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ANNEX TABLE 1
Roundwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	19,930	18,467	20,125	20,781	2,573.5	3.3
Belgium & Luxembourg	6,048	6,781	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	6,542	7,680	748.2	17.4
Luxembourg	...	...	426	681	1,540.7	59.9
Denmark	2,837	2,054	2,006	2,560	480.0	27.6
Finland	57,929	62,290	63,170	63,733	12,308.4	0.9
France	34,093	34,265	41,742	45,755	769.6	9.6
Germany	35,959	36,454	36,357	52,650	642.0	44.8
Greece	1,921	1,969	2,497	2,448	230.4	-2.0
Iceland	4	4	4	4	13.6	0.0
Ireland	1,996	2,287	2,730	2,696	701.9	-1.2
Italy	13,878	14,990	16,443	15,600	271.3	-5.1
Liechtenstein	13	13	8	8	227.3	0.0
Netherlands	1,251	1,221	1,239	1,095	68.7	-11.6
Norway	10,948	11,198	10,926	11,007	2,452.5	0.7
Portugal	10,012	10,087	9,854	9,854	982.1	0.0
Spain	17,235	18,440	17,666	21,919	549.1	24.1
Sweden	66,541	68,446	67,793	72,242	8,178.6	6.6
Switzerland	3,400	3,558	3,874	6,943	968.3	79.2
United Kingdom	7,999	7,372	7,510	7,398	124.2	-1.5
EU/EFTA	291,994	299,895	310,911	345,053	863.4	11.0
Albania	23	28	31	31	10.0	0.0
Bulgaria	2,787	2,975	4,176	4,525	575.1	8.4
Croatia	2,925	3,231	3,265	3,265	701.3	0.0
Cyprus	55	35	36	25	31.8	-31.0
Czech Republic	11,169	12,114	12,222	13,366	1,302.7	9.4
Estonia	2,574	2,484	3,068	4,825	3,503.7	57.3
Hungary	3,687	3,069	4,804	4,662	470.1	-3.0
Israel	309	309	329	329	53.3	0.0
Latvia	5,822	5,860	10,402	10,271	4,268.8	-1.3
Lithuania	4,485	4,176	4,062	4,204	1,139.5	3.5
Malta	1	1	1	4	11.1	264.7
Poland	21,634	23,116	24,468	26,035	674.9	6.4
Romania	13,542	11,490	12,102	12,634	564.3	4.4
Slovakia	5,149	4,933	4,163	3,580	662.6	-14.0
Slovenia	2,240	2,102	2,233	2,445	1,231.8	9.5
The FYR of Macedonia	779	697	820	1,447	708.0	76.5
Turkey	19,079	18,921	19,040	19,646	290.5	3.2
Yugoslavia	81	81	81	81	7.7	0.0
OTHER EUROPE	96,339	95,622	105,305	111,374	547.4	5.8
Belarus	6,874	5,081	5,877	5,296	521.9	-9.9
Republic of Moldova	436	403	78	89	20.7	13.3
Russian Federation	95,380	74,281	115,473	126,893	877.2	9.9
Canada	194,655	181,564	190,356	191,003	6,158.4	0.3
United States	475,694	482,709	487,350	489,999	1,713.7	0.5
NORTH AMERICA	670,349	664,272	677,706	681,002	2,148.7	0.5

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 2
Sawn softwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	4,320	4,623	5,034	5,468	677.2	8.6
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,875	2,069	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	1,743	1,785	173.9	2.4
Luxembourg	...	...	129	133	300.9	3.1
Denmark	2,068	4,010	4,752	4,697	880.7	-1.2
Finland	4,027	4,187	4,660	5,178	1,000.0	11.1
France	8,291	8,922	9,174	10,656	179.2	16.2
Germany	17,067	16,885	17,571	17,137	209.0	-2.5
Greece	454	465	662	648	61.0	-2.1
