

## **UNECE Report 2015-2016**

A brief definition states that forestry is a branch of national economy which includes cultural activities, forestry buildings, maintenance and forest protection as long as the biological process continues up to the exploitation phase.

Forest trees provide us with lumber, the most significant wood renewable raw material used in most part of the economical activities. Besides wood, there are also a series of products supported by wood, thus completing its endowment.

Wood products have the largest role in forest economy, representing a valuable material in pharmaceutical and food industry.

The necessity to act in order to ensure and guarantee a sustainable management of forests, according to the European and international provisions, creates special requirements of collecting and operating statistical data.

Statistics regarding forestry are used for different purposes such as:

- certified integrity of the forest fund and the forest sustainability;
- enlargement of forestlands;
- usage of harvesting methods which reduce losses;
- promotion of a natural type of forest;
- substantiation of forestry policies;
- promotion of a natural type of forest and guaranteeing the biological diversity of forest
- support towards forest owners and stimulating measures for their associations;
- prevention of irreversible degradation of forests as a result of human actions and destabilising environmental agents.

The legal framework of statistical procedures regarding silviculture during the analysed period was granted by the Law no. 133/2015 for modification and completion of Law no. 46/2008- Forest Code. The EU strategy related to forests and forestry sector COM 2013 0659 final 2/Bruxelles 040402014 and the Order of President INS no.1810/02.12.2010 referring to the approval of the Statistical Methodology and Research in Forestry.

This publication presents statistical data related to the surface and structure of the forest fund, the volume of harvested wood mass upon main species and destinations, the surface tracked with tree fellings, the structure of forest products sellings and the regenerated forest areas upon species and land categories.

The national forest fund occupies, at the end of 2015, an area of 6.555 thousand hectares, representing 27.5% of the country's area.

The surface of the forest fund at 31.12.2015, compared to the same date of 2014, saw an increase of about 0.2%, as a result of certain forestry buildings of pasture lands and degraded soils.

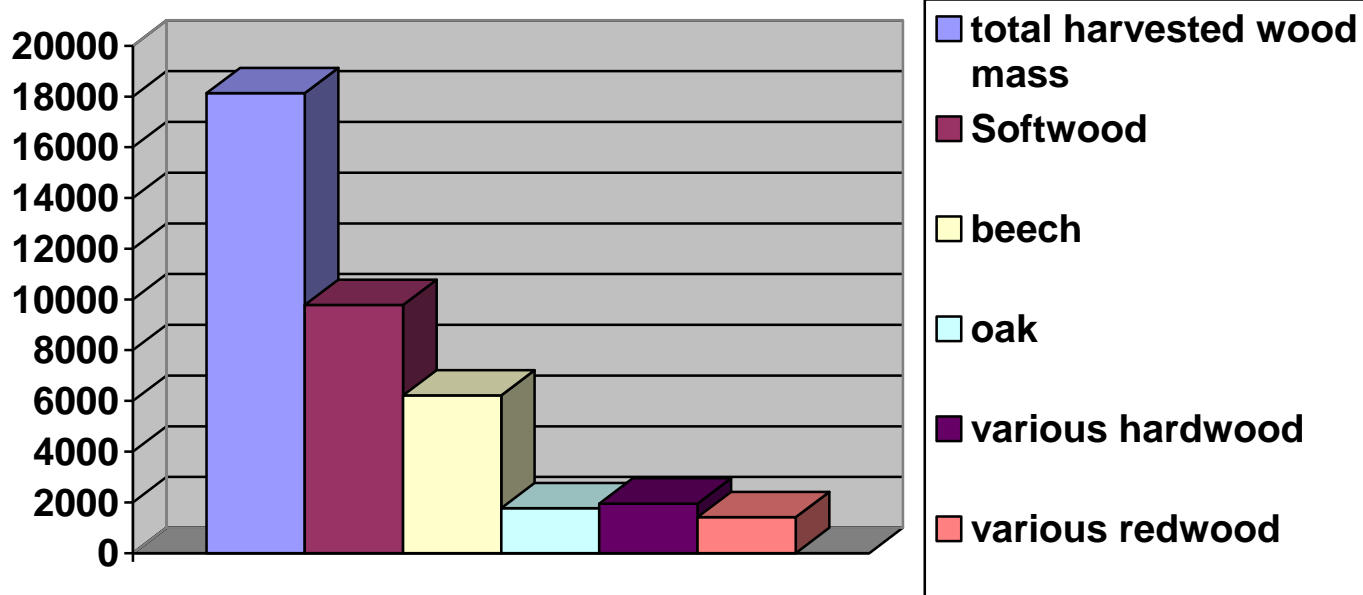
### **Harvested Wood Mass. In 2015**

In 2015, 18.133 m<sup>3</sup> of wood volume were harvested, representing 224 m<sup>3</sup> more compared to 2014.

