Forestry Department
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

COUNTRY REPORTS

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The Forest Resources Assessment Programme

Sustainably managed forests have multiple environmental and socio-economic functions important at the global, national and local scales, and play a vital part in sustainable development. Reliable and up-to-date information on the state of forest resources - not only on area and area change, but also on such variables as growing stock, wood and non-wood products, carbon, protected areas, use of forests for recreation and other services, biological diversity and forests' contribution to national economies - is crucial to support decision-making for policies and programmes in forestry and sustainable development at all levels.

FAO, at the request of its member countries, regularly monitors the world's forests and their management and uses through the Forest Resources Assessment Programme. This country report forms part of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 (FRA 2005), which is the most comprehensive assessment to date. More than 800 people have been involved, including 172 national correspondents and their colleagues, an Advisory Group, international experts, FAO staff, consultants and volunteers. Information has been collated from 229 countries and territories for three points in time: 1990, 2000 and 2005.

The reporting framework for FRA 2005 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes more than 40 variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources. More information on the FRA 2005 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA 2005 Web site (www.fao.org/forestry/fra2005).

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1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest	Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use.
Other wooded land	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 *in situ*; 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.
Other land	All land that is not classified as "Forest" or "Other wooded land".
Other land with tree cover (Subordinated to "Other land")	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.
Inland water bodies	Inland water bodies generally include major rivers, lakes and water reservoirs.

1.2 National data

1.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
The Land Fund of the Republic of Latvia Prepared by Ministry of Agriculture Department of the organization of the use of land (As of November 1, 1990)	M	Land use categories	1990	
Land use balance Prepared by State Land Service	M	Land use categories	2000, 2001, 2002, 2003	
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service (Source - National Forest register)	M	Area of forest, forest infrastructure, gaps	1988, 1994, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003	
FAOSTAT	H	Total land area		

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest land	Forestland is land covered by forest, land under forest infrastructure facilities, as well as adjacent overflowing clearings, marshes and glades. A forest is an ecosystem in all stages of its development, dominated by trees the height of which at the particular location may reach at least seven metres and the present or potential projection of the crown of which is at least 20 per cent of the area occupied by the forest stand. The following shall not be regarded as forest: 1) Areas separate from forests, covered with trees, the size of which does not exceed 0.1 hectare; 2) Rows of trees of artificial or natural origin, the width of which is less than 20 metres; and 3) Orchards, parks, cemeteries and forest tree seed orchards.
Gaps	Small open areas in forest with characteristic plant cover.
Farmland	Farmland includes: arable land, orchards, meadows and pastures.
Bushland	Land, which is evenly overgrown with wooden plants, which does not have trunk normally (such as osiers, buckthorns, woodbines, guelder-roses, spindletrees, currants, hazels, junipers, rowan-trees, bird-cherries etc.).
Bogs	Humid peat land which can't be used in agriculture and which is not forest.
Land under Water	Land under rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and other water bodies.
Yards	Land under buildings, constructions and courtyards, as well as land which is needed for maintenance of buildings and constructions.
Roads	Land under streets, roads and railways.
Other land	Sand areas, dingles, steep slopes, and land which is used for mineral mining and for other non-agricultural needs.

1.2.3 Original data

There are two main sources of information, which were used. The State Land Service Register, which maintain information on land use and the State Forest Service register which only contains information on forestland. Forest area used in table T1 is given according to the register of State Forest Service because it provides more detailed information on forestland.

National category	1000 hectares As of January 1, 2004
Forest	2923
Farmland	2471
Bush land	116
Bogs	255
Land under water	254
Yards	91
Roads	133
Other land	216
TOTAL country area	**6459**

National class	Area, 1000 ha	
	1988	1994
Forest	2757	2820
Forest infrastructure	NDA	NDA
Gaps	NDA	NDA

National class	Area, 1000 ha			
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Forest	2888	2902	2932	2923
Forest infrastructure	64	63	61	58
Gaps	28	29	30	31
Bushland	120	117	117	116
Orchards	29	29	29	29

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

Calibration factor

Total country area according to FAOSTAT	6460
Calibration factor (=6460/6459)	1,00015

Calibrated national data

National category	1000 hectares
Forest	2923,43
Farmland	2471,37
Bush land	116,02
Bogs	255,04
Land under water	254,04
Yards	91,01
Roads	133,02
Other land	216,04
TOTAL land area	6460

The FAOSTAT figures for land area and country area were used to estimate the inland water area (255 000 ha). The adjustment for differences was then made to the category "other land".

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Estimation

No data available on year 1990 because in that time more detailed analysis of forest resources was prepared after every 5-year period (1983, 1988).

