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COST Action FACESMAP

Joint
COST Action FACESMAP/UNECE/FAO
Enquiry
on
Forest Ownership in the ECE Region

Slovenia

14 December 2015

United Nations, Geneva
20 March 2015

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Introduction

Background

1. At the 34th Session of the UNECE/FAO Joint Working Party countries and other stakeholders called for continuing the work on forest ownership reporting. In response to these requests, the work on forest ownership related reporting has been introduced to the UNECE/FAO Integrated Programme of Work 2014-2017 agreed at the meeting of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI) and the FAO European Forestry Commission (EFC) in Rovaniemi, Finland, in December 2013. The collection of data on forest ownership was included in the list of activities to be implemented in 2014 and 2015.
2. The overall objective of the forest ownership reporting is to learn about the relations between different forms of forest ownership and economic, ecologic and social aspects of forests as well as forest management systems. The forest ownership reporting will provide information for a better understanding of forest ownership in different member States. Furthermore the reporting will help identifying areas where data availability is lacking and needs to be improved.
3. The coordination of forest ownership reporting is carried out by the UNECE/FAO Forestry and Timber Section and the European Cooperation in Science and Technology Action on Forest Land Ownership Changes in Europe: Significance for Management and Policy (COST Action FACESMAP). This collaboration, while respecting the interests of both partners, shall distribute burden, improve completeness and meaningfulness of the reporting.
4. To support the development of the Forest Ownership Questionnaire an informal Core Group was established. This Core Group comprises experts from the field of forest ownership: the Confederation of European Private Forest Owners (CEPF), the European Forest Institute (EFI), the European State Forest Association (EUSTAFOR), the Federation of European Communal Forest Owners (FECOF), the U.S. Forest Service, the Unión de Selvicultores del Sur de Europa (USSE) and the COST Action FACESMAP.
5. Furthermore the authors of the questionnaire received advice and guidance during the Team of Specialists meetings on Sustainable Forest Management, the 36th as well as 37th Session Joint FAO/UNECE Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management and the Seventy-second session of the ECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI). Prior to the main data collection, Germany and Sweden financially supported the development of the questionnaire. Furthermore Sweden conducted a pilot reporting on the draft version of the questionnaire.

Reporting Guidelines and Format

6. The questionnaire is split into two parts, the quantitative part (p. 7-36) and qualitative part (p. 37-43). Correspondents of the UNECE/FAO are kindly asked to report on the quantitative and qualitative part of the questionnaire. COST Action FACESMAP correspondents are invited to support UNECE/FAO correspondents in this task, in particular in reporting on the qualitative part. For that purpose a UNECE/FAO FTS correspondent is encouraged to approach the COST Action FACESMAP correspondent after receiving the contact details from the secretariat and guide the joint work. During the joint reporting process the secretariat will act as a facilitator and support both correspondents in coordinating the joint reporting process.
7. In the case of a lack of response from UNECE/FAO correspondent, a COST Action FACESMAP correspondent would be asked to answer the questionnaire's questions. In this case a report will have a status of a desk study.
8. The questionnaire requests provision of data that was not covered by the pan-European or the global reporting on forests. However the national correspondents are encouraged to report in a way, which ensures the highest possible consistency with the values provided for the above mentioned reporting processes.

9. The questionnaire has been prefilled with the use of existing data to the extent possible¹. The prefilled data are of auxiliary character only and could be modified if for any reason incorrect, however please ensure that the provided data is compiled according to the definitions and methods set by the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) and the Joint FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO Pan-European Reporting (pan-European Reporting). For prefilling, following sources were used:

Table 1a:	FRA 2015, Table 18a
Table 2:	FRA 2015, Table 18a
Table 3:	pan-European Reporting 2015, Table 1.2a for <i>growing stock</i> ; Table 3.1 for <i>net annual increment</i> and <i>annual fellings</i>
Table 4a:	pan-European Reporting 2015, Table 3.2 (as figures for 2015 are not available yet, figures from 2011 were taken instead)
Table 7:	pan-European Reporting 2015, Table 6.1 (year: 2010)

If data was *not available* in FRA 2015 or pan-European Reporting 2015 the respective cell of a table in this questionnaire was left empty.

10. If there are no figures available for the detailed forest ownership subcategories, please focus on reporting the main categories (public ownership, private ownership, unknown ownership and total respectively).

11. The questionnaire is focusing on Forest Land, countries with a significant amount of Other Wooded Land (OWL) are kindly asked to provide data on OWL too. In this case a country is asked to provide two questionnaires, one regarding Forest Land and the second regarding OWL; or selected tables regarding OWL only. Please indicate under “*General comments*” (table below introduction) if the whole questionnaire refers to OWL; respectively under table “*Country comments*” below each table in the questionnaire if selected tables on OWL are provided.

12. If forest is jointly owned by public and private forest owners, forest is assigned to the ownership category which holds the highest share. If the ownership shares are equal, the ownership entity which is the main decision maker is considered as the main.

13. Please indicate if sources for public ownership, private ownership and unknown ownership differ. Tables designated for this purpose will be found at the very end of each Reporting Form.

14. The reference years are 1990, 2010 and 2015 for most of the tables. Please refer to the reporting note at each reporting form for more detailed information.

15. Definitions where no source is provided, were exclusively developed for the purpose of this questionnaire.

16. The UNECE/FAO national correspondents and the COST Action FACESMAP respondents are kindly asked to submit jointly their completed national reporting format electronically (in Word processing software) in English to sebastian.glasenapp@unece.org and sonia.quiroga@uah.es, at the latest, by 31 October. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat’s preparations and is highly appreciated.

¹ Due to availability of data countries of North America, Caucasus and Central Asia, questionnaires for those countries have not been prefilled. Correspondents from these countries are kindly asked to refer to their national FRA reports for this information.

General comments:

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Part 1. Quantitative questions

1.1 Forest ownership

Reporting form 1: Forest ownership and management status

Terms and definitions

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.

Explanatory notes:

1. Forest is determined both by the presence of trees and the absence of other predominant land uses. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 meters;
2. *Includes:* areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of 5 meters or more. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used;
3. *Includes:* forest roads, firebreaks and other small open areas; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of specific environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest;
4. *Includes:* windbreaks, shelterbelts and corridors of trees with an area of more than 0.5 hectares and width of more than 20 meters;
5. *Includes:* abandoned shifting cultivation land with a regeneration of trees that have, or are expected to reach, a canopy cover of at least 10 percent and tree height of at least 5 meters;
6. *Includes:* areas with mangroves in tidal zones, regardless whether this area is classified as land area or not;
7. *Includes:* rubberwood, cork oak and Christmas tree plantations;
8. *Includes:* areas with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met;
9. *Excludes:* tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations, olive orchards and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.
Note: Some agroforestry systems such as the “Taungya” system where crops are grown only during the first years of the forest rotation should be classified as forest.

(Source: FRA 2015²)

FOREST AVAILABLE FOR WOOD SUPPLY (FAWS)

Forest where any legal, economic, environmental or other specific restrictions do not have a significant impact on the supply of wood.

Explanatory notes:

1. *Includes:* areas where, although there are no such restrictions, harvesting is not taking place, for example areas included in long-term utilization plans or intentions.
2. *Includes:* forests with trees that are not mature for harvesting yet but can be utilized for wood production once achieving harvesting maturity/thresholds.

(Source: Pan-European reporting 2013³ modified)

² Forest Resources Assessment Working Paper 180, FRA 2015 Terms and Definition, FAO, 2012

³ Joint FOREST EUROPE/UNECE/FAO Questionnaire on Pan-European Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management, 2013

OTHER WOODED LAND (OWL)

Land not defined 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; 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.