Iceland	66	66	66	66	235.6	0.0
Ireland	709	978	1,006	1,145	298.1	13.8
Italy	5,896	5,925	6,230	7,013	122.0	12.6
Netherlands	2,858	2,854	2,832	2,559	160.6	-9.6
Norway	2,758	2,752	2,356	2,689	599.2	14.1
Portugal	879	748	806	806	80.3	0.0
Spain	3,576	7,150	4,038	4,294	107.6	6.3
Sweden	4,623	4,033	3,686	3,839	434.6	4.2
Switzerland	1,354	1,501	1,551	1,659	231.4	7.0
United Kingdom	8,624	8,621	8,885	9,512	159.8	7.1
EU/EFTA	69,445	75,789	75,181	79,284	198.4	5.5
Albania	8	15	21	21	6.7	0.0
Bulgaria	176	176	128	143	18.2	11.7
Croatia	139	218	225	225	48.2	0.0
Cyprus	85	82	82	78	99.3	-3.8
Czech Republic	1,841	2,027	1,940	2,300	224.2	18.6
Estonia	111	175	411	321	233.5	-21.9
Hungary	761	724	789	1,024	103.3	29.8
Israel	368	368	383	383	62.0	0.0
Latvia	511	579	718	942	391.6	31.2
Lithuania	386	588	570	642	173.9	12.5
Malta	14	14	14	14	35.7	0.0
Poland	2,826	2,973	2,801	2,784	72.2	-0.6
Romania	200	247	352	401	17.9	14.1
Slovakia	231	133	-122	-387	-71.6	...
Slovenia	130	327	174	166	83.7	-4.3
The fYR of Macedonia	51	60	78	74	36.2	-5.3
Turkey	2,129	2,283	2,470	2,762	40.8	11.8
OTHER EUROPE	9,966	10,988	11,033	11,894	58.5	7.8
Belarus	858	1,305	1,186	1,050	103.5	-11.4
Republic of Moldova	82	82	57	57	13.3	0.0
Russian Federation	12,224	10,984	10,514	10,303	71.2	-2.0
Canada	16,904	17,523	20,592	20,398	657.7	-0.9
United States	120,442	122,656	128,022	126,377	442.0	-1.3
NORTH AMERICA	137,346	140,179	148,614	146,775	463.1	-1.2

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 3
Sawn hardwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	273	292	322	335	41.5	4.0
Belgium & Luxembourg	855	778	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	481	559	54.5	16.2
Luxembourg	...	...	29	40	90.5	37.9
Denmark	56	259	161	156	29.3	-3.1
Finland	110	106	105	112	21.6	6.7
France	2,832	3,072	2,980	3,585	60.3	20.3
Germany	1,535	1,494	1,874	1,793	21.9	-4.3
Greece	63	72	261	256	24.1	-1.9
Iceland	4	3	3	3	9.4	0.0
Ireland	113	159	141	151	39.3	7.1
Italy	2,620	2,796	2,793	2,749	47.8	-1.6
Netherlands	596	621	701	976	61.3	39.3
Norway	86	52	56	40	8.9	-28.6
Portugal	635	544	559	559	55.7	0.0
Spain	1,555	1,968	1,902	2,024	50.7	6.4
Sweden	337	352	368	362	41.0	-1.6
Switzerland	191	253	250	227	31.7	-9.2
United Kingdom	741	596	613	748	12.6	22.0
EU/EFTA	12,602	13,417	13,599	14,675	36.7	7.9
Albania	2	19	20	20	6.2	0.0
Bulgaria	44	44	-70	-77	-9.8	...
Croatia	105	122	136	136	29.2	0.0
Cyprus	18	19	17	17	21.8	0.6
Czech Republic	337	357	360	364	35.5	1.1
Estonia	41	21	26	8	6.0	-68.9
Hungary	70	-19	68	90	9.0	31.6
Israel	22	21	102	102	16.6	0.0
Latvia	18	88	228	146	60.7	-36.0
Lithuania	20	103	116	115	31.1	-0.8
Malta	8	8	8	8	20.4	0.0
Poland	583	578	613	635	16.4	3.5
Romania	423	413	554	679	30.3	22.7
Slovakia	77	291	-142	-105	-19.4	...
