



MONTENEGRO
STATISTICAL OFFICE

METHODOLOGY
FORESTRY STATISTICS

13	METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES	13
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CONTENT

The legal basis	1
METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES	1
The aim of survey	1
Methods of data collection	1
Statistical units	1
Coverage	1
Definitions	2
Confidentiality	2
Organisation of survey	2
Reference period	2
Dissemination	3
SURVEYS	4
1. Production of forest assortments in state forests	4
2. Survey on area, production of forest assortments, cutting, damages, protection, and infrastructure in state and private forests	5
3. Hunting	7

The legal basis for the implementation of surveys on forestry statistics is the Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System of Montenegro ("Official Gazette of Montenegro", No. 18/12 from 30. 03. 2012, 047/19 from 12. 08. 2019) and Annual plan of official statistics.

According to Law on Official Statistics and Official Statistical System of Montenegro reporting units are obliged to give information in the contents and form specified by the official statistics producer. Individual data obtained by the surveys are protected and can be used only for statistical purposes.

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES

The aim of survey

The main aim of surveys on the forestry statistics is to obtain the data on: production, sales, stocks of forest assortments in state forests, forest areas, cutting, used non-wood forest products, damages in forests, cultivation, melioration and infrastructure in forestry. Furthermore, aim is also to obtain data on number of game, number of shot game, employed staff, hunting buildings and facilities, as well as hunting areas and hunters.

Data are obtained through following surveys: Production of forest assortments in state forests (ŠUM – 22), Survey on area, production of forest assortments, cutting, damages, protection, and infrastructure in state and private forests (ŠUM) and Hunting (LOV – 11).

The obtained data are used to monitor volume and the dynamics of the observed phenomenon.

Methods of data collection

Data on survey Production of forest assortments in state forests and Survey on area, production of forest assortments, cutting, damages, protection, and infrastructure in state and private forests are collecting electronically on excel questionnaire, while the reporting method is used for Hunting survey.

Statistical units

Statistical units are:

- (1) Administration for Managing Forests and Hunting Grounds - Central (Forest Administration - Central)
- (2) Users of hunting grounds.

Coverage

Data for the survey Production of forest assortments in state forests and Survey on area, production of forest assortments, cutting, damages, protection, and infrastructure in state and private forests are submitted by the Administration for Managing Forests and Hunting Grounds – Central (Forest Administration - Central) for all regional units. Hunting survey covered all hunting ground users.

Definitions

Forest is considered to be land overgrown with forest trees in the form of a stand with an area of more than 20 ares, as well as forest nurseries, seed stands and seed plantations that are an integral part of the forest, forest infrastructure, fire lines and other open areas within the forest area less than 20 ares. Separate groups of forest trees on an area of less than 20 ares, forest nurseries and seed plantations that are not an integral part of the forest, protective belts of forest trees with an area of less than 20 ares and a width of less than 20 m, tree lines and parks in settlements are not considered forests.

Forest land is considered to be land on which forest is grown or land which, due to its natural characteristics and management conditions, is most suitable for raising and cultivating forests, as well as land on which there are facilities intended for forest management, game breeding and protection and other public benefits forest function and which cannot be used for other purposes.

Industrial wood has favorable physical and chemical characteristics and is intended for industrial (mechanical and chemical) processing.

Technical wood has favorable physical characteristics and is intended for various technical purposes. Technical wood includes: mine wood, poles for power lines and telephone lines, small technical wood, other round wood, sleepers and other cut and split wood.

Firewood is wood cut in order to be used for fire or charcoal production.

Pulp wood is a wood suitable for obtaining cellulose fibers for paper production.

Confidentiality

Data obtained from reporting units represent an official secret and used only for statistical purposes and cannot be published or made available to any user. The results of the survey are published at the aggregated level and the privacy of the individual data is completely ensured.

Organisation of survey

In accordance with the Plan and Program of Statistical Surveys, the organization of the survey refers to preparation of questionnaires and instructions to the reporting units, collection, processing and dissemination of data.

Reference period

Reference period means the period of time to which a particular item of information collected by the survey relates. Reference period for the survey Production of forest assortments in state forests is period of one month, i.e. previous month, while for Survey on area, production of forest assortments, cutting, damages, protection, and infrastructure in state and private forests and Hunting survey that period is 12 month-period, i.e. the previous calendar year.

Dissemination

The publication of data is done in accordance with the Statistical Release Calendar of the Statistical Office, according to a predefined date and manner of publishing data. Published data are available to users in the quarterly release Indices of physical volume of publicly owned forest assortments production, the Monthly statistical review, the Statistical Yearbook, the publication "Montenegro in Figures", and on the Web.

