

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ROMANIAN AND THE MAIN EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES' NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEMS

Constantin BANU, Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry, Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Aradului, 119, 300645, Timisoara, Romania, banuconstantin2000@yahoo.com (*corresponding author*)

Lile RAMONA, Aurel Vlaicu" University, Faculty of Economic Sciences, B/dul Revoluției, 77, 310025, Arad, Romania

Tiberiu IANCU, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Aradului, 119, 300645, Timisoara, Romania

Mihaela MOATĂR, Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry, Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Aradului, 119, 300645, Timisoara, Romania

Dora ORBOI, Faculty of Farm Management, Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Aradului, 119, 300645, Timisoara, Romania

Carolina ȘTEFĂN, Faculty of Horticulture and Forestry, Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Aradului, 119, 300645, Timisoara, Romania

Sorin STANCIU, Faculty of Farm Management, Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Calea Aradului, 119, 300645, Timisoara, Romania

In the European Union, forests and other wooded areas cover a total of 177.8 million hectares, which represents approximately 40% of the EU total area and an area similar to that used for agricultural purposes (183.9 million hectares). Germany, Spain, France, Finland and Sweden make up over three-fifths of the area covered by forests in the EU. Our paper shows the distribution of forested areas in the EU and their importance in comparison with the agricultural area of each Member State.

In 2014, the EU represents about 12 % of global timber volume harvested timber from forests and woodlands on its surfaces rising to 392.9 million m³. Forestry, logging and related services covering timber production and extraction and harvesting of forest products that grow in the wild. In addition to industrial round wood, forests produce firewood, too. In some regions, non-timber forest products are also an important source of local income. In the research approach, we considered necessary and appropriate to perform a comparative analysis of the situation of Romanian forest similar to that of the main European Union countries, to identify measures that some of them have tried, and even managed to increase a rational exploitation of afforested areas forest resources. The results conducted to a comparative analysis of the National Forest and the main EU countries' Systems, to identify possible starting points for grounding new sustainable development strategies, given their similar experience.

Key words: economical, forest, management, exploitations, public and private property

INTRODUCTION

Forestry and downstream production provides employment for millions of people. During the period 2007-2013, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development has financed a great number of measures to support the forests' development and exploitation (Crăciunescu et al, 2014; Installing forest..., 2014; Moatăr et al, 2013).

With about 16 million private forest owners, this category has around 60 % of EU forest owners. Private forest holdings have an average area of 13 hectares, but the majority of privately-owned forests have an area less than five hectares. An estimated of 80% of forest areas in private property owned by individuals and families, the rest being owned by private institutions and commercial societies. The area of privately owned forest has increased in recent years and continues to grow, particularly due to afforestation; in Eastern Europe, that grew was due to the restoration of forests, which had been nationalized (Stanciu, 2008; Stanciu, 2012). On the other hand, about 40 % of the EU forest is publicly owned. Category forest owners include public bodies at national, regional or provincial, state enterprises and municipalities. About 75 % of forests in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece and Poland are in public ownership. It is estimated that forests owned by municipalities cover less than 15 % of the total forest area in public ownership. The total area of publicly owned forests decreased with 3 % between 2009 and 2014.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method consisted of studying and analyzing documents and laws, for a comparison between

Romanian forest system and the European States forest system.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH

With about 16 million private forest owners, this category has around 60 % of EU forest owners. Private forest holdings have an average area of 13 hectares, but the majority of privately-owned forests have an area less than five hectares. An estimated of 80 % of forest areas in private property owned by individuals and families, the rest being owned by private institutions and commercial societies.