Estimation for 1990 using linear interpolation

Calculation of differences

Δx (1994-1988)	6	Time between observations
Δy_{forest} (2820-2757)	63	Difference between observed values
$\Delta y_{forest}/\Delta x$	10,5	Difference per year

Estimation for 1990

	Area, 1000 ha		
	1988	***1990***	**1994**
Forest	*2757*	*2778*	2820

Forecasting for 2005 using linear extrapolation

Calculation of differences

Δx (2003-2001)	2	Time between observations
Δy_{forest} (2923-2902)	21	Difference between observed values
$\Delta y_{forest\ infrastructure}$ (58-63)	-5	
Δy_{gaps} (31-29)	2	
$\Delta y_{bushland}$ (116-117)	-1	
$\Delta y_{forest}/\Delta x$	10,5	Difference per year
$\Delta y_{forest\ infrastructure}/\Delta x$	-2,5	
$\Delta y_{gaps}/\Delta x$	1	
$\Delta y_{bushland}/\Delta x$	-0,5	

Forecasting for 2005

	Area, 1000 ha
	2005
Forest	2944
Forest infrstructure	53
Gaps	33
Bushland	115
Orchards	29

1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

	Forest	Other wooded land	Other land	Total	OLWTC
Forest	99,9%		0,1%	100%	
Forest infrastructure	100%			100%	
Gaps	100%			100%	
Bush land		100%		100%	
Orchards			100%	100%	100%

Definitions used in national level differs from FRA 2005 definitions – minimal area for land use category is 0.1 ha not 0,5 ha. This was taken into account when calculating forest area according to FRA2005 definitions – it was decided that forest areas less than 0.5 ha could be 0.1% of total forest area. Another assumptions – 1) separate areas of bush land less than 0.5 ha is not considerable amount; 2) in reality variables used in national forest definition (the height of trees at the particular location may reach at least seven metres and the present or potential projection of the crown is at least 20 per cent of the area occupied by the forest stand) do not make significant changes in forest area.

1.5 Data for National reporting table T1

FRA 2005 Categories	**Area (1000 hectares)**		
	1990	**2000**	**2005**
Forest [1)]	2775	2885	2941
Other wooded land [2)]	112	120	115
Other land	3318	3200	3149
...of which with tree cover [3)]	21	29	29
Inland water bodies	255	255	255
TOTAL	**6460**	**6460**	**6460**

1) Forest infrastructure and gaps are not included as no data were available for year 1990.
2) The 1990 figure for Other wooded land is taken from the original data presented in chapter 2.2.3.
3) Area of "Other land with tree cover" is included in the area reported under "Other land" and are therefore excluded when calculating the total area for the country.

1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1

Forest infrastructure and gaps are not included in the area of Forest as no data were available for year 1990. According to figures from year 2000 and onwards, these correspond to about 90000 hectares.

2 Table T2 – Ownership of Forest and Other wooded land

2.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Private ownership	Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions.
Public ownership	Land owned by the State (national, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, municipalities, villages and communes.
Other ownership	Land that is not classified either as "Public ownership" or as "Private ownership".

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Land fund of the Republic of Latvia 1990	M	Ownership structure of forest and other wooded land	1990	
Land use balance, 2000	M	Ownership structure of forest and other wooded land	2000	
Table T1		Forest area		

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

As of November 1, 1990

National class	Definition
Land of forestry enterprises	
Land of agricultural enterprises	
Land of farms	
Land state reserve	
Land of urban territories	
Land of industry, transport etc.	

Classification that is used in land use balance

National class	Definition
Land owned by physical entity	
Land owned by legal entity	
Land owned by local governments	
Land owned by State or state institutions	
Joint ownership land	
Land used by physical entity	
Land used by legal entity	
Land used by local governments	
Land used by State or state institutions	
Free land	

2.2.3 Original data

Ownership structure was calculated taking into account percentage of forest area because land ownership structure in the register of State Land Service is more detailed than in the National Forest register. The National Forest register does not contain information on bush land ownership.

As of November 1, 1990

National class	Area of bushland, 1000 ha	Percentage of forest area	Area of forest, 1000 ha*
Land of forestry enterprises	0	62,4	1732
Land of agricultural enterprises	86	34,0	944
Land of farms	4	1,0	28
Land state reserve	2	0,3	8
Land of urban territories	3	0,7	19
Land of industry, transport etc.	17	1,6	44

As of January 1, 2001

National class	Area of bushland, 1000 ha	Percentage of forest area	Area of forest, 1000 ha*
Land owned by physical entity	51,5	33,62	969,3
Land owned by legal entity	1,3	1,05	30,3
Land owned by local governments	0,5	1,83	52,8
Land owned by State or state institutions	0,3	0,10	2,9
Joint ownership land	0,006	0,01	0,3
Land used by physical entity	30,7	9,36	270,0
Land used by legal entity	1,7	1,12	32,3
Land used by local governments	14,5	2,20	63,5
Land used by State or state institutions	4,3	49,83	1437,6
Free land**	15,3	0,87	25,1

* - calculated taking into account percentage of forest area and forest area from table T1.

** free land is land on which ownership rights are not restored, land that is not committed to ownership for payment or that is not assigned for usage to physical or legal person, municipalities and state institutions. Since the restoration of Latvia's independence, there have been processes of land privatisation and restoration of property rights, and these have led to changes in forest ownership structure. Now it is expected that ownership structure will not change significantly.

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Calibration

Not needed.

2.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Not needed.