Upon forest species, softwood lumber represents 37.4% of the total volume of the harvested wood mass, beech 34%, oak 10.8%, various hardwood (acacia, sycamore maples, violet ash tree etc), 9.7% and various softwood (limewood, willow wood, poplar etc) 7.8%.

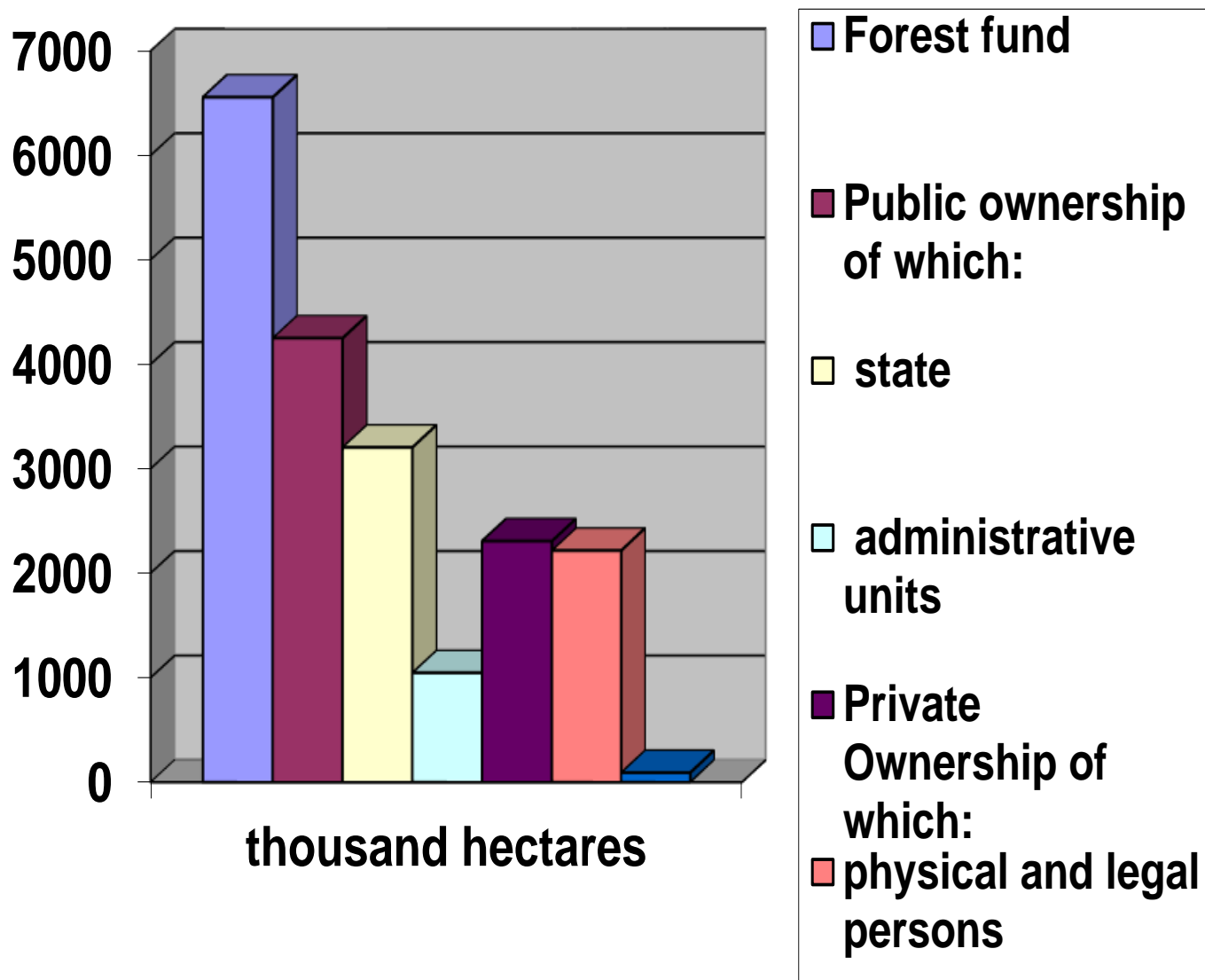
### **Table including the volume of harvested wood mass upon main species 2015**