Explanatory notes:

1. The definition above has two options:
 - a. The canopy cover of trees is between 5 and 10 percent; trees should be higher than 5 meters or able to reach 5 meters.
 - b. The canopy cover of trees is less than 5 percent but the combined cover of shrubs, bushes and trees is more than 10 percent. Includes areas of shrubs and bushes where no trees are present.
2. *Includes:* areas with trees that will not reach a height of at least 5 meters and with a canopy cover of 10 percent or more, e.g. some alpine tree vegetation types, arid zone mangroves, etc.
3. *Includes:* area with bamboo and palms provided that land use, height and canopy cover criteria are met.

(Source: FRA 2015)

FOREST OWNERSHIP

Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the public administration.

Explanatory notes:

1. *Includes:* all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration (state or communal) within a country, e.g. State, Federal country/Province and Local governments.
2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares.
3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer ownership rights.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY THE STATE AT NATIONAL LEVEL (Sub-category)

Forest owned by the State or by administrative units of the Public (State) Administration or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public (State) Administration at the national scale.

(Source FRA 2015 modified)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY THE STATE AT SUB-NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SCALE (Sub-category)

Forest owned by the State or by administrative units of the Public (State) Administration or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public (State) Administration at the sub-national government scale (e.g. Provinces and territories (Canada), Bundesländer (Germany), Regioni (Italy), Comunidades autónomas (Spain) and States (USA)).

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT (Sub-category)

Forest owned by a local government having a local sphere of competence. The legislative, judicial, and executive authority of local government units is restricted to the smallest geographic areas distinguished for administrative and political purposes (i.e. counties, municipalities, cities, towns, townships, boroughs, school districts, and water or sanitation districts).

Explanatory notes:

1. The scope of a local government's authority is generally much less than that of the government at national or sub-national level, which should be reported under categories "Public ownership by the state at national level" or "Public ownership by the state at sub-national government scale" respectively.
2. Local governments may or may not be entitled to levy taxes on institutional units or economic activities taking place in their areas. They are often dependent on grants from higher levels of government, and act to some extent as agents of governments at national or sub-national level.
3. To be treated as institutional units local governments must be entitled to own assets, raise funds, and incur liabilities by borrowing on their own account. They must also have discretion over how such funds are spent, and they should be able to appoint their own officers independently of external administrative control.

(Source: ESA 2010⁴ modified)

⁴ European System of Accounts 2010: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-02-13-269/EN/KS-02-13-269-EN.PDF

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.

Explanatory note:

1. “Communities” are understood here in the sense of “tribal and indigenous communities”. Please see the definition of the relevant subcategory (“Private ownership by tribal and indigenous communities”) below.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES (Sub-category)

Forest owned by individuals and families.

Explanatory note:

1. *Includes:* individuals’ or family owned businesses.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY PRIVATE BUSINESS ENTITIES (Sub-category)

Forest owned by private corporations, companies and other business entities etc.

Explanatory note:

1. *Excludes:* companies that are owned by individuals and families which should be reported under the subcategory above (“private ownership by individuals and families”).

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS (Sub-category)

Forest owned by private non-profit organizations such as NGOs, nature conservation associations, and private religious and educational institutions, etc.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP BY TRIBAL AND INDIGINEOUS COMMUNITIES (Sub-category)

Forest owned by communities of tribal or indigenous people. The community members are co-owners that share exclusive rights and duties; and benefits contribute to the community development.

Explanatory notes:

1. *Tribal communities:* Tribal people whose social, cultural and economic conditions distinguish them from other sections of the national community, and whose status is regulated wholly or partly by their own customs or traditions or by special laws and regulations.
2. *Indigenous communities:* People regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the population which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at a time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present state boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all their own social, economic cultural and political institutions.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

OTHER PRIVATE COMMON OWNERSHIP (Sub-category)

Forest owned in common by a group of individuals or other private entities. The shareholders are co-owners with exclusive rights, duties and benefits associated with the ownership.

Explanatory note:

1. *Includes:* “Commons” - resource property regimes that are shared among users, where management rules are derived and operated on self-management, collective actions and self-organization (of rules and decisions). Common property regimes are well established in some European countries e.g. Portugal, Sweden, Slovakia, Romania and Italy.

UNKNOWN OWNERSHIP

Forest area where ownership is unknown, includes areas where ownership is unclear or disputed.

(Source: FRA 2015)

FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest management is a system of measures to protect, maintain, establish and tend forest; ensure provision of goods and services; protect forest against fire, pest and diseases; regulate forest production; check the use of forest resources; and monitor forests; as well as to plan, organize and carry out the above mentioned measures.

Explanatory notes:

1. The management of forests can be done by either forest owners or wholly or partly delegated to others (e.g. public (state) administration, private companies, individuals, etc.).
2. Forest management is often organized, implemented in accordance with a formal or an informal plan applied regularly over a sufficiently long period; however the existence of a forest management plan is not a prerequisite for forest management.
3. *Includes:* set aside forest area.

PRIMARILY MANAGED BY THE OWNER (Sub-category)

Forests, where the owner is the main decision maker.

PRIMARILY MANAGED BY OTHERS (Sub-category)

Forests, where the main decision makers are others than their owners.

Explanatory notes:

1. Other decision makers can be e.g. public administration in the sense of state administration units at national and sub-national (Federal country/Provinces) scale and, institutions or corporations owned by the state or state administration units, or local governments; or managed by private companies; communities; or individuals; or managed jointly by more than one of the management categories mentioned.
2. *Includes:* communities – that are understood as self-defined, formal and informal, rural and urban forest user groups with shared values, knowledge and interests in forest management. The interests may include: property use and access rights; livelihoods based on the production of timber and non-timber products; employment; cultural identity; leisure and recreation; biodiversity conservation; and ecological restoration. This perspective also includes communities of interest which are not necessarily defined by location. (Source: WG-CIFM⁵ modified)

UNKNOWN FOREST MANAGEMENT STATUS (Sub-category)

Forests where the decision makers are unknown.

FOREST MANAGEMENT DECISION MAKER

A party who is responsible for deciding on the general management of property, includes setting the management goal for e.g. water protection, wood production, landscape protection, and deciding on main management activities e.g. harvesting, planting, developing infrastructure etc.

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

⁵ The Working Group on Community Involvement in Forest Management – Communities and Forest Management in Western Europe, <https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/2001-061.pdf>

Table 1a: Area of forest and Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS)

Ownership category	Forest area (1000 ha)			Of which FAWS (1000 ha)		
	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015
Public ownership (total)	442	309	292	414	291	267
Owned by the state at national level	n.a.	276	269	n.a.	260	236
Owned by the state at sub-national government scale	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by local government	n.a.	33	33	n.a.	31	31
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private ownership (total)	746	938	956	700	884	873
Owned by individuals and families	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Owned by private business entities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Owned by private institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Owned by tribal and indigenous communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Owned by other private common ownership	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown ownership (total)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,188	1,247	1,248	1,114	1,175	1,140

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Table 1a	M	Ownership	2014	MR	
Table 1a	L	FAWS	2014	MR	
Table 1b	M	Ownership	2014	MR	

Table 1b: Area of forest by management status

Ownership category	Forest area primarily managed by the owner (1000 ha)			Forest area primarily managed by others (1000 ha)			Unknown forest management status (1000 ha)		
	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015	1990	2010	2015
Public ownership (total)	442	309	292						
Owned by the state at national level	n.a.	276	269						
Owned by the state at sub-national government scale	0	0	0						
Owned by local government	n.a.	33	33						
Other	0	0	0						
Private ownership (total)	746	938	956						

Forest Ownership – National Data Reporting Forms: **Slovenia**

	Owned by individuals and families	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
	Owned by private business entities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
	Owned by private institutions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
	Owned by tribal and indigenous communities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
	Owned by other private common ownership	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
	Other	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.						
	Unknown ownership (total)	0	0	0						
	TOTAL	1,188	1,247	1,248						

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Tables 1a and 1b category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.
Forest	The Forest area estimation for the year 2013 is based on ALUM 2013. The forecast for the year 2015 is based on trends in the period 2007 – 2013.
FAWS	Estimates of area under forest ownership categories by FAWS was made on the basis of the ratios between the areas of forests together

2. Description of reported data

Tables 1a and 1b category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

Reporting note:

1. **Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

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Reporting form 2: Forest properties

Terms and definitions

PROPERTY

The forest area owned by one owner (as defined below), including all parcels of land in a country.