2.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

FRA 2005 category	National category, 1990	National category, 2000
Private ownership	Land of farms	Land owned by physical entity
		Land owned by legal entity
		Joint ownership land
		Land used by physical entity
		Land used by legal entity
Public ownership	Land of forestry enterprises	Land owned by local governments
		Land owned by State or state institutions
	Land of agricultural enterprises	
	Land of urban territories	Land used by local governments
	Land of industry, transport etc.	Land used by State or state institutions
Other ownership	Land state reserve	Free land

2.5 Data for National reporting table T2

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	Forest		Other wooded land	
	1990	**2000**	**1990**	**2000**
Private ownership	28	1301	4	85
Public ownership	2739	1557	106	20
Other ownership	8	27	2	15
TOTAL	**2775**	**2885**	**112**	**120**

2.6 Comments to National reporting table T2

3 Table T3 – Designated function of Forest and Other wooded land

3.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Types of designation

Category	Definition
Primary function	A designated function is considered to be primary when it is significantly more important than other functions. This includes areas that are legally or voluntarily set aside for specific purposes.
Total area with function	Total area where a specific function has been designated, regardless whether it is primary or not.

Designation categories

Category / Designated function	Definition
Production	Forest / Other wooded land designated for production and extraction of forest goods, including both wood and non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest / Other wooded land designated for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest / Other wooded land designated for conservation of biological diversity.
Social services	Forest / Other wooded land designated for the provision of social services.
Multiple purpose	Forest / Other wooded land designated to 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 can be considered as being significantly more important than the others.
No or unknown function	Forest / Other wooded land for which a specific function has not been designated or where designated function is unknown.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	M	Forest area by types of protected territories	2000, 2003	

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Strict nature reserves	Strict nature reserves are territories untouched by human activities or nearly natural, in which territories unhindered development of natural processes shall be ensured in order to protect and study rare or typical ecosystems and parts thereof.
National parks	National parks are broad areas which are characterised by outstanding nature formations of national significance, landscapes and cultural heritage landscapes untouched by human activities or nearly natural, a diversity of biotopes, abundance of cultural and historical monuments, and peculiarities of cultural environment.
Nature reserves	Nature reserves are nature territories little transformed or transformed in varying degrees by human activities, which territories include habitats of specially protected wild plant and animal species, and specially protected biotopes.
North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve	Biosphere reserves are broad territories in which landscapes and ecosystems of international significance are located. The goal of establishing biosphere reserves is to ensure the preservation of natural

	diversity and to promote sustainable social and economic development of the territory.
Nature parks	Nature parks are territories that represent the natural, cultural and historical values of a particular area, and that are suitable for recreation, education and the instruction of society.
Protected landscape areas	Protected landscape areas are territories remarkable for original and diverse landscapes and special beauty. The goals of such territories are to protect and preserve the cultural environment and landscapes characteristic of Latvia in all their diversity, as well as to ensure the preservation of environment appropriate for recreation of society and for tourism, and use of environment friendly management methods.
Protested dendrological plantations	Nature monuments are separate, isolated natural formations: protected trees, dendrological plantings, avenues, geological and geomorphological nature monuments and other natural rarities having scientific, cultural and historical, aesthetic or ecological value.
Protected geological and geomorfological nature monuments	Nature monuments are separate, isolated natural formations: protected trees, dendrological plantings, avenues, geological and geomorphological nature monuments and other natural rarities having scientific, cultural and historical, aesthetic or ecological value.
Micro-reserves	Micro Reserve – a territory that is determined in order to ensure protection of Specially Protected Species or Habitats outside Specially Protected Nature Territories, as well as within the Specially Protected Nature Territories, if protection is not ensured by any of the functional zones
Buffer zones around micro-reserves	Areas where restrictions on economic activity are prescribed in order to reduce the impact of intensive economic activities on the micro-reserves of specially protected bird species
Protected belt of dunes along the Baltic Sea and Bay of Riga	
Belt of limited economic activity along the Baltic sea	
Protected zones along waters	
Protected zones along wetlands	
Protected zone surrounding urban territories	
Forests within the administrative territories of cities	
Specially protected forest areas	
Plantation forest	Forest stands established by afforestation, intended for specific purposes and registered in the State Forest Register.

3.2.3 Original data

National class	**Forest area, ha** (As of January 1, 2001)	**Forest area, ha** (As of January 1, 2004)
Strict nature reserves	19155	8497,8
National parks	50284	76663,4
Nature reserves	61773	71462,9
North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (Nature reserve zone)		2740,8
Nature parks	28436	38382
Protected landscape areas	54530	57401,2
Protected dendrological plantations		529,9
Protected geological and geomorphological nature monuments		1138,8
Micro-reserves		14910

Buffer zones around micro-reserves		17712,6
Protected belt of dunes along the Baltic Sea and Bay of Riga		7075,8
Belt of limited economic activity along the Baltic sea		68622
Protected zones along waters		12235,1*
Protected zones along wetlands		4670,2*
Protected zone surrounding urban territories	46766	43952,3
Forests within the administrative territories of cities		522,2
Specially protected forest areas	179203+43113	60424,6

* - expert estimation.

National class	Area, 1000 ha			
	2000	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**
Plantation forest	0,05	0,43	0,54	0,79

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

3.3.1 Calibration

Not needed.

