Forestry Department
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES ASSESSMENT 2010

COUNTRY REPORT

CYPRUS

FRA2010/051
Rome, 2010

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 2010 (FRA 2010).

The reporting framework for FRA 2010 is based on the thematic elements of sustainable forest management acknowledged in intergovernmental forest-related fora and includes variables related to the extent, condition, uses and values of forest resources, as well as the policy, legal and institutional framework related to forests. More information on the FRA 2010 process and the results - including all the country reports - is available on the FRA Web site (www.fao.org/forestry/fra).

The Global Forest Resources Assessment process is coordinated by the Forestry Department at FAO headquarters in Rome. The contact person for matters related to FRA 2010 is:

Mette Løyche Wilkie
Senior Forestry Officer
FAO Forestry Department
Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
Rome 00153, Italy

E-mail: Mette.LoycheWilkie@fao.org

Readers can also use the following e-mail address: fra@fao.org

Contents

Report preparation and contact persons

The present report was prepared by the following person(s):

Name (FAMILY NAME, First name)	Institution / address	E-mail	Fax	Tables
Mr. HORATTAS Antonis	Department of Forests, CY-1414 Nicosia, CYPRUS	planning@fd.moa.gov.cy	00357-22805542	1-5, 7-8, 11-17
Dr CHRISTOU Andreas	Department of Forests, CY-1414 Nicosia, CYPRUS	planning@fd.moa.gov.cy	00357-22805542	10
Mr. LOIZOU Loizos	Department of Forests, CY-1414 Nicosia, CYPRUS	planning@fd.moa.gov.cy	00357-22805542	6
Mr. PAPAGEORGIOU Kostas	Department of Forests, CY-1414 Nicosia, CYPRUS	planning@fd.moa.gov.cy	00357-22805542	9
Mr. SARRIS Antonis	Department of Forests, CY-1414 Nicosia, CYPRUS	planning@fd.moa.gov.cy	00357-22805542	1-5, 7-8, 11-17

1 Table T1 – Extent of Forest and Other wooded land

1.1 FRA 2010 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
Chapman, G.W. 1954 Forest Report (Annual Report of the Department of Forests)	M	Privately owned forests	1954	Census of privately owned forests and plantations.
Department of Agriculture. Register of Agricultural crops	L	Area of certain agricultural crops	2004	Register kept for the agricultural crops, which includes, among others, data on cultivations of olive trees, citrus trees, almond trees and other fruit trees. It does not include carob trees. Data are based on the declarations submitted by owners for the purposes of the Rural Development Plan. Parts of the areas recorded do not comply with the FRA threshold value for minimum area but refer to scattered trees. The land cover of these trees is calculated by the use of a standard coefficient and it is currently impossible to separate it from the rest of the areas included.
Department of Forests, Forest vegetation mapping	M	Vegetation cover	1999	Forest vegetation mapping using field surveys in state and private forests.
Department of Forests. Register of State Forest	H	Area of State Forest Land	1990, 1999,	Register kept for the changes on the land officially declared as State

Land			2000, 2005, 2007	Forest Land
Department of Forests, Mapping of Hali-land vegetation	H	Hali-land vegetation	2005	Vegetation mapping of hali-lands based on existing maps and field survey. Until 2005, these areas were included in the categories of private forests and OWL.

1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest	It corresponds to FRA except the threshold value for minimum area, which is 1 ha.
Maquis	Land spanning more than 1 ha with evergreen, sclerophyllous shrubs of different heights (1-5 m) mixed with bushes and scattered trees with a combined cover above 10%
Garigue	Land spanning more than 1 ha with bushes and a cover above 10%
Other land	Includes all land not classified as "Forest" or "Other Wooded Land"
Hali-land	Hali-land is scattered land throughout the island, not regularly exploited for the last 300 years. Hali-lands are areas never been claimed by anyone due to heavy property and farming taxes imposed by the Ottoman administration (Thirgood, 1987). Later on, these areas were declared as common lands and the ownership passed to the State (Ioannou, 1991). Some of these areas have been naturally forested. Periodically, parts of these areas are declared as State Forests.

1.2.3 Original data

1.2.3.1 Private Forests

National class	Area (hectares)	Source
	1954	Chapman, G.W. 1954 Forest Report (Annual Report of the Department of Forests)
Private Forests	13 550	

1.2.3.2 Other land with tree cover

National class	Area (hectares)	Source
	2004	Department of Agriculture. Register of Agricultural crops
Other land with tree cover	25 931	

1.2.3.3 Forest Vegetation Mapping

National class	Area (hectares)	Source
	1999	Department of Forests. Forest vegetation mapping based on existing maps for state forest areas and on a survey for the private forest areas
State Forests	105 800	
Private Forests	65 810	
State maquis	35 770	
State garigue	14 970	
Private maquis	90 320	

Private garigue	72 800	
Total Forest & OWL	385 470	
Other land	536 180	
Total land area	921 650	
Inland Water	3 500	
Total Area	925 150	

1.2.3.4 State Forest Land

National class	Area (hectares)					Source
	1990	1999	2000	2005	2007	
State Forests	105 800	105 800	105 800	107 041	107 043	Department of Forests. Register of State Forest Land
State maquis	35 770	35 770	35 770	35 775	35 775	
State garigue	14 970	14 970	14 970	14 970	14 970	

1.2.3.5 Vegetation cover in Hali-lands

National class	Area (hectares)	Source
	2005	
Hali-land Forests	11 800	Department of Forests, Vegetation mapping of hali-lands based on existing maps and field survey.
Hali-land maquis	9 100	
Hali-land garigue	9 700	
Total Area	30 600	

1.2.4 Compilation of Original Data

National class	Area (hectares)					
	1954	1990	1999	2004	2005	2007
State Forests		105 800	105 800		107 041	107 043
Private Forests	13 550	n.a.	65 810		54 010	54 010
State maquis		35 770	35 770		35 775	35 775
State garigue		14 970	14 970		14 970	14 970
Private maquis		n.a.	90 320		81 220	81 220
Private garigue		n.a.	72 800		63 100	63 100
Hali-land Forests					11 800	11 800
Hali-land maquis					9 100	9 100
Hali-land garigue					9 700	9 700
Total Forest & OWL		ID	385 470		386 716	386 718
Other land		ID	536 180		509 003	509 001
Other land with tree cover		n.a.	n.a.	25 931	25 931	25 931
Total land area		921 650	921 650		921 650	921 650
Inland Water		3 500	3 500		3 500	3 500
Total Area	925 150	925 150	925 150	925 150	925 150	925 150

- Year 1954 has been selected for the provision of information on "Private forests",
- Year 2004 has been selected for the provision of information on "Other Land with tree cover",
- In 2005, the vegetation mapping of Hali-lands has been concluded, providing separate data for Private areas and Hali-lands,
- Land for private maquis and garigue includes land that is predominantly under grazing,
- "Other land" area was estimated from original data as: "Total land area" – "Total forest land",

- n.a.: No data available for which a safe estimate can be given.
- Data for "Total Forest &OWL" for year 1990 are Insufficient (ID) since there were no data available on private forests, maquis and garigue.
- Data for "Other Land" for year 1990 are Insufficient (ID) since it was impossible to separate private forests, maquis and garigue from Other land.
- Data for "Inland water" are based on mapping of the maximum capacity of water dams and lakes.

1.3 Analysis and processing of national data

1.3.1 Calibration

The total land area according to original data is 921 650 hectares, while FAOSTAT reports 924 000 hectares. In order to align the figures to FAOSTAT, the difference has been allocated to the category Other land in the final reporting table.