Explanatory notes:

1. *Includes:* all parcels of forest land owned by an owner, also if the parcels are managed in different ways.
2. For properties with shared ownership, they should be reported according to the category, which hold the majority of shares.

OWNER

An owner is understood as any type of physical or legal entity having an ownership interest in a property, regardless of the number of people involved. An owner may belong to public ownership (i.e. the state, a local government unit) or private ownership (i.e. an individual, a combination of individuals; a legal entity such as a corporation or institution).

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Table 2	M	Ownership (N, ha) by size	2010	MR	Made on digital cadastral plans and Land use map

Table 2: Area and number of forest properties

Ownership category	Year	Area and number of forest properties by size									
		Total		≤ 10 ha		11-50 ha		51-500 ha		≥ 500 ha	
		Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number	Area (1000 ha)	Number
Public ownership (total)	2015	292	400	7.5	353	7.5	33	18	13	269	1
	2010	309	400	7.5	353	7.5	33	18	13	276	1
	1990	442	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
...of which owned by local government	2015	33	399	7.5	353	7.5	33	18	13	0	0
	2010	33	399	7.5	353	7.5	33	18	13	0	0
	1990	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Private ownership (total)	2015	956	313,014	534	299,372	343	13,095	73	539	9	8
	2010	938	313,014	522	299,372	335	13,095	72	539	8	8
	1990	746	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Unknown ownership (total)	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2015	1,248	313,414	541.5	299,725	350.5	13,128	91	552	278	9
	2010	1,247	313,414	529.5	299,725	342.5	13,128	90	552	284	9
	1990	1,188	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 2 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 2 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

Reporting note:

- Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

Reporting form 3: Characteristics of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS)

Terms and definitions**GROWING STOCK**

Volume over bark of all living trees with a minimum diameter of 10 cm at breast height (or above buttress if these are higher). Includes the stem from ground level up to a top diameter of 0 cm, excluding branches.

Explanatory notes:

1. Diameter breast height refers to diameter over bark measured at a height of 1.3 m above ground level, or above buttresses, if these are higher.
2. *Includes:* living trees that are lying on the ground.
3. *Excludes:* smaller branches, twigs, foliage, flowers, seeds, and roots.

(Source: FRA 2015)

NET ANNUAL INCREMENT

Average annual volume of gross increment over the given reference period less that of natural losses on all trees, measured to minimum diameters as defined for "Growing stock".

(Source: FRA 2015)

ANNUAL FELLINGS

Average annual standing volume of all trees, living or dead, measured overbark to a minimum diameter of 10 cm (d.b.h.) that are felled during the given reference period, including the volume of trees or parts of trees that are not removed from the forest, other wooded land or other felling site.

Explanatory note:

1. *Includes:* silvicultural and pre-commercial thinnings and cleanings left in the forest; and natural losses that are recovered (harvested).

(Source: TBFRA 2000⁶ modified)

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Table 3	H	GWS, increment	2014	MR	Forest management plans
Table 3	H	fellings	2014	MR	Annual reports

⁶ Forest Resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand (industrial temperate/boreal countries), UN-ECE/FAO Contribution to the Global Forest Resource Assessment 2000

Table 3: Growing stock, growth and drain

Ownership category	Growing stock (million m ³ over bark)			Net annual incre- ment (1000 m ³ over bark)			Annual fellings (1000 m ³ over bark)		
	1990	2010	2015*	1990	2010	2015*	1990	2010	2015*
Public ownership (total)		82.8	81.5		1,947	1,907		1,156	1,802
...of which owned by local government									
Private ownership (total)		240.5	257.2		6,008	6,508		2,196	4,500
Unknown ownership (total)		7.7	7.4		0.162	0.167		0.022	0.048
TOTAL SFS		331.0	346.1		8,117	8,582		3,374	6,350
TOTAL	273.3	406.1	431.6	6,023	9,165		2,099	3,401	

* for year 2014

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 3 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 3 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

Reporting notes:

- Reference years for growing stock:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.
- Reference years for net annual increment and annual fellings:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the average for the 5-year periods (1988-1992 for 1990, 2008-2012 for 2010 respectively 2013-2014 for 2015), not to the data for the “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table.
- For a definition of Forest Available for Wood Supply (FAWS) please consult the terms and definitions in Reporting Form 1.

Reporting form 4: Economic indicators

Terms and definitions**WOOD REMOVALS**

The wood removed for production of goods and energy regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

Explanatory notes:

1. The term “removal” differs from “felling” as it excludes harvesting losses (stemwood) and trees that were felled but not removed.
2. *Includes:* removals from fellings in an earlier period and from trees killed or damaged by natural causes.
3. *Includes:* all wood collected or removed for energy purposes, such as fuelwood, wood for charcoal production, harvesting residues, stumps, etc.
4. *Excludes:* woodfuel which is produced as a by-product or residual matter from industrial processing of roundwood.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF WOOD REMOVALS

For the purpose of this table, value of wood removals is defined as the commercial market value at the site of harvest, road side or forest border.

Explanatory note:

1. If values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be subtracted whenever possible.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

CERTIFIED AREA

Forest area certified under a forest management certification scheme with published standards that are nationally and/or internationally recognized and independently verified by a third-party.

Explanatory notes:

1. *Includes:* forest area under Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and/or Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification schemes (PEFC).
2. Areas under different international certification should not be added together as they may overlap.
3. This refers only to forest management certifications and excludes areas covered only by chain of custody certification.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP)

Goods derived from forests and other wooded land that are tangible and physical objects of biological origin other than wood.

Explanatory notes:

1. Generally includes non-wood plant and animal products collected from areas defined as forest (see definition of forest).
2. Specifically includes the following regardless of whether from natural forests or plantations:
 - gum arabic, rubber/latex and resin;
 - Christmas trees, cork, bamboo and rattan.
3. Generally excludes products collected in tree stands in agricultural production systems, such as fruit tree plantations, oil palm plantations and agroforestry systems when crops are grown under tree cover.
4. Specifically excludes the following:
 - woody raw materials and products, such as chips, charcoal, fuelwood and wood used for tools, household equipment and carvings;
 - grazing in the forest;
 - fish and shellfish.

(Source: FRA 2015)

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF NON-WOOD FOREST PRODUCTS (NWFP)

For the purpose of reporting on this variable, value is defined as the commercial market value at the forest gate.

Explanatory note:

1. If values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be subtracted whenever possible.

(Source: FRA 2015)

FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (FES)

Forest ecosystem services (other than production of goods) comprise ecological, biospheric, social, amenity and other services that are forest-dependent or mainly forest-related.

Explanatory notes:

1. **Ecological services:** Include services related to the prevention of soil erosion, preservation of water resources, maintenance of other environmental functions and protection of infrastructure as well as management of natural resources against natural hazards.
2. **Biospheric services:** Include services related to:
 - Protection of forests and other wooded land to conserve biodiversity, landscapes and specific natural elements;
 - Forests conservation and utilization of forest tree genetic resources (*in-situ* or *ex-situ* gene conservation of genetic resources) and for seeding.

This class also includes carbon-sequestration related afforestation projects in the context of the Kyoto Protocol.
3. **Social services:** Include e.g. hunting or fishing licences, renting of huts and houses as well as forest-based leisure, sport and outdoor adventure activities and educational services.
4. **Amenity services:** Include those related to spiritual, cultural and historical functions, e.g. sacred, religious, or other forms of spiritual inspiration, sites of worship, landscape features (mountains and waterfalls), “memories” in the landscape from past cultural ties, aesthetic enjoyment and inspiration, historic artefacts.
5. **Other services:** Include e.g. payments to woodland owners for licences for gravel extraction, telecommunication masts, wind farms and electricity distribution.

