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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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The Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005 Country Report Series is designed to document and make available the information forming the basis for the FRA 2005 reports. The Country Reports have been compiled by officially nominated country correspondents in collaboration with FAO staff. Prior to finalisation, these reports were subject to validation by forestry authorities in the respective countries.

Report preparation and contact person

No official report has been received from the Republic of Moldova.

This report is, therefore, the result of a desk study prepared by the FRA 2005 secretariat in Rome, which summarizes existing available information using the established format for FRA 2005 country reports.

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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 <i>in situ</i> . 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 <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.
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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand		(Forest, OWL) Forest, OWL, Other land	1988,1997	Secondary data source.
FAO, 2001. Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000. FAO Forestry Paper 140.			1990, 2000	Secondary data source.
FAOSTAT data, 2004.		Total area, Land area		

The UNECE/FAO 2000 data background material contains data from the State Forestry inventory of 1988; the national report on the state of Moldovan forests (1997); yearly data from the land register and forest monitoring exercise; and the national report of the state of the environment in the Republic of Moldova in 1997.

The FAO 2001 report mainly used data published by UNECE/ FAO 2000.

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

The classification and definitions used in the UNECE/FAO 2000 report are the same as those being used by FRA 2005.

1.2.3 Original data

Category	Area (1000 ha)	
	1988	1997
Forest	318	324
Other wooded land	31	31
Sub-total Forest and Other wooded land	349	355
Other land	NDA	2954
Sub-total Land area	NDA	3309
Inland water	NDA	76
Total area	NDA	3385

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, Reference years: 1988 and 1997

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

The total land area figure reported by UNECE/FAO 2000 is larger than the FAOSTAT land. However, the total country area is almost the same (3385 (000 ha) versus 3384 (000 ha)). Hence the FAOSTAT area for inland water (96 000 ha) has been used and the other land category adjusted accordingly, while the forest and other wooded land figures are used as reported.

Calibrated national data

Category	Area (1000 ha)	
	1988	1997
Forest	318	324
Other wooded land	31	31
Sub-total Forest and Other wooded land	349	355
Other land	NDA	2933
Sub-total Land area	NDA	3288
Inland water	NDA	96
Total area	NDA	3384

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The average annual change in forest area between during the period 1988-1997, 650 ha (UNECE/FAO 2000), is used both for interpolation (1990) and extrapolation (2000, 2005) purposes to obtain the figures for FRA reporting years. The area of OWL is assumed to remain unchanged. The Other land area for is estimated to be the remaining land.

Category	Area (1000 ha)				
	1988	1990	1997	2000	2005
Forest	318	319	324	326	329

1.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No further reclassification is needed, as the national data already are presented according to the FRA 2005 categories.

1.5 Data for National reporting table T1

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Forest	319	326	329
Other wooded land	31	31	31
Other land	2938	2931	2928
...of which with tree cover ¹⁾	NDA	NDA	NDA
Inland water bodies	96	96	96
TOTAL	3384	3384	3384

- 1) Area of “Other land with tree cover” is included in the area reported under “Other land” and should therefore be excluded when calculating the total area for the country.

1.6 Comments to National reporting table T1

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Ownership (forest, OWL)	1997	Secondary data source.

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

The definitions of public and private ownership according to UNECE/FAO 2000 are the same as those being used by FRA 2005.

2.2.3 Original data

All forests are state property in the Republic of Moldova according to UNECE/FAO 2000.

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Calibration

2.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The ownership percentage for the year 1997 in UNECE/FAO 2000 is applied to both reporting years.

2.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

2.5 Data for National reporting table T2

FRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	Forest		Other wooded land	
	1990	2000	1990	2000
Private ownership	0	0	0	0
Public ownership	319	326	31	31
Other ownership	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	319	326	31	31

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Areas available for wood supply, Areas not available for wood supply, IUCN protected area categories, soil protection management areas	1997	Secondary data source.
SUMMARY ENVIRONMENT STATE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. Ecological Monitoring Centre of the National Institute of Ecology, Republic of Moldova. 1998. http://enrin.grida.no/htmls/moldova/soe/index.htm		Protected areas	1996	Secondary data source.

