock**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<b>MCPFE indicator 1.4:</b> Carbon stock of woody biomass on forest and other wooded land <b>(RF 4)</b>	Carbon stock
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
Ton carbon	Million metric tonnes
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest and OWL	Forest and OWL (T1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000, 2005 and 2010* *forecasted
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Carbon in above ground biomass"</b>	
<p><b>Above-ground (living) woody biomass</b> all living woody biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds and foliage. (FAO 2004, based on IPCC Good Practice Guidelines LULUCF Glossary 2003; term "woody" added).</p>	<p><b>Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.</b> Explanatory note 1. In cases where forest understorey is a relatively small component of the aboveground biomass carbon pool, it is acceptable to exclude it, provided this is done in a consistent manner throughout the time series.</p>
<b>Definition "Carbon in below-ground biomass"</b>	
<p><b>Below-ground (living) woody biomass</b> all living woody biomass of live roots and the below-ground part of the stump. (FAO 2004, based on IPCC Good Practice Guidelines LULUCF Glossary 2003; term "woody" added).</p>	<p><b>Carbon in all biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2 mm diameter are excluded, because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.</b> Explanatory notes 1. Includes the below-ground part of the stump. 2. The country may use another threshold value than 2 mm for fine roots, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented.</p>
<b>Definition "Carbon in dead wood"</b>	
<p><b>Dead woody biomass</b> All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, see also "deadwood"</p> <p><b>Reporting Form 15 (Indic.4.5)</b> <b>Deadwood</b> All non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country (FAO 2004).  It is up to the countries to define the threshold level for</p>	<p><b>Carbon in all non-living woody biomass not contained in the litter, either standing, lying on the ground, or in the soil. Dead wood includes wood lying on the surface, dead roots, and stumps larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country.</b> Explanatory note 1. The country may use another threshold value than 10 cm, but in such a case the threshold value used must be documented.</p>

<p>the minimum size of diameter to be reported. Thresholds used should be documented and reported.</p> <p>Recommended thresholds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minimum length of standing and lying dead trees: 2 m or less</li> <li>- Minimum diameter of standing and lying dead trees: Standing deadwood: 10 cm d.b.h., Lying deadwood: 10 cm mean diameter</li> </ul>	
<b>Definition “Carbon in litter”</b>	
<p>Applies also</p> <p><b>MCPFE indicator 2.2:</b> Chemical soil properties (pH, CEC, C/N, <u>organic C</u>, base saturation) on forest and other wooded land related to soil acidity and eutrophication, classified by main soil types</p> <p><i>Due to the different reporting units, this variable has not been used for carbon balance calculation</i></p>	<p><b>Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than the minimum diameter for dead wood (e.g. 10 cm), lying dead in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. Fine roots of less than 2 mm (or other value chosen by the country as diameter limit for below-ground biomass) above the mineral or organic soil are included in the litter where they cannot be distinguished from it empirically.</p>
<b>Definition “Soil carbon”</b>	
<p>Applies also</p> <p><b>MCPFE indicator 2.2:</b> Chemical soil properties (pH, CEC, C/N, <u>organic C</u>, base saturation) on forest and other wooded land related to soil acidity and eutrophication, classified by main soil types</p> <p><i>Due to the different reporting units, this variable has not been used for carbon balance calculation</i></p>	<p><b>Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. Fine roots of less than 2 mm (or other value chosen by the country as diameter limit for below-ground biomass) are included with soil organic matter where they cannot be distinguished from it empirically.</p>
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>Table 8 – Carbon stock</b>	
<p><b>RF 4 Carbon Stock (1.4)</b></p> <p>Carbon stock of woody biomass total</p> <p>of total carbon stock: living woody biomass above ground below ground</p> <p>of total carbon stock: dead wood</p> <p>by</p> <p>Forest</p> <p>Other wooded land</p> <p>Total forest and other wooded land</p>	<p>Carbon in aboveground biomass</p> <p>Carbon in belowground biomass</p> <p>Sub-total: Living biomass</p> <p>Carbon in dead wood</p> <p>Carbon in litter</p> <p>Sub-total: Dead wood and litter</p> <p>Soil carbon</p> <p>TOTAL</p> <p>by</p> <p>Forest; OWL</p>