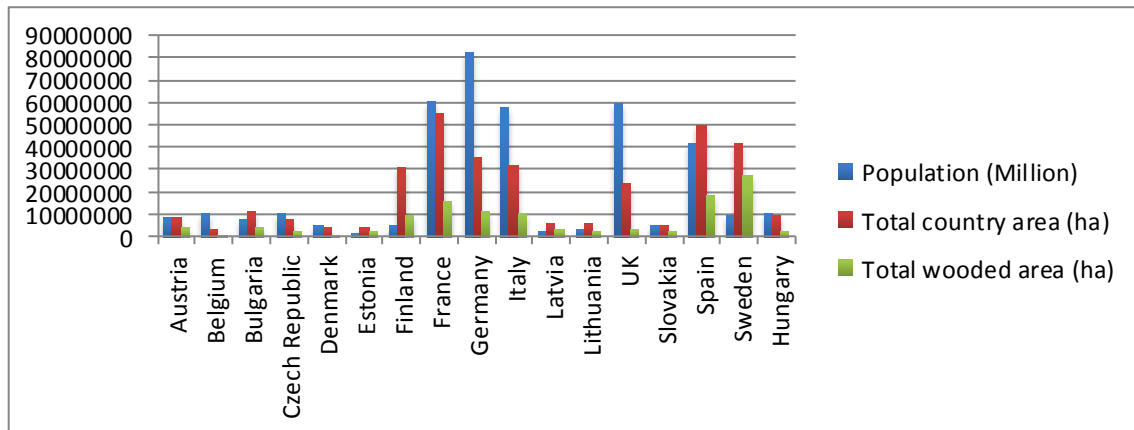


Figure1: Total wooded area in each E.U. studied states relating to population and total country area. The area of privately owned forest has increased in recent years and continues to grow, particularly due to afforestation; in Eastern Europe, that grew was due to the restoration of forests, which had been nationalized (Stanciu, 2008; Stanciu, 2012; Dykstra, 2013).

On the other hand, about 40 % of the EU forest is publicly owned. Category forest owners include public bodies at national, regional or provincial, state enterprises and municipalities. About 75 % of forests in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Greece and Poland are in public ownership. It is estimated that forests owned by municipalities cover less than 15 % of the total forest area in public ownership. The total area of publicly owned forests decreased with 3 % between 2009 and 2014. Fig.1 presents the total wooded area in each European Union states (analyzed in this paper) relating to population and total country area. We can see that Sweden owns the greatest percentage of hectare/capita (3.1 ha/capita) from the whole EU States; meanwhile Belgium is situated at the bottom of classification.

ROMANIA – AUSTRIA

Comparative analysis reveals that while Austria's surface is only 35.98 % of that of Romania, Austrian forest is at a level of 60.62 % compared to that of our country, highlighting concerns that countries in the sustainability fund forest. Concerns regarding the sustainability of forests is also reflected by the fact that its surface in Austria registered an average annual increase of 6000 hectares between 1990–2009, or a yearly average of 5,000 hectares in the range from 2008 to 2014, while that in Romania, the forest area has decreased yearly by an average of 0.4 thousands hectares between 1990 to 2008 and an average annual increase of 16,857 hectares in the range 2009–2014.

Legislation regulating forestry activities in Austria is centered around the Forest Law issued in 1975 and amended in 1987, under which more than 3,000 specialists carries out specific implementation and monitoring of the activities mentioned in the conditions under which forestry legislation Romania has undergone fundamental changes especially in the period 1990–2009 (Tabără-Amânar, Stanciu, 2012;). However, the representation of public interests in forest in Austria has been transferred from the state to local administrative entities with capacities of self-government, which required bringing together all forest owners, in Romania, which is still concentrated around Romsilva National Forest System (Sustainable Forestry and the European Union, 2012; Crăciunescu et al, Considerations regarding..., 2014; Crăciunescu et al, Comparative study..., 2014). In 2014, in Austria, in terms of ownership of forests, totaling 3.838 million hectares, 19.6 % of the total area of these were public property while private property were 80.4 % (compared with 94.3 % public ownership of forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and of all other wooded land, totaling 0.117 million hectares, 19.7 % being public property and 80.3 % private property (compared to a rate of 100 % private property in Romania).

