

# **Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) 2020 Regional Workshop for North America, Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia**

**(Regional Workshop of National Correspondents to FAO FRA 2020 and  
FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO pan-European 2020 reporting)**

**Guidance for national correspondents on reporting content and  
interlinkages between the global and the pan-European 2020 reporting on  
forest resources**

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# NATIONAL REPORTING TABLES

Overview of FRA 2020 reporting tables and the main connections with the Pan-European Criteria and Indicators

FRA Title	Table	Connection to pan-European Criterion	Corresponding pan-European indicator
<b>1 Forest extent, characteristics and changes</b>	1a Extent of forest and other wooded land	I	1.1 Forest area
	1b Forest characteristics	IV	4.3 Naturalness
	1c Annual forest expansion, deforestation and net change	IV	4.2 Regeneration
	1d Annual reforestation	IV	4.2 Regeneration
	1e Specific forest categories	IV	4.3 Naturalness
	1f Other land with tree cover	I	1.1 Forest area
<b>2 Forest growing stock, biomass and carbon</b>	2a Growing stock	I	1.2 Growing stock
	2b Growing stock composition	I	1.2 Growing stock
	2c Biomass stock	I	No counterpart
	2d Carbon stock	I	1.4 Forest-related carbon stocks
<b>3 Forest designation and management objective</b>	3a Designated management objective	IV-V	No counterpart
	3b Forest area within legally established protected areas and forest area with long-term forest management plan	IV	4.9 Protected forests
<b>4 Forest ownership and management rights</b>	4a Forest ownership	VI	6.1 Forest holdings
	4b Management rights of public forests	VI	Not counterpart
<b>5 Forest disturbances</b>	5a Disturbances	II	2.4 Forest damage
	5b Area affected by fire	II	2.4 Forest damage
	5c Degraded forest	II	2.5 Forest land degradation
<b>6 Forest policy and legislation</b>	6a Policies, legislation and national platform for stakeholder participation in forest policy	Forest policy and governance (qualitative part)	1-5 Forest policy and governance (qualitative part)
	6b Area of permanent forest estate	I	No counterpart
<b>7 Employment, education and NWFP</b>	7a Employment in forestry and logging	VI	6.5 Forest sector workforce
	7b Graduation of students in forest-related education	VI	No counterpart
	7c Non wood forest products removals 2015	III	3.3 Non-wood goods

## 1.1 FOREST AREA

Categories (1000 ha)	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Forest	Yes (1.1a)	Yes (1a)
... of which available for wood supply	Yes (1.1a)	No
Other wooded land	Yes (1.1a)	Yes (1a)
Other land	Yes (1.1a)	Yes (1a)
... of which with tree cover	Yes (1.1a)	Yes (1f)
Forest types	Yes (1.1b)	No

Process	Reporting years									
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pan-European	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
FRA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes						

### Notes:

- Please ensure the compliance of data reported to both processes (pan-European SoEF and global FRA) for common reporting years, also in cases when interpolation/extrapolation techniques are used to fill in FRA tables.
- Please ensure that the area of Forest in Table 1.1a equals the sum of its sub-categories in Table 1.1b.

### Comparison of definitions related to forest area applied in Pan-European and FRA process

FOREST	
Pan-European	FRA
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. See also explanatory notes	
Comment: The same definition for both processes	
Points of the explanatory notes are the same for both processes. <i>Explanatory notes</i>	
<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 <i>in situ</i>.</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 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.</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 are 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. Includes areas outside the legally designated forest land which meet the definition of "forest".</li> <li>10. 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.</li> </ol>	
... of which available for wood supply	
Pan-European	FRA
Forests where there are no environmental, social or economic restrictions that could have a significant impact on the current or potential supply of wood. These restrictions could be based on legal acts, managerial owners' decisions or other reasons.	Not reported in the FRA 2020.

<b>OTHER WOODED LAND</b>	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
Land not defined / 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.	
Comment: <b>the same definition</b> with only small depicted wording differences. The definition has these options: with “ <i>trees</i> ”, or “ <i>shrubs, bushes</i> ”, or “ <i>combined trees, shrubs, bushes</i> ”. Alpine tree vegetation types are considered as “ <i>other wooded land</i> ”.	

<b>OTHER LAND</b>	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
All land that is not classified as forest or other wooded land.	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes</b>	
Points of the <b>explanatory notes are the same</b> for both processes.	
<i>Explanatory notes:</i> 1. For the purpose of reporting to FRA, the “Other land” is calculated by subtracting the area of forest and other wooded land from the total land area (as maintained by FAOSTAT). 2. Includes agricultural land, meadows and pastures, built-up areas, barren land, land under permanent ice, etc. 3. Includes all areas classified under the sub-category “ <i>Other land with tree cover</i> ”.	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes.</b>	
<b>... of which with tree cover</b>	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
Land classified as “ <b>other land</b> ”, spanning more than 0.5 hectares with a <b>canopy cover</b> of more than 10 percent of <b>trees</b> able to reach a height of 5 meters at maturity.	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes.</b>	
Points of the <b>explanatory notes are the same</b> for both processes.	
<i>Explanatory notes</i> 1. Land use is the key criteria for distinguishing between forest and other land with tree cover. 2. Specifically includes: palms (oil, coconut, dates, etc.), tree orchards (fruit, nuts, olive, etc.), agroforestry and trees in urban settings. 3. Includes groups of trees and scattered trees (e.g. trees outside forest) in agricultural landscapes, parks, gardens and around buildings, provided that area, height and canopy cover criteria are met. 4. Includes tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations/orchards. In these cases the height threshold can be lower than 5 meters. 5. Includes agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover and tree plantations established mainly for other purposes than wood, such as oil palm plantations. 6. The different sub-categories of “other land with tree cover” are exclusive and area reported under one sub-category should not be reported for any other sub-categories. 7. 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.	

**Notes:**

- Point 3 of explanatory notes to this category covers similar situations as the point 9 of explanatory notes for the category of Forest. However, while Other wooded land represents land that is not defined / classified as Forest, Forest does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.

<b>FOREST TYPES</b>	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
Three sub-categories are reported within the forest types: - <b>predominantly broadleaved</b> woodland: Forest on which more than 75 percent of the tree crown cover consists of broadleaved species. - <b>predominantly coniferous</b> woodland: Forest on which more than 75 percent of the tree crown cover consists of coniferous species. - <b>mixed broadleaved and coniferous</b> woodland: Forest on which neither coniferous, nor broadleaved species account for more than 75 percent of the tree crown cover.	Not reported in the FRA 2020.

## 1.2 GROWING STOCK

Categories ( <u>million m<sup>3</sup> over bark</u> )	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>FOREST</b>	Yes (1.2a)	Yes (2a)
... of which coniferous	Yes (1.2a)	No
... of which broadleaved		
<b>... of which available for wood supply</b>		
... of which coniferous	Yes (1.2a)	No
... of which broadleaved		
<b>Other wooded land</b>	Yes (1.2a)	Yes (2a)
<b>Forest types</b>		
– Predominantly coniferous forest	Yes (1.2b)	No
– Predominantly broadleaved forest		
– Mixed forest		
<b>Naturally regenerating forest</b>	No	Yes (2a)
<b>Planted forest</b>		
... of which plantation forest	No	Yes (2a)
... of which other planted forest		

Categories ( <u>m<sup>3</sup>/ha over bark</u> )	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Naturally regenerating forest</b>	No	Yes (2a)
<b>Planted forest</b>		
... of which plantation forest	No	Yes (2a)
... of which other planted forest		
<b>FOREST</b>	No	Yes (2a)
<b>Other wooded land</b>	No	Yes (2a)

### Notes:

- There are considerable differences in reported categories and sub-categories in Growing stock indicator between both processes Pan-European and FRA (see tables above).
- Within respective FRA 2020 Table (2a), it is enough, if national correspondents insert only one type of data on the growing stock, it means either "Growing stock in m<sup>3</sup>/ha" or "Total growing stock in million m<sup>3</sup>". The system will automatically calculate the other set.