1.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

National class	Area (hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
State forests	105 800	105 800	107 041	107 252
Private forests	55 310	65 810	54 010	54 130
Hali-land forests	n.a.	n.a.	11 800	11 800
State maquis	35 770	35 770	35 775	35 775
State garigue	14 970	14 970	14 970	14 970
Private maquis	n.a.	90 320	81 220	81 220
Private garigue	n.a.	72 800	63 100	63 100
Hali-land maquis	n.a.	n.a.	9 100	9 100
Hali-land garigue	n.a.	n.a.	9 700	9 700
Total forest and OWL	211 850	385 470	386 716	387 047
Other land	709 800	536 180	509 003	508 672
OTHER LAND WTC	n.a.	n.a.	25 931	25 931
Total land area	921 650	921 650	921 650	921 650

- Figures on State land (forest, maquis, garigue) are highly accurate and come from records kept by the Department of Forests.
- A correction has been made on 2000 Private Forests value (from 66970 to 65810ha). The value reported in FRA2005 for 2000 was the result of an interpolation between 1954 and 1999 data and extrapolated for one more year (2000). The extrapolation done for 2000 is now considered as unrealistic and thus corrected.
- Data for 2005 (State forest, Private forest etc.) have been corrected since they were the result of extrapolation done in 2004 (FRA2005).
- Data for 2010 (esp. State forest) have been estimated based on the proposed afforestation plans and land acquisitions.
- The 2010 "Private forest" value shall be considered as the minimum. Even though an increase is expected, no safe forecasts can be made.
- n.a.: No data available. No safe estimate can be made.
- The Hali-land areas (forests, maquis, garigue) were not known until the mapping of Hali-land vegetation, carried out in 2005. For 1990 and 2000, Hali-land forests and OWL were counted in private Forests and OWL areas, respectively.

1.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National class	FRA Categories				
	Forest	OWL	Other Land	Total	OLWTC
State forests	100%			100%	0%
Private forests	100%			100%	0%
Hali-land forests	100%			100%	0%
State maquis		100%		100%	0%
State garigue		100%		100%	0%
Private maquis		100%		100%	0%
Private garigue		100%		100%	0%
Hali-land maquis		100%		100%	0%
Hali-land garigue		100%		100%	0%
Other land			100%	100%	n.a.

1.4 Data for Table T1

FRA 2010 categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Forest	161.110	171.610	172.851	173.182
Other wooded land	195.000	213.860	213.865	213.865
Other land	568.040	538.680	537.434	537.103
...of which with tree cover	n.a.	n.a.	25.931	25.931
Inland water bodies	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
TOTAL	**925.150**	**925.150**	**925.150**	**925.150**

The value of OWL for year 1990 was estimated based on expert' knowledge.
The value for Inland Water Bodies is the official figure kept by FAOSTAT. In Table 1.3.2, the value used is higher (3500ha) and is based on the mapping of 1999. These new national data have not been officially reported to FAOSTAT, yet. The difference from Table 1.3.2 to Table 1.4 is assigned to "Other land" category.

1.5 Comments to Table T1

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest	It corresponds to FRA definition except the threshold value for minimum area, which is 1 ha. A correction has been made on 2000 Private Forests value (from 66970 to 65810ha). The value reported in FRA2005 for 2000 was the result of an interpolation between 1954 and 1999 data and extrapolated for one more year (2000). The extrapolation done for 2000 is now considered as unrealistic and thus corrected. Data for 2005 (State forest, Private forest etc.) have been corrected since they were the result of extrapolation done in 2004	Forest area is increasing through time due to land acquisition, afforestation plans, rural development programme and forest regression.

Other wooded land	For 1990 Insufficient Data. Data only for State Other Wooded Land (50 740ha). No data available for Private Other Wooded Land.	
Other land	For 1990 Insufficient Data. Data (709 800ha) include Private Other Wooded Land.	
Other land with tree cover	No data available for 1990 and 2000. No safe estimate can be made for these years.	
Inland water bodies	Official inland water area from FAOSTAT figures	

Other general comments to the table
- Data for state areas are annual and of high quality. - Data for private areas do not exist on regular intervals and when they exist are estimates of medium to low quality. - The main weakness in the existing National data is the lack of data for Private Other Wooded Land for 1990. The estimate made is very rough and is not very reliable. - Another weakness is the lack of data for the part of the Other Land With Tree Cover for the year 1990 and 2000. No safe estimate can be made for these years.

Expected year for completion of ongoing/planned national forest inventory and/or RS survey / mapping	
Field inventory	2011-12
Remote sensing survey / mapping	To be decided.

2 Table T2 – Forest ownership and management rights

2.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Public ownership	Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the public administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.
Private ownership	Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private co-operatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.
Individuals *(sub-category of Private ownership)*	Forest owned by individuals and families.
Private business entities and institutions *(sub-category of Private ownership)*	Forest owned by private corporations, co-operatives, companies and other business entities, as well as private non-profit organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.
Local communities *(sub-category of Private ownership)*	Forest owned by a group of individuals belonging to the same community residing within or in the vicinity of a forest area. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties, and benefits contribute to the community development.
Indigenous / tribal communities *(sub-category of Private ownership)*	Forest owned by communities of indigenous or tribal people.
Other types of ownership	Other kind of ownership arrangements not covered by the categories above. Also includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.
Categories related to the holder of management rights of public forest resources	
Public Administration	The Public Administration (or institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration) retains management rights and responsibilities within the limits specified by the legislation.
Individuals/households	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to individuals or households through long-term leases or management agreements.
Private institutions	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to corporations, other business entities, private co-operatives, private non-profit institutions and associations, etc., through long-term leases or management agreements.
Communities	Forest management rights and responsibilities are transferred from the Public Administration to local communities (including indigenous and tribal communities) through long-term leases or management agreements.
Other form of management rights	Forests for which the transfer of management rights does not belong to any of the categories mentioned above.

2.2 National data

2.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Annual Reports	H	Ownership of forest areas	1990, 2000, 2005	
Department of Forests, Forest vegetation mapping	M	Vegetation cover	1999	Forest vegetation mapping using field surveys in state and private forests.
Department of Forests. Register of State Forest Land	H	Area of State Forest Land	1990, 1999, 2000, 2005, 2007	Register kept for the changes on the land officially declared as State Forest Land
Department of Forests, Mapping of Hali-land vegetation	H	Hali-land vegetation	2005	Vegetation mapping of hali-lands based on existing maps and field survey. Until 2005, these areas were included in the categories of private forests and OWL.

2.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Private ownership	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition
Public ownership	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition
Hali-land	Hali-land is scattered land throughout the island, not regularly exploited for the last 300 years. Hali-lands are areas never been claimed by anyone due to heavy property and farming taxes imposed by the Ottoman administration (Thirgood, 1987). Later on, these areas were declared as common lands and the ownership passed to the State (Ioannou, 1991). Some of these areas have been naturally forested. Periodically, parts of these areas are declared as State Forests.

2.2.3 Original data

Data from table 1.2.4 were used as input to this table

2.3 Analysis and processing of national data

2.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

2.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Data from table 1.3.2 were used as input to this table

National class	Area (hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
State forests	105 800	105 800	107 041
Private forests	55 310	54 010	54 010
Hali-land forests*	0	11 800	11 800
Total forests	161 110	171 610	172 851

* The Hali-land areas (forests, maquis, garigue) were not known until the mapping of Hali-land vegetation, carried out in 2005. For 1990, Hali-land forests and OWL were counted in private forests and OWL areas, respectively. After 2005 (Mapping of Hali-land vegetation), the area of Hali-land forest is reported under Public ownership. Having in hand these newer data, adjustments have been made to the data for Year 2000.

2.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National class	FRA Categories		
	Public ownership	Private ownership	Other type of ownership
State forests	100%		
Private forests		100%	
Hali-land forests	100%		

2.4 Data for Table T2

Table 2a - Forest ownership

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public ownership	105.800	117.600	118.841
Private ownership	55.310	54.010	54.010
...of which owned by individuals	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by private business entities and institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by local communities	0	0	0
...of which owned by indigenous / tribal communities	0	0	0
Other types of ownership	0	0	0
TOTAL	**161.110**	**171.610**	**172.851**

No separate data are available for the forest area possessed by private individuals, businesses and institutions.