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

The original data is assumed to follow the definitions of UNECE/FAO 2000.

3.2.3 Original data

Protected areas

According to *Summary Environment state* (1998), the protected areas covered 1.42 % (of the Republic territory, of which Strict Nature Reserves cover about 0.58%. Four out of the five strictly protected areas (scientific reserves) were effectively subordinated to ‘Moldsilva’ because they were mostly forest zones. The draft law (1995) on protected areas and the draft national biodiversity strategy foresaw the extension of protected areas to 2%, accordingly in IUCN classes 194 km² (I), 31 km² (III), 77 km² (IV), 350 km² (V) (*Summary Environment state*, 1998). UNECE/FAO 2000 reports that for 1997 the IUCN categories I and II area was 44 000 ha.

Forest area available for wood supply.

UNECE/FAO 2000 reports that for 1997, out of the total area of forest, 211 000 hectares were available for wood supply and 113 000 hectares were not available for wood supply. The area of forest and other wooded land where public access was not allowed was 44 100 hectares for 1997.

Areas where forest and OWL is managed primarily for soil protection.

UNECE/FAO (TBFRA 2000) reports that for 1988, areas of forest and OWL managed primarily for soil protection were 0 and 31 000 ha, correspondingly. In 1997 the corresponding figures were 22 000 ha and 31 000 ha.

TBFRA 2000 class	Area (1000 ha), 1988		Area (1000 ha), 1997	
	forest	OWL	forest	OWL
Forest managed primarily for soil protection	0	31	22	31
Area where public access legally not allowed *)	44.1		44.1	
Area not available for wood supply	113	0	113	0
IUCN I & II classes	NDA	NDA	44	NDA

*) forest and OWL

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

3.3.1 Calibration

The calibrated forest areas from National reporting table T1 are used.

3.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation and forecasting have been done, since there is no reliable basis to do it. The UNECE/FAO (TBFRA 2000) 1988 figures are used to report year 1990 and the 1997 figures to report 2000 and 2005.

3.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No estimation of “Total Area with function” is done based on the available data.

Forest Designated functions

TBFRA 2000 class	FRA 2005 Designated function
Forest managed primarily for soil protection	100% Protection of soil and water
Area where public access legally not allowed	100% Conservation of biodiversity
Area available for wood supply	100 % Production
other	100% 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	211	211	211			
Protection of soil and water	0	22	22			
Conservation of biodiversity ¹⁾	44.1	44.1	44.1			
Social services						
Multiple purpose				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function	63.9	48.9	51.9	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total - Forest	319	326	329	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Other wooded land						
Production						
Protection of soil and water	31	31	31			
Conservation of biodiversity						
Social services						
Multiple purpose				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
No or unknown function				not appl.	not appl.	not appl.
Total – Other wooded land	31	31	31	not appl.	not appl.	not appl.

1) FOWL figures

3.6 Comments to National reporting table T3

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Forest and other wooded land by categories of “naturalness”	1997	Secondary data source.

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Undisturbed by man	No human disturbance at all or disturbance so long ago that natural processes have been completely re-established.
Semi-natural forest/other wooded land	Forest / Other wooded land that is neither “Forest / Other wooded land undisturbed by man” nor “Plantation”.
Plantation(s)	Forest stands established by planting or/and seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation. They are either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of introduced species (all planted stands), or • Intensively managed stands of indigenous species which meet all the following criteria: one or two species at plantation, even age class, regular spacing.

Note that the term “Semi-natural” as defined above corresponds to both “Semi-natural” and “Modified natural” in the FRA 2005 definition.

4.2.3 Original data

Category of Forest	1997, Area (1000ha)	1997, %
Forest:		
Undisturbed by man	0	0
Semi-natural	322.8	99.6
Plantations	1.3	0.4
Other wooded land:		
Undisturbed by man	0	0
Semi-natural	30.8	100

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Calibration

The calibrated forest areas from National reporting table T1 are used.