Slovenia	124	113	128	142	71.8	11.7
The FYR of Macedonia	5	8	15	-60	-29.5	-497.7
Turkey	1,844	1,958	2,101	2,190	32.4	4.2
OTHER EUROPE	3,740	4,144	4,280	4,410	21.7	3.0
Belarus	601	740	365	746	73.5	104.5
Republic of Moldova	57	58	59	58	13.6	-0.7
Russian Federation	3,725	3,747	2,169	2,220	15.3	2.4
Canada	859	802	796	773	24.9	-2.9
United States	28,114	31,616	32,453	33,248	116.3	2.4
NORTH AMERICA	28,973	32,418	33,249	34,021	107.3	2.3

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 4
Particle board apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	665	684	816	648	80.2	-20.6
Belgium & Luxembourg	851	734	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	1,018	1,049	102.2	3.0
Luxembourg	...	...	29	29	65.6	0.0
Denmark	655	706	701	949	177.9	35.4
Finland	314	300	295	306	59.1	3.7
France	2,736	2,954	3,004	3,131	52.7	4.2
Germany	9,238	9,500	9,417	9,615	117.2	2.1
Greece	292	329	401	404	38.0	0.5
Iceland	15	15	15	15	53.4	0.0
Ireland	157	164	240	181	47.1	-24.6
Italy	3,236	3,390	3,340	3,423	59.5	2.5
Netherlands	649	643	668	668	41.9	0.0
Norway	256	268	273	287	64.0	5.1
Portugal	299	408	454	475	47.3	4.7
Spain	2,001	2,361	2,964	3,578	89.6	20.7
Sweden	724	599	615	717	81.2	16.6
Switzerland	347	396	386	271	37.8	-29.8
United Kingdom	3,096	3,235	3,264	3,534	59.4	8.3
EU/EFTA	25,532	26,684	27,900	29,279	73.3	4.9
Bulgaria	119	119	35	60	7.6	71.4
Croatia	77	79	89	89	19.1	0.0
Cyprus	41	40	40	31	38.7	-23.7
Czech Republic	447	327	478	542	52.8	13.4
Estonia	93	96	102	49	35.9	-51.3
Hungary	341	377	401	439	44.3	9.6
Israel	124	124	138	138	22.3	0.0
Latvia	44	42	34	46	19.3	36.4
Lithuania	75	108	81	80	21.8	-0.7
Malta	9	8	7	7	17.2	0.0
Poland	2,460	2,615	2,263	2,648	68.6	17.0
Romania	299	264	295	298	13.3	0.8
Slovakia	257	262	303	237	43.9	-21.8
Slovenia	213	219	239	232	117.1	-2.6
The FYR of Macedonia	161	166	171	174	85.0	1.4
Turkey	1,722	1,517	1,627	1,837	27.2	12.9
Yugoslavia	105	105	104	104	9.9	0.0
OTHER EUROPE	6,587	6,469	6,405	7,011	34.5	9.5
Belarus	-34	342	251	196	19.4	-21.8
Republic of Moldova	31	31	31	31	7.3	0.0
Russian Federation	2,302	1,709	2,057	2,447	16.9	19.0
Canada	2,151	1,873	2,941	2,471	79.7	-16.0
United States	21,858	24,631	28,300	29,416	102.9	3.9
NORTH AMERICA	24,009	26,504	31,241	31,887	100.6	2.1

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 5
Plywood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	88	91	99	74	9.2	-25.0
Belgium & Luxembourg	643	227	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	186	200	19.5	7.6
Denmark	169	278	168	410	76.9	144.0
Finland	212	186	160	103	19.9	-35.6
France	691	678	668	683	11.5	2.3
Germany	1,391	1,367	1,225	1,225	14.9	0.0
Greece	27	29	31	31	2.9	0.0
Iceland	2	1	1	1	3.7	0.0
Ireland	80	84	140	122	31.8	-12.9
Italy	601	659	678	726	12.6	7.1
Netherlands	334	477	510	510	32.0	0.0
Norway	77	69	72	74	16.5	2.8
Portugal	29	35	41	51	5.1	26.2
Spain	169	352	467	484	12.1	3.7
Sweden	154	170	192	222	25.1	15.6
Switzerland	137	140	146	146	20.4	0.0
United Kingdom	962	956	950	1,012	17.0	6.5
EU/EFTA	5,765	5,799	5,733	6,075	15.2	6.0
Bulgaria	22	22	23	32	4.1	39.1
Croatia	8	8	9	9	1.9	0.0
Cyprus	7	7	7	9	10.8	16.3
Czech Republic	48	46	44	47	4.6	6.8
Estonia	0	10	29	38	27.6	31.4
Hungary	67	49	30	31	3.1	2.0
Israel	117	117	160	160	26.0	0.0
Latvia	-121	14	28	35	14.5	26.1
Lithuania	32	26	18	21	5.6	14.7
Malta	5	5	4	4	8.9	0.0
Poland	197	149	199	184	4.8	-7.4
Romania	35	32	32	27	1.2	-16.6
Slovakia	82	77	-93	99	18.3	...