<b>Main Species</b>	<b>Thousand cubic metres 2015</b>
The volume of harvested wood-total	18133
Coniferous	9782
Beech	6215
Oak	1769
Various hardwood	1951
Various softwood	1416



**Forest fund surface on types of ownership**

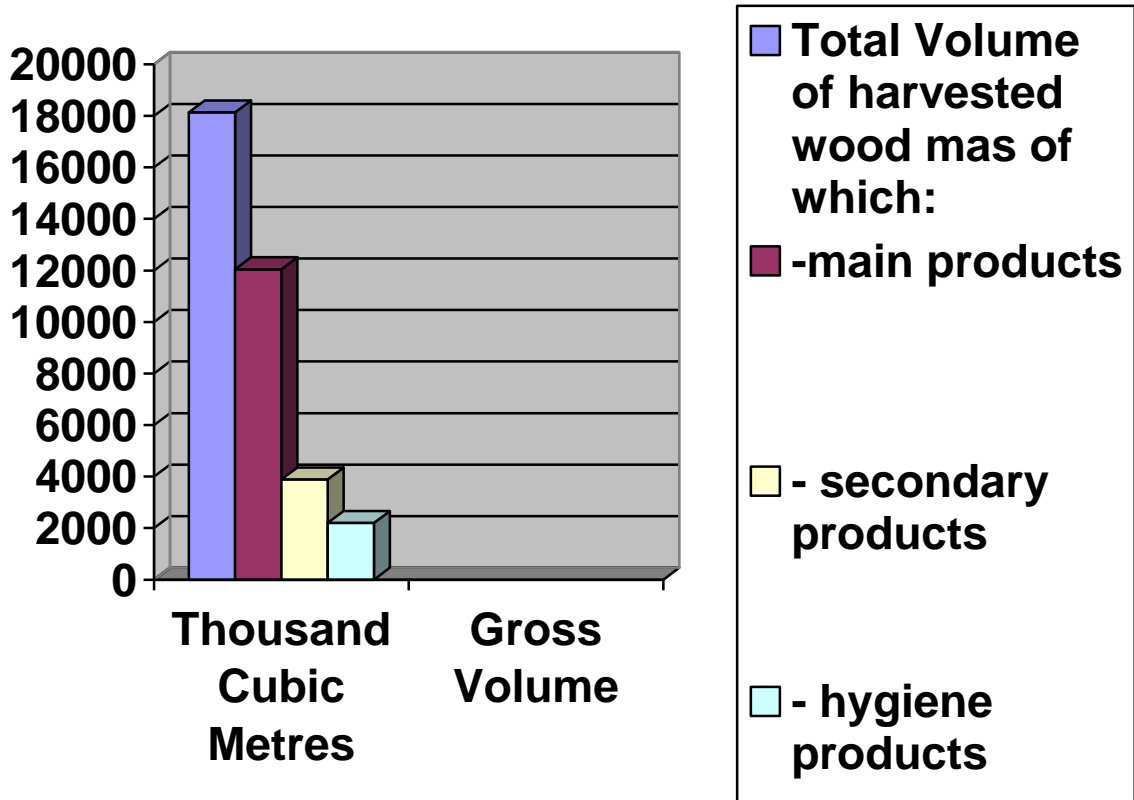
<b>Types of ownership</b>	<b>Thousand hectares 2015</b>
Total forest fund of which:	6555
Public ownership	4249
- of state	3203
- of administrative units	1046
Private ownership of which:	2306
- of legal and natural persons	2215
- of administrative and territorial units	91



2015

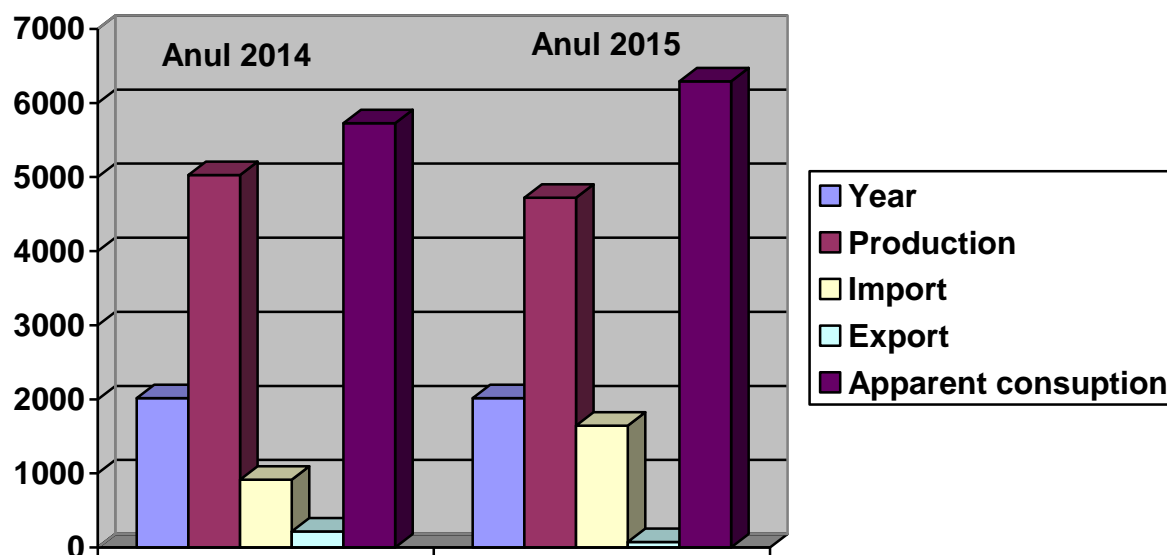
**Volume of harvested wood mass upon wood products categories 2015**