Process	Reporting years									
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes						

### Comparison of definitions related to growing stock applied in Pan-European and FRA process

GROWING STOCK	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
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.	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes.</b>	
Points of the <b>explanatory notes are the same</b> for both processes.	
<i>Explanatory notes:</i>	
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 laying living trees.	
3. Excludes branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots.	

## GROWING STOCK COMPOSITION

Categories (million m <sup>3</sup> over bark)	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Growing stock by species</b> (10 tree species ranked in terms of volume + remaining tree species)	Yes (1.2c)	No
<b>Growing stock by native tree species</b> <b>Growing stock by introduced tree species</b> (10 tree species ranked in terms of volume + remaining tree species in both subcategories)	No	Yes (2b)
<b>Total Growing stock (FOREST)</b>	Yes	Yes

Process	Reporting years					
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

### Comparison of definitions related to growing stock composition applied in Pan-European and FRA process

GROWING STOCK COMPOSITION	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
<p><b>Broadleaved</b> All trees classified botanically as <i>Angiospermae</i>. They are sometimes referred to as “<i>non-coniferous</i>” or “<i>hardwoods</i>”.</p> <p><b>Coniferous</b> All trees classified botanically as <i>Gymnospermae</i>. They are sometimes referred to as “<i>softwoods</i>”.</p>	<p><b>Native tree species</b> A tree species occurring within its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. within the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).</p> <p><b>Introduced tree species</b> A tree species 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).</p> <p><i>Explanatory notes:</i> Naturally regenerated forest of introduced tree species should be considered as “introduced” up to 250 years from the date of original introduction. Beyond 250 years, the species can be considered naturalized.</p>

## 1.3A AGE STRUCTURE

### Even-aged stands

Age structure is assessed only in even-aged stands in which no or relatively small age differences exist among individual trees within it (usually less than 20% of rotation length), and defining average stand age is meaningful.

Categories ( <u>1000 ha</u> )	According to development phases	Reporting	
		Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forest</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Total area</li> <li>– Regeneration</li> <li>– Intermediate</li> <li>– Mature</li> <li>– Unspecified</li> </ul>	Yes (1.3a1)	No
<b>Available for wood supply</b>		Yes (1.3a1)	No
... of which Predominantly coniferous forest		Yes (1.3a1)	No
... of which Predominantly broadleaved forest			
... of which Mixed forest			

Categories ( <u>1000 m<sup>3</sup></u> )	According to development phases	Reporting	
		Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forest available for wood supply</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Total volume</li> <li>– Regeneration</li> <li>– Intermediate</li> <li>– Mature</li> <li>– Unspecified</li> </ul>	Yes (1.3a2)	No
... of which Predominantly coniferous forest		Yes (1.3a2)	No
... of which Predominantly broadleaved forest			
... of which Mixed forest			

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No

## 1.3B DIAMETER DISTRIBUTION

### Uneven-aged stands

Diameter distribution is assessed in uneven-aged stands, consisting of trees of a range of age classes, with age differences which are significant in relation to the stand structure management and rotation length. Defining average stand age is not meaningful in uneven-aged stands.

Practised or expected stand management, if any, is continuous forest cover management - selective cuttings, shelter tree cutting, regeneration with small openings, etc.

Categories ( <u>1000 ha</u> , <u>1000 m<sup>3</sup></u> )	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forest:</b>	Yes (1.3b)	No
<b>Uneven-aged stands</b>	Yes (1.3b)	No
<b>... of which Forests available for wood supply</b>	Yes (1.3b)	No

Categories ( <u>1000 m<sup>3</sup></u> )	According to diameter classes ( <u>1000 m<sup>3</sup> o. b.</u> )	Reporting	
		Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forest:</b> <b>Uneven-aged stands</b>	- ≤ 20 cm	Yes (1.3b)	No
	- 21 – 40 cm	Yes (1.3b)	No
<b>... of which Forests available for wood supply</b>	- 41 – 60 cm	Yes (1.3b)	No
	- ≥ 60 cm		
	- unspecified		

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No





## Indicator 2.4 Forest damage / 5a-b Disturbances

<b>Pan-European</b>	<b>FRA</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available, not the averages of annually affected areas for the 5-year periods, e.g. 1988-1992 for 1990. National Correspondents are asked for area with damage present in a reference year (as in SoEF 2007, 2011). If for example damage occurred in 2001, the area affected should be included in the reporting for 2005, only if effects of the damage are still present in 2005, as well as in the subsequent year(s) (2010, 2015) if relevant.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Damage caused by any factor (biotic or abiotic) that adversely affects the vigor and productivity of the forest and which is not a direct result of human activities.</li><li>• The reporting is annual starting from the year 2000 until the year 2017. The reporting should be done according with the primary/major disturbing agent/event and the areas reported should be exclusive.</li></ul>

## Indicator 2.4 Forest damage / 5a-b Disturbances

<p><b>Pan-European</b></p> <p><b>Primarily damaged by insects and disease:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest and other wooded land where insect attack or disease has been identified as the primary cause of damage.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primarily damaged by wildlife and grazing:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primarily damaged by storm, wind, snow or other identifiable abiotic factors:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FRA</b></p> <p><b>Disturbance by insects:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbance caused by insect pests.</li> </ul> <p><b>Disturbance by diseases:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or viruses.</li> </ul> <p><i>No corresponding category</i></p> <p><b>Disturbances by severe weather events:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disturbances caused by abiotic factors, such as snow, storm, droughts, etc.</li> </ul>
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## Indicator 2.4 Forest damage / 5a-b Disturbances

<p><b>Pan-European</b></p> <p><b>Primarily damaged by fire:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest and other wooded land, the vegetation on which, including the trees, has been wholly or largely destroyed by fire.</li> </ul> <p><b>Primarily human induced:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage primarily human induced – Forest operations: these include damages incurred in the process of the road building and landings setting, or harvesting damage, incl. through skidding tracks, hauling and transport.</li> <li>• Damage primarily human induced - Other: these include e.g. damages caused by pollution from known local sources, damage from visitors to forests; vandalism, etc. Note that human induced fire is not to be reported in this class.</li> </ul> <p><b>Unspecified / Mixed damage</b></p> <p>Forest or other wooded land damaged by more than one group of causing agents (e.g. both biotic and abiotic) and/or identification of primary cause not possible. Note: if the causing agent is unidentified but known to belong to insects or diseases, the area should be reported in that category.</p>	<p>FRA</p> <p><b>Forest (Sub-category of land area affected by fire):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest area affected by fire.</li> </ul> <p><i>No corresponding category</i></p> <p><i>No corresponding category</i></p> <p><b>Other (specify in comments) –</b> not exactly corresponding to Pan-European category</p>
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## 2.5 FOREST LAND DEGRADATION

### Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation / 5c Degraded forest

Categories	SoEF 2020	FRA 2020
Forest	Yes	(Yes)
Other wooded land	Yes	(No)
Total forest and other wooded land	Yes	(No)

Pro- cess	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
SoEF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