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

In the Notes and comments related to “naturalness” of forest figures for Moldova in UNECE/FAO 2000, there was a table of trends in forest and OWL by “naturalness” classes until year 1990. However, the changes in classes are small and do not seem to give basis for estimation and forecasting. Hence, the percentages found in the TBFRA 2000 will be applied to the estimated forest and OWL area from T1 to obtain the Category areas for the 1990, 2000 and 2005.

Category	1990, Area (1000ha)	2000, Area (1000ha)	2005, Area (1000ha)
Forests			
Undisturbed by man			
Semi-natural	318	325	328
Plantations	1	1	1
Other wooded land			
Undisturbed by man	0	0	0
Semi-natural	31	31	31

4.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

In order to reclassify the national data for the category “semi-natural” into the FRA 2005 categories, some knowledge on regeneration methods used is indispensable. Since this information is lacking, all the area reported by UNECE/FAO 2000 as “semi-natural” has been assigned to the “modified natural” category. Likewise, all area reported as “plantations” has been assigned to the “Productive plantation” category.

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modified natural	318	325	328	31	31	31
Semi-natural	0	0	0	0	0	0
Productive plantation	1	1	1	0	0	0
Protective plantation	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	319	326	329	31	31	31

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		growing stock	1988,1997	Secondary data source.

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock	The living tree component of the standing volume
Growing stock on forest available for wood supply	GS on forest where legal, economic or specific environmental restrictions do not have any significant impact on the supply of wood

5.2.3 Original data

Category	1988	1997
Growing stock on Forest (1000 m3)	35 290	41 600
...of which available for wood supply (1000 m3)	NDA	25 900
Growing stock on OWL (1000 m3)	NDA	1 600 ¹⁾

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000 (secretariat estimate), reference years 1988, 1997.

Note: 1/ Growing stock on OWL and trees outside forest.

The proportion of the growing stock available for wood supply of the total growing stock on forest land, 0.6226, is used to calculate the corresponding figures for the FRA reporting years.

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

5.3.1 Calibration

No calibration was needed as the UNECE/FAO, 2000 forest and OWL areas were used.

5.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Interpolation for the year 1990 and extrapolation for the years 2000 and 2005 are used applying 1988 and 1997 figures with the yearly change of 701.1 (1000 m³). The proportion of the growing stock available for wood supply of the total growing stock from year 1995 is used to obtain the 2000 and 2005 figures. The OWL and trees outside forest growing stock estimate was used for FRA OWL for all years.

5.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No further reclassification is needed.

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	36.692	43.002	46.508	1.600	1.600	1.600
Commercial growing stock	22.844	26.773	28.956	0	0	0

Specification of country threshold values	Unit	Value	Complementary information
1. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees included in Growing stock (X)	cm	NDA	
2. Minimum diameter at the top end of stem (Y) for calculation of Growing stock	cm	NDA	
3. Minimum diameter of branches included in Growing stock (W)	cm	NDA	
4. Minimum diameter at breast height of trees in Commercial growing stock (Z)	cm	NDA	
5. Volume refers to “Above ground” (AG) or “Above stump” (AS)	AG / AS	NDA	
6. Have any of the above thresholds (points 1 to 4) changed since 1990	Yes/No	NDA	
7. If yes, then attach a separate note giving details of the change	Attachment	NDA	

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Above stump biomass, Biomass of stumps and roots	1997	Secondary data source.
National reporting table T5		Growing stock		

6.2.2 Classification and definitions

The UNECE/FAO 2000 report distinguishes two categories of biomass: Above-stump biomass and Stump and root biomass. There is a small difference in the definitions of the biomass fractions as compared to FRA 2005 regarding the stump biomass. In UNECE/FAO 2000 the stump biomass is grouped together with the root biomass, while in FRA 2005 the above-ground portion of the stump belongs to Above-ground biomass.