SURVEYS

1. Production of forest assortments in state forests

The aim of this survey is to obtain the data on production, sales and stocks of forest products in state forests.

Data for this survey are submitted by the Administration for Managing Forests and Hunting Grounds – Central (Forest Administration - Central) for all regional units on a monthly basis.

Forest is considered to be land overgrown with forest trees in the form of a stand with an area of more than 20 ares, as well as forest nurseries, seed stands and seed plantations that are an integral part of the forest, forest infrastructure, fire lines and other open areas within the forest area less than 20 ares. Separate groups of forest trees on an area of less than 20 ares, forest nurseries and seed plantations that are not an integral part of the forest, protective belts of forest trees with an area of less than 20 ares and a width of less than 20 m, tree lines and parks in settlements are not considered forests.

Industrial wood has favorable physical and chemical characteristics and is intended for industrial (mechanical and chemical) processing.

Technical wood has favorable physical characteristics and is intended for various technical purposes. Technical wood includes: mine wood, poles for power lines and telephone lines, small technical wood, other round wood, sleepers and other cut and split wood.

Firewood is wood cut in order to be used for fire or charcoal production.

2. Survey on area, production of forest assortments, cutting, damages, protection, and infrastructure in state and private forests

The aim of the survey is to collect the data on forest areas, cutting, production of forest assortments, used non-wood forest products, damages in forests, cultivation, melioration and infrastructure in state and private forests. Data for this survey are submitted by the Administration for Managing Forests and Hunting Grounds - Central (Forest Administration - Central) collectively for all regional units on annual basis.

Forest is considered to be land overgrown with forest trees in the form of a stand with an area of more than 20 ares, as well as forest nurseries, seed stands and seed plantations that are an integral part of the forest, forest infrastructure, fire lines and other open areas within the forest area less than 20 ares. Separate groups of forest trees on an area of less than 20 ares, forest nurseries and seed plantations that are not an integral part of the forest, protective belts of forest trees with an area of less than 20 ares and a width of less than 20 m, tree lines and parks in settlements are not considered forests.

Forest land is considered to be land on which forest is grown or land which, due to its natural characteristics and management conditions, is most suitable for raising and cultivating forests, as well as land on which there are facilities intended for forest management, game breeding and protection and other public benefits forest function and which cannot be used for other purposes.

Commercial forests are forests in which the production function is emphasized.

Protective forests are forests in which the ecological function is emphasized.

High forests are those growing mainly from seeds.

Short (coppice) forests are those growing mainly from tree stumps shoots.

Other forest categories are scrubs, maquis, shrubberies, and beech forests.

Industrial wood has favourable physical and chemical characteristics and is intended for industrial (mechanical and chemical) processing.

Technical wood has favorable physical characteristics and is intended for various technical purposes. Technical wood includes: mine wood, poles for power lines and telephone lines, small technical wood, other round wood, sleepers and other cut and split wood.

Waste includes all parts of wood that remain in the forest during felling (stumps, small branches, peels, rot, etc.).

Firewood is wood cut in order to be used for fire or charcoal production.

Pulp wood is a wood suitable for obtaining cellulose fibers for paper production.

Forest tending is the implementation of breeding measures of felling and works in the forest stand.

Reforestation is the process of establishing new stands on the site of existing mature stands by natural rejuvenation or filling natural offspring with planting.

Artificial afforestation is the raising of new forests - by planting or sowing - on bare or mostly bare land (bare), especially those on which forests once existed. Afforestation is also the rebuilding of existing, and due to the inappropriate attitude of man destroyed or burned forests.

Regular logging is done according to the previously approved plan.

Extraordinary logging is not foreseen it is done on a case-by-case basis, which could not have been foreseen (windmills, snowmen, windmills, snowstorms, insect attacks, plant diseases, etc.).

Thinning and cleaning are regular harvesting of care being implemented in high-aged and coppice (low) forests in smaller or larger intervals in order to ensure the development of the best quality trees.

3. Hunting

The aim of survey is to collect the data on number of game, number of shot game, employed staff, hunting buildings and facilities, as well as hunting areas and hunters.

Data are submitted on every year by users of hunting grounds.

Game, as a natural resource and good of general interest, are legally defined animal species of mammals and birds that live freely in nature or are bred in an area intended for breeding and reproduction for hunting and use.

Hunting ground user is a legal entity that has acquired the right to hunt on the basis of using the hunting ground.

Hunting ground is a certain area of land that is a complete spatial unit in which there are natural and other conditions for breeding, protection, hunting and use of game and its parts.

Hunter is a person who has passed the hunting exam, hunting license and hunting card and performs the basic tasks of hunting: breeding, protection, hunting and use of game and its parts with respect for hunting customs and ethics.

The hunting year is the period from April 1 of the current year to March 31 of the following year.

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