Categories of wood mass	Thousand m3 gross volume 2015
Total volume of harvested wood mass of which:	18133
- main products	12045
- secondary products	3889
- hygiene products	2199



**TF1  
TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE  
ROUNDWOOD**

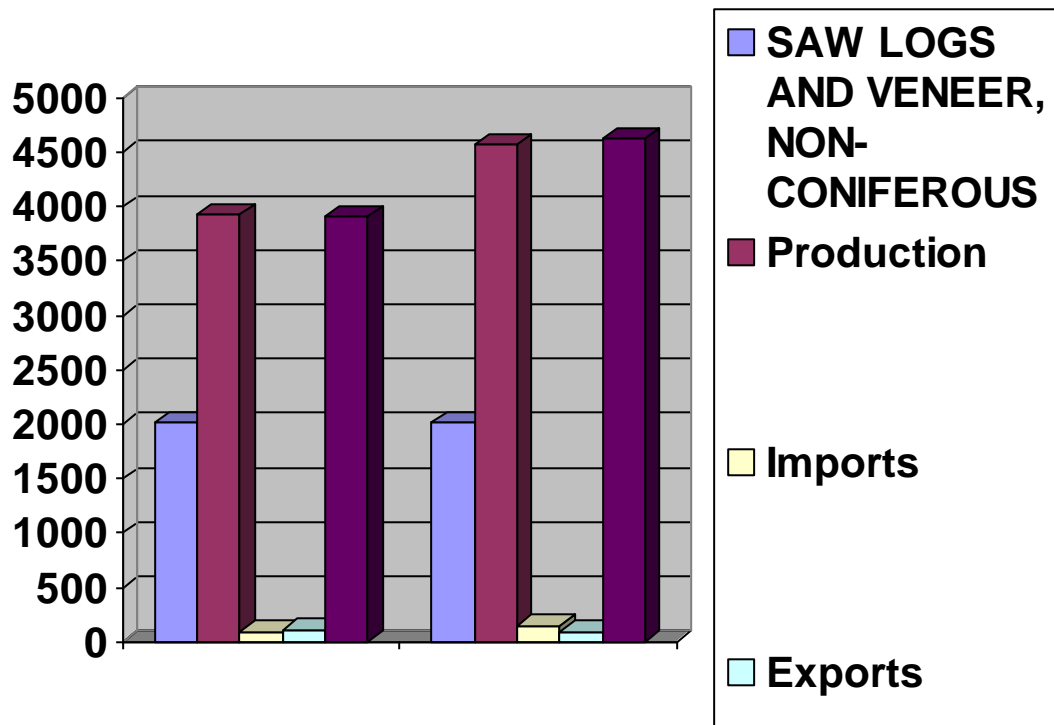
<b>SAW LOGS AND VENEER, CONIFEROUS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Production	5026	4721
Imports	917	1644
Exports	215	73
Apparent consumption	5728	6292



In 2015, one notices an increase in hardwood log imports from Ukraine, with 79% more than in 2014. Alternatively, the softwood log imports decreased with 35% in 2015 as a result of the restrictive measures regarding the raw material exports.