Slovenia	22	30	51	35	17.4	-31.8
The fYR of Macedonia	0	2	2	6	3.0	160.0
Turkey	74	63	44	74	1.1	68.2
OTHER EUROPE	596	656	587	809	4.0	37.9
Belarus	56	61	47	23	2.3	-51.5
Republic of Moldova	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
Russian Federation	369	395	414	518	3.6	25.2
Canada	1,527	1,268	1,194	1,208	38.9	1.1
United States	18,162	18,599	19,333	18,991	66.4	-1.8
NORTH AMERICA	19,689	19,867	20,527	20,199	63.7	-1.6

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 6
Fibreboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	109	80	111	111	13.7	0.0
Belgium & Luxembourg	387	321	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	317	317	30.9	0.0
Denmark	243	149	236	267	50.1	13.1
Finland	135	158	176	188	36.3	6.8
France	314	640	654	934	15.7	42.8
Germany	1,686	1,643	1,987	2,455	29.9	23.6
Greece	323	334	341	335	31.5	-1.8
Iceland	3	4	5	5	18.4	0.0
Ireland	204	100	127	163	42.4	28.3
Italy	424	1,304	1,181	1,203	20.9	1.9
Netherlands	358	425	427	427	26.8	0.0
Norway	128	134	57	67	14.9	17.5
Portugal	32	160	242	242	24.1	0.0
Spain	643	1,146	1,082	1,087	27.2	0.5
Sweden	170	200	251	281	31.8	12.0
Switzerland	201	175	304	304	42.4	0.0
United Kingdom	1,114	1,288	1,232	1,463	24.6	18.8
EU/EFTA	6,474	8,261	8,729	9,848	24.6	12.8
Bulgaria	55	55	19	-3	-0.4	-115.8
Croatia	-9	10	13	13	2.9	0.0
Cyprus	21	21	17	17	21.6	0.0
Czech Republic	74	92	96	135	13.2	40.6
Estonia	-113	42	41	58	41.9	39.3
Hungary	38	24	31	36	3.7	17.9
Israel	161	141	162	144	23.4	-11.1
Latvia	8	11	17	13	5.6	-20.7
Lithuania	25	35	30	49	13.2	59.5
Malta	15	14	15	15	38.0	0.0
Poland	627	829	871	946	24.5	8.6
Romania	46	43	60	33	1.5	-45.0
Slovakia	51	183	79	-22	-4.1	-127.8
Slovenia	72	88	82	81	40.8	-0.7
The FYR of Macedonia	3	3	5	-3	-1.5	-164.9
Turkey	616	430	379	677	10.0	78.6
Yugoslavia	32	32	35	35	3.3	0.0
OTHER EUROPE	1,722	2,053	1,953	2,224	10.9	13.9
Belarus	...	-16	68	44	4.4	-35.3
Republic of Moldova	...	...	1	1	0.3	0.0
Russian Federation	639	499	560	650	4.5	16.1
Canada	523	574	553	555	17.9	0.4
United States	6,529	7,584	7,886	9,067	31.7	15.0
NORTH AMERICA	7,051	8,158	8,439	9,622	30.4	14.0

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 7
Chemical woodpulp apparent consumption
(1,000 m.t.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	1,348	1,420	1,336	1,455	180.2	8.9
Belgium & Luxembourg	544	560	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	518	650	63.3	25.5
Denmark	53	47	53	44	8.3	-17.0
Finland	4,996	5,215	5,261	5,592	1,080.0	6.3
France	3,466	3,398	3,430	3,593	60.4	4.8
Germany	4,053	3,994	3,660	3,855	47.0	5.3
Greece	121	126	129	126	11.9	-2.3
Ireland	11	17	20	17	4.4	-15.0
Italy	2,885	3,020	3,083	2,958	51.4	-4.1
Netherlands	725	832	629	526	33.0	-16.4
Norway	646	538	539	537	119.7	-0.4
Portugal	728	730	700	719	71.7	2.7
Spain	1,250	1,519	1,518	1,707	42.8	12.5
Sweden	4,994	4,979	5,028	5,546	627.9	10.3
Switzerland	444	430	451	447	62.3	-0.9
United Kingdom	1,633	1,529	1,560	1,689	28.4	8.3
EU/EFTA	27,896	28,355	27,915	29,461	73.7	5.5
Bulgaria	42	42	30	31	4.0	3.3
Croatia	9	4	4	4	0.8	0.0
Cyprus	3	3	3	3	3.3	0.0
Czech Republic	330	367	368	391	38.1	6.2
Estonia	38	42	50	55	39.8	9.8
Hungary	144	170	175	164	16.6	-6.4
Israel	107	107	110	110	17.9	0.0
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0.0	...