Does ownership of trees coincide with ownership of the land on which they are situated?	X	Yes
		No
If **No** above, please describe below how the two differ:		

Table 2b - Holder of management rights of public forests

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Public Administration	105.800	117.600	118.841
Individuals	0	0	0
Private corporations and institutions	0	0	0
Communities	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
TOTAL	**105.800**	**117.600**	**118.841**

2.5 Comments to Table T2

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Public ownership		
Private ownership	The private forests consist of small, scatter holdings that have been acquired by inheritance from parents to children. A lot of these holdings were under small vineyards or other minor agricultural plantations on steep slopes or on poor in quality sites, scattered and far way from roads. Constituting uneconomic investments, these areas have been abandoned by their owners and have been forested naturally by nearby expanding forest vegetation. Because of this, the total number of private owners (individuals, private business entities or institutions) is not known and is very difficult to find.	
Other types of ownership		
Management rights		

Other general comments to the table
Data on private ownership for Year 1990 includes “haliland” forest area which is considered state land, but could not be separately reported. After the Mapping of Haliland vegetation in 2005, which was based on the extensive Mapping of 1999, the area of Hali-land forest is known and it is reported under Public ownership. Accordingly, adjustments have been made to the data for Year 2000.

3 Table T3 – Forest designation and management

3.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Primary designated function	The primary function or management objective assigned to a management unit either by legal prescription, documented decision of the landowner/manager, or evidence provided by documented studies of forest management practices and customary use.
Protected areas	Areas especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.
Categories of primary designated functions	
Production	Forest area designated primarily for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.
Protection of soil and water	Forest area designated primarily for protection of soil and water.
Conservation of biodiversity	Forest area designated primarily for conservation of biological diversity. Includes but is not limited to areas designated for biodiversity conservation within the protected areas.
Social services	Forest area designated primarily for social services.
Multiple use	Forest area designated primarily for more than one purpose and where none of these alone is considered as the predominant designated function.
Other	Forest areas designated primarily for a function other than production, protection, conservation, social services or multiple use.
No / unknown	No or unknown designation.
Special designation and management categories	
Area of permanent forest estate (PFE)	Forest area that is designated to be retained as forest and may not be converted to other land use.
Forest area within protected areas	Forest area within formally established protected areas independently of the purpose for which the protected areas were established.
Forest area under sustainable forest management	To be defined and documented by the country.
Forest area with management plan	Forest area that has a long-term (ten years or more) documented management plan, aiming at defined management goals, which is periodically revised.

3.2 National data

3.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests	M	Forest functions	1990, 2000, 2005	Register kept by the Department of Forests on land officially declared as State forest land, including those areas classified as Nature Reserves, National Forest Parks and Minor State Forests.

3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Productive Permanent Forest Reserve	Area of Main State Forest designated to be used in the perpetuity for forestry and particularly for wood production
Multiple-use Permanent Forest Reserve	Area of Main State Forest designated to be used in the perpetuity for multiple-use forestry
Nature Reserves	Area designated for conservation of biological diversity
National Forest Park	Area designated for the provision of social services mainly recreation
Multiple use (Minor State Forests)	Area designated for a number of different uses including grazing, communal forests, forest nursery, etc.
No function	Area, which has not been designated to any specific function.

3.2.3 Original data

National class	Forest Area (hectares)		
	Primary function		
	1990	2000	2005
Total state Forest	**105 800**	**105 800**	**107 041**
- Productive Permanent Forest Reserve	43 222	43 173	41 399
- Multiple-use Permanent Forest Reserve[1]	59 514	48 656	48 807
- Nature Reserves	764	3 387	3 387
- National Forest Park	2 300	10 584	13 448
No Function[2]	55 310	65 810	65 810
Total Forests	**161 110**	**171 610**	**172 851**

[1] It is the result of the subtraction of NR, NFP and PPFR from Total State Forests.
[2] The area of "No function" is the sum of private and hali-land forests.

3.3 Analysis and processing of national data

3.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

3.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

National class	Forest Area (hectares)			
	Primary function			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total state Forest	**105 800**	**105 800**	**107 041**	**107 252**
- Productive Permanent Forest Reserve	43 222	43 173	41 399	41 399
- Multiple-use Permanent Forest Reserve[1]	59 514	48 656	48 807	49 018
- Nature Reserves	764	3 387	3 387	3 387
- National Forest Park	2 300	10 584	13 448	13 448
No Function[2]	55 310	65 810	65 810	65 930
Total Forests	**161 110**	**171 610**	**172 851**	**173 182**

[1] It is the result of the subtraction of NR, NFP and PPFR from Total State Forests
[2] The area of "No function" is the sum of private and hali-land forests.

3.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National Class	Primary Function for FRA2010 Classes						
	Production	Protection of soil and water	Conservation of biodiversity	Social Services	Multiple Use	Other	No/ unknown
Productive Permanent Forest Reserve	100%						
Multiple-use Permanent Forest Reserve					100%		
Nature Reserves			100%				
National Forest Park				100%			
No function							100%

3.4 Data for Table T3

Table 3a – Primary designated function

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Production	43.222	43.173	41.399	41.399
Protection of soil and water	0	0	0	0
Conservation of biodiversity	0.764	3.387	3.387	3.387
Social services	2.300	10.584	13.448	13.448
Multiple use	59.514	48.656	48.807	49.018
Other (please specify in comments below the table)	0	0	0	0
No / unknown	55.310	65.810	65.810	65.930
TOTAL	**161.110**	**171.610**	**172.851**	**173.182**

Table 3b – Special designation and management categories

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area of permanent forest estate	105.800	105.800	107.041	107.252
Forest area within protected areas	3.064	13.971	95.443	95.443
Forest area under sustainable forest management	105.800	105.800	107.041	107.252
Forest area with management plan	105.800	105.800	107.041	107.252

3.5 Comments to Table T3

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Production		The area of production forests has been decreased through time because of forests fires and the declaration of a portion as National Forest Park.
Protection of soil and water		
Conservation of biodiversity		The area is increasing as a result of efforts for forest ecosystems conservation. A significant increased appears after 2004, after the implementation of NATURA 2000 Network.
Social services		The area is increasing since the adoption of NFP, which gives great emphasis to social services of forests.
Multiple use	The reported values derive by subtracting Nature Reserves, National Forest Parks and Permanent Forest Reserves from Total State Forests.	
Other		
No / unknown designation	The area of "No function" is the sum of private and hali-land forests	
Area of permanent forest estate	Corresponds to the total area of State forest.	
Forest area within protected areas	It includes all NATURA2000 areas in State Forest Land, NATURA 2000 areas in private and hali-land, Nature Reserves and National Forest Parks.	
Forest area under sustainable forest management	It includes only State Forests.	
Forest area with management plan	It includes only State Forests.	

Other general comments to the table

4 Table T4 – Forest characteristics

4.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term / category	Definition
Naturally regenerated forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through natural regeneration.
Introduced species	A species, subspecies or lower taxon, occurring outside its natural range (past or present) and dispersal potential (i.e. outside the range it occupies naturally or could occupy without direct or indirect introduction or care by humans).
Characteristics categories	
Primary forest	Naturally regenerated forest of native species, where there are no clearly visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed.
Other naturally regenerated forest	Naturally regenerated forest where there are clearly visible indications of human activities.
Other naturally regenerated forest of introduced species *(sub-category)*	Other naturally regenerated forest where the trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Planted forest	Forest predominantly composed of trees established through planting and/or deliberate seeding.
Planted forest of introduced species *(sub-category)*	Planted forest, where the planted/seeded trees are predominantly of introduced species.
Special categories	
Rubber plantations	Forest area with rubber tree plantations.
Mangroves	Area of forest and other wooded land with mangrove vegetation.
Bamboo	Area of forest and other wooded land with predominant bamboo vegetation.