• **Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation / 5c Degraded forest**

<p>Pan-European</p> <p><b>Area with forest land degradation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest land severely damaged by e.g. the desertification, fires, grazing, air pollution, erosion, unsustainable management, etc. that lost tree cover and with soil damaged to a degree, that severely hampers or delays the re-establishment of stocking. Note: After stocking is re-established, the area can be still considered degraded forest, but not degraded forest land.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FRA</b></p> <p><b>Degraded forest</b></p> <p><u>Not corresponding to Pan-European</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be defined by the country.</li> </ul> <p>Explanatory note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Countries should document definition or description of degraded forest and provide information on how this data is being collected.</li> </ul>
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## • **Indicator 2.5 Forest land degradation / 5c Degraded forest**

### **Pan-European**

- “Primarily degraded” is mainly related to the severity of the influence on degradation. The area degraded by various agents (no matter which kind of agent and how many subsequent agents) should be counted just once.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by grazing”: this category usually includes land degraded (eroded and poor in humus) by various domestic animals (degradation by wild animals is expected to be rare). This type degradation typically takes place on non-forest land; however, the affected plots are many times left for forest expansion or decided to be afforested. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by repeated fires”: this sub-class is expected to be more common on forest land, however, degraded regularly burned pastures also belongs to this sub-class. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by air pollution”: air pollution can cause the changes in pH, leaching of nutrients, crusts on the soil surface, etc. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by desertification”: this type of degradation is mostly related to climate/weather influence possibly combined with fires, grazing, deforestation and other agents. Please use “Country comments” to specify if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country, and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Sub-class “Primarily degraded by other agent(s)” comprises: repeated damage to forest stands, poor forest management, landslides, long-term changes in water table, etc. The agent(s), if relevant, has (have) to be named in the blank field in the table 2.5 header. Please use “Country comments” to characterise the agent that caused the degradation, and if these plots are considered to be degraded forest land in your country and if you have sufficient information for their monitoring and reporting.
- Total area degraded should be the sum of degradation by individual sub-classes.

### 3.1 INCREMENT AND FELLINGS

Categories	Volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> o. b.)	Reporting	
		Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forest</b>		Yes (3.1)	No
<b>... of which: Forest available for wood supply</b>	– gross annual increment – natural losses – net annual increment – total fellings <sup>*)</sup> ...of which natural losses	Yes (3.1)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No

<sup>\*)</sup> Fellings include also natural losses. They include felling of dead trees and cutting of trees already brought down by natural cause, e.g. by storm.

#### Notes:

- The figures for the reporting years refer to the average for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002, 2003-2007, 2008-2012 and 2013-2017 respectively, not to the data for the “central year” (1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015).
- If no national data on “Gross annual increment”, “Natural losses” or “Fellings of natural losses” exist, the country should report **default values** based on the information provided in Tables 1, 2 or 3 (listed in reporting notes), rather than leaving the fields empty. If this option is used, it should be clearly indicated under “Country comments”.

#### Definitions:

##### **Fellings (annual)**

Average standing volume of all trees, living or dead, measured overbark to minimum diameters as defined for “Growing stock” 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).

##### **Gross (annual) increment**

Average annual volume of increment over the reference period of all trees measured to minimum diameters as defined for “Growing stock”. Includes the increment on trees which have been felled or die during the reference period.

##### **Natural (annual) losses**

Average annual losses to the growing stock during the given reference period, measured to minimum diameters as defined for “Growing stock”, due to mortality from causes other than cutting by man, e.g. natural mortality, diseases, insects attacks, fire, windthrow or other physical damage.

##### **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”.

## 3.2 ROUNDWOOD

### Pan-European indicator 3.2: Quantity and market value of roundwood

Categories	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Wood removals</b>		
<b>Total</b>		
Volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u.b.)	Yes (3.2)	Yes (IDP)
<b>Industrial roundwood</b>		
Volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u.b.)	Yes (3.2)	Yes (IDP)
Market Value (1000 national currency)	Yes (3.2)	No
<b>Woodfuel</b>		
Volume (1000 m <sup>3</sup> u.b.)	Yes (3.2)	Yes (IDP)
Market Value (1000 national currency)	Yes (3.2)	No

Process	Reporting years		
	1988	annually	2017
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes

#### Notes:

1. Prefilling: The pre-filled figures (if any) are drawn from the UNECE/FAO TIMBER database as of June 2017. These data can be also found through the FAOSTAT database at <http://faostat.fao.org/DesktopDefault.aspx?PageID=630&lang=en> and at the UNECE at <http://www.unece.org/forests/fpm/onlinedata>.
2. Roundwood is to be reported “**under bark**”, please report value(s) of conversion factors, if conversion from “over bark” was applied. “Total removals” include roundwood removed from **all land-use categories**, not only from forest or other wooded land.
3. The value 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 comments.
4. The assessment of “Total removals” should also include wood that is removed for **subsistence use** with the value calculated on the basis of local roadside prices

#### Comparison of definitions related to wood removals applied in pan-European and FRA process

TOTAL WOOD REMOVALS	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
The total of industrial round wood removals and woodfuel removals.	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes</b>	

INDUSTRIAL ROUND WOOD REMOVALS	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
The wood removed for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes</b>	
Points of the <b>explanatory notes are the same</b> for both processes.	
<i>Explanatory notes</i>	
1. The term “removal” differs from “felling” as it excludes harvesting losses (stemwood) and trees that were felled but not removed.	
2. It includes removals from fellings in earlier period and from trees dead due to or damaged by natural causes.	

<b>WOODFUEL REMOVALS</b>	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes</b>	
Points of the <b>explanatory notes are the same</b> for both processes.	
<i>Explanatory notes</i> 1. Includes all wood collected or removed for energy purposes, such as fuelwood, wood for charcoal production, harvesting residues, stumps, etc. 2. Includes removals from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes. 3. Excludes woodfuel which is produced as a by-product or residual matter from industrial processing of roundwood.	

<b>ROUNDWOOD</b>	
<i>Pan-European</i>	<i>FRA</i>
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).	
Comment: <b>The same definition for both processes</b>	
Points of the <b>explanatory notes are the same</b> for both processes.	
<i>Explanatory notes</i> 1. Includes roundwood directly chipped in the forest, but not industry by-products. 2. For the purpose of this table, value (of both marketed and non-marketed wood) is defined as the market value at the site of harvest, road side or forest border. If values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be subtracted whenever possible.	

### 3.3 NON-WOOD GOODS

Rank value	Name of product	Key species	Unit	Quantity	Market value	NWFP category	Reporting	
					Value		Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
					(1000 national currency)			
1 . . 10						Pre-defined Code 1 - 16	Yes (3.3)	Yes (7c)
All other plant products						xxx	Yes (3.3)	Yes (7c)
All other animal products						xxx	Yes (3.3)	Yes (7c)
<b>While FRA 2020 refers to NWFP derived only from Forest, pan-European reporting refers to NWFP derived from Forest and Other wooded land.</b>								

Process	Reporting years
	2015
Pan-European	Yes
FRA	Yes

#### Notes:

- In both processes values are reported in local/national currency.
- Information on observed trends is welcome (please provide in Comments).
- Non-wood goods categories are pre-defined as follows:

Category	Code
<i>Plant products / raw material</i>	
Food	1
Fodder	2
Raw material for medicine and aromatic products	3
Raw material for colorants and dyes	4
Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction	5
Ornamental plants	6
Exudates	7
Other plant products	8
<i>Animal products / raw material</i>	
Living animals	9
Hides, skins and trophies	10
Wild honey and bee-wax	11
Wild meat	12
Raw material for medicine	13
Raw material for colorants	14
Other edible animal products	15
Other non-edible animal products	16
- Market value is a commercial value at the forest gate, refers to actual market value and potential value of both marketed and non-marketed products.