Lithuania	4	3	1	2	0.4	7.9
Malta	1	0	0	0	0.9	0.0
Poland	783	845	885	954	24.7	7.8
Romania	176	157	135	180	8.0	32.9
Slovakia	44	229	209	315	58.4	51.0
Slovenia	189	205	199	230	115.9	15.6
The FYR of Macedonia	0	3	2	3	1.4	60.4
Turkey	483	510	513	527	7.8	2.7
Yugoslavia	21	21	32	32	3.0	0.0
OTHER EUROPE	2,375	2,709	2,717	3,000	14.7	10.4
Belarus	32	71	86	77	7.6	-10.6
Republic of Moldova	...	...	-1	-1	-0.1	...
Russian Federation	1,580	1,718	2,282	2,628	18.2	15.2
Canada	4,105	4,079	3,992	3,949	127.3	-1.1
United States	50,076	49,952	49,500	49,690	173.8	0.4
NORTH AMERICA	54,181	54,031	53,492	53,639	169.2	0.3

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 8
Paper and paperboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m.t.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	2,052	1,985	1,868	2,395	296.6	28.2
Belgium & Luxembourg	2,524	2,940	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	2,728	2,763	269.2	1.3
Luxembourg	...	...	63	30	67.9	-52.4
Denmark	1,305	1,311	1,328	1,424	267.0	7.2
Finland	2,423	2,027	2,043	2,224	429.5	8.9
France	10,418	10,743	10,955	11,359	191.1	3.7
Germany	16,454	17,073	17,766	19,112	233.1	7.6
Greece	1,004	1,078	1,084	1,024	96.4	-5.5
Iceland	32	32	6	6	22.4	0.0
Ireland	389	446	429	420	109.3	-2.1
Italy	9,487	9,592	10,461	11,020	191.6	5.3
Netherlands	3,429	3,894	4,164	3,650	229.1	-12.3
Norway	795	736	731	820	182.7	12.2
Portugal	1,128	1,057	1,052	1,179	117.5	12.1
Spain	5,634	5,462	8,047	6,677	167.3	-17.0
Sweden	2,285	1,888	1,867	2,473	280.0	32.5
Switzerland	1,407	1,590	1,467	1,581	220.5	7.8
United Kingdom	11,258	11,413	11,871	11,233	188.7	-5.4
EU/EFTA	72,023	73,267	77,930	79,390	198.6	1.9
Albania	49	50	46	46	14.6	0.0
Bulgaria	201	201	196	211	26.8	7.7
Croatia	467	478	488	488	104.9	0.0
Cyprus	51	51	34	34	43.5	0.0
Czech Republic	761	782	803	854	83.2	6.4
Estonia	57	49	52	65	47.2	23.8
Hungary	675	659	659	779	78.5	18.2
Israel	600	609	637	637	103.2	0.0
Latvia	105	85	43	95	39.4	120.0
Lithuania	102	89	83	94	25.4	12.6
Malta	24	34	27	27	69.1	0.0
Poland	2,000	2,088	2,268	2,420	62.7	6.7
Romania	364	346	319	372	16.6	16.4
Slovakia	514	489	478	562	104.1	17.6
Slovenia	70	309	212	171	86.1	-19.3
The fYR of Macedonia	44	41	45	49	23.9	8.7
Turkey	2,030	2,075	2,142	2,755	40.7	28.6
Yugoslavia	161	161	242	242	22.9	0.0
OTHER EUROPE	8,275	8,595	8,776	9,900	48.7	12.8
Belarus	...	227	259	282	27.8	9.2
Republic of Moldova	...	...	15	15	3.6	0.0
Russian Federation	2,122	2,128	2,848	3,382	23.4	18.8
Canada	5,191	6,721	8,220	7,948	256.3	-3.3