4.2 National data

4.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests. Annual Report	M	Area of reforestations	1960-2007	
Department of Forests, Criteria and Indicators for SFM	H	Naturalness, Introduced tree Species	2006	

4.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Undisturbed by man	It corresponds to FRA2010 Definition for “Primary Forests”
Area Artificially Reforested/ afforested using native species	Self-explanatory

Area Artificially Reforested/ afforested using introduced, species	Self-explanatory
Area Naturally reforested/ afforested by native species	Self-explanatory

4.2.3 Original data

National class	Forest Area (Ha)			
	1990	2000	2005	2007
Area artificially Reforested/ afforested using native species	22 946	26 158	28 034	28 795
Area artificially Reforested/ afforested using introduced species	1 399	1 400	1 400	1 400
Native forest naturally regenerated	136 765	144 052	143 417	142 658
… of which Undisturbed by man	13 241	13 241	13 241	13 241
TOTAL FORESTS	**161 110**	**171 610**	**172 851**	**172 853**

4.3 Analysis and processing of national data

4.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

4.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

National class	Forest Area (Ha)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Area Artificially Reforested/ afforested using native species	22 946	26 158	28 034	29 124
Area Artificially Reforested/ afforested using introduced species	1 399	1 400	1 400	1 400
Native forest naturally regenerated	136 765	144 052	143 417	142 658
…of which undisturbed by man	13 241	13 241	13 241	13 241
TOTAL FORESTS	**161 110**	**171 610**	**172 851**	**173 182**

4.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National Class	FRA2010 Categories				
	Primary forest	Other naturally regenerated forest	..of which of introduced species	Planted forest	..of which of introduced species
Area Artificially Reforested/ afforested using native species				100%	

Area Artificially Reforested/ afforested using introduced species				100%	100%
Native forest naturally regenerated		100%			
.. of which undisturbed by man	100%				

4.4 Data for Table T4

Table 4a

FRA 2010 Categories	Forest area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Primary forest	13.241	13.241	13.241	13.241
Other naturally regenerated forest	123.524	130.811	130.176	129.417
...of which of introduced species	0	0	0	0
Planted forest	24.345	27.558	29.434	30.524
...of which of introduced species	1.399	1.400	1.400	1.400
TOTAL	**161.110**	**171.610**	**172.851**	**173.182**

Table 4b

FRA 2010 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)			
	1990	2000	2005	2010
Rubber plantations (Forest)	0	0	0	0
Mangroves (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0
Bamboo (Forest and OWL)	0	0	0	0

4.5 Comments to Table T4

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Primary forest	The difference in the reported figures for FRA2005 and FRA2010 is due to the separation of Forest and OWL. In FRA2005, the reported figure included the total F&OWL whereas figures reported in FRA2010 include only Forest.	
Other naturally regenerating forest		
Planted forest		The increase is due to restoration of burnt and degraded forests, land acquisition and afforestation plans and rural development programmes
Rubber plantations		
Mangroves		
Bamboo		

Other general comments to the table

5 Table T5 – Forest establishment and reforestation

5.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Afforestation	Establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land that, until then, was not classified as forest.
Reforestation	Re-establishment of forest through planting and/or deliberate seeding on land classified as forest.
Natural expansion of forest	Expansion of forests through natural succession on land that, until then, was under another land use (e.g. forest succession on land previously used for agriculture).

5.2 National data

5.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Register of State Forest Land	H	Area of State Forest Land	1988-2007	Register kept for the changes on the land officially declared as State Forest Land
Department of Forests, Annual Report	M	Area of reforestations and afforestations	1988-2007	

5.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Afforestation	It corresponds to FRA2010 Definition
Reforestation	It corresponds to FRA2010 Definition
Natural expansion of forest	It corresponds to FRA2010 Definition

5.2.3 Original data

National class	Forest Area (Ha)		
	1988-1992	1998-2002	2003-2007
Artificial Reforestation using native species	91	34	676
Artificial Reforestation using introduced species	0	0	0
Artificial reforestation on areas previously planted	298	266	258
Total Reforestations	**389**	**300**	**934**
Artificial afforestation using native species	1605	1262	622
Artificial afforestation using introduced species	0	0	0
Total Afforestations	**1605**	**1262**	**622**

5.3 Analysis and processing of national data

5.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration

5.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation or forecasting is required.

5.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

There is no need for reclassification into FRA2010 Categories.

5.4 Data for Table T5

FRA 2010 Categories	Annual forest establishment (hectares/year)			...of which of introduced species (hectares/year)		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Afforestation	321	252	124	0	0	0
Reforestation	78	60	187	0	0	0
...of which on areas previously planted	60	53	52	0	0	0
Natural expansion of forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0	0	0

The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.

5.5 Comments to Table T5

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Afforestation		The decrease is due to the fact that the potential area for afforestation is dropping through time because of the already executed forest expansion plans. The competition in land use limits the potential area for afforestation.
Reforestation		The increase from 2000 to 2005 is due to the restoration projects of burnt areas.
Natural expansion of forest		

Other general comments to the table

6 Table T6 – Growing stock

6.1 FRA 2010 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.
Growing stock of commercial species	Growing stock (see def. above) of commercial species.

6.2 National data

6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Reports on Continuous Forest Inventory of the exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia*	H	Growing stock	1981,1991, 2001	Continuous Forest Inventory of the exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia*
Department of Forests, Report on Forest Inventory of non-exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia*	H	Growing stock	2005	First forest inventory of the non-exploitable state forest of *Pinus brutia*.

6.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Growing stock	Volume over bark of all living trees more than 12 cm in diameter at breast height. Includes the stem from stump height up to a top diameter of 7cm. It does not include branches.

6.2.3 Original data

6.2.3.1 Growing stock of Commercial species

Forest Type (*Pinus brutia*)		Area Covered (ha)				Estimated growing stock (m^3)			
		1990	2000	2005	2007	1990	2000	2005	2007
Productive Forests	MU1	16 203	16 157	14 383	14 383	954 357	954 879	885 072	897 676
	MU2	27 019	27 016	27 016	27 016	2 102 078	2 134 264	2 239 609	2 298 201
Non-productive forests	MU1	n.a.	n.a.	6 403	6 403	n.a.	n.a.	259 338	267 022
	MU2	n.a.	n.a.	16 512	16 512	n.a.	n.a.	588 825	630 436
Other forests(Pinus brutia)	All	n.a.	n.a.	73 429	73 429	n.a.	n.a.	3 441 907	3 507 095
Total forests (Pinus brutia)	all	n.a.	n.a.	**137 744**	**137 744**	n.a.	n.a.	**7 414 750**	**7 600 430**

n.a. : There are no data available for the period before 2005. The Forest Inventory of non-exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia* was carried out in 2005.
The reduction in the area of Productive Forests (MU1) between 2000 and 2005 is due to the declaration of an area classified as Permanent Forest Reserve into National Forest Parks.

6.2.3.2 Total Growing Stock

Forest Type	Area Covered (ha)				Estimated growing stock (m^3)			
	1990	2000	2005	2007	1990	2000	2005	2007
TOTAL Forests	161 110	172 770	172 851	172 853	7 404 950	7 929 650	8 382 748	8 554 566
- All conifers	160 110	171 770	171 721	171 723	7 204 950	7 729 650	8 156 748	8 328 566
- Broadleaves´forests	1 000	1 000	1 130	1 130	200 000	200 000	226 000	226 000
Pinus brutia forest[1]	n.a.	n.a.	137 744	137 744	n.a.	n.a.	7 414 750	7 600 430

[1]Values refer only to *Pinus brutia* forests. There are no separate data available for years before 2005. Growing stock is analytically presented in Table 6.2.3.1 above.
The estimated growing stock for broadleaves is based on experts' knowledge and estimation. Average Volume of growing stock per hectare is estimated to be 200m^3/ha.
The estimated growing stock refers to the total coniferous forest and is based on rough estimations made for the average stocking of all coniferous forests (45m^3/ha for 1990 and 2000, 47,5m^3/ha for 2005, 48,5m^3/ha for 2007 and 50m^3/ha for 2010 since the harvesting to increment ratio is estimated to be well below 1).

6.3 Analysis and processing of national data

6.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

6.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

Forest Type	Area Covered (ha)			Estimated growing stock (m^3)		
	2005	2007	2010	2005	2007	2010
TOTAL Forests	172 851	172 853	173 182	8 382 748	8 554 566	8 828 600
- All conifers	171 721	171 723	172 052	8 156 748	8 328 566	8 602 600
- Broadleaves´forests	1 130	1 130	1 130	226 000	226 000	226 000
Pinus brutia forest[1]	137 744	137 744	137 744	7 414 750	7 600 430	7 878 948

[1]Values refer only to *Pinus brutia* forests. There are no separate data available for years before 2005. Growing stock is analytically presented in Table 6.2.3.1 above.
The estimated growing stock for broadleaves is based on experts' knowledge and estimation. Average Volume of growing stock per hectare is estimated to be 200m^3/ha.
The estimated growing stock for conifers refers to the total coniferous forest area and is based on rough estimations made for the average stocking of all coniferous forests (45m^3/ha for 1990 and 2000, 47,5m^3/ha for 2005, 48,5m^3/ha for 2007 and 50m^3/ha for 2010 since the harvesting to increment ratio is estimated to be well below 1).

