



FOREST PROFITABILITY MEASUREMENT A pilot project to extend FADN to Italian forestry sector

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Outline

- > Background and project objectives
- > The new accounting software for agricultural enterprises GAIA®
- Methodology to input forest stands data
- > Accounting scheme for forestry assets





Background



- > The timber sector has been experiencing a marginal economic role in Italy
 - 95% of forests are in hilly and mountain regions (LDAs)
 - 60% are private forests, but the average size is 3 ha/firm!
- > The decline of timber market value (~30 €/m³) has emphasized such marginality



Scarce interest of timber producer organizations to collect data on sector performance



Background

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Agenda 2000 → EU finance forestry sector

12–14% of EU-RD budget

Forest related policies designed for:

- Forestry and Agro-forestry Farms
- Logging enterprises

Regional administrations

→ increasing demand for economical data over the forestry sector

National Institute for Agricultural Economics (INEA) and Italian National Rural Network (FADN)

→ policy impact evaluation tools

Forestry FADN project



Objectives of Forestry FADN project

➤ To extend FADN survey over forestry owners and logging enterprises → Pilot survey in Veneto Region

Propose a way to harmonize the multi-annual forestry production with the annual agricultural one

> Output → upgrade the accounting software GAIA® used for farm data collection by INEA





GAIA development and implementation

FADN data collection is organized and managed by INEA (since 1968)



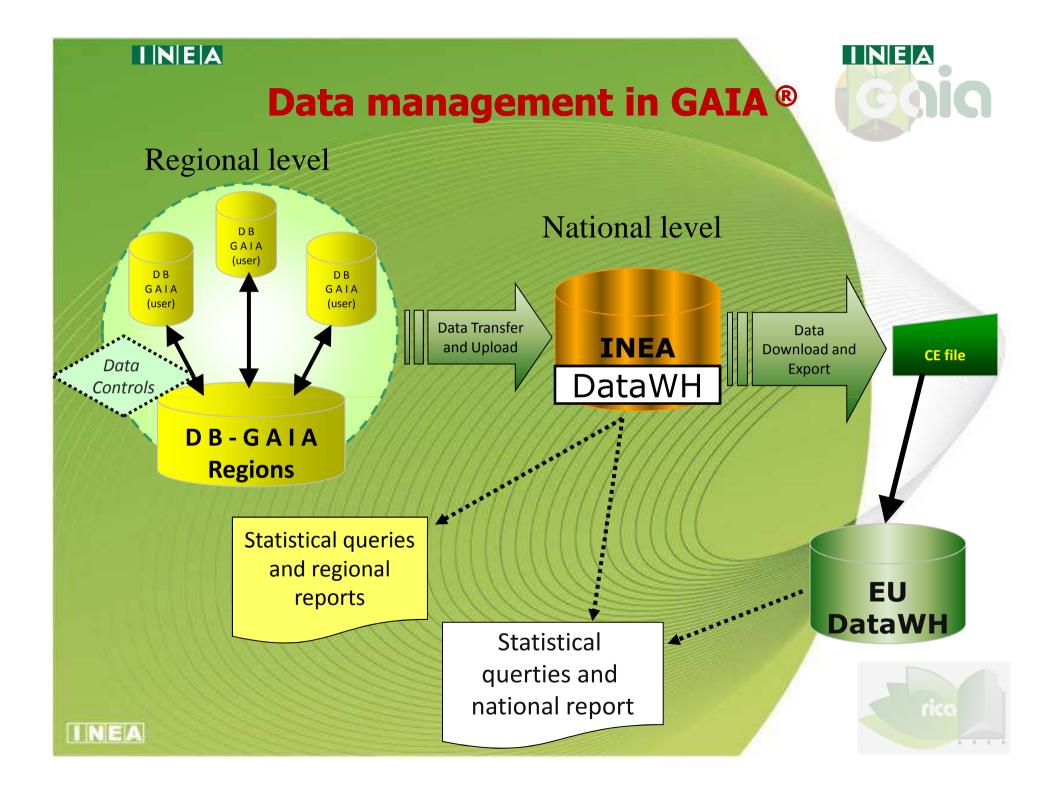
Farm accountancy data (double-entry book-keeping)