**FAO Reporting table 9**

**Forest fires**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Indic. 2.4:</b> Forest and other wooded land with damage, classified by primary damaging agent (abiotic, biotic and human induced) and by forest type <b>(RF 5)</b>	Forest fires
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 ha	Tab 9a: Number of fires and area Tab 9b: Percent
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest and OWL	Tab 9a: All land area Tab 9b: Forest (T1)
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000, 2005 (annual 5 -year average)
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Number of fires"</b>	
	<b>Number of vegetation fires per year.</b>
<b>Definition "Area affected by fire"</b>	
<b>Primarily damaged by fire</b>  Forest and other wooded land, the vegetation on which, including the trees, has been wholly or largely destroyed by fire (MCPFE 2003, TBFA 2000).	<b>Any vegetation fire regardless of ignition source, damage or benefit.</b>
<b>Definition "Wildfire"</b>	
	<b>Any unplanned and/or uncontrolled vegetation fire.</b>  Explanatory notes 1. Includes management-ignited vegetation fires that exceed the restrictions in the fire plan and require suppression actions. 2. Excludes unplanned vegetation fires that burn in accordance with management objectives.
<b>Definition "Planned fire"</b>	
	<b>A vegetation fire regardless of ignition source that burns according to management objectives and requires limited or no suppression action.</b>  Explanatory notes 1. Includes unplanned vegetation fires that burn in accordance with management objectives (e.g. "let burn") and therefore not subject to suppression measures. 2. Excludes management-ignited vegetation fires that exceed the restrictions in the fire plan.

**Reported categories**

**Table 9a – Area and number of fires**

<b>RF5: Forest damage (2.4)</b>	
Fire (area)	Total land area affected by fire
	... of which on forest
By	... of which on other wooded land
Forest	... of which on other land
Other wooded land	
Total forest and other wooded land	by
By	area; number of fires
FOWL by forest type:	
predominantly conifers	(annual 5 -year average)
predominantly broadleaved	
mixed	

**Table 9b – Proportion of planned fires and wildfires in forest**

<b>RF5: Forest damage (2.4)</b>	Wildfire
% of total FOWL area affected by fire which is classified as “directly human induced”:	Planned fire
	by
	Proportion of forest area affected by fire (%)

**FAO Reporting table 10**

**Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<p><b>Indic. 2.4:</b> Forest and other wooded land with damage, classified by primary damaging agent (abiotic, biotic and human induced) and by forest type (RF 5)</p> <p><b>Indic. 4.4:</b> Area of stands of forest and other wooded land dominated by introduced tree species (RF 14)</p>	<b>Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality</b>
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 ha	1000 hectares
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest area and OWL	Area classified as Forest in T1
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	Reporting years 1990, 2000 and 2005
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Disturbance"</b>	
<p><b>Damage to forest</b> Disturbance to the forest which may be caused by biotic or abiotic agents, resulting in death, or a significant loss of vitality, productivity or value of trees and other components of the forest ecosystem (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</p> <p><b>Abiotic</b> Not biotic. Nonliving, e.g.: abiotic damage = damage caused by non-living agents (snow, storms, etc.) (MCPFE 2003, from EFI 2001).</p> <p><b>Biotic</b> 1) Of or relating to life; especially: caused or produced by living beings. 2) Living. Living organisms make up the biotic parts of ecosystems, e.g.: biotic damage = damage caused by living organisms (fungi, insects etc.) (MCPFE 2003, from EFI, 2001).</p>	<p><b>Damage caused by any factor (biotic or abiotic) that adversely affects the vigour and productivity of the forest and which is not a direct result of human activities.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note 1. For the purpose of this reporting table, disturbances exclude forest fires as these are reported on in a separate table.</p>
<b>Definition "Invasive species"</b>	
<p><b>Introduced tree species</b> (synonyms: non-indigenous species, exotic species, alien species) Tree species occurring outside their natural vegetation zone, area or region. Includes: Hybrids (MCPFE 2003, from TBFRA 2000).</p> <p><b>Invasive introduced tree species</b> Invasive introduced tree refers to an alien tree species whose introduction and spread threaten ecosystems, habitats or species with socio-cultural, economic and/or environmental harm, and/or harm to human health (MCPFE 2003, definition of invasive alien species from UNEP/CBD/COP/6/18/Add.1/Rev.1;</p>	<p><b>Species that are non-native to a particular ecosystem and whose introduction and spread cause, or are likely to cause, socio-cultural, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note 1. For the purpose of this table, the reporting is restricted to cover only the woody invasive species.</p>