6.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

There is no need for reclassification.

6.4 Data for Table T6

Table 6a – Growing stock

FRA 2010 category	Volume (million cubic meters over bark)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Total growing stock	7.405	7.930	8.383	8.829	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which coniferous	7.205	7.730	8.157	8.603	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
... of which broadleaved	0.200	0.200	0.226	0.226	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Growing stock of commercial species	n.a.	n.a.	7.415	7.879	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

The only commercial species in Cyprus is *Pinus brutia*. There are no data available for years before 2005.
There are no data available for Other Wooded Land.

Table 6b – Growing stock of the 10 most common species

FRA 2010 category / Species name			Growing stock in forest (million cubic meters)		
Rank	Scientific name	Common name	1990	2000	2005
1st	*Pinus brutia*	Calabrian pine	n.a.	n.a.	7.415
2nd					
3rd					
4th					
Remaining					0.968
TOTAL					**8.383**

The only commercial species in Cyprus is *Pinus brutia*. There are no data available for years before 2005.

Table 6c – Specification of threshold values

Item	Value	Complementary information
Minimum diameter (cm) at breast height[1] of trees included in growing stock (X)	12 cm	
Minimum diameter (cm) at the top end of stem for calculation of growing stock (Y)	7 cm	
Minimum diameter (cm) of branches included in growing stock (W)		Not included
Volume refers to "above ground" (AG) or "above stump" (AS)	AG	

[1] Diameter at breast height (DBH) refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.30 m above ground level or 30 cm above buttresses if these are higher than 1 m.

6.5 Comments to Table T6

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total growing stock		
Growing stock of broadleaved / coniferous	The estimated growing stock for broadleaves is based on experts' knowledge and estimation. Average Volume of growing stock per hectare is estimated to be 200m^3/ha. The estimated growing stock for conifers refers to the total coniferous forest area and is based on rough estimations made for the average stocking of all coniferous forests (45m^3/ha).	
Growing stock of commercial species	There are no data available for the period before 2005. The Forest Inventory of non-exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia* was carried out in 2005.	
Growing stock composition		

Other general comments to the table
On of the main weakness is the lack of data for Other Wooded Land.

7 Table T7 – Biomass stock

7.1 FRA 2010 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 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	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.

7.2 National data

7.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Reports on Continuous Forest Inventory of the exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia*	H	Growing stock	1981,1991, 2001	Continuous Forest Inventory of the exploitable state forests of *Pinus brutia*
Department of Forests 2003, Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management.	M	Wood Density, BEF[1], Root-Shoot Ratio	2003	The IPCC 1996, Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, were used for the preparation of the Carbon Stock Indicator.

[1] Biomass Expansion Factor.

7.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Above-ground biomass	All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches and bark.
Below-ground biomass	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition.
Dead wood	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition.

7.2.3 Original data

Data from Table 6 were used to obtain biomass data.

7.3 Analysis and processing of national data

7.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

7.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

For national data reporting, the IPCC 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were followed. To this direction, biomass was estimated based on growing stock (T6). Growing stock was multiplied by the Biomass Expansion Factor 1.16, which is the average factor taking into account also the volume of tree branches, stump and foliage, resulting in an estimation of the Above-Ground Volume. This value is multiplied by the Average Basic Density (0,45 tons/m3) to find out the Above-Ground Biomass.

The Below-Ground Volume was estimated by multiplying the Growing stock by 1.16 (which is the Above-Ground Volume) by the factor 0,320 which is an average factor taking into account the volume of tree roots. This value is multiplied by the Average Basic Density (0,45 tons/m^3) to find out the Below-Ground Biomass

Data on dead wood biomass is available from Forest Inventories but only refers to forest available for wood supply. It was not possible to estimate dead wood for the entire forest area.

7.4 Data for Table T7

FRA 2010 category	Biomass (million metric tonnes oven-dry weight)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Above-ground biomass	3.865	4.139	4.376	4.609	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Below-ground biomass	1.237	1.324	1.400	1.475	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Dead wood	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
TOTAL	**5.102**	**5.463**	**5.776**	**6.084**	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a

7.5 Comments to Table T7

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Above-ground biomass	It does not include biomass in seeds and foliage.	The biomass in forests is increasing because of low harvesting to increment ratio.
Below-ground biomass		
Dead wood	No data are available for the entire forest.	

Other general comments to the table
The method used was the same as the one used for the National Criteria and Indicators for SFM, based on IPCC1996 Guidelines. No further work has been done so far, to improve the procedure for the estimation of the biomass stock.

8 Table T8 – Carbon stock

8.1 FRA 2010 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 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	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 the minimum diameter for dead wood (e.g. 10 cm), lying dead in various states of decomposition above the mineral or organic soil.
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.

8.2 National data

8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests 2003, Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management.	M	carbon content in woody biomass and soils	2003	The IPCC 1996, Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories were used for the preparation of the Carbon Stock Indicator.

8.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Carbon in above-ground biomass	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition apart of the inclusion of seeds and foliage.
Carbon in below-ground biomass	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition.
Carbon in dead wood	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition.
Soil carbon	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition, up to a depth of 30cm.

8.2.3 Original data

Data from Tables 1, 6 and 7 were used to obtain carbon stock data.

8.3 Analysis and processing of national data

8.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

8.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation or forecasting is required.

8.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

There is no need for reclassification.

8.4 Data for Table T8

FRA 2010 Category	Carbon (Million metric tonnes)							
	Forest				Other wooded land			
	1990	2000	2005	2010	1990	2000	2005	2010
Carbon in above-ground biomass[1]	1.933	2.070	2.188	2.305	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in below-ground biomass[2]	0.619	0.663	0.700	0.738	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-total: Living biomass	***2.552***	***2.733***	***2.888***	***3.043***	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in dead wood	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Carbon in litter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sub-total: Dead wood and litter	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Soil carbon[3]	3.625	3.861	3.889	3.897	4.388 [6]	4.812	4.812	4.812
TOTAL	**6.177[4]**	**6.594[4]**	**6. 777[4]**	**6.940[4]**	**4.388**	**4.812[5]**	**4.812[5]**	**4.812[5]**

Soil depth (cm) used for soil carbon estimates	**30cm**

[1] Estimated by multiplication of the Above Ground Biomass value given in T7.4 by 0.5, which is the IPCC GPG average value for carbon content of living biomass.
[2] Estimated by multiplication of the Below Ground Biomass value given in T7.4 by 0.5, which is the IPCC GPG average value for carbon content of living biomass
[3] Estimated by multiplication of the areas given in T1.3.2 and T1.4 by the IPCC average value which is 22,5 tons of Carbon per hectare.
[4] Insufficient Data. Data do not include the carbon in dead wood and litter
[5] Insufficient Data. Data do not include the carbon in living biomass, dead wood and litter
[6] Calculations are based on the reported figures for OWL, as it is presented in T1.4.

Comments to Table T8

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Carbon in above-ground biomass	It does not include carbon stored in seeds and foliage.	The carbon stored in forests is increasing because of low harvesting to increment ratio.
Carbon in below-ground biomass		
Carbon in dead wood	No estimate for dead wood biomass is available for the entire forest, thus no value can be given for its carbon content.	
Carbon in litter		
Soil carbon	It is estimated by multiplying the forest area by the IPCC average value which is 22,5 tons of Carbon per hectare.	

Other general comments to the table

9 Table T9 – Forest fires

9.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of fires	Average number of vegetation fires per year in the country.
Area affected by fire	Average area affected by vegetation fires per year in the country.
Vegetation fire *(supplementary term)*	Any vegetation fire regardless of ignition source, damage or benefit.
Wildfire	Any unplanned and/or uncontrolled vegetation fire.
Planned fire	A vegetation fire regardless of ignition source that burns according to management objectives and requires limited or no suppression action.