3.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Forecasting for 2005 using linear extrapolation

Calculation of differences

Δx (2003-2000)	3	Time between observations
$\Delta y_{\text{plantation forest}}$ (0,79-0.05)	0,74	Difference between observed values
$\Delta y_{\text{plantation forest}}/\Delta x$	0,25	Difference per year

Forecasting

	Area, 1000 ha
	2005
Plantation forest	1,24

Forecast for year 2005 for protected areas is equal to forest area distribution between national categories as of January 1, 2004. Expert opinion is that the area of protected territories will not change significantly.

	Forest area*, 1000 ha	
	2000	2005
Production	0,05	1,24
Protection of soil and water	80	174
Conservation of biodiversity	309	400
Social services	53	43
Multiple purpose**	2443	2323
No or unknown function	0	0
Total	2885	2941

* - Area of gaps and infrastructure not included.

** - Remaining area.

3.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Category / Designated function	**National class**
Production	Plantation forests
Protection of soil and water	Protected belt of dunes along the Baltic Sea and Bay of Riga, belt of limited economic activity along the Baltic sea, protected zones along waters, protected zones along wetlands, specially protected forest areas (partly)
Conservation of biodiversity	Strict nature reserves, national parks, nature reserves, North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve (Nature reserve zone), nature parks, protected landscape areas, protected dendrological plantations, protected geological and geomorfological nature monuments, micro-reserves, buffer zones around micro-reserves, specially protected forest areas (partly)
Social services	Protected zone surrounding urban territories, forests within the administrative territories of cities, specially protected forest areas (partly)
Multiple purpose	Other forest
No or unknown function	

3.5 Data for National reporting table T3

FRA 2005 Categories / Designated function	**Area (1000 hectares)**					
	Primary function			**Total area with function**		
	1990	**2000**	**2005**	**1990**	**2000**	**2005**
Forest						
Production	N.D.A	0,05	1,24			
Protection of soil and water	N.D.A	80	174			
Conservation of biodiversity	N.D.A	309	400			
Social services	N.D.A	53	43			
Multiple purpose	N.D.A	2443	2323	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	N.D.A	0	0	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total - Forest	**2775**	**2885**	**2941**	**not appl.**	**not appl.**	**not appl.**
Other wooded land						
Production	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Protection of soil and water	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Conservation of biodiversity	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Social services	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Multiple purpose	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total – Other wooded land	112	120	115	**not appl.**	**not appl.**	**not appl.**

3.6 Comments to National reporting table T3

Forest policy and Forest law defines general objective – provide sustainable management of all Latvia's forests and their ability to perform all essential ecological, economic and social functions on a local, national and global scale now and in the future. Therefore total area with function was not calculated.

4 Table T4 – Characteristics of Forest and Other wooded land

4.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Modified natural	Forest / Other wooded land of naturally regenerated native species where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Semi-natural	Forest / Other wooded land of native species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.
Productive plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of introduced species, and in some cases native species, established through planting or seeding mainly for production of wood or non wood goods.
Protective plantation	Forest / Other wooded land of native or introduced species, established through planting or seeding mainly for provision of services.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	M	All used for T4	2000	

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

FRA 2005 definitions were used to form the classes.

4.2.3 Original data

National class	Area (1000 hectares)	
	2000	2005
Forest areas with no management activities	15,2	13,8
Plantation forests	0,05	1,24

Data from T3 and 3.2.were used. Forest areas with no management activities include: strict nature reserves (partly - strict regime zone and regulated regime zone) and national parks (partly - strict regime zone).
Type of regeneration: 1) situation as of March 2001 - forest stands established by natural regeneration - 2198336,3 ha, by artificial regeneration - 605362,0 ha; 2) situation as of January 2005 - forest stands established by natural regeneration - 2218979,2 ha, by artificial regeneration - 599899,7 ha. (natural regeneration - 78%)

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Calibration

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

4.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

4.5 Data for National reporting table T4

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Primary	N.D.A	15,2	13,8	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Modified natural	N.D.A	2238	2282	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Semi-natural	N.D.A	632	644	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Productive plantation	N.D.A	0,05	1,24	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Protective plantation	N.D.A	0	0	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
TOTAL	N.D.A	**2885**	**2941**	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A

4.6 Comments to National reporting table T4

5 Table T5 – Growing stock

5.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Growing stock	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.
Commercial growing stock	The part of the growing stock of species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions, and with a diameter at breast height of Z cm or more.

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	M	Growing stock on forest	1988, 1994, 2000, 2003	

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than 0 cm in diameter at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level up to a top diameter of 0 cm. Does not include branches.
Commercial growing stock	The part of the growing stock of species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions. Includes forest stands where average diameter of trees at breast height is 6 cm or more.

Note: If different national data sources use different classes and definitions, a table such as above is needed for each relevant data source.

5.2.3 Original data

National class	Million m^3			
	1988	1994	2000	2003
Growing stock on forest	432	489	546	578

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

5.3.1 Calibration

5.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Commercial growing stock was calculated from data on forest available for wood supply (forest where are no legal, economic or other specific restriction on harvesting) (growing stock available for wood supply without growing stock of 1 to 10 or 1 to 20 year old forest stands depending on tree species). Assumption was taken that minimum average diameter of forest stand applied for considering trees, as being commercial is 6 centimetres.