6.2.3 Original data

The 1997 data presented in the following table has been obtained from TBFRA 2000 and the original questionnaire received from Moldova for TBFRA 2000. The original data will then be as follows:

Category	1997, Tg biomass (Oven dry weight)		
	Forest	OWL & trees outside forest	Other woody biomass (shrubs & bushes) on FOWL
Above stump biomass	20.8	0.8	0.65

Stump and root biomass on FOWL ^{1/}	3.24	N/A	N/A
Stump and root biomass	2.28	0.96	NDA
Proportion of Above stump biomass of total BM	0.90121	0.4545	NDA
Total woody biomass	23.08	1.76	0.65

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, reference year 1997.

Note: ^{1/} stump and roots biomass total of FOWL.

The Stump and roots biomass for FOWL, 3.24 mill. m³ oven-dry, was divided between forest and OWL applying the relation of (growing stock * root-shoot average ratios). Root-shoot ratios were obtained from *Guidelines, Appendix 5, Table 5.5*.

	Forest	OWL & trees outside forest
Growing stock mill. m ³	41.6	1.6
Average root-shoot ratio	0.26	2.83
GS * r-s ratio	10.816	4.528
100 %	70.49	29.51

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, reference year 1997, TBFRA 2005 Guidelines, Appendix 5.

Note that one Teragram (Tg) is 1×10^{12} g and equals one million metric tonne. No information on biomass of dead wood has been found.

6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

6.3.1 Calibration

No calibration was needed.

6.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

The proportion of woody biomass and the growing stock is assumed to be relatively constant and is applied to obtain the biomass estimates for the FRA reporting years from the estimated growing stock values in T5. The ratio of above stump and the stump and root biomass from 1997 is then applied to all the biomass figures to obtain the corresponding absolute values. The other woody biomass (shrubs & bushes) was divided to forest and OWL according to total woody biomass proportions these land use categories.

Category	1997 forest	1997 OWL & trees outside forest
Total woody biomass Tg	23.08	1.76
Growing stock mill. m ³	41.6	1.6
Relation W. biomass/G.stock	0.5548	1.1
Other woody biomass (shrubs & bushes), Tg	0.60	0.05

Category	Forest			OWL & trees outside forest		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Growing stock mill. m ³	36.692	43.002	46.508	1.6	1.6	1.6
AS and BS woody biomass Tg	20.4	23.9	25.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Above stump biomass Tg	18.3	21.5	23.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Stump and root biomass Tg	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other woody biomass (shrubs & bushes) Tg	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total woody biomass, Tg	21.0	24.5	26.4	1.8	1.8	1.8

6.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

”Above-stump biomass” is considered to correspond to “Above-ground biomass” and “Stump and root biomass” is considered to correspond to “Below-ground biomass”. The “OWL & trees outside forest” class is assumed to correspond OWL in FRA 2005.

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	18.9	22.1	23.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Below-ground biomass	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Dead wood biomass	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL	21.0	24.5	26.4	1.8	1.8	1.8

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, fomic, 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
National reporting table T6		Woody biomass: above stump, stump and root biomass		

7.2.2 Classification and definitions

The UNECE/FAO 2000 report on two categories: Carbon in above-stump biomass and Carbon in stump and rood biomass. There is a small difference in the definitions of the biomass fractions as compared to FRA 2005 regarding the stump biomass. In UNECE/FAO 2000 the stump biomass is grouped together with the root biomass, while in FRA 2005 the above-ground portion of the stump belongs to Above-ground biomass.

7.2.3 Original data

Forest carbon data were estimated using biomass data (as coming from table 6) multiplied by the default conversion factor of 0.5. This was the procedure applied in the UNECE/FAO 2000 report too obtain carbon stock of woody biomass.

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

7.3.1 Calibration

No calibration was needed.

7.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

See table T6.

7.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

”Above-stump biomass” is considered to correspond to “Above-ground biomass” and “Stump and root biomass” is considered to correspond to “Below-ground biomass”. The “OWL & trees outside forest” national class C-stock is used to estimate the one for OWL in FRA 2005.