### 3.4 SERVICES

Rank value	Name of service / product	Unit	Service provision		Forest service category	Reporting	
			Amount	Value (1000 national currency)		Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
1 · · 10					<b>Pre-defined Code 1 - 5</b>	Yes (3.4)	No
Remaining total					xxx	Yes (3.4)	No
Total					xxx	Yes (3.4)	No

Process	Reporting years
	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No

#### Notes:

- Information on observed trends is welcome (please provide in Comments).
- Categories of forest services are pre-defined as follows:

Category	Code	Category	Code
Ecological services	1	Social services	3
Water protection	1.1	Tourism	3.1
Soil protection	1.2	Recreation	3.2
Health protection	1.3	Sport activities	3.3
Infrastructure protection	1.4	Amenity services	4
Biospheric services	2	Spiritual services	4.1
Biodiversity protection	2.1	Cultural services	4.2
Climate regulation	2.2	Historical services	4.3
		Other services	5

- Marketed biospheric services include services related to indicator 4.6 (in-situ or ex-situ gene conservation of genetic resources) as well as indicator 4.9 (protected forest area) e.g. nature protection on a voluntary contractual basis with compensation or other payments from private or public bodies (this includes Natura 2000). This class also includes carbon-sequestration related afforestation projects in the context of the Kyoto Protocol – should such projects be included, please specify the amount under “Country comments”. Note that the reporting under this category is complementary to reporting under indicator 4.9. While in indicator 4.9 the main objective is to determine the quality of protection, the main focus here is to determine monetary values from market or quasi-market transaction for environmental services.
- Marketed social services include e.g. hunting or fishing licenses, 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 ...). Please use “Country comments” to report on further criteria used for including different services. Recreational services not exchanged via market transaction are not to be reported. (see also indicator 6.10).
- 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 artifacts.
- Other marketed services include e.g. payments to woodland owners for licenses for gravel extraction, telecommunication masts, wind farms and electricity distribution.



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- The reference area for reporting is “Total FOWL”, not further divided into sub-classes “Forest” and “Other wooded land”. If data is available for some forest areas, e.g. for state forests or sub-class “Forest”, please give an expert judgment on the likely value for “Total forest and other wooded land”. Please report on actually available data on which expert judgment is based under “Country comments”.

## 4.1 DIVERSITY OF TREE SPECIES

Table 4.1: Tree species composition

Category	Year	Area with number of tree species occurring (1000 ha)			
		1	2-3	4-5	6+
Forest / OWL					

- not reported to FRA 2020
- reference areas differ between countries,

Approach to report on tree species composition	
Minimum size of trees to be included:	
<b>Reference area</b> for the assessment (stand or sample plot):	e.g. monitoring plots vs. various "forest stands"

## 4.2 REGENERATION

Table 4.2a **Total** forest area by expansion and regeneration type (i.e. stand origin)

Category	Year	Total area of forest by expansion/regeneration type (1000 ha)		
		<a href="#">Natural expansion and natural regeneration</a>	<a href="#">Afforestation and regeneration by planting and/or seeding</a>	<a href="#">Coppice</a>

- overcomplicated wording (while assessing stand origin, the difference between expansion and regeneration is unimportant and often unknown)

FRA categories (1000 ha)	Reporting		Pan-European categories
	FRA	Pan-European	
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.2a)	Natural exp. and reg. + Coppice
<b>Planted forest (b)</b>	calc.	Yes(4.2a)	Afforestation and regeneration by planting and/or seeding
(of which) plantation forest	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.3a)	Plantations
...of which introduced sp.	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.3b)	Plantations > Introduced species
Other planted forest	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.2a)	(implicitly )

Table 4.2b **Annual** forest expansion and regeneration

Category	Year	Annual forest expansion and regeneration (1000 ha)				
		Expansion of forest area		Regeneration of forest area		
		<a href="#">Afforestation</a>	<a href="#">Natural expansion</a>	<a href="#">Natural regeneration</a>	<a href="#">Planting and seeding</a>	<a href="#">Coppice</a>

FRA categories (1000 ha)	Reporting		Pan-European categories
	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	
<b>Forest expansion</b>	Yes (1c)	Yes (4.2b)	Natural expansion + Afforestation
<b>...of which afforestation</b>	Yes (1c)	Yes (4.2b)	Afforestation
<b>...of which natural expansion</b>	Yes (1c)	Yes (4.2b)	Natural expansion
<b>Annual reforestation</b> <b>Excludes natural regeneration!</b>	Yes (1d)	Yes (4.2b)	Planting and seeding + Coppice

The most important part of country comments:

Natural expansion and regeneration	Characteristics used to determine the class	e.g. spacing (in inventories), management records
Afforestation and regeneration by planting and/or seeding	Characteristics used to determine the class	e.g. spacing (in inventories), management records
Coppice	Characteristics used to determine the class	e.g. shape of trees (in inventories), records,

## 4.3 NATURALNESS

Table 4.3a: Naturalness

Category	Year	Area (1000 ha)		
		<a href="#">Undisturbed by man<sup>1)</sup></a>	<a href="#">Semi-natural</a>	<a href="#">Plantations</a>

- This table just summarise the table below
- Undisturbed by man (Pan-European); primary forest (FRA) – **the same definition**
- The definition of primary forest: "**Naturally regenerated forest of native tree species**, where there are **no clearly visible indications of human activities** and the **ecological processes are not significantly disturbed**", pristine and managed,
- Primary forests are reported in a different part of the FRA questionnaire (1e) than other parts of “naturalness” (1b)

## PRIMARY FOREST

**Naturally regenerated forest of native tree species**, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.

The most important explanatory notes:

1. Includes both pristine and **[formerly] (?)** managed forests that meet the definition.
2. Includes forest with visible signs of abiotic damages (such as storm, snow, drought, fire) and biotic damages (such as insects, pests and diseases).
3. Excludes forests where hunting, poaching, trapping or gathering have caused significant native species loss or disturbance to ecological processes.
4. Some key characteristics of primary forests are:
  - they show natural forest dynamics, such as natural tree species composition, occurrence of dead wood, **natural age structure** and natural regeneration processes;
  - the area is large enough to maintain its natural ecological processes;
  - 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.