Estimation for 1990 using linear interpolation

Calculation of differences

Δx (1994-1988)	6	Time between observations
$\Delta y_{growing\ stock}$ (2820-2757)	57	Difference between observed values
Δy $y_{growing\ stock}$ /Δx	9,5	Difference per year

Estimations

National class	Million m^3
	1990
Growing stock on forest	*451*

Forecasting for 2005 using linear extrapolation

Calculation of differences

Δx (2003-2000)	3	Time between observations
Δ $y_{growing\ stock}$ (578-546)	32	Difference between observed values
Δ $y_{growing\ stock}$ /Δx	10,7	Difference per year

Forecasting

National class	Million m^3
	2005
Growing stock on forest	*599*

5.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

5.5 Data for National reporting table T5

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Growing stock	451	546	599	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Commercial growing stock	N.D.A	493	511	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A

Specification of country threshold values	Unit	Value	Complementary information
1. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees included in Growing stock (X)	cm	0	
2. Minimum diameter at the top end of stem (Y) for calculation of Growing stock	cm	0	
3. Minimum diameter of branches included in Growing stock (W)	cm	-	Branches are not included
4. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees in Commercial growing stock (Z)	cm	~6	Average of the stand
5. Volume refers to "Above ground" (AG) or "Above stump" (AS)	AG / AS	AG	

6. Have any of the above thresholds (points 1 to 4) changed since 1990	Yes/No	No	
7. If yes, then attach a separate note giving details of the change	Attachment		

5.6 Comments to National reporting table T5

6 Table T6 – Biomass stock

6.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Above-ground biomass	All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Below-ground biomass	All living 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.
Dead wood biomass	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.

6.2 National data

6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Table T10	M	Growing stock by species	2000	

6.2.2 Classification and definitions

FRA definitions on biomass categories are used.

6.2.3 Original data

Data for the year 2000.

Species name	Growing stock (million m3)	Basic density (tonnes/ m3)	Stem biomass (million tonnes)	Biomass exp.fact	A.G. Biomass (million tonnes)	Root-shoot ratio	B.G. biomass (million tonnes)
Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	233,3	0,42	97,986	1,3	127,3818	0,32	40,762176
Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	148,3	0,51	75,633	1,4	105,8862	0,26	27,530412
Norway spruce *(Picea abies)*	90,5	0,4	36,2	1,3	47,06	0,32	15,0592
Grey alder *(Alnus incana)*	28,5	0,45	12,825	1,4	17,955	0,26	4,6683
Aspen *(Populus tremula)*	19,7	0,35	6,895	1,4	9,653	0,26	2,50978
Common alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*	13,7	0,45	6,165	1,4	8,631	0,26	2,24406
White birch *(Betula pubescens)*	5,5	0,51	2,805	1,4	3,927	0,26	1,02102
European ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	3,5	0,57	1,995	1,4	2,793	0,26	0,72618
Common oak *(Quercus robur)*	2	0,58	1,16	1,4	1,624	0,35	0,5684
Other conifers	0,2	0,46	0,092	1,3	0,1196	0,32	0,038272
Other broadleaved	0,7	0,5	0,35	1,4	0,49	0,26	0,1274
TOTAL	**545,9**		242,1		325,5		95,3

Deadwood over bark in year 2000 is assumed to be 6 m3 per hectare (3 tonnes per hectare).

Biomass estimates were calculated applying the default wood-densities, biomass expansion factors and root-shoot ratios of IPCC Good practice guidance in the Appendix 5 of the Guidelines.

6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

6.3.1 Calibration

6.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

WCFagb=AGB/GS=325,5/545,9=0,596
WCFbgb=BGB/GS=95,3/545,9=0,175

Where: WCFagb - weighted conversion factor for above ground biomass
WCFbgb - weighted conversion factor for below ground biomass
GS - growing stock of all species (from table in 6.2.3. - 545,9 million tonnes)
AGB - above ground biomass stock of all species (from table in 6.2.3. - 325,5 million tonnes)
BGB - below ground biomass stock of all species (from table in 6.2.3. - 95,3 million tonnes)

$AGB_{1990}=GS_{1990}$* WCFagb=451*0,596=268,8 million tonnes
$BGB_{1990}=GS_{1990}$* WCFbgb=451*0,175=78,9 million tonnes

$AGB_{2005}=GS_{2005}$* WCFagb=599*0,596=357,0 million tonnes
$BGB_{2005}=GS_{2005}$* WCFbgb=599*0,175=104,8 million tonnes

Growing stock of all species for year 1990 and 2005 were taken from table T5.

6.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

6.5 Data for National reporting table T6

FRA 2005 Categories	Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Above-ground biomass	268,8	325,5	357,0	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Below-ground biomass	78,9	95,3	104,8	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Dead wood biomass	8,3	8,9	9,1	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
TOTAL	**356**	**429,7**	**470,9**	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A

6.6 Comments to National reporting table T6

7 Table T7 – Carbon stock

7.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Carbon in above-ground biomass	Carbon in all living biomass above the soil, including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	Carbon in all living 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.
Carbon in dead wood biomass	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.
Carbon in litter	Carbon in all non-living biomass with a diameter less than a minimum diameter chose by the country for lying dead (for example 10 cm), in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil. This includes the litter, fumic, and humic layers.
Soil carbon	Organic carbon in mineral and organic soils (including peat) to a specified depth chosen by the country and applied consistently through the time series.