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	9.5	11.1	11.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
Carbon in below-ground biomass	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sub-total: Carbon in living biomass	10.5	12.2	13.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
Carbon in dead wood	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Carbon in litter	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Sub-total: Carbon in dead wood and litter	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
Soil carbon to a depth of _____ cm	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL CARBON	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA	NDA

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Fire, Insects & disease, Wildlife & grazing, Pollution, Abiotic factors	1993-1997	Secondary data source.
G. Allard, J. Ghent, I. Mironic and L. Spitoc. 2004. Technology and information transfer: improving capability to fight defoliating insects in the Republic of Moldova. <i>Unasylva</i> 55(2).		Insects	1993-1999	Secondary data source.

8.2.2 Classification and definitions

The UNECE/FAO 2000 classification on area of damage to forest and other wooded land and the burned areas by forest fires was used. It should be noted that the level of damage qualifying for entry to statistics was not supplied by the countries in most cases in the UNECE/FAO 2000 report.

National class	Definition
Forest Fire	Fire which breaks out and spreads on forest and other wooded land or which breaks out on other land and spreads to forest and other wooded land. <i>Excludes:</i> Prescribed or controlled burning, usually with the purpose of reducing or eliminating the quantity of accumulated fuel on the ground.

8.2.3 Original data

“At the beginning of 1999, an estimated 95 700 ha of the country’s forest were affected by leaf-eating pests: *Tortrix viridana* (green oak tortrix); *Erannis defoliaria* (mottled umber moth); *Operophtera brumata* (winter bud moth); and *Lymantria dispar* (European gypsy moth). Moldovan researchers estimated that the damage caused by leaf-eating pests could result in up to 60 to 90 percent losses of annual growth in standing trees, i.e. about 200 000 m³. Since 1993 the average annual area infested with leaf-eating pests has been 50 000 to 70 000 ha (16 to 22 percent of wooded land), of which 30 000 to 40 000 ha are forests that warrant aerial treatment owing to their high economic or genetic value and high level of infestation” (Allard *et. al.* 2004).

Category	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	1000 hectares									
Area of Forest burned	0.007	0.028	0.121	0.02	0.032	0.002	0.216	0.002	0.00	0.07
Area of Other wooded land burned	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total area burned	0.007	0.028	0.121	0.02	0.032	0.002	0.216	0.002	0.00	0.07

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, original questionnaires received from Moldova.

Area of damage to forest and other wooded land:

Category	Per year 1993-97	1999
	1000 hectares	1000 hectares
Insects and disease	61.2	96
Wildlife and grazing	0	ID
Known local pollution source	0	ID
Storm, wind, snow or other identifiable abiotic factor	0	ID

Source: UNECE/FAO 2000, Allard *et. al.* 2004.

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

8.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The Disturbance by fire is reported for forest applying the mean of 1988-1992 for year 1990. The average annual disturbance by fire in 1995 (the mean of 1993-1997 (58 hectares)) is used for year 2000 due to lack of other information. The yearly averages of 1993-1997 are used for other damages for the reporting the year 1990. The 1999 estimate of leaf eating pests is used to estimate the Damage by Insects for year 2000. The damages are assumed to be on forest.

8.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Reclassification was done as follows for 1990 estimates:

National Category\FRA category	Fire	Insects	Diseases	Other disturbances
Fire	100 %			
Insects and disease		100 %		
Wildlife and grazing				100 %
Known local pollution source				100 %
Storm, wind, snow or other identifiable abiotic factor				100 %

Note that the estimate for damage by insects for 1990 may include some areas damaged by disease.

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	0.04	ID	ID	ID
Disturbance by insects	61.2	96	ID	ID
Disturbance by diseases	ID	ID	ID	ID
Other disturbance	0	ID	ID	ID

8.6 Comments to National reporting table T8

The estimate for damage by insects for 1990 may include some areas damaged by disease.

