# China's Sustainable Forest Management



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**1.Status of Forest Resources in China** 

**1.1Resources status** According to the results of the Eighth National Forest Resources Inventory from 2009-2013

> China's territory covers more than 9,600,000 square kilometers Forest covers 207,690,000 **Hectares** Forest covergae-21.63% **Total stock of standing trees-**16.433 billion m<sup>3</sup> Forest stock-15.137 billion m<sup>3</sup>

1.2 Stock structure

Total stock of standing trees-16.433 billion m<sup>3</sup>

Forest stock-15.137 billion m<sup>3</sup>



Stock Structure

### **1.Status of Forest Resources in China**

**Protection forest 99,670,000 hectares** 

Special forest16,310,000 hectares

**Timber forest67,240,000 hectares** 

Fuel forest1,770,000 hectares

Economic forest20,560,000 hectares

Protection forest 7.948 billion m<sup>3</sup> Special forest 2.17 billion m<sup>3</sup> Timber forest 4.6 billion m<sup>3</sup> Fuel forest 59,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>

special...

Forest stock in proportion to

forest species



### 1. Status of Forest Resources in China

### 1.4 General situation

According to the Eighth National Forest Resources Inventory, we can learn that:

1.4.1 Continuous growth of forest area and steady increase of forest coverage

The forest area increased by 12.23 million hectares.

The forest coverage increased from 20.36% to 21.63%, and increased by 1.27%.

The forest stock has increased 1.416 billion m3.

### **1. Status of Forest Resources in China**

• The area of natural forests increased by 2.15 million hectares and the volume of natural forests increased by 894 million cubic meters.

The area of plantation increased by 7.64 million hectares and the stock increased by 522 million cubic meters, accounting for 78% of the increment of forest land area and 37% of the increment of forest stock respectively. The contribution of plantation to the total increase of forest is very significant.

The annual average cutting volume of plantations is 155 million cubic meters, an increase of 26%.

1.4.3 The timber supply capacity of plantation increased, and the

### **1.Status of Forest Resources in China**

1.4.4 Main challenges

The total amount of forest resources is insufficient, and the ecological fragility has not been fundamentally reversed.



### The area of converting forest land to construction land



 Generally speaking, the growth of forest resources in China still can not meet the increasing demand for forestry diversification. The shortage of ecological products, forest products and ecological cultural products is still a prominent problem restricting the sustainable development of China. The task of protecting and developing forest resources is still very arduous.

At present and in the future, more attention should be paid to the protection and management of forest resources, the strict protection of forest land, the promotion of scientific management, and efforts should be made to promote the sustainable development of forest resources in China.

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## 2. The forest Harvest methods of China's Forest Sustainable Management

### 2.1 Cutting and tending of young and middle-aged forests



### Since 2009, the Ministry of Finance and the State Forestry

### Administration have jointly carried out pilot work on forest

### tending subsidies.



#### 财政部 国家林业局关于开展2010年森林抚育补贴试点工作的意见

#### 财农[2010]113号

为提高森林质里和林地生产力,促进林业发展方式转变,根据《中共中央国务院关于全面推 进集体林权制度改革的意见》(中发[2008]10号)和中央林业工作会议精神,财政部和国家林业 局决定在2009年开展森林抚育补贴试点工作的基础上,2010年继续开展并适当扩大森林抚育补贴 试点工作。为保证2010年森林抚育补贴试点工作顺利开展,现提出如下意见。

一、试点的原则

2010年森林抚育补贴试点工作遵循以下原则:

(一)相对集中原则。试点任务安排要相对集中连片,具备一定规模,便干抚育设计、施工 和检查验收。

(二)促进就业原则。国有林抚育任务应由林业职工完成,重点帮助解决富余职工就业和生 活困难等问题。集体林抚育任务原则上由村集体或农民自己完成,以保护其经济利益。

(三) 自愿和公开原则。充分尊重村集体和农民意愿, 在其自愿的前提下安排抚育任务。各 试点单位(含县、森工企业、国有林场,下同)和具体承担抚育任务的施工作业单位(含乡镇、 行政村、林场,下同)要对抚育补贴政策、任务和资金安排及抚育人员等公开公示,主动接受职 工和农民群众监督。