2002. The word "tree" was added).	
Alien or alien species refers to a species, subspecies or lower taxon, introduced outside its normal past or present normal distribution; includes any part, gametes, seeds, eggs, or propagates of such species that might survive and subsequently reproduce (UNEP/CBD/COP/6/18/Add.1/Rev.1; 2002).	
<b>Categories and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Disturbance by insects"</b>	
<b>Primarily damaged by insects and disease</b> Forest and other wooded land where insect attack or disease has been identified as the primary cause of damage (MCPFE 2003, TBFRA 2000).	<b>Disturbance caused by insect pests.</b>
<b>Definition "Disturbance by diseases"</b>	
As above	<b>Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.</b>
<b>Definition "Disturbance by other biotic agents"</b>	
<b>Primarily damaged by wildlife and grazing</b> Forest and other wooded land where damage has been caused by wildlife or grazing by domestic animals. Includes: Grazing or browsing of young plants, preventing or delaying the establishment or regeneration of the stand (MCPFE 2003, TBFRA 2000).	<b>Disturbance caused by biotic agents other than insects or diseases, such as wildlife browsing, grazing, physical damage by animals, etc.</b>
<b>Definition "Disturbance caused by abiotic factors"</b>	
<b>Primarily damaged by storm, wind, snow or other identifiable abiotic factors</b> Forest and other wooded land on which the trees have been felled or damaged by storm, wind, snow or other abiotic factors such as avalanches, landslides or flooding (MCPFE 2003, TBFRA 2000). <b>Primarily damaged by storm, wind, snow or other identifiable abiotic factors</b> Forest and other wooded land on which the trees have been felled or damaged by storm, wind, snow or other abiotic factors such as avalanches, landslides or flooding (MCPFE 2003, TBFRA 2000).	<b>Disturbances caused by abiotic factors, such as air pollution, snow, storm, drought, etc.</b>
<b>Reported categories</b>	

**Table 10a. Disturbances • • RF 5: Forest damage (2.4)**

Primarily damaged by biotic agents  
Insects and disease  
Wildlife and grazing

Primarily damaged by abiotic agents

**Table 10b. Major outbreaks of insects and diseases affecting forest health and vitality • • Tree species**

Tree species or genera affected (scientific name)

Year(s) of latest outbreak

Damage primarily human-induced

Area affected (100 hectares)

Forest operations

Other

Total area with damage

by

Forest

	<p>If cyclic, approx. cycle (years)</p> <p>For 10 most severe outbreaks occurred since 1990</p>
<b>Table 6c – Area of forest affected by woody invasive species</b>	
<p><b>Reporting Form 14 (4.4)</b></p> <p>Area of stands dominated by introduced tree species (1000 ha)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- total</li> <li>- of which invasive</li> </ul> <p>by</p> <p>Forest</p> <p>Other wooded land</p> <p>Total forest and other wooded land</p>	<p>Scientific name of woody invasive species</p> <p>Forest area affected 2005 (1000 hectares)</p> <p>x</p> <p>5 species and total are affected</p>

**FAO Reporting table 11**

**Wood removals and value of removals**

MCPFE	FAO
<i>Name</i>	
(A) <b>Indic. 3.1:</b> Balance between net annual increment and annual fellings of wood on forest available for wood supply <b>(RF6)</b>	<b>Wood removals and value of removals</b>
(B) <b>Indic. 3.2:</b> Value and quantity of marketed roundwood <b>(RF7)</b>	
<i>Unit of reporting</i>	
(A) 1000 m3 of roundwood (measured over bark)	1000 m3 of roundwood (measured over bark)
(B) 1000 m3 (under bark), m <sup>3</sup> /ha FAWS, million [national currency], [national currency] /ha FAWS	Unit value (average value in local currency per m3 o.b. of roundwood)
<i>Area to which reported figures refer</i>	
(A) Forest area AWS	All land area
(B) All land area	
<i>Reporting years</i>	
1990, 2000, 200	1990, 2000 and 2005
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<i>Definition "Industrial roundwood removals"</i>	
<p><b>Roundwood</b></p> <p>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) (Joint UNECE/FAO/Eurostat/ITTO Forest Sector Questionnaire, 2001).</p> <p><b>Marketed roundwood</b></p> <p>"Marketed" roundwood comprises all round wood sold on markets. It excludes round wood harvested for self-consumption (subsistence) and other forms of uses without market transaction.</p> <p><b>Fellings (annual)</b></p> <p>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 year, 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) (MCPFE 2003, from TBFA 2000).</p>	<p><b>The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The term "removal" differs from "felling" as it excludes trees that were felled but not removed.</li> <li>2. Includes removals from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes.</li> </ol>
<i>Definition "Woodfuel removals"</i>	
<b>The wood removed for energy production</b>	