(Source: Pan-European reporting 2013 modified)

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (FES)

Value of forest ecosystem services collected from the production of forest ecosystem services. For this purpose value may include concession fees and royalties, taxes and charges based on forest area special levies on forestry activities and payments into forest-related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for recreation and other forest related activities that are directly related to the provision of forest ecosystem services.

(Source: Pan-European reporting 2013 modified)

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia according to Soil Association database (FSC certified forests)	H	CERTIFIED AREA	FSC: november 2015	Full coverage	
Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia (CAFS) - Regional representative for Slovenia- PEFC certified forests	H	CERTIFIED AREA	PEFC: November 2014	Full coverage	
JFSQ	M/H	Removals	2010	According to SFS data of marked trees for felling. Recalculations to RW ub was done by SFI.	
JFSQ TF 1	M/H	Removals, Value	2015	SFI calculation	
FAOSTAT	M	Removals	1990	Official data	
Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	H	Value	1990, 2010, 2015	Companies reporting	Calculation for 2015 was done by SFI based on monthly data (9 months in 2015)

Table 4a: Wood removals and certified area

Ownership category	Year	Total wood removals		Certified area
		Volume (1000 m ³)	Value (1000 local currency)	Area (1000 ha)
Public ownership (total)	2015	1,424	67,040	238
	2010	1,050	n.a.	244
	1990	n.a.	n.a.	
...of which owned by local government	2015	36	1,676	3
	2010	20	n.a.	0
	1990	n.a.	n.a.	
Private ownership (total)	2015	3,442	146,519	59
	2010	1,896	n.a.	0
	1990	n.a.	n.a.	
Unknown ownership (total)	2015	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	2010	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	1990	n.a.	n.a.	
TOTAL	2015	4,866	213,559	297
	2010	2,945	136,804	257

	1990	2,100	1.313,424	
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Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

Table 4b: Main Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) in 2015

Ownership category	Rank (importance)	Name of product	Unit (e.g. local currency, kg etc.)	Value/ Quantity
Public ownership (total)	1 st			
	2 nd			
	3 rd			
	4 th			
	5 th			
Private ownership (total)	1 st			
	2 nd			
	3 rd			
	4 th			
	5 th			

Please insert additional information on NWFP here:

Currency:
 2015: EUR
 2010: EUR
 1990: YUD (Yugoslav dinar)

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

Table 4c: Main Forest Ecosystem Services (FES) in 2015

Ownership category	Rank (importance)	Name of service	Local currency	Value
Public ownership (total)	1 st			
	2 nd			
	3 rd			
	4 th			
	5 th			
Private ownership (total)	1 st			
	2 nd			
	3 rd			
	4 th			
	5 th			

Please insert additional information on FES here:

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Tables 4a, 4b and 4c category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Tables 4a, 4b and 4c category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>
4a	Figures of removals are high due to clearance work of Ice storm in 2014 and barbeetle outbreak in 2015.

Reporting notes:

- Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year”, 1990, 2010 and 2015 for total wood removals; 2010 and 2015 for certified area; 2015 for Non-Wood Forest Products (NWFP) and; 2015 for Forest Ecosystem Services (FES), or in a nearest year for which data is available.
- Roundwood is to be reported “under bark”.
- The value of roundwood reported should be the market value at the site of removal. If possible, felled (roadside) values should be reported. If a different basis is used (e.g. standing sales value), values should be converted to felled (roadside). In the case where values are obtained from a point further down the production chain, transport costs and possible handling and/or processing costs should be discounted. Values and conversion factors used in the calculation should be provided in the country specifications.
- Please feel free to add more rows for NWFP and FES if you want to report more.

1.2 Public Ownership**Reporting form 5: Structure of public forest ownership****Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

Table 5: Institutional framework of the public forest in 2015

Institutional Framework				
Major Ministry managing Public Forests	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	286	[1000 ha]	
	Of which managed by <i>state forest management organisation</i>	Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia	251	[1000 ha]
	Main management level:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub-national	<input type="checkbox"/> Local
Other Ministry managing Public Forests	Ministry of Defence	3,7	[1000 ha]	
Other Ministry managing Public Forests	<Please insert name of ministry>	<area>	[1000 ha]	

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 5 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 5 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food	251.000 ha of the state forests is managed by Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia, 31.000 ha of forests owned local communities and they manage with their forests.
Ministry of Defence	Manage with 3.700 ha of the state forests. These are the forests for needs of the defence.

Reporting notes:

- This table seeks to provide information about the distribution of the supervision of the public forests (management) among the public administration units (e.g. educational forests supervised by a ministry of education, military forest supervised by a ministry of defence, protected forests managed by a ministry of environment, productive forests managed by ministry of agriculture/industry, etc.).

2. The expression “Main management level:” distinguishes between the three main levels of governments: national, sub-national and local. Please see the Reporting Form 1, “public ownership” for a more detailed definition.
3. Please feel free to add more categories (respectively rows) if needed.

Reporting form 6: State forests management organisations

Terms and definitions**STATE FOREST MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (SFMO)**

A state forest management organisation (SFMO) is the entity that is responsible for the supervision and the organisation of the execution of the management of state owned forest. SFMO represents a variety of legal, organisational and financial frameworks. With some degree of generality, from the point of view of the relationship to the state budget financing, for this reporting three forms of SFMOs are distinguished: State budget financed organisations/units; State owned organisations/enterprises/companies; and Non-state entities.

Explanatory notes:

1. Please see the definition of Forest Management at Reporting Form 1.
2. The forest management organisation is not necessarily the Forest Management Decision Maker. Please see the definition of Forest Management Decision Maker at Reporting Form 1.

STATE BUDGET FINANCED ORGANISATIONS/UNITS

Forest management organisations that are funded through the state budget. The state budget financing is provided by the state on national or sub-national level and available on a regular basis (e.g. each year).

Explanatory notes:

1. Revenues produced by the forest management are not available to the forest management organisation but returned to the state budget.
2. The forest management organisation might benefit from direct and indirect subsidies.
3. Forest management organisation doesn't own forests and only manages them as a state property.

STATE OWNED ORGANISATIONS/ENTERPRISES/COMPANIES

Comprises forest management organisations of various legal statuses that function as state owned enterprises, public law companies, limited companies, etc. Their finances are generally independent from the state budget. They generate their own income from managing the state property to cover the accumulating costs. These forest management organisations are detached from the government administration system and act as independent organisations (like companies) however, the state as the owner/shareholder has significant control (supervision) over the forest management organisation.

Explanatory notes:

1. A state owned enterprise/organisation might pursue commercial as well as non-commercial goals.
2. The forest management organisation transfers dividends or other contributions in cash to the state budget on a regular basis (e.g. every month). Subsidies for certain services might be provided to the organisation.
3. Forest is not owned by the described forest management organisation but only managed.

NON-STATE ENTITIES

Forest management organisations that manage state owned forest land based on lease or rental contracts and provide services to private business entities and receive funding in return.

Explanatory notes:

1. The forest management organisation could be a part or branch of a private company and might pursue commercial as well as non-commercial goals.
 2. The forest management organisation may pay a rent fee to the state budget on the state property used. Subsidies for certain services might be provided by the state to the organisation for pursuing non-commercial goals.
 3. Forest is not owned by the described forest management organisation.
-

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

Table 6: State forests management organisations in 2015

Main management level	State budget financed organisations/units		State owned organisations/enterprises/companies		Non-state entities		Others*	
	Turnover [1000 local currency]	Forest area [1000 ha]	Turnover [1000 local currency]	Forest area [1000 ha]	Turnover [1000 local currency]	Forest area [1000 ha]	Turnover [1000 local currency]	Forest area [1000 ha]
National level								
Sub-national level								
Local level								

*Please provide the appropriate definition for other state forest management organisations in the country comments.