二、试点目的、任务、抚育对象和补贴标准



#### 关于开展2009年森林抚育补贴试点工作的意见

友业司 🖃

授 索 高级检索

为提高森林质量和林地生产力,促进林业发展方式转变,根据《中共中央 国务院关于全面推 进集体林权制度改革的意见》(中发[2008]10号)和中央林业工作会议播神,财政部和国家林业 局决定从2009年起开展森林抚育补贴试点工作。为保证试点工作顺利开展,现提出如下意见。

#### 一、试点工作的必要性

我国现有中幼林面积15.7亿亩,占林分总面积的67%。长期以来,由于没有开展中幼林抚育等 森林经营工作,我国森林生长不良,质重低下,病虫害频发,森林火险等级高,严重影响了森林 质里和森林功能的发挥。据统计,世界森林蓄积里平均每公顷为110立方米,其中有14个国家和地 区超过200立方米,部分国家和地区甚至达到350立方米左右,而我国仅为85.88立方米。加强中幼 林抚育等森林抚育经营是提高我国森林质量、增加森林蓄积、增强森林磁厂功能的主要途径。

党中央、国务院高度重视森林经营工作。中发[2008]10号文件要求"建立造林、抚育、保 护、管理投入补贴制度,对森林防火、病虫害防治、林木良种、沼气建设给予补贴,对森林抚 育、木本粮油、生物质能源林、珍贵树种及大径村培育给予扶持"。国务院第35次常务会议提出 "探索建立森林经营稳定的投资渠道和长期补贴制度"。中央林业工作会议明确"建立造林、抚 育、保护、管理投入补贴制度,从2009年起开展造林苗木、森林抚育补贴试点,中央财政对造林 优质苗木、中幼林和低产林抚育给予补贴,并逐步扩大试点范围"。2009年9月22日,胡锦涛总书 记在出席联合国气候变化峰会开幕式时庄严承诺,今后中国将进一步把应对气候变化纳入经济社 会发展规划,并继续采取强有力的措施,大力增加森林碳汇,争取到2020年森林面积比2005年增 加4000万公顷,森林蓄积重比2005年增加13亿立方米。按照党中央、国务院的部署,立足我国森 林资源现状,加强森林经营,提高森林综合功能,是推动科学发展、建设生态文明、发展现代林

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	国家林业局文件	□水小业向文件 #22 (2000 29号)
	株成2 (2010) 254号	
	国家林业局关于印发《森林抚育补贴试点检查验收管理办法(试行)》的	国家林业局关于印发《森林抚育补贴试点管理办法》和《中幼龄林抚育补 にはった小いのは和言》が通知
	通知	如如,点下亚该可观定》的通知
	冬裕、白治区、蓝暗市林业厅(局),内蒙古、古林、龙江、大兴安设森工(林业)集团公司,新福坐	内東西、ユウ、吉林、福道、江西・徳陽、山川、岩陽、県西、吉南省、呂治道郡山庁、内東西、支 江、大光会映藤王(林山)集変公司:
	沖建設長高林业長、各计划集列市林业長・ 構築(防御板) 西家林业長寺子子毎2005年高林杯高外砂ビタエ作料量序)(防放 (2005) 454	蘇林總管是支援取代林山的水位主题。將交林山发展方式、加强與林氏省,通常與林長臺。提升蘇 林多种功能。領是社会多用化用求。是支展取代林山的高本要求。也是決取林山科半发展的至其体现。
	9)約(福井英市於成点管理方法)(林建文(2000)20年)約英次,教養理経治度7(福井英市) 砂点点性変換性管理方法(項行))、現的支払行()、考慮用於行,教授工程中等可定成違议,得及可 上共要素素的分析型目前表。	为法人资格高学中关系业工作会议得样。我好中央党政部所任著外经成点工作。我实施进程件编纂。我 美学究制造了《副林武客外经试点管理办法》和《中始龄和任客补经成点作业设计规定》。我就发给你 们、通道建筑行。
	<u>州時: 蘇林長官补股組合地設置組み地(低行)</u>	附件: <u>1. 就带玩百办经试点管理办进</u> <u>2. 中始附带五百办经试点作业设计现在</u>
	二〇一〇年十一月五日	二0-0年一月十九日
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- In 2009, the central government provided 500 million yuan for the pilot project of forest tending subsidy in 11 provinces and regions such as Inner Mongolia with a pilot scale of 5 million mu.
- In 2010, the central government financially supported the cultivation of young and middle-aged forests in a scale of 20 million mu, with an investment of 2 billion yuan, and the scope of the pilot project remained basically unchanged.
- Since 2011, the central government has invested 5 billion yuan in subsidies for young and middle-aged forest tending, and the subsidies per mu have increased from 100 yuan to 120 yuan.