	<p><b>purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes all wood collected or removed for energy purposes, such as fuelwood, wood for charcoal production, harvesting residues, stumps, etc.</li> <li>2. Includes removals from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes.</li> <li>3. Excludes woodfuel which is produced as a by-product or residual matter from industrial processing of roundwood.</li> </ol>
<p>Also refers:</p> <p><b>Net annual increment</b> Average annual volume over the given reference period of gross increment less that of natural losses on all trees to a minimum diameter of 0 cm (d.b.h.) (TBFRA 2000).</p>	
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>Table 11 - Removals</b>	
<p><b>RF 6: Increment and fellings (3.1)</b></p> <p>Forest available for wood supply: Net annual increment Annual fellings</p> <p><b>RF 7: Roundwood (3.2)</b> Marketed roundwood Volume Value</p> <p><i>The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in the reporting year</i></p>	<p>Industrial roundwood removals</p> <p>Woodfuel removals</p> <p><i>by</i></p> <p>Total volume (1000 m3o.b.) ... of which from forest</p> <p>Unit value (local currency / m3o.b.)</p> <p>Total value (1000 local currency)</p> <p><i>The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.</i></p>

**FAO Reporting table 12**

**Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Indic. 3.3:</b> Value and quantity of marketed non-wood goods from forest and other wooded land <b>(RF8)</b>	<b>Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals</b>
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
1000 ps, tones, 1000 [national currency],	For quantity of removals the unit must be one of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number (e.g. number of skins and hides)</li> <li>• Tonnes or kg (when weight is most relevant measure)</li> <li>• m3 or litres (when volume is the most relevant measure)</li> </ul> For value of removals: 1000 local currency.
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest area AWS	Area classified as Forest in table T1
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	2005
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Non-wood forest product (NWFP)"</b>	
<p><b>Relevant Definitions used for the Improved Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management (LUW Vienna 2002)</b></p> <p><b>Non-wood forest products</b>            Non-wood forest products comprise:            Products for human consumption: food, beverages, medicinal plants, and extracts (e.g. fruits, berries, nuts, honey, game meats, mushrooms, etc.            Fodder and forage (grazing, range).            Other non-wood products: (e.g. cork, resin, tannins, industrial extracts, wool and skins, hunting trophies, Christmas trees, decorative foliage, mosses and ferns, essential and cosmetic oils, etc.) (FRA 2000).</p>	<p><b>Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generally includes non-wood plant and animal products collected from areas defined as forest (see definition of forest in table T1).</li> <li>2. Specifically includes the following regardless of whether from natural forests or plantations:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- gum arabic, rubber/latex and resin;</li> <li>- Christmas trees, cork, bamboo and rattan.</li> </ul> </li> <li>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.</li> <li>4. Specifically excludes the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- woody raw materials and products, such as chips, charcoal, fuelwood and wood used for tools, household equipment and carvings;</li> <li>- grazing in the forest;</li> <li>- fish and shellfish.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
<b>Definition "Value of NWFP removals"</b>	
	<b>For the purpose of this table, value is defined as the market value at the site of collection or forest border.</b>