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 6 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 6 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>
Does a state forest management organisation has any administrative functions (on public or private forests) that are normally served by the state? Please give a short overview about the situation in your country:	

Reporting notes:

- Reference years:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2015) noted in the headline of the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.
- The expression “Main management level:” distinguishes between the three main levels of governments: national, sub-national and local. Please see the Reporting Form 1, “public ownership” for a more detailed definition.

Reporting form 7: Structure of public forest holdings

Terms and definitions**PUBLIC FOREST HOLDING**

One or more parcels of forest which constitute a single unit from the point of view of management or utilization. A holding may be defined as the management unit, for which a forest management plan (or its equivalent) is developed, e.g. forest district or forest superintendence, national park.

Explanatory note:

1. Holding is different than property, e.g. state owned forests constitute one property, which might be managed through more than one holding (e.g. forest districts, national parks, hunting areas).

(Source: TBFRA 2000 modified)

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Table 7	M	Area and number of forest holdings by size	2010	MR	Made on digital cadastral plans and Land use map (forest: code 2000)

Table 7: Area and number of forest holdings in 2015

Ownership category	Area and number of forest holdings by size											
	Total		≤10 ha		11-500 ha		501-10,000 ha		10,001-100,000 ha		>100,000 ha	
	Area (1000 ha)	No. of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	No. of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	No. of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	No. of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	No. of holdings	Area (1000 ha)	No. of holdings
Public ownership (total)	292	400	7.5	353	25.5	46	0	0	0	0	292	1
Owned by the state at national level	269	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	1
Owned by the state at sub-national government scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by local government	33	399	7.5	353	25.5	46	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 7 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 7 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

Reporting note:

1. **Reference years:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2015) noted in the headline of the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

Reporting form 8: Workforce in public forests

Terms and definitions**FOREST MANAGERS**

Persons that are directly involved in forest management and have managerial responsibilities for planning organizing, supervising and managing forests (i.e. managers, supervisors, officers, as well as other specialists).

FIELD FOREST WORKERS

Persons directly performing forest operations in the field e.g. planting, logging, protection activities (e.g. chain-saw operators, harvester operators)

EMPLOYEES (Sub-category)

Workers that are regular employees of the entity that holds the management rights of the forest.

CONTRACTORS (Sub-category)

Workers that are employed through agreements to perform specified activities.

OTHER STAFF

Persons supporting the process of forest management (i.e. specialists, technical staff, clerical workers etc.). They are neither forest workers nor do they have managerial responsibility for planning, organizing, supervising and managing forests.

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia	H	Workforce: Of which in state forest manage- ment or- ganisation	2014	Annual report for y. 2014	Employees in Forestry sector could be extracted. Adminis- trative and other staff is working in both forestry and agri- cultural sectors.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Slovenia: Forestry Association	M	Workforce: Of which in state forest management organisation	2014	Public release (2015)	Workforce of concessionaires. Other economic activities are also performed by members (e. g. primary wood processing and economic activities in private sector). Due to that fact the number is not entirely attributable only to forestry activities in public forests.
Slovenia Forestry Service	H	Workforce: Of which in state forest management organisation	2014	Annual report	SFS is performing work in all forests. No data about workforce working only in state owned forests is available.
Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	H	Workforce	2014	Annual data based on annual reports of all companies in Slovenia. Primary source: Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services	Workforce according to Statistical classification of economic activities (NACE) – official figures.

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia	M/H	Workforce	2014	ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR FORESTRY	Annual work units (AWU) Total labour force in forestry covers salaried and non-salaried labour force.
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Table 8: Workforce in public forests in 2015

Category	Forest managers	Field forest workers		Other staff
		employees	contractors	
Public ownership (total)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Of which in state forest management organisation*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Of which owned by local government**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* SFI rough estimate for TOTAL workforce equivalents in state forests is cca. 1,500 based on data of concessionaires, Slovenia Forestry Service and Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia

** No available data

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 8 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 8 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>
General remark	Official data could not be divided as in Table 8 categories. Due to overlapping of activities performed by forestry companies (e.g. economic activities are performed in all ownership categories; economic activities in wood processing and trading ...) reporting in Table 8 was not possible. Additionally SFS is performing some management activities (e.g. planning, marking of trees ...) in all forests and subdividing regarding ownership could not be done. Relevant data sources could not be used as prescribed in Table 8.
General remark	We assume that Full-time equivalents (FTE) should be reported.

Reporting note:

1. **Reference years:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2015) noted in the headline of the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

1.3 Private Ownership**Reporting form 9: Removals from private forest properties****Data Sources:**

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
JFSQ	M	Removals in Private ownership	2010	According to SFS data of marked trees for felling. Recalculations to RW ub was done by SFL.	

Table 9: Removals from private forest properties in 2010

Ownership category	Removals (1000 m ³) from properties by size classes				
	Total	≤ 10ha	11-50 ha	51-500 ha	> 500 ha
Private ownership (total)	2,196	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 9 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 9 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

Reporting notes:

1. **Reference year:** The figures for the reporting year refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (2010) noted in the headline of the table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.
2. For a definition of **Wood Removals** and **Property** please consult the terms and definitions in Reporting Form 4 respectively Reporting Form 2.

Reporting form 10: Demographic information on individual forest owners

PRIMARY OWNER

The owner listed on the title of a property. If there are two or more owners of the property, the name of the primary owner appears first. The owner may be an individual or a group. There may also be two primary owners of a property. For example, in the case of a married couple, the husband and the wife may both be primary owners.

(Source: PropertyFinder™⁷ modified)

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments
Table 10	M	Individual forest owners by age and gender	2010	MR	Made on digital cadastral plans and Land use map (forest: code 2000)

Table 10: Individual forest owners by age and gender

	Year	Age classes (years)	Number of primary owners	Share of female primary owners [%]
Individual owners	2015	Total	n.a.	n.a.
	2010		388462	49
	1990		n.a.	n.a.
	2015	< 40	n.a.	n.a.
	2010		40566	43
	1990		n.a.	n.a.
	2015	40 to 60	n.a.	n.a.
	2010		165098	45
	1990		n.a.	n.a.
	2015	> 60	n.a.	n.a.
	2010		182798	53
	1990		n.a.	n.a.

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 10 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

⁷ Property Finder™ Glossary: http://ww3.dataquick.com/help/Primary_Owner.htm

Table 10 category	<p>Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area.</p> <p><i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i></p>

Reporting note:

1. **Reference years:** The figures for the reporting years refer to the situation in a reference year, a “central year” (1990, 2010 and 2015) noted in the Table, or in a nearest year for which data is available.

Reporting form 11: Social background and objectives of individual forest owners

Terms and definitions**OBJECTIVES OF INDIVIDUAL FOREST OWNERS**

Aesthetic enjoyment: Forest primarily owned for its aesthetic values.

Farm and domestic use: Forest primarily owned for farming and domestic purposes (e.g. fuelwood for private use, pasture areas).

Land investment: Forest primarily owned for monetary reasons e.g. to hedge against inflation.

Part of residence/farm: Forest primarily owned because it is a part of the owner's residence/farm.

Recreation: Forest primarily owned for recreational purposes.

Timber production: Forest primarily owned for production of wood, fibre, bio-energy and/or non-wood forest products.

(Source: Private Forest Land Owners of the United States 1994⁸)

PLACE OF USUAL RESIDENCE

Place of usual residence is the geographic place where the enumerated person usually resides; or it may be the person's legal residence. A person's usual residence should be that at which the person spends most of her/his daily night rest.

(Source: UNECE Statistical Standards and Studies- No. 49 modified⁹)

Data Sources:

References to sources of information	Quality	Category	Year(s)	Type of inventory	Additional comments

Table 11: Occupation, residence and objectives of individual forest owners

<i>a) Occupation</i>			
	Field/Status of occupation	Share of owners [%]	Share of forest area [%]
Individual owners	Agriculture/Forestry (total)	76,4	n.a.
	Agriculture/Forestry (full-time)	16,8	n.a.
	Agriculture/Forestry (part-time)	59,6	n.a.
	Outside Agriculture/Forestry	16,8	n.a.
	Pensioner	6,8	n.a.