7.2 National data

7.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Table T6	M	Biomass stock	2000	

7.2.2 Classification and definitions

7.2.3 Original data

Carbon in litter

Climate - cold temperate moist	1990		2000		2005	
	Forest area 1000ha	Litter carbon million tonnes	Forest area 1000ha	Litter carbon million tonnes	Forest area 1000ha	Litter carbon million tonnes
Broadleaf	1119,5	17,9	1230,3	19,7	1292,4	20,7
Needle leaf	1658,5	43,1	1657,7	43,1	1651,6	42,9
Total	2778	61	2888	62,8	2944	63,6

The default values (broadleaf & coniferous) for cold temperate moist forest have been applied.

Soil carbon

	Forest area 1990 (1000 ha)	Soil carbon to a depth of 30 cm, (million tonnes)	Forest area 2000 (1000 ha)	Soil carbon to a depth of 30 cm, (million tonnes)	Forest area 2005 (1000 ha)	Soil carbon to a depth of 30 cm, (million tonnes)
Soils with high activity clay	1577,8	149,9	1638,3	155,8	1670,1	158,8
Spodic soils	496,4	570,9	516,1	593,5	526,1	60,5
Wetland soils	703,8	61,2	730,7	63,7	744,9	64,9
Total	**2778**	**268,2**	**2885**	**278,8**	**2941**	**284,2**

Soil distribution between soil types were obtained on the basis on national forest site type classification - soils with high activity clay -HAC - 56,8%, spodic soil - 17,9%, wetland soil -

25,3% (expert assumption). There are 23 different forest site types and each of them has characteristic soil conditions. All forest site types can be distributed by five groups - forests on dry mineral soil, forests on wet mineral soil, forests on wet peat soil, forests on drained wet mineral soil and forests on drained peat soil. Soil carbon was calculated using percentage of soil types (given above) and using IPCC-GPG default reference soil organic stocks were used (for cold temperate moist region).
IPCC-GPG default value for carbon content is used to convert the living biomass and dead wood biomass to carbon stock.
IPCC-GPG default value for litter carbon stocks is used to calculate carbon in litter (for cold temperate moist climate).

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

7.3.1 Calibration

7.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

7.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

7.5 Data for National reporting table T7

FRA 2005 Categories	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	**2000**	**2005**	**1990**	**2000**	**2005**
Carbon in above-ground biomass	134,4	162,4	178,5	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Carbon in below-ground biomass	39,5	47,7	52,4	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Sub-total: Carbon in living biomass	**173,9**	**210,1**	**230,9**	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Carbon in dead wood	4.2	4.5	4.6	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Carbon in litter	61.0	62.8	63.6	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Sub-total: Carbon in dead wood and litter	**65,2**	**67,3**	**68,2**	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Soil carbon to a depth of __30___ cm	268.2	278.8	284.2	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
TOTAL CARBON	**507,3**	**556,2**	**583,3**	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A

Thresholds were calculated using data from tables of appendix 5 of 'Guidelines for country reporting to FRA2005'.

7.6 Comments to National reporting table T7

8 Table T8 – Disturbances affecting health and vitality

8.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Disturbance by fire	Disturbance caused by wildfire, independently whether it broke out inside or outside the forest/OWL.
Disturbance by insects	Disturbance caused by insect pests that are detrimental to tree health.
Disturbance by diseases	Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as a bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.
Other disturbance	Disturbance caused by other factors than fire, insects or diseases.

8.2 National data

8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	H	Destroed forest stands by disturbance factors	1998-2002	

8.2.2 Classification and definitions

See 'Original data'

8.2.3 Original data

Destroyed forest stands, ha	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	5 year average
Damaged by wildlife	226,3	236	215,7	342,6	244,8	**253,08**
Damaged by pests	181,7	144,1	432,3	348	374,8	**296,18**
Damaged by diseases	61,4	125	112,6	69,3	47,3	**83,12**
Damaged by snow, wind	879,7	497	694,7	1411,4	1562,4	**1009,04**
Damaged by fire	70,5	120,2	114,3	51,7	186,2	**108,58**
Damaged by water**	268,6	207,5	304,4	176	224,5	**236,2**
Damaged by other factors*	0	0	120,3	126,2	45,6	**58,42**
Total	***1688,2***	***1329,8***	***1994,3***	***2525,2***	***2685,6***	**2044,62**

* - other damages include, for example, frost, drought, mechanical damages.

**The disturbance by water includes mostly areas which are covered with water because of action of beavers.

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

8.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

Not needed.