	<p>Explanatory notes</p> <p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. When NWFPs are removed for subsistence use, the value should be calculated based on local market value.</p>
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>Table 12 - Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals</b>	
<b>RF 8: Non-wood Goods (3.3)</b>	
<p>Marketed plant product / raw material</p> <p>Unit</p> <p>Quantity</p> <p>Value</p>	<p>Rank</p> <p>Name of product</p> <p>Key species</p> <p>Unit</p> <p>NWFP removals 2005</p> <p>Quantity</p> <p>Value</p> <p>NWFP category</p> <p><i>for</i></p> <p>ten most important non-wood forest products in order of importance</p> <p>All other plant products</p> <p>All other animal products</p>
<b>NWFP categories</b>	
<p><b>Marketed plant product / raw material</b></p> <p>Christmas trees</p> <p>Mushrooms and truffles</p> <p>Fruits, berries and edible nuts</p> <p>Cork</p> <p>Resins, raw material- medicine, arom. products, colorants, dyes</p> <p>Decorative foliage, incl. Ornament. plants (mosses,..)</p> <p>Other plant products</p> <p><b>Marketed animal product / raw material</b></p> <p>Game meat</p> <p>Game harvest</p> <p>Pelts, hides, skins and trophies</p> <p>Wild honey and bee-wax</p> <p>Raw material for medicine, colorants</p> <p>Other animal products</p>	<p><b>Plant products / raw material</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Food</li> <li>2. Fodder</li> <li>3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products</li> <li>4. Raw material for colorants and dyes</li> <li>5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts &amp; construction</li> <li>6. Ornamental plants</li> <li>7. Exudates</li> <li>8. Other plant products</li> </ol> <p><b>Animal products / raw material</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9. Living animals</li> <li>10. Hides, skins and trophies</li> <li>11. Wild honey and bee-wax</li> <li>12. Wild meat</li> <li>13. Raw material for medicine</li> <li>14. Raw material for colorants</li> <li>15. Other edible animal products</li> <li>16. Other non-edible animal products</li> </ol>

**FAO Reporting table 13**

**Employment**

MCPFE	FAO
<b>Name</b>	
<b>Indic. 6.5:</b> Number of persons employed and labour input in the forest sector, classified by gender and age group, education and job characteristics (RF: IDP - MCPFE)	<b>Employment</b>
<b>Unit of reporting</b>	
Number of persons employed in full-time equivalents	1000 full-time equivalents
<b>Area to which reported figures refer</b>	
Forest area AWS	
<b>Reporting years</b>	
1990, 2000, 2005	1990, 2000 and 2005
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<b>Definition "Full-time equivalents (FTE)"</b>	
<p><b>Indicator 6.5 Specification for IDP</b></p> <p><b>Forest worker</b> A person engaged in practical work associated with silviculture, harvesting of forest products and other forest operations (FAO/ECE/ILO, 1996).</p> <p><b>Forest technician</b> A person specially trained to carry out work requiring a level of technical and supervisory skills beyond the level of foreman (or forest guard) but below that of a university graduate in forestry (FAO/ECE/ILO, 1996).</p> <p><b>Manager</b> A person appointed and legally responsible for the management and technical direction of all part of a forestry enterprise.</p> <p><b>Forest engineer</b> A forest engineer is as a rule a university graduate in forestry, in some countries a forest technician trained to a higher level (FAO/ECE/ILO, 1996).</p> <p><b>Job characteristics</b></p> <p><b>Contractor</b> A person possessing adequate qualifications, such as suitable training and sufficient knowledge, experience and skill for the safe performance of specific work. The competent authorities may define appropriate criteria for the designation of such persons and may determine the duties to be assigned to them (ILO, 1998).</p>	<p><b>A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. One fulltime employee counts as one FTE, and two half-time employees also count as one FTE.</p>
<b>Definition "Employment"</b>	
	<p><b>Includes all persons in paid employment or self-employment.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note</p> <p>1. The full definition of the terms "Employment", "Paid</p>