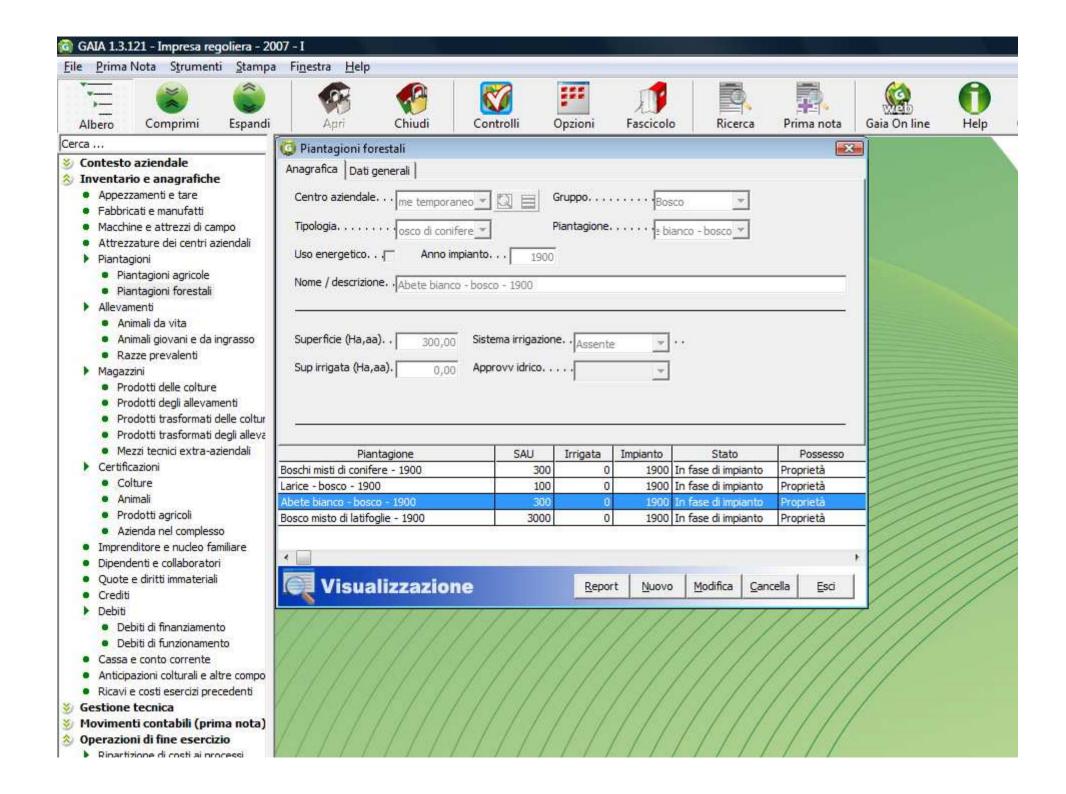
GAIA's strengths

- Combination of technical information with assets management
- Calculation of financial ratios and economic indicators
- •Farm efficiency and economic analysis

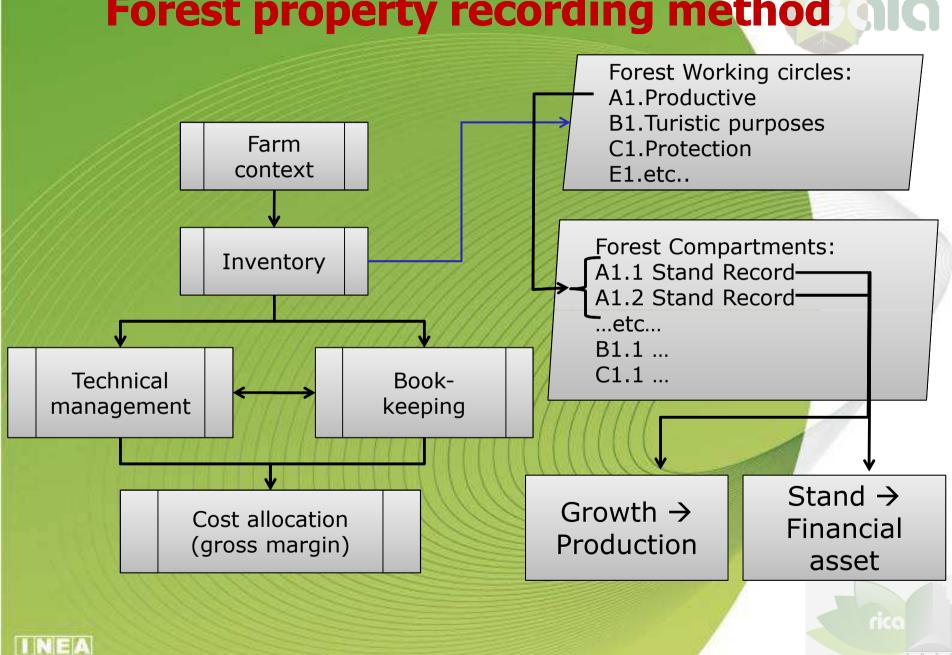








Forest property recording method



Accounting scheme



Macro-category → woodland (productive)

Category → working circle (cost center) → Gross Margin
Sub-category → compartments → stand records

Input for calculation

> BORCHERS *et. al.* (2002)

Forest inventory

- value of timber-stocks calculated differentiated according to species and diameter-classes
 - → value of the opening stock at the beginning of the year
- + sales revenues harvesting costs

 → net value of exploited timber
- +/- difference between net value of exploited timber and calculated net value of the annual increment
 → value of the closing stock at the end of the year





Open issues

We want share our proposals and get suggestion from other European experiences

Questions

- Which evaluation method for (productive) growing stock is the most suitable, considering the project objective?
- When and how NWFPs (marketable) or forest ecosystem services "production" (not marketable) influences the gross margin?





Thank you for your attention



www.gaia.inea.it





Accounting scheme for forestry asset (productive?)

1.1 Productive Stand:

Vol. 10,000 m3

Incr.% 1.5% year

Value: 10 €/m3

1.1 - (1/01):

• 100,000 €

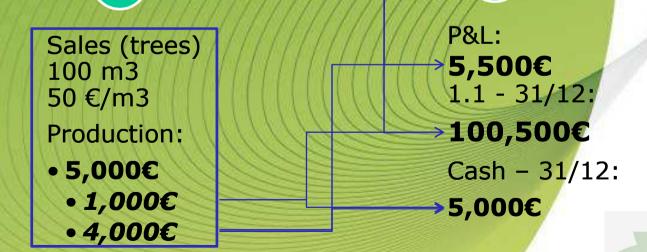
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Production:

Growth:

150 m3

• 1,500 €



Nome docente - Titolo modulo