9.2 National data

9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests. Database of Forest Fires	H	Number of Forest fires, Area Burnt	1988-1992 , 1998-2002, 2003-2007	The Database of Forest Fires is an MS Access database kept by the Department of Forests. It includes data for each forest fire incident within state forest and other wooded land, since 1960.
Fire Service. Database of fires in the countryside, excluding state forests.	H	Number of Forest fires, Area Burnt	2000-2002, 2003-2007	The Fire Database is an MS Access database kept by the Cyprus Fire Service. It includes data for each fire incident within private forest and other wooded land, since 2000.

9.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Number of Fires	It corresponds to FRA 2010.
Area affected by fire	It corresponds to FRA 2010.

9.2.3 Original data

Category	Forests			Other wooded land			Other land		
	1988-92	2000-02	2003-07	1988-92	2000-02	2003-07	1988-92	2000-02	2003-07
Average Number of Fires	16	28	22	2	207	168	0	41	33
Average Area (ha) affected by fire	568	958	352	27	3534	1273	0	528	584

Data for the period before 2000 were available only for State Forest Land. Therefore, data shown above for the period 1988-1992, do not include all private forests and other wooded land, apart of a private area burnt due to fires started in State Forest Land and expanded outside (2104 ha Forest and 65ha OWL). Data for the second period (1998-2002) have been calculated as the average of only three years 2000, 2001, 2002, and they include all State and all Private areas.. Data for 1998 and 1999 were not taken into consideration as they include only part of private forest and OWL and they are not comparable with those of 2000, 2001 and 2002.

9.3 Analysis and processing of national data

9.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

9.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

There is no need to carry out any estimation or forecasting.

9.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

No need to perform any reclassification.

9.4 Data for Table T9

Table 9a

FRA 2010 category	Annual average for 5-year period					
	1990		2000[1]		2005	
	1000 hectares	number of fires	1000 hectares	number of fires	1000 hectares	number of fires
Total land area affected by fire	0.60	18	5.02	276	2.21	223
... of which on forest	0.57	16	0.96	28	0.35	22
... of which on other wooded land	0.03	2	3.53	207	1.27	168
... of which on other land	0	0	0.53	41	0.59	33

[1] The value for the year 2000 corresponds to the average of the three-year period 2000 – 2002.

Table 9b

FRA 2010 category	Proportion of forest area affected by fire (%)		
	1990	2000	2005
Wildfire	100	100	100
Planned fire	0	0	0

9.5 Comments to Table T9

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Area affected by fire	Data for the period before 2000 were available only for State Forest Land. Therefore, data shown above for the period 1988-1992, do not include all private forests and other wooded land, apart of a private area burnt due to fires started in State Forest Land and expanded outside (2104 ha Forest and 65ha OWL). Data for the second period (1998-2002) have been calculated as the average of only three years 2000, 2001, 2002, and they include all State and all Private areas.. Data for 1998 and 1999 were not taken into consideration as they include only part of private forest and OWL and they are not comparable with those of 2000, 2001 and 2002.	

Number of fires	Data for the period before 2000 were available only for State Forest Land. Therefore, data reported for the period 1988-1992 do not include all private forests and other wooded land, apart of a private area burnt due to fires started in State Forest Land and expanded outside. Data for the second period (1998-2002) have been calculated as the average of only three years 2000, 2001, 2002 for the same reason.	
Wildfire / planned fire	Prescribed burning (Planned fire) is not practised in Cyprus.	

Other general comments to the table
A. Data reported in FRA2005 for 2000-2002, were based on wrong calculations, as the total burnt area was the sum of three years and the average annual area affected was calculated by dividing over a 5-year period, by mistake. B. In addition, in FRA2005, only fires that burnt more than 0,5 ha were included, whereas in FRA2010 all fires were taken into consideration. C. Furthermore, the burnt areas reported for 1988-1992, in FRA 2005, were only those occurred strictly within the boundaries of the State Forest Land. In FRA2010, there was an addition of 2104 ha of forest and 65 ha of OWL in private lands burnt due to fires started in the State Forest Land and spread outside State Land. Therefore, the quality of data given within this Table is considerably improved and the values given have a better comparability.

10 Table T10 – Other disturbances affecting forest health and vitality

10.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Disturbance	Damage caused by any factor (biotic or abiotic) that adversely affects the vigour and productivity of the forest and which is not a direct result of human activities.
Invasive species	Species that are non-native to a particular ecosystem and whose introduction and spread cause, or are likely to cause, socio-cultural, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.
Category	**Definition**
Disturbance by insects	Disturbance caused by insect pests.
Disturbance by diseases	Disturbance caused by diseases attributable to pathogens, such as bacteria, fungi, phytoplasma or virus.
Disturbance by other biotic agents	Disturbance caused by biotic agents other than insects or diseases, such as wildlife browsing, grazing, physical damage by animals, etc.
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors	Disturbances caused by abiotic factors, such as air pollution, snow, storm, drought, etc.

10.2 National data

10.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Annual Reports	H	Forest areas treated with insecticides	2003-2007	The main insects affecting the Cyprus forests are primarily *Thaumetopoea wilkinsonii and secondarily Leucaspis knemion*
Department of Forests, Report on factors causing desertification	H	Area affected by grazing	2008	Report prepared in the framework of the development of a National Action Programme on Combating Desertification
Rough Estimates by the Department of Forests on invasive species	L	Area affected by Invasive species	2003-2007	

10.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest areas treated with insecticides	This is assumed to be equal to the area disturbed by insect pests
Invasive species	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition
Area affected by grazing	Area severely disturbed by animal grazing

10.2.3 Original data

National Categories	Average forest area affected (ha) for the period 2003 - 2007
Forest areas treated with insecticides	6 300
Area affected by grazing	3 830

10.3 Analysis and processing of national data

10.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

10.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

There is no need to carry out any estimation or forecasting.

10.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National Categories	FRA 2010 Categories			
	Disturbance by insects	Disturbance by diseases	Disturbance by other biotic agents	Disturbance caused by abiotic factors
Forest areas treated with insecticides	100%			
Area affected by grazing			100%	

10.4 Data for Table T10

Table 10a – Disturbances

FRA 2010 category	Affected forest area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Disturbance by insects	n.a.	n.a.	6.3
Disturbance by diseases	n.a.	n.a.	0
Disturbance by other biotic agents	n.a.	n.a.	3.8
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors	0	0	0
Total area affected by disturbances	n.a.	n.a.	**10.1**

The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages of annually affected areas for the 5-year periods 1988 1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.

Table 10b – Major outbreaks of insects and diseases affecting forest health and vitality

Description / name	Tree species or genera affected (scientific name)	Year(s) of latest outbreak	Area affected (1000 hectares)	If cyclic, approx. cycle (years)
Thaumetopoea wilkinsonii	*Pinus brutia*	2007	8.1	Every year
Leucaspis knemion	*Pinus brutia*	2006, 2007	0.2 0.2	---

Area affected refers to the total area affected during the outbreak.

Table 10c – Area of forest affected by woody invasive species

Scientific name of woody invasive species	Forest area affected 2005 (1000 hectares)
Ailanthus altissima	0.02
Acacia cyanophylla	0.5
Dodonaea viscosa	0.05
Total forest area affected by woody invasive species	**0.57**

The total forest area affected by woody invasive species is not necessary the sum of the values above, as these may be overlapping.

10.5 Comments to Table T10

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Disturbance by insects	Estimation based on the forest areas treated with insecticides	
Disturbance by diseases		
Disturbance by other biotic agents	Data related to grazing, refer only to State Forests and Other Wooded Land. No data are available for private forests.	
Disturbance caused by abiotic factors		
Major outbreaks		
Invasive species	Rough estimation on the affected area.	

Other general comments to the table

11 Table T11 – Wood removals and value of removals

11.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Industrial roundwood removals	The wood removed (volume of roundwood over bark) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel removals	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
Department of Forests, Quarterly Reports for the Output of Timber and Fuel from State and Private Forests	H	Wood removals, Revenue.	1988-2007	

11.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Constructional timber	Roundwood of a length over 1,5m and overbark diameter on the top 20cm and over.
Box-shooks	Roundwood of a length up to 1,5m and overbark diameter on the top 10cm and over.
Pit-props, poles	Roundwood of a length over 1,5m and overbark diameter on the top from 2cm up to 19cm.
Chipboard wood	Roundwood overbark of any length and overbark diameter on the top 7cm and over. It includes Roundwood not otherwise classified and branchwood.
Firewood	It corresponds to FRA 2010 definition for woodfuel
Other	Roundwood overbark used for the production of handle tools, wooden chairs, etc.