(Pezdevšek Malovrh 2010)

Pezdevšek Malovrh Š (2010) Influence of institutions and forms of cooperation on private forest management. Doctoral dissertation, University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Department of Forestry and Renewable Forest Resources

⁸ Birch T. W., 1994 – Private Forest Land Owners of the United States, USDA Forest Service: http://www.fs.fed.us/ne/newtown_square/publications/resource_bulletins/pdfs/scanned/OCR/ne_rb134a.pdf

⁹ UNECE and Statistical Office of the European Communities, 1998 – Statistical standards and studies, No. 49: http://www.unecce.org/fileadmin/DAM/stats/documents/statistical_standards_&_studies/49.e.pdf

<i>b) Place of usual residence</i>			
	Location of residence	Share of owners [%]	Share of forest area [%]
Individual owners	Primary residence in vicinity of their forest property		
	...of which farmers (active or retired)		
	Primary residence is not in vicinity of their forest property		
	...of which in cities/towns		

<i>c) Objectives of ownership</i>			
	Objectives	Share of owners [%]	Share of forest area [%]
Individual owners	Aesthetic enjoyment		
	Farm and domestic use		
	Land investment		
	Part of residence/farm		
	Recreation		
	Timber production		
	Other		

Country comments:

1. Harmonization of reporting

Table 11 category	Comments related to the relevance of national classifications and definitions to the system proposed in this questionnaire.

2. Description of reported data

Table 11 category	Comments on the reported status and trends. Information about sub-regional variety. Additional information, examples, description of the reported area. <i>Please provide this information, in particular if quantitative data is not available; use additional sheets if needed.</i>

Reporting note:

1. Please provide data for recent available year.

Part 2. Qualitative Questions

2.1 FOREST OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

2.1.1 How have forest ownership structure and management changed since 1990?

Significance: 0 (not relevant); 1 (to some extent); 2 (rather important); 3 (highly important)

A. Changes between public and private ownership

Forest ownership structure (public/private) is influenced by...

<i>Please select the period of time you are referring to:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> 1990-2000	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-2014
A.1 Restitution of forest land (returning state forest land to previous owners such as local governments; or private individuals or institutions).	0 1 2 <u>3</u>	0 1 2 <u>3</u>
A.2 Privatization of forest land (selling state forest land to other owners such as local governments; or private individuals or institutions).	0 <u>1</u> 2 3	0 <u>1</u> 2 3
A.3 Nationalization or preservation of public ownership of a forest.	<u>0</u> 1 2 3	<u>0</u> 1 2 3
A.4 Forest land is purchased by public forest owners.	<u>0</u> 1 2 3	<u>0</u> 1 2 3
A.5 Others, namely: <div style="border: 1px solid red; height: 20px; width: 400px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3

Please explain shortly and/or give case examples for each of these trends that are relevant in your country. Please indicate also if there are scientific studies or other material available for further investigation or experts that could be contacted. If data in *Table 1a* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please add quantitative figures where possible. This will reveal how much ownership really changed (e.g. how much forest is restituted, privatised [% , ha]). The description should be max. 1 page long.

Please insert a short description here:

The restitution of forest land to the previous owners started with the Denationalisation Act, approved in November 1991. Therefore, the state forest area changed from 338.010 ha in 1994 to 254.586 ha in 2014.

B. Changes within public forest ownership

Public forest ownership is influenced by...

Please select the period of time you are referring to:

	<input type="checkbox"/> 1990-2000	<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-2014
B.1 Privatisation of public forest land.	0 1 2 <u>3</u>	0 1 2 <u>3</u>
B.2 Change of structure/commercialization of public forest management (introduction of new forms of management, e.g. state owned company).	<u>0</u> 1 2 3	<u>0</u> 1 2 3
B.3 Exchange of forest land among public ownership types (e.g. state and local governments; national and sub-national level).	<u>0</u> 1 2 3	<u>0</u> 1 2 3
B.4 The introduction of new forms of public ownerships.	<u>0</u> 1 2 3	<u>0</u> 1 2 3
B.5 Others, namely:		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	0 1 2 3	0 1 2 3

Please explain shortly and/or give case examples for each of these trends that are relevant in your country. Please indicate also if there are scientific studies or other material available for further investigation or experts that could be contacted. If data in *Reporting form 1 and 5 - 8* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

Please insert a short description here:

The area of public forest decreased for 25% (from 335T ha to 255T ha).

C. Changes within private forest ownership

Private forest ownership is influenced by...

	Please select the period of time you are referring to:									
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1990-2000		<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-2014							
C.1 Splitting forest properties through the process of inheritance.	0	1	<u>2</u>	3	0	1	<u>2</u>	3		
C.2 Afforestation/deforestation (of non-forest lands) by private owners.	0	<u>1</u>	2	3	0	<u>1</u>	2	3		
C.3 Trade of forest land among private owners.	0	<u>1</u>	2	3	0	<u>1</u>	2	3		
C.4 Changing life style, motivations and attitudes of forest owners (e.g. when farms are given up or heirs are not farmers any more).	0	<u>1</u>	2	3	0	<u>1</u>	2	3		
C.5 Appearance of new forest owners (afforestation or purchase of private forest).	0	<u>1</u>	2	3	0	<u>1</u>	2	3		
C.6 Consolidation of forest land (reduction of fragmentation of forest parcels).	<u>0</u>	1	2	3	<u>0</u>	1	2	3		
C.7 An increasing share of institutional investors.	<u>0</u>	1	2	3	<u>0</u>	1	2	3		
C.8 Others, namely:	<input type="text"/>	0	1	2	3	<input type="text"/>	0	1	2	3

Please explain shortly and/or give case examples for each of these trends that are relevant in your country. Please indicate also if there are scientific studies or other material available for further investigation or experts that could be contacted. If data in *Reporting form 1 and 9 - 11* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

Please insert a short description here:

The splitting of forest properties was intensive until the change of the Forest Law in 2007. The change of the article 33 prohibited the splitting of forest plots, smaller than 5 ha.

2.2 FOREST MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 Who typically manages the forests in your country?

Please refer to the definition of “Forest Management” (Reporting Form 1) and explain shortly, if relevant give case examples for your country. If data in *Table 1b* (quantitative part) is considered as not sufficient please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

Most of the privately owned forestland is still managed by natural persons, typically by the owners themselves and their family members. The prevalent working model in the forest is the self-work, though the number of family farms with forests and their roundwood production, gradually decreased in the last 10 years (SURS, 2014). There is an increase in fuelwood production for sale from family farms by the index of 1.20 from 2000 to 2010. By decreasing number of family farms with forests, also the proportion of forests in the total farm size decreased. In 2003 and 2007, the proportion of forests in the total farm size was 1.5%, 2.9%, respectively, less than in 2000. The proportion of farms living from forestry decreased in the last decade. On opposite, there is a rising trend in private companies offering services of forest operations; the proportion of proprietorship and also companies slightly increased indicating slight and slow professionalization of forest work in private forest.

State Forest Enterprises which were responsible for forest management of state-owned forests and planning until 1992 were partly succeeded by the Slovenia Forest Service, and partly by private companies, which gained 20 years-concessions for wood exploitation in state-owned forests, which are officially managed by Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia (Decree..., 2010). The concessions will expire in 2016. This may bring new impetus in the development of a segment of private forestry, particularly the segment of mountain farms, which had been secured to have the privileged right to apply for the concession for state owned-forests. As a result, more professionalization in terms of technical equipment, work organization and business orientation of private forestry is expected for the larger forest properties in mountain zone.

Forest owner associations typically do not formally possess forests. They have been formed on a voluntary basis in 2000's to better serve the interests of their members and to bring certain advantages to them, such as networking, education, common organization of the cut and selling including through high quality auctions, building forest roads in fragmented ownership.