United States	90,528	91,866	95,870	93,693	327.7	-2.3
NORTH AMERICA	95,719	98,588	104,090	101,641	320.7	-2.4

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 9
Graphic papers apparent consumption
(1,000 m.t.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	902	767	857	922	114.2	7.6
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,063	1,386	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	1,408	1,386	135.0	-1.6
Luxembourg	...	...	56	48	108.6	-14.3
Denmark	677	686	662	702	131.6	6.0
Finland	1,206	1,259	1,276	1,406	271.5	10.2
France	4,947	5,211	5,413	5,576	93.8	3.0
Germany	8,535	8,721	8,945	9,643	117.6	7.8
Greece	248	295	368	361	34.0	-1.9
Iceland	16	15	6	6	22.4	0.0
Ireland	191	201	215	167	43.5	-22.3
Italy	3,629	3,539	4,029	4,314	75.0	7.1
Netherlands	1,675	1,858	1,742	1,607	100.9	-7.7
Norway	398	462	454	544	121.2	19.8
Portugal	440	449	465	593	59.1	27.5
Spain	2,120	2,299	2,339	2,462	61.7	5.3
Sweden	993	694	790	1,127	127.6	42.7
Switzerland	808	931	927	993	138.5	7.1
United Kingdom	6,208	6,497	6,788	6,472	108.7	-4.7
EU/EFTA	34,055	35,271	36,741	38,330	95.9	4.3
Albania	15	14	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	40	40	62	72	9.2	16.1
Croatia	53	61	69	69	14.8	0.0
Cyprus	23	23	5	5	6.2	0.0
Czech Republic	354	348	341	360	35.1	5.6
Estonia	31	25	29	36	25.9	22.8
Hungary	349	337	328	406	40.9	23.8
Israel	260	261	259	259	42.0	0.0
Latvia	56	44	15	43	18.1	195.5
Lithuania	33	37	40	42	11.5	5.3
Malta	13	13	4	4	10.7	0.0
Poland	854	929	1,047	1,155	29.9	10.3
Romania	134	128	87	149	6.6	71.2
Slovakia	229	240	261	300	55.5	14.9
Slovenia	-160	125	89	65	32.7	-27.0
The FYR of Macedonia	19	17	16	19	9.3	17.1
Turkey	743	732	806	1,206	17.8	49.6
OTHER EUROPE	3,046	3,375	3,458	4,190	20.6	21.2
Belarus	...	...	41	49	4.8	18.8
Republic of Moldova	...	...	3	3	0.6	0.0
Russian Federation	578	651	910	1,092	7.5	20.0
Canada	1,549	3,099	4,321	3,949	127.3	-8.6
United States	38,127	38,876	40,080	40,385	141.2	0.8
NORTH AMERICA	39,676	41,975	44,401	44,334	139.9	-0.2

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 10
Sanitary and household papers apparent consumption
(1,000 m.t.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	109	113	109	113	14.0	3.7
Belgium & Luxembourg	96	96	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	100	98	9.5	-2.0
Luxembourg	...	...	-19	-18	-40.7	...
Denmark	2	2	3	4	0.8	33.3
Finland	151	109	124	123	23.8	-0.8
France	543	533	593	631	10.6	6.4
Germany	909	936	979	1,058	12.9	8.1
Greece	127	126	126	139	13.1	10.3
Ireland	...	4	-2	-4	-1.0	...