ROMANIA – BELGIUM

With a total area of 3.028 million hectares, Belgium has a forest area of 667,000 hectares, representing 22.03 % of the total country, with a population of 10,405,000 inhabitants, returning a forest area of 0.06 ha/capita. This means that the total area of the country is only 13 % of Romania, while Belgian forest represents 10.47 % of the forest area similar to our country. Given that in the period 1990–2009, Belgium's forest area declined by an annual average of 1,000 hectares (this decrease was identified in our country, too, the annual average being 0.4 hectares), and the period 2009–2014 was maintained at a constant level. Since 1992, legislation applicable to the forestry sector in Belgium has seen many changes and amendments, eliminating conflicts regarding forest destination through numerous regional regulations, a similar situation with regard to repeated changes in forest legislation being identified also in Romania, with negative effects in terms of ensuring long-term sustainability conditions of forest exploitation (Stanciu, 2012; For a

et al, 2014). Note, however, that the basis of all sustainable development policy of the forestry sector in Belgium is a long-term strategy, until the year 2100, the effects of the implementation of which is probably visible in the next period. The property regime on Belgium forests was estimated at 667,000 hectares in 2014. They were publicly owned entirely (compared with a rate of 94.3 % publicly owned forests and privately owned respectively 5.7 % in Romania), other wooded parts of the forest, having an area of 27,000 hectares and is owned 38 % public and private ownership rate of 61 % (compared with 100 % of private ownership forested areas, parts of the forest in Romania). Belgium noted that forests are owned exclusively in public ownership, accountability measures for sustainable development of forests is thus assumed level of state policy.

ROMANIA – BULGARIA

Bulgaria's forest area is 3.625 million hectares, representing a rate of 32.8 % of the total land, 1,063 hectares respectively, with a population of 7.780.000, resulting in a forested area of 0.48 ha/capita. Compared to Romania, it highlights the fact that the total area of Bulgaria is 48.13 %, while the Bulgarian forest area recorded a level of 56.91 % (the same in our country), while revealing a greater share of the Fund Bulgarian national total forest area (32.77 %). Note that the data examined reveal exacerbated concerns of Bulgaria in terms of increasing the forest area, evidenced by the fact that while the interval 1990–2009, its annual growth was 5, 000 hectares (Romania recorded the forest same period a yearly average decrease of 0.4 thousand hectares) within 2009 to 2014, average annual growth was 50 thousand hectares (compared to an average of 16,857 hectares for Romania). As regards property ownership, in 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (3,375,000 hectares), 91.4 % of the total area of these were public property and private property were 8.4 % (compared with 94.3 % percentage of public property forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and of all other wooded land (0,105,000 hectares), 94.3 % were public property and 4.8 % were private property (to a 100 % private property in Romania). The legislative framework is based on Bulgaria's Forestry Forest Law of 1997, which contains provisions related to sustainable development ban on the country's forest cover fall below 30 %, allowing vehicle access inside the forest only on marked roads and/or predetermined locations.

ROMANIA – CZECH REPUBLIC

The wooded areas occupy 2.648 million hectares (34.27 %) of the total area of the Czech Republic, meaning 7.728 million hectares, resulting in a forested area of 0.26 hectare/capita, at a total population of 10,183,000 inhabitants. Compared to Romania, the total area of the Czech Republic represents a percentage of 33.62 %; this higher percentage of afforestation is highlighted by the fact that the country's forest represents 41.57 % of the similarity of our country. Due to the higher forest fund that area in the period 1990–2009, to increase its concerns are highlighted by an annual average of 1,000 hectares (Romania recorded an annual decrease over the same period by 400 hectares of forest), doubled between 2009–2014 (the country registering an average annual growth forest of 16,857 hectares). In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (2,637,000 hectares), 76.7 % of the total areas of these were public property and 23.3 % were private property, in terms of a percentage of 94.3 % publicly owned forest and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania. The main regulator of forest in the Czech Republic is the Forest Law no. 289/1995, which entered into force on 1 January 1996, modified in 2002 by including provisions on pollution reduction, with a strong sustainability in the exploitation of forests.

Thus, in accordance with the mentioned legislative act, the owners or managers of larger areas of 50 hectares are required to prepare studies on forestry, during harvest, areas covered with cuttings should not exceed 1 hectare and their width exceed two times the average height of standing trees. It is mandatory reforestation in forested areas within 2 years of operation; it is prohibited cuttings in forests under 80 years.