	employment" and "Self-employment" as used by UN Statistics Division can be found at <a href="http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_dict_xrxx.asp?def_code=388">http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_dict_xrxx.asp?def_code=388</a>
<b>Definition "Paid employment"</b>	
	<b>Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind.</b>  Explanatory note 1. Includes limited periods of absence from an on-going job due to illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lockout, maternity or parental leave or educational or training leave.
<b>Definition "Self-employment"</b>	
	<b>Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind (e.g. employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers).</b>  Explanatory note 1. Includes persons with an enterprise (i.e. a business enterprise, farm or service undertaking) who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any reason.
<b>Definition "Employment in primary production of goods"</b>	
	<b>Employment in activities related to production of goods derived from forests.</b>  Explanatory notes 1. Includes employment in the production of industrial roundwood, woodfuel and non-wood forest products (see definitions for tables T11 and T12). 2. Includes employment in silvicultural activities such as reforestation, afforestation, thinning, pruning, operation of forest tree nurseries, etc. 3. Includes employment in Christmas tree, rubber and bamboo plantations. 4. Includes employment in support services the activities mentioned above, such as: - forest inventories - forest management consulting services - timber value assessments - forest fire fighting and protection - forest pest control - harvesting and transport of logs within the forest 5. Excludes employment in: - administration and management of protected areas - forestry research and education - further processing of the goods derived from forests, independently of whether industrial or small-scale
<b>Definition "Employment in management of protected areas"</b>	
	<b>Employment in activities related to the management of protected areas with forests.</b>

**Reported categories**

**Table 13 - Employment**

<p><b>RF 8: Non-wood Goods (3.3)</b></p> <p>1. Separate figures to be reported for</p> <p>a) sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISIC/NACE 02.0 (Forestry, logging and related services)</li> <li>• ISIC/NACE 20 ff (Manufacture of wood and articles in wood) and</li> <li>• ISIC/NACE 21 ff (Manufacture of paper and paper products)</li> </ul> <p>and according to the following classifications:</p> <p>b) gender categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• male</li> <li>• female</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p>c) age-group categories (Labour Force Survey):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 15-19 yr.</li> <li>• 20-49 yr.</li> <li>• 50+ yr.</li> </ul> <p>d) educational categories (classification ISCED 1997):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low – at most lower secondary (ISCED 0-2)</li> <li>• Medium - upper secondary (ISCED 3-4)</li> <li>• High - tertiary (ISCED 5-6)</li> </ul> <p>e) job characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employees</li> <li>• Family workers</li> <li>• Self-employed</li> </ul>	<p>Employment in primary production of goods</p> <p>...of which paid employment</p> <p>...of which self-employment</p> <p>Employment in management of protected areas</p> <p><i>Note:</i></p> <p>This category corresponds to the ISIC/NACE Rev. 4 activity A02 (Forestry, logging and related service activities) with the exception of the activities “growing of Christmas trees” and “growing of rubber trees” which are included in the FRA definition but excluded in the ISIC activity A02.</p> <p>Country statistics based on earlier revisions of ISIC/NACE should note that apart from the exceptions mentioned above, also the collection of mushrooms, truffles, berries and nuts are not included under the ISIC/NACE activity A02.</p>
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**FAO Reporting tables:**

**T 14 Policy and legal framework, T 15 Institutional framework, T 16 Education and research**

Above tables respond to the MCPFE qualitative indicators on sustainable forest management, therefore they were excluded from this study. Contents of these reporting forms could be a topic of a separate analysis.