**Table 4.3b: Naturalness by subclasses**

Category	Year	Area (1000 ha)						
		<u>Semi-natural</u>					<u>Plantations</u>	
		Naturally established	Naturalised introduced species	Established by planting and/or seeding	Coppice	Unknown origin	Native species	Introduced species

- added to improve the compatibility with the actual FRA approach to naturalness
- regenerating tree species introduced earlier than 250 year before are reported “naturalised”

FRA categories (1000 ha)	Reporting		Pan-European categories
	FRA	Pan-European	
Naturally regenerating forest (a)	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.2a)	Naturally established + Naturalised introduced + Coppice + Unknown
<b>Planted forest (b)</b>	Yes (1b)	Yes(4.2)	Semi-natural established by planting/seeding + Plantations
(of which) plantation forest	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.3a)	Plantations
...of which introduced sp.	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.3b)	Plantations > Introduced species
Other planted forest	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.2a)	Semi-natural established by planting/seeding

Approach to delineate between categories:

Criteria or thresholds used to delimit “*undisturbed by man*” from “*semi-natural*”

Criteria or thresholds used to delimit “*semi-natural*” from “*plantations*”

## 4.4 INTRODUCED TREE SPECIES

Table 4.4a: Introduced tree species

Category	Year	<u>Area of stands dominated by introduced tree species (1000 ha)</u>	
		Total	<u>...of which: invasive</u>

- “dominated” means > 50 % of something (canopy, basal area, growing stock – it is not clearly defined)

FRA categories (1000 ha)	Reporting		Pan-European categories
	FRA	Pan-European	
	No	Yes (4.4a)	Area of stands dominated by introduced tree species
	No	Yes (4.4a)	... of which invasive
	No	Yes (4.3b)	Naturalised introduced species
(plantation forests) ...of which introduced tree species	Yes (1b)	Yes (4.3b)	Plantations > Introduced species

Table 4.4b. Introduced tree species

<u>Scientific name of introduced tree species</u>	Forest area occupied (1000 ha)		
	2005	2010	2015

- areas are not reported to FRA 2020 ,
- “area occupied by tree species” ideally means the area covered by canopy of the given tree species,
- in practice, it can be calculated through tree species composition (in percents) and the forest area,
- percentage of tree species can be calculated from growing stock, basal area, through estimate, etc.
- growing stocks of introduced species are reported to FRA (it should loosely correspond with areas occupied by these species)

Table 4.4c. Invasive tree species

<u>Scientific name of invasive tree species</u>	Forest area affected (1000 ha)		
	2005	2010	2015

- not reported to FRA 2020
- “affected area” has been not defined yet

## 4.5 DEADWOOD

Table 4.5: Deadwood

Category	Year	Volume of deadwood (m <sup>3</sup> /ha)		
		Total	Standing	Lying
Volume of deadwood in FOWL by species groups				
<a href="#">Coniferous</a>				
<a href="#">Broadleaved</a>				

- not reported to FRA 2020 (just tonnes/ha within “biomass stock”, which is difficult to compare)
- Definitions differ:
  - Pan-European: deadwood **excludes** litter, stumps and dead roots
  - FRA 2020: deadwood **includes**, stumps and dead roots and dead wood buried in soil

### Country comments:

Approach applied to reporting on deadwood		
Please indicate if reported values are according to the recommended minimum sizes:		
If not, please specify relevant thresholds:	Minimum height of standing deadwood reported (m):	
	Minimum diameter of standing deadwood reported (cm):	
	Is volume above ground (AG) or above stump (AS)?	
	Minimum length of lying deadwood reported (m):	
	Minimum diameter of lying deadwood reported (cm):	

- Thresholds are mention but not defined in the actual Pan-European questionnaire
- FRA: deadwood larger than or equal to 10 cm in diameter or any other diameter used by the country

## 4.6 GENETIC RESOURCES

International data provider (EUFORGEN)

Variable(s) and measurement units	Reference unit	Measurement units	Reference years
Area managed for in situ gene conservation	countries, species	ha	1990, 2000, 2010, 2015
Area managed for ex situ gene conservation	countries, species	ha	1990, 2000, 2010, 2015
Area managed for seed production	countries, species	ha	1990, 2000, 2010, 2015

- Not reported in FRA 2020



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## 4.7 FOREST FRAGMENTATION (Pilot study survey)

Pan-European indicator 4.7: Area of continuous forest and of patches of forest separated by non-forest lands

International data provider (DG JRC ISPRA)

- In development
- Not reported in FRA 2020

## 4.8 THREATENED FOREST SPECIES

Based on the countries' Red Lists (IUCN categories of conservation status)

Table 4.8: Threatened forest species

Category	Year	Total of taxa	Threatened forest species			
			<u>Vulnerable</u>	<u>Endangered</u>	<u>Critically endangered</u>	<u>Extinct in the wild</u>
Absolute number						
Trees						
Birds						
Mammals						
... etc						

- Not reported in FRA 2020
- The main problem: Red Lists “taxonomic coverage” and accuracy are gradually improving – more endangered taxa does not necessarily mean a negative trend
- Therefore: countries' comments are very important

## 4.9 PROTECTED FORESTS

Table 4.9: Protected forests

Category	Year	<a href="#">MCPFE Class 1.1</a>	<a href="#">MCPFE Class 1.2</a>	<a href="#">MCPFE Class 1.3</a>	<a href="#">MCPFE Class 2</a>
		1000 ha			

- FRA definition of a “protected area” excludes IUCN Categories V a VI

FRA categories (1000 ha)	Reporting		
	FRA	Pan-European	
	No	Yes (4.9)	Protected Forests; Other wooded land; Total Forest and OWL, according to MCPFE Classes: Class 1.1; Class 1.2; Class 1.3; Class 2
Forest area within protected areas	Yes (3b, 8a)	No	Can be calculated from above sub-categories.

MCPFE classes		EEA <sup>1</sup>	IUCN <sup>2</sup>
1: Management Objective "Biodiversity Conservation"	1.1: No active intervention	A	I
	1.2: Minimum intervention	A	II
	1.3: Conservation through active management	A	IV
2. Management Objective "Protection of Landscapes and Specific Natural Elements"		B	III, V, VI
3. Management Objective "Protective Functions"		(B)	n.a.

- Problem: Natura 2000 – according to legislation, it should be classed in 1.3 (IUCN IV), however, this approach is not generally accepted



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## 4.10: COMMON FOREST BIRD SPECIES (Pilot study survey)

Pan-European indicator 4.10: Occurrence of common breeding bird species related to forest ecosystems

International Data Provider (Pan-European Common Bird Monitoring Scheme - PECBMS)

- Not reported in FRA 2020
- National feedback is expected under "Country comments", regarding the data available at PECBMS website, their methodology and trends.

## 5.1 PROTECTIVE FORESTS

### 5.1 Protective forests / 3a Designated management objective

Categories	SoEF 2020	FRA 2020
Forest	Yes	Yes
Other wooded land	Yes	No
Total forest and other wooded land	Yes	No

Process	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
SoEF	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FRA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

#### PAN-EUROPEAN

##### MCPFE Class 3: Main Management Objective “Protective Functions”

- The management is clearly directed to protect soil and its properties or water quality and quantity or other forest ecosystem functions, or to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards
- Forests and other wooded lands are explicitly designated to fulfil protective functions in management plans or other legally authorised equivalents
- Any operation negatively affecting soil or water or the ability to protect other ecosystem functions, or the ability to protect infrastructure and managed natural resources against natural hazards is prevented

#### FRA

##### Designated management objective: Protection of soil and water (primary designated objective and total area with designated objective)

##### Explanatory notes:

- 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.
- 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.
- Includes forest areas managed for combating desertification and protection of infrastructure against avalanche and land slides.