ROMANIA – DENMARK

Denmark Forest area is 500 thousand hectares, representing 11.78 % of the total country or 4.243 million hectares, with a population of 5,397,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.09 ha/capita. Compared to our country, the forest area of Denmark is only 7.85 %, while the total area of the country is 18.46 % of the Romanian percentage, confirming the lower level of the country's afforestation. Against the background of the country's low level of afforestation in the period 1990–2009, researched data shows an average annual increase of 4000 hectares for Denmark (in our country obviously the same period an average annual decrease of 400 hectares fund forestry) between 2009–2014, the average annual growth decreasing to 3000 hectares (Romania with an average annual increase of 16,857 thousand hectares on the same period – half the country referenced). Legislation regulating activities in the forestry sector Denmark is the Forest Law no. 453/2004, aimed at the protection and conservation of forests, improving forest productivity and increasing forested areas. Regarding property regime on forests in Denmark, in 2014, in terms of their ownership (0.486 million acres), 28.4 % were public property and 71.6 % were private property, while in Romania, 94.3 % of the forests was public property and 5.7 % private property.

ROMANIA – ESTONIA

As regards Estonia, forest area is 2.284 million hectares, accounting for 53.88 % of the total area of 4.239 million hectares for a population of 1,345,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 1.62 ha/capita. Compared to our country, the Estonian forest stock is 35.86%, the high degree of afforestation is confirmed by the fact that the total is only 18.44 % of the same Romania. In terms of ownership of forests, Estonia has 2.284 million hectares in 2009, from which 37.5%, of the total area were public property, 22.4 % were private property and 40 % belonged to other forms of property (compared to a rate of 94.3 % public ownership of forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania). Due to the significant forest fund, are nevertheless highlighted concerns that will increase its surface, the interval 2009–2014, the average annual increase was 8,000 hectares (Romania registered an average annual decrease of 0.4 thousand hectares by 2009, followed an average annual increase of 16,857 thousand hectares by 2014). Legislation

regulating activities in the forestry sector is Estonia Forest Law of 1998 (entered into force on January 9, 1999), drawn up in accordance with international provisions on sustainability, establishing the legal basis for forest monitoring activities promoting forest protection functions and clarifications in the import of reproductive material to protect specific natural heritage.

ROMANIA – FINLAND

Finland's forest area is 22,5 million acres, representing 73.87 % of the total area of the country, respectively 30,459 million hectares, with a population of 5,215,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 4,31 hectare/capita (the higher of European Union countries). Compared to Romania, Finland's forest stock is higher by 353.22%, while its surface is only 132.51 % higher than the same country. Finland's forest area increased in the period 1990–2009, with an annual average of 28,000 hectares, highlighting the intense concern regarding growth surfaces wooded, although they occupy a significant share in the total territory (Romania registered an average annual decrease of 0,4 thousands hectares in the same period), between 2009–2014, the average annual increase of 5.000 hectares (Romania recorded an average annual increase of 16,857 thousand hectares). Legislation regulating forestry activities in Finland is the Forest Law issued in 1996, which sets the management applied to different types of forest areas, harmonizing legislation while preserving the environment, construction and natural reserves. In 2009, in terms of ownership of forests (22,475,000 hectares), 32.1 % of the total area of these were public property, 67.8 % were private property and 0.1 % belonged to other forms of property (compared to a rate of 94.3 % public ownership of forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and of all other wooded land (0,830,000 hectares), 68.9 % were public property, 31 % were private property and 0.1 % belonged to other forms of property (to a 100% private property in Romania)

ROMANIA – FRANCE

As regards France, its forested area is 15,554,000 hectares, representing 28.27% of the total area of 55,01 million hectares, with a population of 59,991,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.26 hectares/capita. Comparative analysis of areas of France and Romania shows that the forest area of France is higher by 40.95 % than that of our country, while if the total area is kept about the same proportions, the surface of France is higher by 41.79 % than Romania. Intense concerns regarding the sustainability of forest are revealed by the fact that the French forest area increased in the period 1990–2009, with an annual average of 81,000 hectares (one of the largest increases in average annual EU countries), while that in Romania there was an average annual decrease of 0,4 thousand hectares in the same period, while in the range from 2009 to 2014, average annual growth forest decreased to 41,000 hectares French, given that Romania has registered an average annual increase of 16,857 hectares). The main forestry regulations in France are the 1979 Forest Code and Forestry Guideline Act of 2001, which states that every owner of forest area exceeding 25 hectares must have a management plan, with reference to the cuts and afforestation. In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (15,351,000 hectares), 26% of the total area of these were public property and 74 % was private property (compared with 94.3 % percentage of public property forests 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and of all other wooded land (1,814,000 hectares), 9.6 % were public property and private property were 90.4% (compared with 100 % private property Romania).