**TF1  
TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE  
ROUNDWOOD**

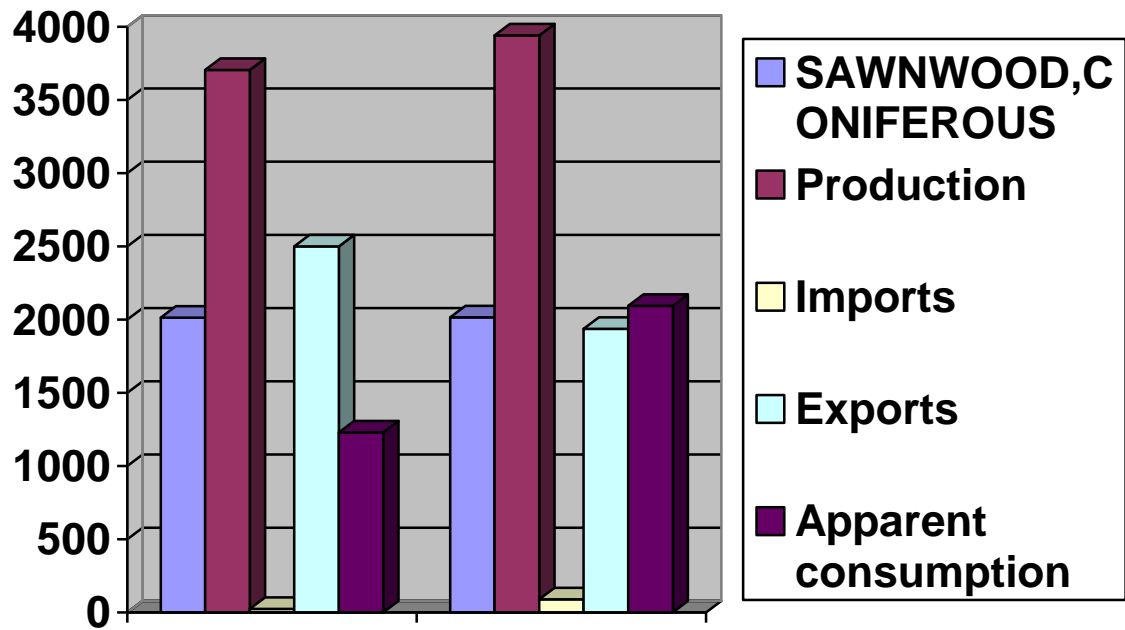
<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Production	3927	4569
Imports	90	148
Exports	112	96
Apparent consumption	3905	4621



**TF2**  
**TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**Forest products**

<b>SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Production	3704	3941
Imports	25	89
Exports	2500	1936
Apparent consumption	1229	2094

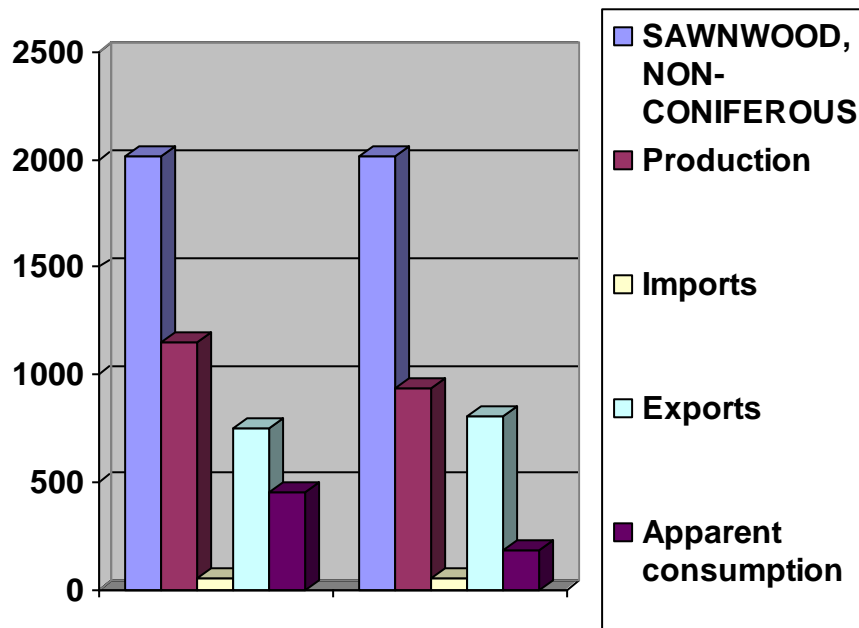
Exports of softwood lumber decreased with 40% in 2015 compared with 2014. Export countries: China, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Turkey etc.



<b>SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
Production	1155	937
Imports	55	54
Exports	753	806
Apparent consumption	457	185

Exports of non-coniferous lumber increase with 7% in 2015 compared with 2014.





Data were provided by the National Institute of Statistics for 2015 and the Ministry of Economy and Commerce regarding the situation of exports upon destination countries and imports upon partner countries.