### 2.2 Transformation of Low-yield and Low-efficiency Forests





Forest authority began to pay attention to the transformation of these Low-yield and inefficient forests in order to improve the productivity and quality of forest land, which is a

type of cutting, but also one of the important measures for forest management.





### 2.3 Regeneration logging



### 2.4 final cutting









### 3.1 Background



After more than 20 years of efforts, China has gradually established a forest harvesting management system with the cutting quota management as the core and the license-based on harvesting, transportation and wood processing supervision as the focus.

Strict implementation of this system has played a historic role in ensuring the sustained "double growth" of forest area and stock and promoting sustainable forest management. In 2008, "Opinions of the Central Committee and the State Council of the Communist Party of China on the Comprehensive Promotion of the Reform of Collective Forest Right System" was issued, and China's collective forest right system reform was launched in an all-round way.

In order to further mobilize the enthusiasm of forest managers to develop forestry, give full play to the main role of forest managers, comprehensively improve promote sustainable forest management, the State Forestry Administration issued the Opinions on Reforming and Perfecting Collective Forest Cutting Management on July 16, 2009, aiming at collective forest. A series of comprehensive reforms have been introduced in logging management. 193 pilot units in 24 provinces (districts and municipalities) have carried out national forest harvesting management reform pilot projects.

#### 中共中央 国务院关于 全面推进集体林权制度改革的意见

(2008年6月8日)

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### 2.2 Content of reform

- quota management.
- The status of forest management schemes
- Classified management of forest harvesting
- Single control of cutting quota "accumulation"
- Weakening timber production plans
- Simplified logging approval process





From the "12th Five-Year Plan" cutting quota, classified management of commercial forest and non-commercial forest quota reflects the management idea of strictly managing public welfare forest and activating commercial forest.

2.2.3 Classified management of forest harvesting

The cutting quota has been adjusted from "storage and volume" control to "one-way storage control", which has solved a major problem that has long plagued forest managers to implement logging.

Except for the key state-owned forest areas in Northeast Inner Mongolia, the timber production plans in other areas are put on record. ✓ The forestry authorities provide guidance services and supervision and management.

6. Simplified logging approval process

 county-level forestry authorities are required to simplify the links and provide "one-stop" services such as forest right auditing, felling area design and approval and issuance of certificates.

These policies has provided strong support for the forest sustainable management in China.

Furthermore, it marks that China's forest sustainable management has entered a new stage of "classified guidance, rational harvesting, scientific management and sustainable utilization".

# 4. The framework of China Forest Sustainable Management



Official data and information can be searched in the Annual Report of China's Forestry Development and the official website of National Forestry and Grassland Administration:

http://english.forestry.gov.cn/.