ROMANIA – GERMANY

Forest area of Germany is 11,076,000 hectares, representing 31.74 % of the total area of the country, respectively 34,895 million hectares, with a population of 82,631,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.13 ha/capita. Compared to our country, German forest stock is higher by 57.52%, while the total area of Germany is higher by 65.87 % than the same Romania. Forest area of Germany increased in the range 1990–2009, with an annual average of 34,000 hectares (Romania registered an average annual decrease of 0.4 thousand hectares in the same period), between 2009–2014, no significant increases or decreases quantifiable forest area (Romania recorded an average annual increase of 16,857 thousand hectares). Germany's Federal Forestry Code of 1975 is the basis of the entire legal framework governing activities in the forest for all owners of forests and woodland, with clear provisions on reforestation obligation exploited areas. In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (11,076,000 hectares), 52.8 % of the total area of these was public property and private property was 47.2 % (versus 94.3 % a percentage of publicly owned forest and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania). (FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2015).

ROMANIA – ITALY

As regards Italy, the forest area is 9,979 million hectares, accounting for 33.93 % of the total area of the country, respectively 29,411 million acres, a population of 57,573,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.17 ha/capita. Compared to Romania, Italian forest stock is higher by 156.65% and the total area of Italy with 127.94 % higher than that of our country. Since the forest area of Italy rose in the range 1990–2009 with an annual average of 106 thousand hectares (forest of Romania registering a mean annual decrease of 0.4 thousand hectares in the period 1990–2009 and that an average increase from 16,857 hectares in range 2009–2014), we consider that the level of this country, there are significant concerns regarding the expansion of forest areas, creating prerequisites manifestation of the principles of sustainability. The legislative framework in force in Italy is based on the Forest Law of 1923, which provides for restrictions regarding land use change, whose provisions remain as harsh and Forest Law 431 of 1985 requiring owners of wooded their maintenance requirement. In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (9,447,000 hectares), 35 % of the total area of these was public property and 65 % was private property (compared with 94.3 % percentage of public property forests 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania)

ROMANIA – LATVIA

Latvia's forest area is 2,941,000 hectares, representing 47.39 % of the total area of the country, respectively 6,205 million hectare, with a population of 2,303,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 1.25 ha/capita.

Compared to Romania, Latvian forest area represents 46.16 % of the Romanian similar, while the total area of the country is only 26.99 % of the country (FAO Trainer's Manual, 2013). Latvia's forest area has increased in the range 1990–2009, with an annual average of 11,000 hectares (forest of Romania registering a mean annual decrease of 0.4 thousand hectares in the period 1990–2009 and that an average increase of 16,857 thousand hectares between 2009–2014), in which context we consider that the level of this country, there are concerns regarding the sustainability of forests (Iosim et al, 2010; Iancu et al, 2009).

The main regulator of forest in Latvia is the Forest Act of 2000, which establishes the conditions for sustainable development of forests regardless of ownership, while ensuring harmonization with EU legislation. In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (2,885,000 hectares), 54 % of the total area of these were public property, private property and were 45.1 % and 0.9 % belonged to other forms of property (compared with a percentage of 94.3 % public ownership of forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and of all other wooded land (0,120,000,000 hectares), 16.7 % were public property, 70.8 % were property 12 % belonged to private and other forms of property (compared with 100% in Romania).