- Please consider in your answer all public and private forest ownership types.
- Has the management of forest changed since 1990?
- Please describe the roles of forest owners, forest owners associations, commons, state forest management organizations, the government, private companies/entrepreneurs, or other.
- If forest management is not carried out by an owner, is it done on the basis of short or long term contracts, licences, etc.?
- How do new forest ownership types (see definition below) organise forest management services?

2.2.2 Who typically supervises that forest management is carried out according to the national legislation/other binding rules in your country?

Please explain shortly, and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

The main supervisor of the forest management planning system is the Ministry of agriculture forestry and food. It approves all the forest management plans according to the legislation.

- Please consider in your answer all public and private forest ownership types.
- Please describe the roles of supervisors and to what extent they are influencing the forest management applied respectively what management rights were transferred to them.
- Is supervision of forest different for public and private lands?

- Has this changed since 1990?

2.2.3 Which forest owner organisations (forest producer groups, forest owner co-operatives, co-operations or associations) exist in your country with a focus on joint or cooperative forest management?

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples for the Forest Owner Organisations (FOO) that are relevant in your country. As far as possible, please provide the number of forest owner organisations in your country, as well as the forest area and share of owners (referring to the total number of owners in a country) that are covered by these organisations. The description should be max. 1 page long.

	<i>Name Forest Owner Organisation</i>	<i>Forest Area</i>	<i>Share of owners [%]</i>
FOO 1	<i>Association of forest owners association</i>		
FOO 2			
FOO 3			
FOO 4			
<i>< please add more rows if needed ></i>			

- Forest owner organisations have many different names and forms. We are here interested in organisations that focus on the mutual support of the forest management, not on interest representation; although we know that many organisations do actually both. We also distinguish between forest **commons that jointly own forest** (these should be given as a separate ownership type) and **forest owner organisations** (to be described here).
- Please describe shortly their main aims and mechanisms, and if they work on local, sub-national or national level. Please also describe their history, success and challenges.

In 2001, the first local private forest owners society (PFOS) was established based on a specific bottom-up approach. PFOS started to operate on voluntary base, without any financial support from government. Due to a support of the Slovenia Forest Service (SFS) employees and great interest of private forest owners, the process of association went rather quickly and nowadays 28 PFOS exists in Slovenia. However, the participation is sparse due to the large number of owners - only around 1% of forest owners are currently engaged in PFOS. The main activities of local PFOS are: informing its members about legislation, funds, timber prices, contractors etc., organizing educational courses and field trips, joint marketing of timber (on auction), assisting its member in obtaining appropriate education for forest work, joint purchase of equipment and representation of owners' interest in wider policy arena. They can be seen as the pioneers of several new management approaches in fragmented small-scale forest properties. In 2015 a new society of large private forest owners (owning more than 200 ha each) has been established. Their aim is to change the forest and hunting legislation and this is supported by forest owners as well. This cooperation enables private forest owners to take an active role in formulation of forest-related legislation, which has not been the case in Slovenia yet.

With the aim of continuing the association and representing the local PFOSs at the national level, in 2006 private forest owners association (PFOA) was established. At the beginning 11 local private forest owner organizations joined the PFOA, but today 29 organizations are PFOA members. The main goal of PFOA establishment was to enable the local societies to achieve effective representation and successful integration of interest of private forest owners in the development of national forest policy, forest-related legislation, strategies and programmes, and ensuring capacity building for its members (through information, communication and representation). Moreover, PFOA helps forest owners to efficiently promote wood selling and marketing by organizing high-quality timber auctions, caring for promotion of new forest mechanization among the members, and keeping the owners informed (hence, they built and maintain the web-portal Moj gozd "My forest"). The web-portal provides information about the current wood selling prices and forest operation services, lists open contracts and tenders, and informs about the events related to forest management and forest operations.

2.3 NEW FOREST OWNERSHIP TYPES

2.3.1 Which new forest ownership types emerge in your country?

Please name, define and explain shortly, if relevant give case examples for your country. Please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

Due to the transition from the system of socialist self-management in a parliamentary de-mocracy and a capitalist economic system in Slovenia after 1991 became essentially all for-est owners new forest owners. Forest owners are getting new ownership rights in forest management, as well as new commitments. Owners can determine the minimum possible felling, which was previously prescribed and mandatory. They also are responsible for the sale of timber that previously held through state company. The owners themselves decide on the silviculture investments in forests. Silvicultural measures were carried out in the previous system by state enterprises or forest owners, for which they get paid. However, forest management planning remains mandatory for all forests. Forest management planning performs public forestry service. From the previous system remain also mandatory signing of trees for felling. Owners are responsible for the sustainability of forests and state only help. After 1992 there are new owners of denationalized private forests. Many owners manage the forest for the first time.

The State is actually also became a new forest owner (aprox. 20% of forest area after denationalization completed), as in the regime of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia forests were not state property but social property. Social ownership means ruptured bond between the user and the owner of things (the forest were of all the citizens and were managed by Forestry companies). The state forests are managed today by The Fund of Farmland and Forests. Production and sale of timber is done by forestry companies made on the basis of concessions. Forest management plans for state forests are prepared by the Public Forest Service and are mandatory.

Terms and Definition:**NEW FOREST OWNER:**

Forest owners that recently acquired forest land and have not owned forest land before; or have non-traditional goals of ownership; or apply non-traditional methods of management.

Explanatory notes:

1. *Includes:* transformed public ownership categories (e.g., through privatisation, contracting out forest management, transfer to local governments, etc.).
2. *Includes:* new legal forms of ownership in the countries (e.g. new common property regimes, community ownership), both for private and state land.
3. *Includes:* relevant phenomena of changing forest ownership (e.g. urban, absentee, and non-traditional or non-farm owners as well as investments of forest funds or ownership by new community initiatives, etc.)

2.4 ILLEGAL LOGGING**2.4.1 Is illegal logging considered as a serious problem in your country? Does it affect certain ownership categories in particular and if yes, in which way?**

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

According to the Forest Act, Slovenia Forest Service gives the forest owner's permission for logging. This permission is given on the basis of forest management plan.

In Slovenia the legal logging is the logging, where the forest owner carries out the logging according to the permission of Slovenia Forest Service. In Slovenia we have 460.000 forest owners, the average forest property is only 2, 6 ha big and it is divided into several separate smaller plots. Because of such a small average properties, forest owners in many cases hire for logging private companies or private entrepreneur.

Even that the forest owner has permission for logging, it happens that the logging contractor without the knowledge of the forest owner cut some extra trees, for which Slovenia Forest Ser-

vice did not give permission for logging.

Example: The trees were cut at the area that had a permit. But during the control forest inspector found that there was illegal logging of additional trees for which there was no permit by Slovenia Forest Service. In this case the physical person who performed the logging and the seller were issued fines.

Generally illegal logging is not a serious problem in Slovenia.

ILLEGAL LOGGING

Illegal logging takes place when timber is harvested, transported, bought or sold in violation of national laws.

(Source: Brack et al. 2001¹⁰)

¹⁰ Brack, Duncan & Hayman, Gavin, 2001 – Intergovernmental actions on illegal logging: options for intergovernmental action to help combat illegal logging and illegal trade in timber and forest products.

2.5 POLICY QUESTIONS

2.5.1 What kinds of influence have policies on the development of forest ownership?

Please explain shortly, and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

Description of the contents of forest policy was designed according to the Resolution of the National Forest Programme (2007), which is the basic strategic and non-binding forest policy document and which defined the national forest policy. The contents of forest policy in columns 1 to 3 have content that is present in ReNFP and in the fourth column are the instruments of forest legislation. Two the most relevant issues to the field of forest ownership are: the share of national forests and the fragmentation of private forest property. Rarely can also be found dealing with distribution private forest owners on farmers and non-farmers, but it is less relevant to the content of forest policy. Other types of forest property (eg, municipal, common) are not formally subject to specific forest policy instruments.