8.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

FRA-2005 Categories	National categories
Disturbance by fire	Damaged by fire
Disturbance by insects	Damaged by pests
Disturbance by diseases	Damaged by diseases
Other disturbance	Damaged by wildlife Damaged by snow, wind Damaged by water Damaged by other factors

8.5 Data for National reporting table T8

FRA-2005 Categories	Average annual area affected (1000 hectares)			
	Forests		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Disturbance by fire	I.D	0.11	N.D.A	N.D.A
Disturbance by insects	I.D	0.30	N.D.A	N.D.A
Disturbance by diseases	I.D	0.08	N.D.A	N.D.A
Other disturbance	I.D	1.56	N.D.A	N.D.A

I.D – insufficient data (not comparable).

8.6 Comments to National reporting table T8

9 Table T9 – Diversity of tree species

9.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native tree species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as "Critically endangered" in the IUCN red list.
Number of endangered tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as "Endangered" in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable tree species	The number of native tree species that are classified as "Vulnerable" in the IUCN red list.

9.2 National data

9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
V.Lange, A.Maurins, A.Zvirgzds 1978, Dendrology, Riga "Zvaigzne"		Native tree species		
IUCN red list		Critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable tree species	2000	

9.2.2 Classification and definitions

9.2.3 Original data

Native (indigenous) tree species occurring on forest and other wooded land	Species
Acer platanoides L.	Norway Maple
Alnus glutinosa (L.) Gaertn.	Black Alder
Alnus incana (L.) Mnch.	Grey Alder
Alnus x pubescens Tausch	Alder (hybrid)
Betula pendula Roth.	Silver Birch
Betula pubescens Ehrh.	White Birch
Carpinus betulus L.	Hornbeam
Fraxinus excelsior L.	Common Ash
Juniperus communis L.	Common juniper
Malus sylvestris (L.) Mill.	Crab
Padus avium Mill.	Wild Cherry
Picea abies (L.) Karst.	Norway Spruce
Pinus sylvestris L.	Scots Pine
Populus tremula L.	Aspen
Pyrus pyraster Burgsd.	Pear-tree
Quercus robur L.	Common Oak
Rhamnus catharticus L.	Buckthorn
Salix alba L.	White Willow
Salix fragilis L.	Crack Willow
Salix x rubens Schrank	Willow (Hybrid)
Sorbus aucuparia L.	Mountain Ash
Sorbus intermedia (Ehrh.) Pers.	Sorb
Taxus baccata L.	Common yew

Tilia cordata Mill.	Small-leaved Lime
Ulmus glabra Huds.	Wych Elm
Ulmus laevis Pall.	European White Elm

9.3 Data for National reporting table T9

FRA 2005 Categories	**Number of species (year 2000)**
Native tree species	26
Critically endangered tree species	0
Endangered tree species	0
Vulnerable tree species	0

9.4 Comments to National reporting table T9

10 Table T10 – Growing stock composition

10.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

List of species names (scientific and common names) of the ten most common species.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	M	Growing stock by species	2000	

10.2.2 Original data

See section 10.4

10.3 Analysis and processing of national data

10.3.1 Calibration

10.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

10.4 Data for National reporting table T10

FRA 2005 Categories / Species name (Scientific name and common name)	Growing Stock in Forests (million cubic meters)	
	1990	2000
Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	I.D.	233.3
Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	I.D.	148.3
Norway spruce *(Picea abies)*	I.D.	90.5
Grey alder *(Alnus incana)*	I.D.	28.5
Aspen *(Populus tremula)*	I.D.	19.7
Common alder *(Alnus glutinosa)*	I.D.	13.7
White birch *(Betula pubescens)*	I.D.	5.5
European ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	I.D.	3.5
Common oak *(Quercus robur)*	I.D.	2.0
Other conifers	I.D.	0.2
Other broadleaved	I.D.	0.7
TOTAL	**451**	**545,9**

10.5 Comments to National reporting table T10

11 Table T11 – Wood removal

11.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial wood removal	The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removal	The wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

11.2 National data

11.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	M	Wood removal	1988-1992, 1998-2004	

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

FRA definitions were used.

11.2.3 Original data

Year	Removals million m^3	Year	Removals million m^3
1988	5,3	1998	10,03
1989	5,3	1999	13,44
1990	5	2000	11
1991	4,5	2001	11,2
1992	4	2002	12,2
Average	**4,82**	Average	**11,574**

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

Woodfuel volume was calculated as 8% of total amount of wood removals.

11.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The total removal for 2005 was estimated at 11,5 mill m^3

11.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

11.5 Data for National reporting table T11

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume in 1000 cubic meters of roundwood over bark					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	4434	10648	10580	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
Woodfuel	386	926	920	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A
TOTAL for Country	**4820**	**11574**	**11500***	N.D.A	N.D.A	N.D.A

* - expert estimate.

11.6 Comments to National reporting table T11

12 Table T12 – Value of wood removal

12.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Value of industrial wood removal	Value of the wood removed for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Value of woodfuel removal	Value of the wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

No data on value of wood removals.