ROMANIA - LITHUANIA

The data reveals that investigated the Lithuanian forest area is 2.099 hectares, accounting for 33.48 % of the total area of the country, namely 6,268 million hectares, with a population of 3,439,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.58 ha/capita. Note that the Lithuanian forest area is 32.95 % of the Romanian similar, while the total area of Lithuania is 27.27 % of the same Romania. Lithuanian forest area increased with an annual average of 8,000 hectares (forest of Romania registered a decrease on the same period the annual average of 0.4 thousand hectares) within 2009–2014, the average annual increase It is 16 thousand hectares (compared with an average of 16,857 hectares for Romania). The main regulator of forest in Lithuania is the 1994 Forest Code, amended in 1996 and 1999, aimed at establishing the legal framework for forest management in all types of ownership, the principles of sustainable development. Subsequently, the legal framework was completed with forest regeneration Law 2000, Law 2001 implementation of forestry and national forest protection programs since 2002 till present. In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (2, 02,000 ha), 77.3 % of the total area of these were public property and private property were 22.7 % (versus 94.3 % percentage of public property forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and of all other wooded land (0,083,000 hectares), 69.9 % were public property and 30.1% were private property (versus a 100 % private property in Romania)

ROMANIA – UK

As regards the UK, the forest area is 2,845 million hectares, accounting for 11.81 % of the total area of the country, respectively 24.088 million hectares, with a population of 59,405,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.05 hectare/capita. Compared to Romania, British forest area represents only 44.66 % of the Romanian similar, while the total area of the UK is 104.78 % of the same Romania. Britain's forest area increased between 1990–2009, with an annual average of 18,000 hectares (obviously in our country over the same period the average annual decrease of 0,4 thousand hectares of forest) within 2009–2014, the average annual growth decreasing to 10 thousand hectares (Romania with an average annual increase of 16,857 thousand hectares on the same interval) fund that positively appreciate the concerns of the country to increase forest areas. Forest law in the UK is based on Forestry Law of 1967, as amended, which also applies to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, but does not include rules on afforestation. In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (2,793,000 hectares), 36.2 % of the total area of these were public property and 63.8 % were private property (versus 94.3 % a percentage of publicly owned forest, respectively 5.7 % private property in Romania), other wooded land (0,02 million hectares) being entirely in private ownership (similar situation in Romania).

ROMANIA – SLOVAKIA

Researched data about Slovakia reveals that the country's forest area is 1,929 million hectares, accounting for 40.12% of the total area of the country, namely 4,808 million hectares, with a population of 5,390,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.36 hectare/capita. Compared to our country, forest stock Slovak represents 30.28 % of the Romanian similar, while the total area of Slovakia represents 20.91% of the same Romania. Forest area of Slovakia small changes in the period 1990–2009, between 2009–2014 the average annual increase of 2000 hectares being, given that in Romania, the forest area has decreased yearly average of 0.4 hectares between 1990–2009 and an average annual increase of 16,857 hectares in the range 2009–2014. Forest Law of 1993 is the basic document in forestry in Slovakia, representatives of state authorities with responsibilities in the area and dispose limit or prohibit public access afforested areas. In terms of ownership of forests (1,921,000 hectares) in 2014, 52.4 % of the total area of these were public property and private property were 43.2 % (versus 94.3 % a percentage of publicly owned forest and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and the total of the other woodland, 69.9% were public property and private property were 30.1 % (compared with 100 % private property in Romania)

ROMANIA – SPAIN

Spain's forest area is 17,915,000 hectares, representing 35.87 % of the total area of the country, respectively 49,944 million hectares, with a population of 41,286,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.45 ha/capita. By comparing areas of Spain and Romania, Spanish forest that is 281.24 % of the Romanian forest, while the country's total area is 217.27 % of the referenced similar to our country. In Spain, the intense concerns in terms of sustainable exploitation and extension of woodland areas are highlighted by the fact that Spanish forestry fund has registered an average annual increase of 296,000 hectares in the range from 1990 to 2014, most of the EU countries (at Romanian forest area decreased annual average of 0,4 hectares between 1990 to 2009 and an average annual increase of 16,857 hectares in the range 2009–2014). In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (16,436,000 hectares), 30 % of the total area

of these were public property, 67.9 % were private property and 2.1 % belonged to other forms of property (against for a percentage of 94.3 % public ownership of forests and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and other wooded land in total (11,016,000 hectares), 22.3 % were public property, 74.9 % were private property and 2.8 % belonged to other forms of property (to a 100 % private property in Romania)