11.2.3 Original data

Wood Removals from State Forest and Other Wooded Land

National Class	Average Periodic Wood Removals (m^3 of roundwood over bark)		
	1988-1992	1998-2002	2003-2007
Constructional timber	24 453	10 957	6 320
Box-shooks	6 802	4 992	2 645
Pit-props, poles	99	34	24
Chipboard	11 394	4 170	0
Firewood	13 316	7 477	5 393
Other	36	3	2

Total Revenue from Wood Removals from State Forest and Other Wooded Land

National Class	Average Periodic Revenue in CY £		
	1988-1992	1998-2002	2003-2007
Revenue of all wood removals	675 287	428 435	303 816
Revenue of all woodfuel removals	64 956	59 986	59 022

Data refer to wood removals only from State Forests.

11.3 Analysis and processing of national data

11.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

11.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

There is no need to carry out any estimation or forecasting.

11.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National class	FRA 2010 Categories	
	Industrial roundwood removals	Woodfuel removals
Constructional timber	100%	
Box-shooks	100%	
Pit-props, poles	100%	
Chipboard	100%	
Firewood		100%
Other	100%	

11.4 Data for Table T11

FRA 2010 Category	Industrial roundwood removals			Woodfuel removals		
	1990	2000	2005	1990	2000	2005
Total volume (1000 m^3 o.b.)	42.784	20.156	8.991	13.316	7.477	5.393
... of which from forest	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unit value (local currency / m^3 o.b.)	14.27	18.28	27.23	4.88	8.02	10.94
Total value (1000 local currency)	610.331	368.449	244.794	64.956	59.986	59.022

The figures for the reporting years refer to the averages for the 5-year periods 1988-1992, 1998-2002 and 2003-2007 respectively.
Since price depends on species, size, specifications, selling method, location etc. the unit value reported is the average and is obtained by dividing the revenue by the volume removed.
No separate data are kept by the Department of Forests for forests, OWL and other areas. Therefore, no separate values can be given for the category "... of which from forest".

	1990	2000	2005
Name of local currency	CY Pound	CY Pound	CY Pound

11.5 Comments to Table T11

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Total volume of industrial roundwood removals		
Total volume of woodfuel removals		
Unit value	Since price depends on species, size, specifications, selling method, location etc. the unit value reported is the average and is obtained by dividing the revenue by the volume removed.	
Total value		

Other general comments to the table

12 Table T12 – Non-wood forest products removals and value of removals

12.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Non-wood forest product (NWFP)	Goods derived from forests that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.
Value of NWFP removals	For the purpose of this table, value is defined as the market value at the site of collection or forest border.

NWFP categories

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. Wild meat
13. Raw material for medicine
14. Raw material for colorants
15. Other edible animal products
16. Other non-edible animal products

12.2 National data

12.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Annual Reports	H	a) Number and value of Christmas trees harvested from forests. b) Quantity and value of forest seeds extracted from forests. c) Quantity and value of aromatic and medicinal plants collected from forests. d) Quantity and value of pine cones collected from forests.	2005	

12.2.2 Original data

Original Data are directly presented on T12.4.

12.3 Analysis and processing of national data

12.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

12.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

No estimation or forecasting is required.

12.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

There is no need to carry out any reclassification.

12.4 Data for Table T12

Rank	Name of product	Key species	Unit	NWFP removals 2005		NWFP category
				Quantity	Value (1000 local currency)	
1st	Christmas trees	*Pinus brutia*	stems	1628	6.96	8
2nd	Forest seeds	*Pinus brutia*	Kg	1 230	51.739	8
3rd	Aromatic and medicinal plants	*Origanum* spp., *Salvia* spp.,	Kg	182	0.1	3
4th	Pine cones	*Pinus brutia*	m^3	113	0.1	8
5th						
6th						
7th						
All other plant products						
All other animal products						
TOTAL					**58.899**	

	2005
Name of local currency	Cyprus Pound (CYP)

12.5 Comments to Table T12

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
10 most important products	
Other plant products	
Other animal products	
Value by product	
Total value	

Other general comments to the table

13 Table T13 – Employment

13.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Full-time equivalents (FTE)	A measurement equal to one person working full-time during a specified reference period.
Employment	Includes all persons in paid employment or self-employment.
Paid employment	Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for wage or salary in cash or in kind.
Self-employment	Persons who during a specified reference period performed some work for profit or family gain in cash or in kind (e.g. employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, contributing family workers).

13.2 National data

13.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Annual Report	H	Staff and labour	1990, 2000, 2005	Employment in the forest sector
Department of Forests, Workforce Survey	H	Personnel work-time by forestry activities	2005	Distribution of personnel work-time by forestry activities

13.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Foresters	The foresters employed by the Department of Forests
Regular Labourers	Labourers employed by the Department of Forests on a permanent basis
Casual Labourers	Labourers employed by the Department of Forests on a temporary basis (less than a year)
Labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal from State Forest areas	Self-explained
Labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal from private forest areas	Self-explained

13.2.3 Original data

National Category	Employment (persons)		
	1990	2000	2005
Foresters	254	281	289
Regular labourers	141	158	165
Casual labourers	87	174	359
Labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal from State Forest[1]	73	23	10
Labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal from private forest areas	5	2	2
TOTAL	**560**	**638**	**825**

The through-time increase of casual labourers is due to:
- the increased employment of workforce for fire protection purposes and the upgraded role of the Department of Forests for the provision of recreational facilities, as it derives from the change in managerial priorities for forests (1990-2000),
- the adoption of a new employment system for the fire fighting workforce (system of shifts) (2000-2005).

[1] Calculated figures using the following assumption: for years 2000 and 2005 a labour could harvest $5m^3$ per day and for year 1990 this value was equal to $4m^3$. The significant decrease to the number of labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal between 1990 and 2005 is due to the fact that the total wood removals from the forests have been significantly reduced.

13.3 Analysis and processing of national data

13.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration.

13.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

There is no need to carry out any estimation or forecasting.

13.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

National Category	FRA 2010 Categories		
	Employment in primary production of goods %	Employment in management of protected areas %	Unspecified forestry activities %
Foresters	37.11	8.46	54.43
Regular and Casual labourers employed directly by the Department of Forests	41.98	6.45	52.57
Labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal from State Forest	100	0	0
Labourers employed by private contractors for wood removal from private forest areas	100	0	0

13.4 Data for Table T13

FRA 2010 Category	Employment (1000 FTE)		
	1990	2000	2005
Employment in primary production of goods	0.268	0.269	0.339
...of which paid employment	0.268	0.269	0.339
...of which self-employment	0	0	0
Employment in management of protected areas	0.036	0.045	0.058

13.5 Comments to Table T13

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Employment in primary production of goods		The through-time increase is due to the increased employment of workforce for fire protection purposes and the upgraded role of the Department of Forests for the provision of recreational facilities, as it derives from the change in managerial priorities for forests.
Paid employment / self-employment		
Employment in management of protected areas		

Other general comments to the table

14 Table T14 – Policy and legal framework

14.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest policy	A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of society.
Forest policy statement	A document that describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.
National forest programme (nfp)	A generic expression that refers to a wide range of approaches towards forest policy formulation, planning and implementation at national and sub-national levels. The national forest programme provides a framework and guidance for country-driven forest sector development with participation of all stakeholders and in consistence with policies of other sectors and international policies.
Law (Act or Code) on forest	A set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.