## 6.1 FOREST HOLDINGS

Category	Forest area (1000 ha)		Number of holdings		Area and number of holdings by size classes (≤ 10 ha; 11-500 ha; ≥ 500 ha)	
	Reporting		Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Private ownership</b>	Yes (6.1)	Yes (4a)	Yes (6.1)	No	Yes (6.1)	No
..of which owned by <b>individuals</b>	Yes (6.1)	Yes (4a)	Yes (6.1)	No	Yes (6.1)	No
..of which owned by <b>private business entities</b>	Yes (6.1)	Yes (4a)	Yes (6.1)	No	Yes (6.1)	No
..of which owned by <b>local, tribal and indigenous communities</b>	Yes (6.1)	Yes (4a)	Yes (6.1)	No	Yes (6.1)	No
<b>Public ownership</b>	Yes (6.1)	Yes (4a)	Yes (6.1)	No	Yes (6.1)	No
<b>Other / Unknown</b>	Yes (6.1)	Yes (4a)	Yes (6.1)	No	Yes (6.1)	No
<b>Total forest area</b>		calc.				
<b>Holder of management rights of public forests</b>	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020				
<b>Public Administration</b>	No	Yes (4b)				
<b>Individuals</b>	No	Yes (4b)				
<b>Private business entities and institutions</b>	No	Yes (4b)				
<b>Local, tribal and indigenous communities</b>	No	Yes (4b)				
<b>Other (specify in comments)</b>	No	Yes (4b)				
<b>Total public ownership</b>		calc.				
<b>Terms and definitions for all reported holdings categories within Pan-European and FRA processes are fully corresponding.</b>						

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

### Notes:

- Please ensure that the area of Forest in Table 1.1a / 1a equals the sum of its sub-categories in Table 6.1 / 4a.
- Please ensure that the area of forest in Public ownership in Table 4a equals sum of its sub-categories in Table 4b.

## 6.2 CONTRIBUTION OF FOREST SECTOR TO GDP

### Pan-European indicator 6.2: Contribution of forestry and manufacturing of wood and paper products to gross domestic product

Categories (Million national currency, % of total GVA)	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Gross Value Added</b>		
Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)	Yes (6.2)	No
Manufacture of wood and articles in wood (ISIC/NACE 16)	Yes (6.2)	No
Manufacture of paper and paper products (ISIC/NACE 17)	Yes (6.2)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Pan-European	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FRA	No	No	No	No	No

#### Notes:

1. Prefilling: This table has been prefilled with data extracted from EUROSTAT Database available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> (National accounts aggregates by industry [nama\_10\_a64]). Data on Annual national accounts (GDP and main components [nama\_10\_gdp]) were used in denominator to calculate percentage.
2. For the estimation of contribution to **Gross Domestic Product** (GDP), data on **Gross Value Added** (GVA) should be used. GVA measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the country. (The link between GVA and GDP can be defined as:  $GVA + \text{taxes on products} - \text{subsidies on products} = GDP$ .)
3. For 2015 the 2008 **NACE Rev.2/ISIC categories (02, 16, 17)** should be used, and for previous years using the corresponding former NACE/ISIC categories 02, 20, 21. Adjustments from the old to the new NACE/ISIC are not needed.
4. Data on GVA for each economic activity should be available from the National Accounts prepared by the country's national statistical authority. If a different source is used, please explain in comments.

#### Definitions:

##### **Gross Domestic Product**

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a given year. It is equal to total consumer, investment and government spending, plus the value of exports, minus the value of imports. For the estimation of an industry's contribution to GDP, data on Gross Value Added (GVA) should be used. The link between GVA and GDP can be defined as:  $GVA + \text{taxes on products} - \text{subsidies on products} = GDP$ .

##### **Gross Value Added**

Gross Value Added (GVA) measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the country, measured at basic prices. Data on GVA for each industrial sector should be available from the National Accounts prepared by the country's national statistical authority.

##### **ISIC/NACE**

ISIC is the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. NACE is the equivalent Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community.

In ISIC Rev 4 (2008) and NACE Rev 2 (2008), the following categories cover forest industries:

02: Forestry and logging.

16: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials.

17: Manufacture of paper and paper products.

In the previously used ISIC Rev 3.1 (2004) and NACE Rev 1.1 (2002), the corresponding categories were: 02, 20 and 21 (with some minor additions / subtractions). For the reporting years 1990, 2000 and 2005 the corresponding former NACE/ISIC categories 02, 20, 21 can be used. Adjustments from the old to the new NACE/ISIC are not needed.

### ***Forestry and logging (ISIC/NACE 02)***

This division includes the production of roundwood for the forest-based manufacturing industries (ISIC divisions 16 and 17) as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and roundwood used in an unprocessed form (e.g. pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests.

The major categories covered by this class are:

021 Silviculture and other forestry activities

022 Logging

023 Gathering of non-wood forest products

024 Support services to forestry

### ***Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials (ISIC/NACE 16)***

This division includes the manufacture of wood products, such as lumber, plywood, veneers, wood containers, wood flooring, wood trusses, and prefabricated wood buildings. The production processes include sawing, planing, shaping, laminating, and assembling of wood products starting from logs that are cut into bolts, or lumber that may then be cut further, or shaped by lathes or other shaping tools. The lumber or other transformed wood shapes may also be subsequently planed or smoothed, and assembled into finished products, such as wood containers. With the exception of sawmilling, this division is subdivided mainly based on the specific products manufactured.

This division does not include the manufacture of furniture (3100), or the installation of wooden fittings and the like (4330).

The major categories covered by this class are:

161 Sawmilling and planing of wood,

162 Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials.

### ***Manufacture of paper and paper products (ISIC/NACE 17)***

This division includes the manufacture of pulp, paper and converted paper products. The manufacture of these products is grouped together because they constitute a series of vertically connected processes. More than one activity is often carried out in a single unit. There are essentially three activities: The manufacture of pulp involves separating the cellulose fibers from other impurities in wood or used paper. The manufacture of paper involves matting these fibers into a sheet. Converted paper products are made from paper and other materials by various cutting and shaping techniques, including coating and laminating activities. The paper articles may be printed (e.g. wallpaper, gift wrap etc.), as long as the printing of information is not the main purpose.

The production of pulp, paper and paperboard in bulk is included in class 1701, while the remaining classes include the production of further-processed paper and paper products.

## 6.3 NET REVENUE

### Pan-European indicator 6.3: Net revenue of forest enterprises

Categories (Million national currency)	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)</b>		
<b>Factor income</b>	Yes (6.3)	No
<b>Net operating surplus</b>	Yes (6.3)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No

#### Notes:

1. Prefilling: This table has been prefilled with data extracted from EUROSTAT Database available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> (Economic aggregates of forestry (for\_eco\_cp)).
2. For countries that completed EUROSTAT Economic Accounts for Forestry, or the economic accounts table in IEEAF, this table has been pre-filled to the extent possible using data from EUROSTAT. These should be validated by the national correspondent, consulting with the person responsible for reporting to EUROSTAT. If information is not available from this source, please consult a statistician responsible for National Accounts, who may be able to assist.
3. **Factor income** measures the remuneration of all factors of production (land, capital, labour) and represents all the value generated by a unit engaged in a production activity. It can be derived from Gross Value Added (GVA) by deducting fixed capital consumption (depreciation) to get net value added, and then adjusting from basic prices to factor cost by subtracting any taxes on production and adding any subsidies on production.
7. **Net operating surplus** can be derived from factor income by subtracting compensation of employees.

#### Definitions:

##### **Factor income**

Factor income measures the remuneration of all factors of production (land, capital, labour) and represents all the value generated by a unit engaged in a production activity. It can be derived from Gross Value Added (GVA) by deducting fixed capital consumption (depreciation) to get net value added, and then adjusting from basic prices to factor cost by subtracting any taxes on production and adding any subsidies on production.

##### **Net operating surplus**

Net operating surplus can be derived from factor income by subtracting compensation of employees.

##### **Net entrepreneurial income**

Net entrepreneurial income measures the return to the forestry business owner, and consists of the compensation of unpaid labour, remuneration from land belonging to units and the yield arising from the use of capital. It can be derived from factor income by subtracting compensation of employees to get operating surplus, and then adding any interest received by forestry units organized as companies and deducting any rent and interest payments.