Italy	766	813	1,103	1,074	18.7	-2.6
Netherlands	180	175	185	143	9.0	-22.7
Norway	45	14	13	15	3.3	15.4
Portugal	59	64	64	66	6.6	3.1
Spain	356	416	435	451	11.3	3.7
Sweden	233	236	208	223	25.2	7.2
Switzerland	128	108	82	92	12.8	12.2
United Kingdom	801	835	863	832	14.0	-3.6
EU/EFTA	4,505	4,580	4,966	5,040	12.6	1.5
Bulgaria	...	...	21	22	2.8	4.8
Croatia	206	211	207	207	44.6	0.0
Czech Republic	57	32	37	43	4.2	16.2
Estonia	...	0	0	0	0.2	433.3
Hungary	46	47	48	48	4.8	0.4
Israel	...	...	48	48	7.7	0.0
Latvia	...	1	0	0	0.2	120.0
Lithuania	7	11	8	8	2.1	3.2
Poland	119	113	120	125	3.2	4.7
Romania	35	39	35	37	1.7	7.5
Slovakia	56	73	47	98	18.1	108.7
Slovenia	55	50	56	59	29.7	5.4
The FYR of Macedonia	...	...	3	3	1.6	8.7
Turkey	58	73	84	97	1.4	15.5
OTHER EUROPE	639	649	712	796	3.9	11.7
Belarus	...	...	4	1	0.1	-67.4
Russian Federation	187	101	107	116	0.8	8.4
Canada	535	547	574	604	19.5	5.2
United States	5,916	6,044	6,330	6,301	22.0	-0.5
NORTH AMERICA	6,451	6,591	6,904	6,905	21.8	0.0

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 11
Packaging materials apparent consumption
(1,000 m.t.)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	930	991	784	1,227	152.0	56.5
Belgium & Luxembourg	1,268	1,277	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	1,115	1,174	114.4	5.3
Luxembourg	...	...	18	11	24.9	-38.9
Denmark	562	549	575	661	123.9	15.0
Finland	620	567	514	559	108.0	8.8
France	4,692	4,828	4,778	4,997	84.0	4.6
Germany	5,937	6,341	6,722	7,239	88.3	7.7
Greece	585	610	581	514	48.4	-11.5
Ireland	193	217	192	232	60.4	20.8
Italy	4,747	4,865	3,980	4,236	73.7	6.4
Netherlands	1,588	1,808	2,211	1,884	118.3	-14.8
Norway	283	286	289	291	64.8	0.7
Portugal	544	515	485	482	48.1	-0.6
Spain	2,835	2,348	4,833	3,306	82.8	-31.6
Sweden	910	830	752	988	111.9	31.4
Switzerland	446	516	353	382	53.3	8.2
United Kingdom	3,761	3,672	3,582	3,477	58.4	-2.9
EU/EFTA	29,901	30,220	31,764	31,660	79.2	-0.3
Bulgaria	...	...	99	104	13.2	5.1
Croatia	142	135	138	138	29.6	0.0
Cyprus	...	22	23	23	29.7	0.0
Czech Republic	351	378	405	407	39.7	0.5
Estonia	24	22	18	26	18.9	41.6
Hungary	238	250	257	293	29.5	13.7
Israel	263	270	304	304	49.3	0.0
Latvia	33	30	26	47	19.4	77.8
Lithuania	48	41	33	41	11.0	23.1
Poland	938	891	874	902	23.4	3.1
Romania	180	171	171	174	7.8	1.6
Slovakia	171	127	131	157	29.0	19.8
Slovenia	164	122	51	35	17.6	-31.4
The fYR of Macedonia	17	21	29	25	12.4	-12.4
Turkey	1,217	1,211	1,196	1,390	20.6	16.2
OTHER EUROPE	3,787	3,690	3,757	4,065	20.0	8.2
Belarus	...	...	125	130	12.8	4.4
Republic of Moldova	...	...	6	6	1.3	0.0
Russian Federation	780	964	1,294	1,450	10.0	12.1
Canada	3,089	3,284	3,457	3,519	113.5	1.8
United States	44,213	44,467	46,877	44,451	155.5	-5.2
NORTH AMERICA	47,302	47,751	50,334	47,970	151.4	-4.7

Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

ANNEX TABLE 12
Other paper and paperboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m.t.)