12.2.2 Classification and definitions

12.2.3 Original data

12.3 Analysis and processing of national data

12.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

12.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

12.5 Data for National reporting table T12

FRA 2005 Categories	Value of roundwood removal (1000 USD)					
	Forest			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Woodfuel	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL for Country	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA

12.6 Comments to National reporting table T12

13 Table T13 – Non-wood forest product removal

13.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

The following categories of non-wood forest products have been defined:

Category
Plant products / raw material
1. Food
2. Fodder
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction
6. Ornamental plants
7. Exudates
8. Other plant products
Animal products / raw material
9. Living animals
10. Hides, skins and trophies
11. Wild honey and bee-wax
12. Bush meat
13. Raw material for medicine
14. Raw material for colorants
15. Other edible animal products
16. Other non-edible animal products

13.2 National data

13.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	**Quality (H/M/L)**	**Variable(s)**	**Year(s)**	**Additional comments**
30 years of Latvia forestry and forest industry	M	The number of hunted animals	1988, 1989	
Information of Forest resources prepared by The State Forest Service	M	The number of hunted animals	1991, 1992, 1998-2002	

13.2.2 Classification and definitions

13.2.3 Original data

Hunted game animals

	3 year average*	5 year average**
Elks	6635	2013
Red deer	6010	2971
Roe deer	15158	7800
Wild boars	18501	7796
Foxes	4637	7897
Martens	2529	892
Beavers	3425	4893
Minks		224

Muskrats		31
Wolves	191	165
Lynxes	52	76
Racoon dogs	3865	1399
Hares	2165	1534
Badgers		70
Total	**63168**	**37761**

* - the number of hunted game animals was calculated as average of year 1988, 1991, 1992 (insufficient data).
** - the number of hunted game animals was calculated as average of hunting seasons from year 1998 to 2003.

	4 year average, 1990	Mass, kg	5 year average, 2000	Mass, kg
Elks	6635	1194210	2013	362412
Red deer	6010	721170	2971	356472
Roe deer	15158	303155	7800	155992
Wild boars	18501	1110045	7796	467760
Beaver	3425	23975	4893	34251
Hare	2165	3248	1534	2301
Total	**53888**	**3355803**	**29012**	**1379188**

Forecast for year 2005 – expert estimation.

13.3 Analysis and processing of national data

13.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

13.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

13.5 Data for National reporting table T13

FRA 2005 Categories	**Scale factor**	**Unit**	**NWFP removal**		
			1990	**2000**	**2005**
Plant products / raw material					
1. Food					
2. Fodder					
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products					
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes					
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction					
6. Ornamental plants					
7. Exudates					
8. Other plant products					
Animal products / raw material					
9. Living animals					
10. Hides, skins and trophies	1000	Units	63,2*	37,8*	37,8*
11. Wild honey and bee-wax					
12. Bush meat	1000	kg	3356	1380	1500
13. Raw material for medicine					
14. Raw material for colorants					
15. Other edible animal products					
16. Other non-edible animal products					

* - it is assumed, that hides and skins are collected from all animals killed. See also comment 8.18.

13.6 Comments to National reporting table T13

1) Reliable information on hunted game animals is available – hunters must report on hunted animals according to legislation requirements. According to Forest law, forest non-timber material value – wild berries, fruit, nuts, mushrooms and medicinal plants – may be gathered by persons at their discretion, if the forest owner or the lawful possessor has not set restrictions in accordance with this law or it is not prohibited by other legislation requirements. Forest non-timber material values in most cases are consumed by people who collect them.
2) Information on the number of skins or trophies is not registered, but it closely related to the number of hunted animals. From some animals more than one trophy can be obtained – for example trophies obtained from hunted wolf or lynx could be skin and skull. Trophies also are obtained from hunted Artiodactyls - horns with a skull or frontal bone (elk, red deer, roe deer) and tusks (wild boar).

14 Table T14 – Value of non-wood forest product removal

14.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

The following categories of non-wood forest products have been defined:

Category
Plant products / raw material
1. Food
2. Fodder
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction
6. Ornamental plants
7. Exudates
8. Other plant products
Animal products / raw material
9. Living animals
10. Hides, skins and trophies
11. Wild honey and bee-wax
12. Bush meat
13. Raw material for medicine
14. Raw material for colorants
15. Other edible animal products
16. Other non-edible animal products

14.2 National data

14.2.1 Data sources

No data on value of non-wood forest product removals.

14.2.2 Classification and definitions

14.2.3 Original data

14.3 Analysis and processing of national data

14.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

14.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

14.5 Data for National reporting table T14

14.6 Comments to National reporting table T14

15 Table T15 – Employment in forestry

15.1 FRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Primary production of goods	Employment in activities related to primary production of goods, like industrial roundwood, woodfuel and non-wood forest products.
Provision of services	Employment in activities directly related to services from forests and woodlands.
Unspecified forestry activities	Employment in unspecified forestry activities.

15.2 National data

15.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Central Statistical Bureau		Employment in forestry	1990, 2000	

15.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Employment in forestry, logging and related service activities	Data only on enterprises with more than 20 employees or with turnover more than 300 thous. Ls/year

15.2.3 Original data

15.3 Analysis and processing of national data

15.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

15.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

15.5 Data for National reporting table T15

FRA 2005 Categories	Employment (1000 person-years)	
	1990	2000
Primary production of goods	NDA	NDA
Provision of services	NDA	NDA
Unspecified forestry activities	15	19
TOTAL	15	19

15.6 Comments to National reporting table T15