**FAO Reporting table 17**
**Public revenue collection and expenditure**

MCPFE	FAO
<i>Name</i>	
(A) <b>Indic. 6.3:</b> Net revenue of forest enterprises (RF: IDP - MCPFE)	<b>Public revenue collection and expenditure</b>
(B) <b>Indic. 6.4:</b> Total expenditures for long-term sustainable services from forests (case study by University of Hamburg)	
<i>Unit of reporting</i>	
(A) Millions of EUR (from 1.1.1999) / Millions of ECU (up to 31.12.1998)	1000 local currency
(B) 1000 [national currency]	
<i>Area to which reported figures refer</i>	
Total FOWL	
<i>Reporting years</i>	
(A) 1990, 2000, 2005	2000 and 2005
(B) 1990, 2000, 2005	
<b>General terms and definitions</b>	
<i>Definition "Forest revenue"</i>	
<p><b>Indicator 6.3 Net revenue of forest enterprises</b></p> <p><b>Net revenue</b> The net revenue of forest enterprises includes all sources of income of the forest owner directly related to forestry, including subsidies, excluding taxes (MCPFE, 2002).</p> <p><b>Net value added at factor cost</b> (defined as net value added at basic prices less other taxes on production plus other subsidies on production) measures the remuneration of all factors of production (land, capital, labour) and can be termed "factor income", as it represents all the value generated by a unit engaged in a production activity. (EAA/EAF 97)</p> <p><b>Net entrepreneurial income</b>, obtained by adding the interest received by agricultural units organised as companies to the net operating surplus and then deducting rent (i.e. farm and land rents) and interest payments, measures the compensation of unpaid labour, remuneration from land belonging to units and the yield arising from the use of capital. (EAA/EAF 97)</p> <p>Reporting notes: 1. Forest enterprises are those in ISIC/NACE 02.0 (Forestry, logging and related services) 2. Data sources on net revenue of forest enterprises should be given separately if sources differ. 3. Data quality: Please include error estimates of latest data reported, if available</p>	<p><b>All government revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest products and services. For this purpose, forest products include: roundwood; sawnwood; wood-based panels; pulp and paper; and non-wood forest products. As far as possible, this should include revenue collected by all levels of government (i.e. central, regional/provincial and municipal level), but it should exclude the income of publicly owned business entities.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes 1. It includes: all charges collected specifically from individuals and enterprises engaged in the production of forest products and services (e.g. 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 payments into forest-related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for hunting, recreation and other forest related activities)</p> <p>2. It excludes: taxes and charges generally collected from all individuals and enterprises (e.g. corporate taxes, payroll taxes, income taxes, land and property taxes, sales or value-added taxes); import taxes or duties levied on forest products; repayments of government loans to individuals and enterprises engaged in the production of forest products and services.</p>
<i>Definition "Public expenditure"</i>	

<p><b>Indicator 6.4: Total expenditures for long-term sustainable services from forests</b></p> <p><b>The total expenditures for services from the forests should confine to expenditures from official administrative budgets and present quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.</b></p> <p>The class “Recreational Services” includes, for instance, expenditures such as hunting licences, fishing licences, managed outdoor recreation areas or trails for mountain biking, horse riding, skiing and other recreational activities</p> <p>The class “Environmental Services” includes, for instance, expenditures for maintaining and enhancing of the natural habitat and biological diversity and contracts for conservation.</p> <p>The class “Protective Services” includes, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality.</p> <p><i>Source: Case study questionnaire</i></p>	<p><b>All government expenditure on forest related activities (further defined below).</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Correspond to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions.</li> <li>2. Include expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centres).</li> <li>3. Exclude expenditures in publicly owned business entities.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Definition “Operational expenditure (subcategory to Public expenditure)”</b></p>	
	<p><b>All government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency’s total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes.</li> <li>2. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Definition “Transfer payments (sub-category to Public expenditure)”</b></p>	
	<p><b>All government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities.</b></p> <p>Explanatory notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It includes: cash grants and subsidies.</li> <li>2. It excludes: tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives</li> </ol>

	available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
<b>Definition "Domestic funding"</b>	
	<b>Public expenditure funded from domestic public financial resources, including: retained forest revenue; forest-related funds; and allocations from the national budget (i.e. from non-forest sector public revenue sources).</b>
<b>Definition "External funding"</b>	
	<p><b>Public expenditure funded from grants and loans from donors, non-governmental organisations, international lending agencies and international organisations, where such funds are channelled through national public institutions.</b></p> <p>Explanatory note 1. As far as possible, this should exclude expenditure on technical assistance that is funded directly by the external agency and external funding that is not channelled through the government (e.g. external funding channelled through non-governmental agencies and the private sector).</p>
<b>Reported categories</b>	
<b>Table 17a – Forest revenues</b>	
<b>IDP (Eurostat) : Net revenue of forest enterprises (6.3)</b>	
Net value added at factor cost Net entrepreneurial income	Forest revenue
<b>Table 17b – Public expenditure in forest sector by funding source</b>	
<b>CS UH: Total expenditures for long-term sustainable services from forests (6.4)</b>	Operational expenditure Transfer payments Total public expenditure
Separate figures to be reported for non-wood goods expenditures	<i>by</i>
a) Recreational services b) Environmental services c) Protective services d) Other services	Domestic funding External funding Total
<b>Specific objective(s) the transfer payments are made for:</b>	
	Reforestation Afforestation Forest inventory and/or planning Conservation of forest biodiversity Protection of soil and water Forest stand improvement Establishment or maintenance of protected areas Other, specify below