## 6.4 INVESTMENTS IN FORESTS AND FORESTRY

### Pan-European indicator 6.4: Total public and private investments in forest and forestry

Categories (Million national currency)	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)</b>		
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>		
Planting of trees to provide regular income	Yes (6.4a)	No
Equipment and buildings	Yes (6.4a)	No
Other Gross fixed capital formation	Yes (6.4a)	No
<b>Total</b>	Yes (6.4a)	No
<b>Fixed capital consumption</b>	Yes (6.4b)	No
<b>Capital transfers</b>	Yes (6.4c)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No

#### Notes:

1. Prefilling: This table has been prefilled with data extracted from EUROSTAT Database available at <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> (Economic aggregates of forestry (for\_eco\_cp)).

3. For countries that completed Eurostat Economic Accounts for Forestry, or the economic accounts table in EFA, this table has been pre-filled to the extent possible using data from Eurostat. These should be validated by the national correspondent, consulting with the person responsible for reporting to Eurostat. If information is not available from this source, please consult a statistician responsible for National Accounts, who may be able to assist.

5. Data sources: reference area for reporting is “**Total FOWL**”, not further divided into sub-classes “Forest” and “Other wooded land”. If data are available for sub-class “Forest” only, please report on this sub-class and provide note under “Country comments”. If data are available only for certain forest areas or ownership classes (e.g. state forests), but not for others, data should be reported for these areas or classes, which should be specified in “Country comments”.

7. “**Gross fixed capital formation**” is defined as part of the national accounts system, and reflects trends in investment. It is defined as resident producers’ acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as improvements in the quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are produced assets used in the production for more than one year. For this purpose, gross fixed capital formation include: investments in accordance with the national tax laws (construction and maintenance of forest roads, buildings; investments to equipment, tools, vehicles, machinery and technologies and other investments e.g. IT and/or intangible investments etc.). Gross fixed capital formation is valued at purchasers’ prices, including installation charges and other costs of ownership transfer. “Gross fixed capital formation” are reported within three subcategories: “Gross fixed capital formation in planting of trees to provide regular income”, “Gross fixed capital formation in equipment and buildings” and “Other gross fixed capital formation”.

8. “**Gross fixed capital formation in planting of trees to provide regular income**” includes cultivation of land to create new forest plantations as mean of production of forest products (e.g. cork, natural gum and similar products). Fixed assets must provide annual income.

9. **“Gross fixed capital formation in equipment and buildings”** includes machinery and other equipment, transport equipment, non-residential forestry buildings, forest roads and paths.
10. **“Other gross fixed capital formation”** includes software, management plans, major improvements to forest land (drainage, preparing soil, protection structure etc.) and other.
11. **“Fixed capital consumption”** is the value of the depreciation of fixed capital goods as a result of normal wear and tear in the course of production process. ~~“Fixed capital consumption” are reported within three subcategories: “Planting of trees to provide regular income”, “Equipment and buildings” and “Other fixed capital consumption”.~~(to be corrected in the questionnaire)
12. **“Capital transfers”** include all receivable capital transfers, i.e. investment grants and other capital transfers. Investments grants are capital transfers, in cash or kind, effected by general government or the rest of the world to other resident or non-resident institutional units with the aim of financing, in part or in full, the cost of acquiring fixed capital goods. Investments grants from the rest of the world comprise those granted directly by the institutions of the European Union. Interest subsidies are not included under investments grants, even if they are intended to facilitate investments transactions. Other capital transfers cover transfers which redistribute saving or wealth among the different sectors of the economy. Other capital transfers may take the form of compensation to owners of capital goods that had been destroyed by acts of war or natural disasters, such as floods, etc. Other capital transfers also include compensation for exceptional losses of fixed capital goods used in the production of forestry goods and grants to compensate for reduction in the value of assets or to reduce debts. Investments grants and other capital transfers should be recorded when payment is due.

## **Definitions:**

### ***Capital transfers***

“Capital transfers” include all receivable capital transfers, i.e. investment grants and other capital transfers. Investments grants are capital transfers, in cash or kind, effected by general government or the rest of the world to other resident or non-resident institutional units with the aim of financing, in part or in full, the cost of acquiring fixed capital goods. Investments grants from the rest of the world comprise those granted directly by the institutions of the European Union. Interest subsidies are not included under investments grants, even if they are intended to facilitate investments transactions. Other capital transfers cover transfers which redistribute saving or wealth among the different sectors of the economy. Other capital transfers may take the form of compensation to owners of capital goods that had been destroyed by acts of war or natural disasters, such as floods, etc. Other capital transfers also include compensation for exceptional losses of fixed capital goods used in the production of forestry goods and grants to compensate for reduction in the value of assets or to reduce debts. Investments grants and other capital transfers should be recorded when payment is due.

### ***Fixed capital consumption***

“Fixed capital consumption” is the value of the depreciation of fixed capital goods as a result of normal wear and tear in the course of production process. “Fixed capital consumption” is reported within three subcategories: “Planting of trees to provide regular income”, “Equipment and buildings” and “Other fixed capital consumption”.

### ***Gross fixed capital formation***

“Gross fixed capital formation” is defined as part of the national accounts system, and reflects trends in investment. It is defined as resident producers’ acquisitions less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets (such as improvements in the quality or productivity of land) realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units. Fixed assets are produced assets used in the production for more than one year. For this purpose gross fixed capital formation include: investments in accordance with the national tax laws (construction and maintenance of forest roads, buildings; investments to equipment, tools, vehicles, machinery and technologies and other investments e.g. IT and/or intangible investments etc.). Gross fixed capital formation is valued at purchasers’ prices, including installation charges and other costs of ownership transfer. “Gross fixed capital formation” is reported within three subcategories:



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- “Gross fixed capital formation in planting of trees to provide regular income” includes cultivation of land to create new forest plantations as mean of production of forest products (e.g. cork, natural gum and similar products). Fixed assets must provide annual income.
- “Gross fixed capital formation in equipment and buildings” includes machinery and other equipment, transport equipment, non-residential forestry buildings, forest roads and paths.
- “Other gross fixed capital formation” includes software, management plans, major improvements to forest land (drainage, preparing soil, protection structure etc.) and other.

## 6.5 FOREST SECTOR WORKFORCE

Category	Employment total FTE 1000 persons		Employment by gender (Male; Female)		Employment by age groups (15-49; 50+)	
	Reporting		Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)</b>	Yes (6.5a)	Yes (7a)	Yes (6.5a)	Yes (7a)	Yes (6.5a)	No
<b>..of which silviculture and other forestry activities</b>	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	No
<b>..of which logging</b>	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	No
<b>..of which gathering of non wood products</b>	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	No
<b>..of which support services to forestry</b>	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	Yes (7a)	No*	No
<b>Manufacture of wood and articles in wood (ISIC/NACE 16)</b>	Yes (6.5a)	No	Yes (6.5a)	No	Yes (6.5a)	No
<b>Manufacture of paper and paper products (ISIC/NACE 17)</b>	Yes (6.5a)	No	Yes (6.5a)	No	Yes (6.5a)	No
<b>Terms and definitions for all reported workforce categories within Pan-European and FRA processes are fully corresponding.</b>						

\*) Reported as total for Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02), figures on sub-categories are not reported.