14.2 Data for Table T14

Indicate the existence of the following (2008)			
Forest policy statement with national scope		X	Yes
			No
If Yes above, provide:	Year of endorsement	2002	
	Reference to document	www.moa.gov.cy/forest	
National forest programme (nfp)		X	Yes
			No
If Yes above, provide:	Name of nfp in country	National Forest Programme of Cyprus	
	Starting year	2000-2009	
	Current status		In formulation
		X	In implementation
			Under revision
			Process temporarily suspended
	Reference to document or web site	www.moa.gov.cy/forest	
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope		X	Yes, specific forest law exists
			Yes, but rules on forests are incorporated in other (broader) legislation
			No, forest issues are not regulated by national legislation
If Yes above, provide:	Year of enactment	1967	
	Year of latest amendment	2005. A new forestry legislation is currently under preparation	
	Reference to document	www.moa.gov.cy/forest	

In case the responsibility for forest policy- and/or forest law-making is decentralized, please indicate the existence of the following and explain in the comments below the table how the responsibility for forest policy- and law-making is organized in your country.		
Sub-national forest policy statements		Yes
	X	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with forest policy statements		
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest		Yes
	X	No
If Yes above, indicate the number of regions/states/provinces with Laws on forests		

14.3 Comments to Table T14

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.
Forest policy statement with national scope	
National forest programme (nfp)	
Law (Act or Code) on forest with national scope	The last amendment of the current legislation was in 2005. A new Forest Legislation is currently under preparation.
Sub-national forest policy statements	
Sub-national Laws (Acts or Codes) on forest	

Other general comments to the table

15 Table T15 – Institutional framework

15.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Minister responsible for forest policy-making	Minister holding the main responsibility for forest issues and the formulation of the forest policy.
Head of Forestry	The Head of Forestry is the Government Officer responsible for implementing the mandate of the public administration related to forests.
Level of subordination	Number of administrative levels between the Head of Forestry and the Minister.
University degree	Qualification provided by University after a minimum of 3 years of post secondary education.

15.2 Data for Table T15

Table 15a – Institutions

FRA 2010 Category	2008	
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation : please provide full title	Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		1st level subordination to Minister
	X	2nd level subordination to Minister
		3rd level subordination to Minister
		4th or lower level subordination to Minister
Other public forest agencies at national level	None besides the Department of Forests	
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement	The Department of Forests	

Table 15b – Human resources

FRA 2010 Category	Human resources within public forest institutions					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Total staff	459	7.0%	440	7.0%	448	6.3%
...of which with university degree or equivalent	28	0%	52	0%	55	0%

Notes:
1. Includes human resources within public forest institutions at sub-national level
2. Excludes people employed in State-owned enterprises, education and research, as well as temporary / seasonal workers.

15.3 Comments to Table T15

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Minister responsible for forest policy formulation		
Level of subordination of Head of Forestry within the Ministry		
Other public forest agencies at national level		
Institution(s) responsible for forest law enforcement		
Human resources within public forest institutions		

Other general comments to the table

16 Table T16 – Education and research

16.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Term	Definition
Forest-related education	Post-secondary education programme with focus on forests and related subjects.
Doctor's degree (PhD)	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about 8 years.
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a total duration of about five years.
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	University (or equivalent) education with a duration of about three years.
Technician certificate or diploma	Qualification issued from a technical education institution consisting of 1 to 3 years post secondary education.
Publicly funded forest research centers	Research centers primarily implementing research programmes on forest matters. Funding is mainly public or channelled through public institutions.

16.2 National data

16.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Cyprus Forestry College, Annual Report	H	Number of Graduates	2000, 2005, 2008	Number of Cypriot and foreign who successfully completed a Diploma Degree if Forestry.

16.2.2 Original data

	Number of Graduates from Cyprus Forestry College					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Diploma	6	0	8	0	6	2
Post-Diploma	0	0	1	0	0	1

16.3 Analysis and processing of national data

16.3.1 Estimation and forecasting

There is no need to carry out any estimation or forecasting

16.4 Data for Table T16

FRA 2010 Category	Graduation [1] of students in forest-related education					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest technician certificate / diploma	6	0	9	0	9	33,3%
FRA 2010 Category	**Professionals working in publicly funded forest research centres [2]**					
	2000		2005		2008	
	Number	%Female	Number	%Female	Number	%Female
Doctor's degree (PhD)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Master's degree (MSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bachelor's degree (BSc) or equivalent	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

1. Graduation refers to the number of students that have successfully completed a Bachelor's or higher degree or achieved a certificate or diploma as forest technician.
2. Covers degrees in all sciences, not only forestry.

16.5 Comments to Table T16

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Graduation of students in forest-related education	Reported figures refer to the only forest educational institution of Cyprus which is the Cyprus Forestry College. Reported numbers include foreign students, too. There is not any forest-related research centre in Cyprus.	
Professionals working in public forest research centres		

Other general comments to the table
Since most of the professional foresters working in the Department of Forests are graduates of Universities located abroad, the Table as it is, omits important information and does not give a clear picture of Cyprus capacity to achieve SFM (as stated in the rational).

17 Table T17 – Public revenue collection and expenditure

17.1 FRA 2010 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Forest revenue	All government revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest products and services. For this purpose, forest products include: roundwood; sawnwood; wood-based panels; pulp and paper; and non-wood forest products. As far as possible, this should include revenue collected by all levels of government (i.e. central, regional/provincial and municipal level), but it should exclude the income of publicly owned business entities.
Public expenditure	All government expenditure on forest related activities (further defined below).
Operational expenditure *(sub-category to Public expenditure)*	All government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities.
Transfer payments *(sub-category to Public expenditure)*	All government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities.
Domestic funding	Public expenditure funded from domestic public financial resources, including: retained forest revenue; forest-related funds; and allocations from the national budget (i.e. from non-forest sector public revenue sources).
External funding	Public expenditure funded from grants and loans from donors, non-governmental organisations, international lending agencies and international organisations, where such funds are channelled through national public institutions.

17.2 National data

17.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Department of Forests, Departmental Ordinary and Development Budget.	H	Departmental Expenditure,	2000, 2005	
Department of Forests, Revenue-Book.	H	a) Revenue from the sale of wood and non-wood forest products b) Grants from international organizations.	2000, 2005	
Department of Forests, Annual Report	H	Payments to NGO´s and private sector under the Rural Development Plan.	2005	

17.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Forest revenue	Dpt of Forests Revenue collected from the production of forests products and services (wood and non-wood).
Public expenditure	Dpt of Forests expenditure on forests related activities. It comes from Departmental Ordinary and Development Budget, as well as from grants by international organisations.
Transfer payments	Government expenditure paid to NGO´s, private sector institutions and individuals for the implementation of forest-related activities.
Domestic funding	Expenditure funded from domestic financial resources.
External funding	Expenditure funded from EU and United Nations resources.

17.2.3 Original data

National Class	Details	Year	
		2000	2005
Forest Revenue	Wood and NWFP	556 985	344 755
Total Public Expenditure	Ordinary	6 831 652	12 980 741
	Development	3 554 971	4 820 551
…of which external funding		0	45 284
…of which transfer payments		1 000	1 000
…of which domestic funding		10 385 623	17 755 008

17.3 Analysis and processing of national data

17.3.1 Calibration

There is no need to perform any calibration

17.3.2 Estimation and forecasting

There is no need to carry out any estimation or forecasting

17.3.3 Reclassification into FRA 2010 categories

There is no need for any reclassification.

17.4 Data for Table T17

Table 17a - Forest revenues

FRA 2010 Categories	Revenues (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005
Forest revenue	556.985	344.755

Table 17b - Public expenditure in forest sector by funding source

FRA 2010 Categories	Domestic funding (1000 local currency)		External funding (1000 local currency)		Total (1000 local currency)	
	2000	2005	2000	2005	2000	2005
Operational expenditure	10 385.623	17 755.008	0	45.284	10 385.623	17 800.292
Transfer payments	1.000	1.000	0	0	1.000	1.000
Total public expenditure	10 386.623	17 756.008	0	45.284	10 386.623	17 801.292

If transfer payments are made for forest management and conservation, indicate for what specific objective(s) - Please tick all that apply.		
		Reforestation
		Afforestation
		Forest inventory and/or planning
		Conservation of forest biodiversity
		Protection of soil and water
		Forest stand improvement
		Establishment or maintenance of protected areas
	X	Other, specify below
	The specific transfer payment is made to an NGO for its contribution to the promotion of public awareness on forests protection.	

17.5 Comments to Table T17

Variable / category	Comments related to data, definitions, etc.	Comments on the reported trend
Forest revenue	There is no active private forestry in Cyprus.	
Operational expenditure	There is no active private forestry in Cyprus.	
Transfer payments	The specific transfer payment is made to an NGO for its contribution to the promotion of public awareness on forests protection	

Other general comments to the table