ROMANIA – SWEDEN

With regard to Sweden, studied data reveals that its forest area is 27,528,000 hectares, representing 66.87 % of the total area of the country, respectively 41,162 million hectares, with a population of 8,985,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 3.1 hectare/capita (one of the largest of the European Union). Note that the Swedish forest area is 432.15 % of the same Romania, while the country's total area is only referenced 179.06 % of the same country (FAO, 2011). Although forest area holds significant at the level of Sweden, it highlights that the forestry fund registered in the range 1990 - 2014 average annual growth by 11 thousand hectares (in Romania, the forest area has decreased yearly average of 0.4 hectares between 1990–2009 and an average annual increase of 16,857 hectares in the range 2009-2014). In 2014, in terms of ownership of forests (27,474,000 hectares), 19.7% of the total area of these were public property and 80.3 % were private property (versus 94.3 % a percentage of publicly owned forest and 5.7 % respectively private property in Romania) and other wooded land in total (3,246 million acres), 55.7 % were public property and private property were 44.3 % (compared with 100 % private property in Romania).

ROMANIA – HUNGARY

As regards Hungary, its forest area is 1.976 million hectares, accounting for 21.45 % of the total area of the country, namely 9.21 million hectares, with a population of 10,072,000 inhabitants, resulting in a forested area of 0.19 hectares/capita. Concerns regarding sustainable development are highlighted at Hungary by the fact that the country's forest area increased in the period 1990–2009 with an annual average of 11,000 hectares (in Romania, in the same period, forest decreased at the annual average of 0.4 thousand hectares) within 2009 to 2014, average annual growth is 15 thousand hectares (in our country, the average increase was 16.857 hectares). In terms of ownership of forests (1,907,000 hectares) in 2014, 60.5 % of the total area of these was public property and private property was 39.5 % (versus 94.3 % a percentage of forests public ownership and private ownership respectively 5.7 % in Romania) (Ciolac et al, 2013; Ciolac et al, 2009).

CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions to be drawn from this scientific paper are:

1. The concept of "sustainability" Romanian forest is not an "invention" of recent years; Romanian forestry school had permanent regard to ensuring a correlation between the exploited areas and the forested areas.
2. The legal framework is a prerequisite for sustainable development and forest exploitation conditions of rationality in all EU states, it is necessary to give the real bases. Therefore, we hold that an inventory of forest current knowledge is required both in terms of its exact size and impact assessment application within the financial framework since 1990 till present time.
3. Ensure conditions for accessing European funds for Romania in the field of forestry to determine, like other E.U. countries, annual growth forested areas should be a priority of the Romanian state, as over time in all European countries. For this, an important role has the government agencies, which manage projects with European funding, meaning the optimal development of their activities, particularly with regard of hiring qualified staff which is a priority.
4. As in all European Union countries listed above, it is necessary to create an awareness of both forestry staff responsible for carrying out activities in this field and the general public to prevent and combat the exploitation of wood in terms of irrationality especially on illegal logging. To this end, the role of continuous training of forestry personnel is vital, where measures can be combined with the dissemination to the general public of the importance of forests and the economic and social benefits it provides, the result can be only one Expected or awareness of the need sustainability in mining.
5. Continuation and extension projects of reforestation, especially of degraded land are a necessity now, favored by global warming.
6. A very urgent fact to do (that many EU states do not know) is completing the process of restitution of forest land to former owners, who must be a priority in the sense that we consider necessary to clarify the legal framework for thereof, to prevent the repeated postponement of sentence pending processes. Delays, justified or not, regarding the possession act in fact, may result in failure to initiate appropriate forestry work or, in some cases, deforestation areas requested by third parties.
7. Although the draft strategy for sustainable development and national forest have proposed ambitious long-term targets (the achievement for an over 40 %' afforestation fields), we believe that an appropriate form for a national program, that includes explicit objectives, need to be achieved every year, so that later can be initiated corrective measures to achieve the goal. These national programs we meet in almost all EU countries mentioned in this scientific paper.

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