After completing the denationalization of forests there will be around 20% of state forests, which is perceived in Slovenia as a problem. Before the transition there were about one-third of publicly-owned forests. The aim is to increase the share of state forests, so Fund of Agricultural Land and Forest (FALF) buys forests and increases the share of state forests. Area of purchased of forests depends on the profit for the year, strategy and the decisions made by FALF. FALF also sells smaller state forests due to rounding its possession and ensuring efficient management. The country has a pre-emptive right to purchase forest complexes larger than 30 ha and purchase of protective forests and forests for special purposes, when they are declared by the state.

Forest area in Slovenia is constantly increasing, mainly due to spontaneous afforestation (overgrowth) of abandoned agricultural land. Therefore, there is no program for Afforestation of agricultural land in Slovenia.

Legal restrictions regarding ownership of forest are defined in the forestry legislation - Forest Act (1993) in Section 4:

Forest owners may be legal or natural persons

Foreigners may not obtain rights of ownership to forest, except by inheritance under condition of reciprocity

Foreigners are persons so defined by regulations governing the obtaining of material rights to real estate by foreigners.

According to the Forest Act (ZG-C, 2010) plots that are forests and are smaller than 5 ha may be divided only if: 1) is not in the spatial planning documents on such land parcel or part of land parcel declared use of the forest; 2) it is necessary for the construction of public infrastructure or 3) are in joint ownership with the Republic of Slovenia or the local community.

- Are there any specific policy instruments that stimulate the restitution, privatisation, nationalisation, commercialization or decentralization of forests (e.g. pre-emption rights)?
- Are there regulations related to inheritance rights with an effect on creating smaller parcels or hindering such a development (fragmentation/defragmentation)?
- What are the policy instruments fostering the afforestation of agricultural land? Please assess the level of afforestation in private/state lands in the last decade.
- Are there any policies creating new forest owner types in your country?

2.5.2 Which policy instruments (including financial incentives and taxation) exist that specifically address different ownership categories, in particular new (non-traditional) forest owners? Which policy instruments and organisational concepts do exist in order to reach different ownership types?

Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country. Please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

In Slovenia, the management of forests is common for all types of property, which means that it does not depend on the type of property. The Forest Act explicitly defines the equality of all types of property. Thus, Forest management plans are Produced as Overall plans for all forests irrespective of ownership, taking into Consideration only the particularities of individual regions (art. 9)

According to Forestry Act (1993) rights of ownership to forest are exercised in such manner as ensures their ecological, social and productive functions. The owner of a forest must:

- manage the forest in accordance with regulations, forest management plans and administrative acts issued on the basis of the Forestry Act. Owners must: allow free access to and movement in the forest to others; except in cases of profitable tourist or profitable recreational activities. Owners must also allow beekeeping, hunting and the recreational gathering of fruits, herbal plants, mushrooms and wild animals in accordance with regulations.

Owners of forests have the right to participate in procedures for adopting forest management and hunting plans and in the preparation of silviculture plans. Their needs, proposals and requests shall be respected as far as is possible and consistent with ecosystem and legal restrictions.

Forestry legislation of Slovenia doesn't deal with special categories of forest owners and therefore do not exist different categories of forest owners, which would be subject to the activities of forest policy.

In Slovenia two organizations that since 1993 (Public forest service) and 1999 (Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry) deal with advising forest owners: Slovenian Forest Service, in accordance with the Forestry Act Ensuring education of and Provision of advice to forest owners - art. 56) and the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry of Slovenia (CAFS) - Which According to the Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry Act (1999) provides that members of the ITS Generally expert advice and general technical assistance in the field of agriculture, forestry and fisheries. CAFS also promotes, organizes and coordinates measures to improve working conditions and agriculture, forestry and fisheries (art. 4). Consulting CAFS is limited to only some areas of Slovenia and only to its members, who are mostly farmers.

Consulting of SFS and CAFS is free of charge but the extent of advisory activities depends mainly on the internal decisions of both organizations and government financing. In Slovenia there are no other providers of advisory services as a result of free services SFS and CAFS, which may also prevent the development of market of consulting private forest owners.

Resolution on National Forest program deals issues, objectives and guidelines related to forest owners, but implementation is unplanned, since there are no systematic programs to integrate forest owners. The Slovenian Forest Service is engaged in organizing private forest owners, although this is not mentioned during its by law specified activities. Important instrument for the promotion of association of forest owners is technical assistance of the SFS. SFS employees are important in the assistance of administrative procedures in the establishment of associations of forest owners, the preparatory programmes of work and often lead societies. The establishment of associations of forest owners often takes place in the direction of top-down.

Promoting the association of forest owners has been regulated in 2007 in amendments of Forest Act and because of the impact of the European Union and its Rural development policy. State can support the start of the associations of forest owners created under the contract or the law. Measure was not implemented in the period from 2007 to 2013 but it is expected its implementation during the next EU financial perspective.

- Are there any new types of advice or advisory systems that respond to the needs of different ownership types (e.g. new owner types)?
- Were there specific campaigns launched to reach new or non-traditional forest owners?
- Please describe the policy instruments used to stimulate association of small forest owners.

2.5.3 The financial flows into and out of forests in regard to different ownership categories. What is the situation in your country?

The cash flow should be presented according to the main ownership types (Private ownership, Public ownership by state and Public ownership by local government). Please explain shortly and if relevant give case examples that are relevant in your country.

If possible please elaborate how forests in different ownership categories contribute to and/or benefit from the state budget. Please feel free to add quantitative figures, to the extent possible. The description should be max. 1 page long.

In the state budget funds for public forest service are provided. The service is without charge for all forests regardless ownership. Furthermore the funds for financing and co-financing for planned work in protective private owned forests, silviculture and protective works and works for maintaining the habitats of wild animals in private forests, nursery an plantation forestry, measures for fire protection, building and maintaining forest roads and reforestation after natural disasters. By co-financing the type of work and the stressed functions of the forest are considered. Also the measures of present Rural Development Programme are carried out. If declaring a forest to be a protective forest or a forest with a special purpose restricts the ownership rights, the owner can demand suitable tax relief or the right to compensation. The owner can also demand that the repurchase of the protective forest or the forest with a special purpose. For the state owned forests the Republic of Slovenia grants concessions.

- How are forests and forest management taxed; please distinguish between different ownership types and the authorities that collect incomes from taxes (state budget or communal authorities)? What is the tax rate, are there any tax exemptions? What is the overall public revenue for the country (given per year and ha)?
- How are forests and forest management subsidised (please distinguish between different ownership types)? What are the subsidy aims and what kinds of measures are subsidised? What is the overall public spending for the country (given per year and ha)?
- Are there any other forms of money transfers between the forest owners (managers) and the state? Do private or public forests (please distinguish between national, sub-national and local forests) overall contribute to or benefit from public (state or communal) budgets? How much is that (given per year and ha/other quantity unit)?

PUBLIC FOREST REVENUE

All public revenue collected from the domestic production and trade of forest goods and services. For this purpose they include:

- *Goods*: sale of roundwood; biomass; and non-wood forest products.
- *Services*: concession fees and royalties, stumpage payments, public timber sales revenue, taxes and charges based on forest area or yield, taxes on domestic trade and export of forest products, special levies on forestry activities and payment into forest-related funds, other miscellaneous inspection, licence and administrative fees levied by forest administrations, permit and licence fees for recreation and other forest related activities.

Explanatory note:

1. *Excludes*: taxes and charges generally collected from all individuals and enterprises (e.g. corporate taxes, payroll taxes, income taxes, land and property taxes, sales or value-added taxes); import taxes or duties levied on forest products; repayments of government loans to individuals and enterprises engaged in the production of forest products and services.

(Source: FRA 2015 modified)

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON FORESTRY

All government expenditure on forest related activities.

Explanatory notes:

1. Correspond to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions.
2. *Includes*: expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centres).
3. *Excludes*: expenditures in state owned organisation/enterprise/company. Please find a

definition of state owned organisation/enterprise/company in reporting form 6.
(Source: FRA 2015 modified)