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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000)		Number of species trees	1996	Secondary data source.
IUCN Red List of threatened species			2000	

9.2.2 Original data

In the respond to questionnaire for UNECE/FAO 2000, Moldova reported 35 native tree species in 1997.

There were no threatened tree species found in the IUCN Red List

<http://www.fao.org/forestry/foris/webview/forestry2/index.jsp?siteId=5461&sitetreeId=20747&langId=1&geoId=0>.

9.3 Data for National reporting table T9

FRA 2005 Categories	Number of species (year 2000)
Native tree species	35
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

No volume figures have been found to support any estimate of the growing stock composition. Broad-leaved species account for all but a small part of the growing stock, with oak (*Quercus*) species alone making up about half. Other important species are beech (*Fagus* spp.), hornbeam (*Carpinus* spp.), maple (*Acer* spp.), ash (*Fraxinus* spp.), lime (*Tilia* spp.), birch (*Betula* spp.), poplar (*Populus* spp.) and false acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), the last being an introduced species (Allard *et. al.* 2004, http://www.fao.org/documents/show_cdr.asp?url_file=/docrep/007/y5507e/y5507e07.htm).

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
FAOSTAT, 2004		Wood production		

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

FAOSTAT uses the same definition of the categories Industrial roundwood and Woodfuel as FRA 2005. It is assumed that the term “Production” used in FAOSTAT can be used as a good estimate of “Removal”, although these terms are not identical.

FRA 2005 requests information on wood removal as volume over bark while the FAOSTAT figures refer to volume under bark. The figures are converted from volume under bark to volume over bark by application of a bark factor. The bark factor used is the “global” default conversion factor of 1.15.

11.2.3 Original data

FAOSTAT provides the following data on wood production for the period 1998 – 2003:

Category	Volume m ³ under bark						
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Average 1998-2002	2003
Industrial roundwood	17000	12700	28800	27300	27300	22620	27300
Woodfuel	356000	35800	29500	29500	29500	31075	29500
Total	373000	48500	58300	56800	56800	53695	56800

There was no data for 1988-1992 period in the FAOSTAT database.

For woodfuel, the figure for 1998 appears to be a mistake, since it is ten times as big as for the following year. The average of the time series 1999-2002 has, therefore, been used instead.

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

The volume figures from FAOSTAT refer to volume under bark, hence these figures must be converted to over-bark figures applying a bark factor. No national bark factor has been found, hence the global bark factor of 1.15 has been applied. The volume over bark is then as follows:

Category	Average 1998-2002 (m ³ over bark)	2003 (m ³ over bark)
Industrial roundwood	26013	31395
Woodfuel	35736	33925
Total	61749	65320

11.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

In the UNECE/FAO 2000 report, the overbark removals, 353 000 m³, was estimated to be 73 % of the fellings from reference year 1997. This figure was based on secretariat's analysis of the national data. However, in this report, the FAOSTAT database figures are used. The average values of 1998-2002 were used as estimates for 2000. The figures for year 2003 were used as forecast for the year 2005.

11.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

No reclassification was needed.

11.5 Data for National reporting table T11

FRA 2005 Categories	Volume in 1000 cubic meters of roundwood over bark					
	Forest ¹⁾			Other wooded land		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Industrial roundwood	NDA	26	31	NDA	NDA	NDA
Woodfuel	NDA	36	34	NDA	NDA	NDA
TOTAL for Country	NDA	62	65	NDA	NDA	NDA

¹⁾ Also includes the removals from Other wooded land

11.6 Comments to National reporting table T11

12 Table T12 – Value of wood removal

No information has been found to support estimates of the value of wood removal.

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
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>
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
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>
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
UNECE/FAO, 2000. Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (TBFRA 2000), original questionnaire		Non-wood products	1991-1996	Secondary data source.
Azi.md, Moldsilva, http://social.moldova.org/stiri/eng/215/		Christmas trees.	2004	

13.2.2 Classification and definitions

FRA 2005 classification applied.