Category	Employment by education (categories ISCED 1997: 0-2; 3-4; 5-6) 1000 persons		Employment by job characteristics (Employees; Self- employed) 1000 persons	
	Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)</b>	Yes (6.5b)	No	Yes (6.5b)	No
<b>Manufacture of wood and articles in wood (ISIC/NACE 16)</b>	Yes (6.5b)	No	Yes (6.5b)	No
<b>Manufacture of paper and paper products (ISIC/NACE 17)</b>	Yes (6.5b)	No	Yes (6.5b)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

### Notes:

- Figures are reported as 3 year average.
- Please report also figures on Graduation of students in forest-related education (3 year average) in FRA Table 7b (by degrees: Doctoral; Master; Bachelor; Technician certificate and by gender: Male; Female)

## 6.6 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Category	Fatal occupational accidents (Number; Annual rate per 1000 workers)		Non-fatal occupational accidents (Number; Annual rate per 1000 workers)	
	Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Forestry (ISIC/NACE 02)</b>	Yes (6.6)	No	Yes (6.6)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No

### Notes:

- Figures are reported as 5 year average.
- Please provide Threshold for reporting non-fatal accidents (days of absence) and further information on related data in Country comments.

## 6.9 WOOD ENERGY

### Pan-European indicator 6.9: Share of wood energy in total energy supply, classified by origin of wood

Categories (TJ; 1000 metric tonnes dry matter)	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
<b>Total primary energy supply</b>		
<b>Total renewable energy supply</b>	Yes (6.9)	No
<b>Total energy supply from wood:</b>	Yes (6.9)	No
<b>Energy from direct wood fibre sources:</b>	Yes (6.9)	No
of which from forests:	Yes (6.9)	No
of which from other wooded land and other land (trees outside forests):	Yes (6.9)	No
<b>Energy from co-products and residues of the wood processing industries:"</b>	Yes (6.9)	No
of which solid residues (chips, particles, wood residues, bark, excluding processed wood-based fuels):	Yes (6.9)	No
<b>Energy from processed wood-based fuels (pellets, briquettes, charcoal):</b>	Yes (6.9)	No
of which imported	Yes (6.9)	No
<b>Energy from post-consumer recovered wood</b>	Yes (6.9)	No
<b>Energy from unknown/unspecified sources</b>	Yes (6.9)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
<b>Pan-European</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>FRA</b>	No	No	No	No	No

#### Notes:

1. Prefilling: The categories in the reporting form are fully consistent with the main categories requested by the Joint Wood Energy Enquiry (JWEE). Data from the JWEE are prefilled for countries that replied to the JWEE. More information on the JWEE including the enquiry and the manual is available at: <http://www.unece.org/forests/jwee.html> or at a national correspondent for JWEE in your country.

2. Note that the total Energy from direct wood fibre sources may include energy produced from direct wood fibre from unspecified sources: the total value for this category could be larger than the sum of energy from Forests & other wooded land and Other land (trees outside forests).

#### Definitions:

##### **Total (national) Primary Energy Supply**

Represents domestic demand only and is broken down into power generation, other energy sector and total final consumption. This represents inland demand only and (...) excludes international marine and aviation bunkers.

##### **Renewable energy**

Energy that is derived from natural processes (e.g. sunlight and wind) that are replenished at a higher rate than they are consumed. Solar, wind, geothermal, hydro, and biomass are common sources of renewable energy.

### ***Direct wood fibre sources***

(...) any wood fibre that enters the energy production without any further treatment or conversion. It comprises removals from forests and outside. This comprises also any wood (...) from “Other Wooded Land” (OWL) and “Trees Outside Forests” (...). It comprises any woody biomass from any land use and covers amongst others infrastructure maintenance (roads, railway, power transmission lines, pipelines, etc.), hedgerows, agricultural residues from fruit tree orchards, wood from gardens and parks, etc. It comprises any form of woody biomass, such as green chips, roundwood or split, stacked or loose from any part of the trees such as roots, stemwood and branches, fruits and shells.

### ***Chips and particles***

Wood that has been reduced to small pieces and is suitable for pulping, for particle board and/or fibreboard production, for use as a fuel, or for other purposes. It excludes wood chips made directly in the forest from roundwood (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

### ***Wood residues***

The volume of roundwood that is left over after the production of forest products in the forest processing industry (i.e. forest processing residues) and that has not been reduced to chips or particles. It includes sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, residues from carpentry and joinery production, etc. It excludes wood chips made either directly in the forest from roundwood or made from residues (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split or wood chips and particles). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

### ***Black liquor***

Alkaline spent liquor obtained from digesters in the production of sulphate or soda pulp during the process of paper production, in which the energy content is mainly originating from the content of lignin removed from the wood in the pulping process.

### ***Energy from processed wood-based fuels***

Secondary (processed) biofuels in the form of solids (e. g. charcoal), liquids (e. g. alcohol, vegetable oil), or gases (e. g. biogas as a mixture of methane and carbon dioxide), can be used for a wider range of applications with higher efficiency rates on average, including transport and high-temperature industrial processes.

### ***Wood pellets***

Cylindrical products which have been agglomerated either directly by compression or by the addition of a small quantity of binder, having a diameter not exceeding 25 mm and a length not exceeding 45 mm.

### ***Briquettes***

Densified biofuel made with or without pressing aids in the form of cubiform or cylindrical units, produced by compressing pulverized biomass. The raw material for briquettes can be woody biomass (...) are usually manufactured in a piston press. The total moisture of the biofuel briquette is usually less than 15 % of mass. (The JWEE 2011 assumes water content of 8 %).

### ***Charcoal***

Wood carbonized by partial combustion or the application of heat from external sources. It includes charcoal used as a fuel or for other uses, e.g. as a reduction agent in metallurgy or as an absorption or filtration medium. It is reported in metric tonnes.”.

### ***Post-consumer recovered wood***

Used wood arising from construction of buildings or from civil engineering works. Recovered wood from transport (pallets), private households, as well as used wood arising from construction or demolition of buildings or from civil engineering works.

## 6.10 RECREATION IN FORESTS

Category	Area available for public recreation (1000 ha; % of total)		Area primarily designated or managed for public recreation (1000 ha; % of total)	
	Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Total forest and other wooded land	Yes (6.10a)	No	Yes (6.10a)	No

Process	Reporting years				
	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015
Pan-European	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
FRA	No	No	No	No	No

Category	Annual number of visits (million)			
	Area available for public recreation		Area primarily designated or managed for public recreation	
	Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Total forest and other wooded land	Yes (6.10b)	No	Yes (6.10b)	No

Process	Reporting years		
	2005	2010	2015
Pan-European	Yes	Yes	Yes
FRA	No	No	No

Category	Facility (length in 1000 km)			
	Forest roads and paths available for public recreation		... of which designated for hiking, biking, cross country skiing	
	Reporting		Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Area available for public recreation	Yes (6.10c)	No	Yes (6.10c)	No

Process	Reporting years
	2015
Pan-European	Yes
FRA	No

Category	Other recreation facilities - pilot reporting (2015)	
	(Facility; Measurement unit; Extent/Multiplicity; Facility category)	
	Reporting	
	Pan-European 2020	FRA 2020
Area available for public recreation	Yes (6.10d)	No

**Notes:**

- Categories of Other recreation facilities in pilot reporting (2015) are pre-defined as follows:

Category	Code
Accommodation facilities (mountain hotels, cottages, apartments)	1
Camping sites	2
Overnight shelters	3
Picnic sites	4
Nature schools	5
Sites for nature studying (educational walkways, nature exhibitions, protected sites, geological localities, sites of cultural heritage, famous trees ...)	6
Bird and wildlife watching localities	7
Cableways and lifts	8
Parking lots	9
Other facilities	10