13.2.3 Original data

The 1991-1996 data presented in the following table has been obtained from TBFRA 2000 and the original reply to the questionnaire received from Moldova for TBFRA 2000. For the Christmas trees, an internet announcement from Moldsilva states: “The state forests keeper

Moldsilva will sell more than 30,000 Christmas trees beginning December 22. Fir trees as high as 1.0-1.5 metres will cost at least 30 lei (2.42 dollars), while those as high as 2.0-3.0 metres will cost 47 lei. Pine branches will be sold for some 5 lei.... Many private firms are engaged as well in the trade with fir trees, which are usually twice as expensive as Moldsilva's “ (<http://social.moldova.org/stiri/eng/215/>). The amount of Christmas trees for sale by Moldsilva is used as the estimate. The original data will then be as follows:

NWFP products	Quantity harvested/collected	NWFP removal		
		1991-1996 annual average		
<u>Plant products / raw material</u>	UNIT:			
1. FOOD	1000 kg			516.1
Nuts	1000 kg			47.5
Fruits	1000 kg			468.6
2. FODDER (hey)	1000 kg			2515
3. RAW MATERIAL FOR MEDICINE AND AROMATIC PRODUCTS	1000 kg			15.4
6. ORNAMENTAL PLANTS (CHRISTMAS TREES) 1)	1000 pcs			30
11. Wild honey and bee wax (honey)	1000 kg			10.6

1) The Christmas trees estimate is from year 2004.

The Christmas trees are converted to mass units assuming an average weight of 5kg per tree. This yields a total mass of 150 tonnes.

13.3 Analysis and processing of national data

13.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation or forecasting is done, since there is no reliable basis to do it. The 1991-1996 figures are used to report the year 1990 and the 2004 figure to report 2005.

13.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

Not needed.

13.5 Data for National reporting table T13

FRA 2005 Categories	Scale factor	Unit	NWFP removal		
			1990	2000	2005

<u>Plant products / raw material</u>					
1. Food	1000	kg	516.1	NDA	NDA
2. Fodder	1000	kg	2515	NDA	NDA
3. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products	1000	kg	15.4	NDA	NDA
4. Raw material for colorants and dyes			NDA	NDA	NDA
5. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction			NDA	NDA	NDA
6. Ornamental plants	1000	kg	NDA	NDA	150
7. Exudates			NDA	NDA	NDA
8. Other plant products			NDA	NDA	NDA
<u>Animal products / raw material</u>					
9. Living animals			NDA	NDA	NDA
10. Hides, skins and trophies			NDA	NDA	NDA
11. Wild honey and bee-wax	1000	kg	10.6	NDA	NDA
12. Bush meat			NDA	NDA	NDA
13. Raw material for medicine			NDA	NDA	NDA
14. Raw material for colorants			NDA	NDA	NDA
15. Other edible animal products			NDA	NDA	NDA
16. Other non-edible animal products			NDA	NDA	NDA

13.6 Comments to National reporting table T13

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

No information has been found to support estimates of the value of non-wood forest products removal.

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
ILO statistics of Employment in forestry, logging and related services, 2003		Employment in forestry, logging and related services		Secondary data

15.2.2 Classification and definitions

Employment in forestry, logging and related services according to ILO, 1990-2000. Comment on Republic of Moldova: “within series –interpolation of employment”

15.2.3 Original data

15.3 Analysis and processing of national data

15.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

The ILO statistics for the particular years are directly applied.

15.4 Reclassification into FRA 2005 classes

The ILO figures are considered to belong to the FRA 2005 category Primary production of goods.

15.5 Data for National reporting table T15

FRA 2005 Categories	Employment (1000 person-years)	
	1990	2000
Primary production of goods	4.6	3.2
Provision of services		
Unspecified forestry activities		
TOTAL	4.6	3.2

15.6 Comments to National reporting table T15

16 Thematic reporting tables

Republic of Moldova as a member of the Ministerial Conference for the Protection of Forest in Europe (MCPFE) reports on Criteria and Indicators issues to this regional process. In order to avoid double reporting, this report will not provide an additional report by thematic areas.