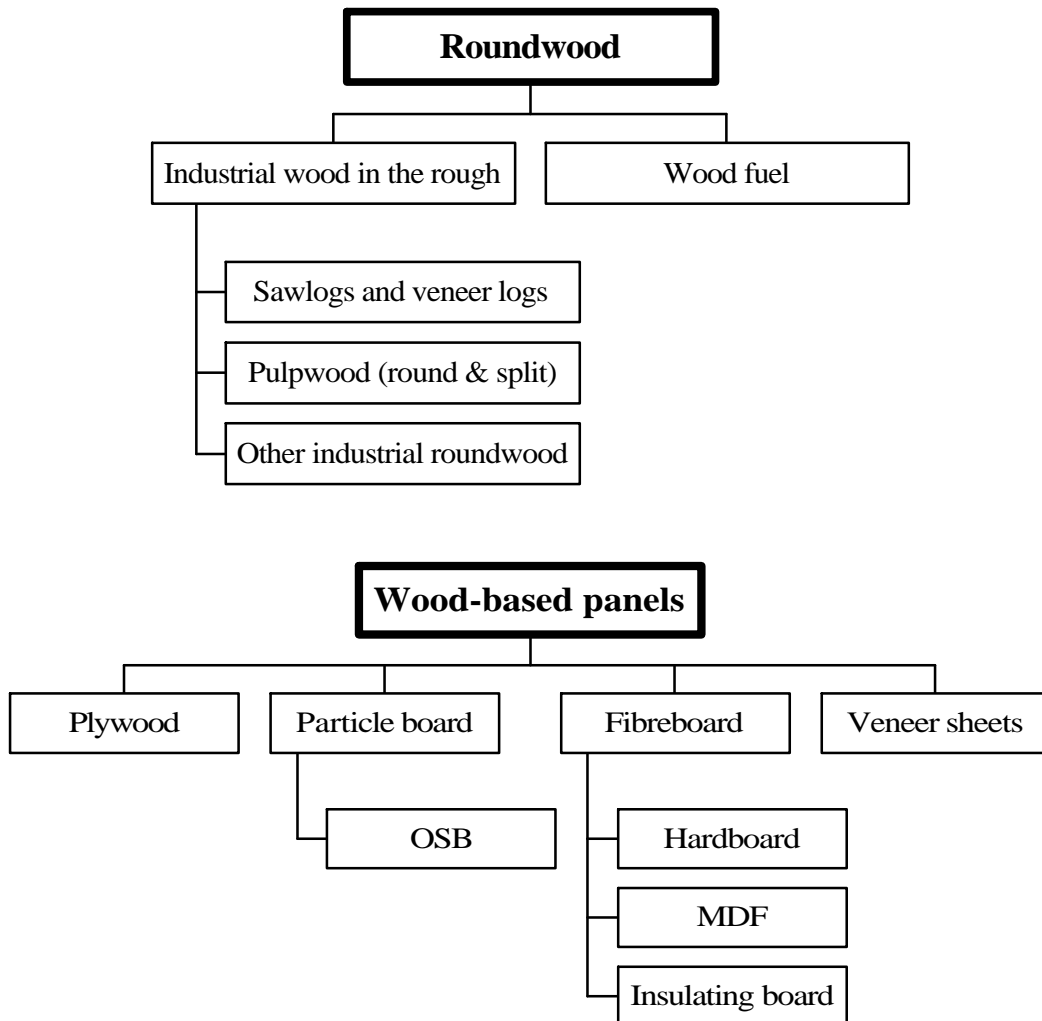
	1997	1998	1999	2000	m ³ per 1,000 inhabitants 2000	% change 1999 to 2000
Austria	111	115	118	133	16.5	12.7
Belgium & Luxembourg	97	181	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	...	105	105	10.2	0.0
Luxembourg	...	...	8	-11	-24.9	-237.5
Denmark	64	74	88	57	10.7	-35.2
Finland	446	92	129	136	26.3	5.4
France	236	171	171	155	2.6	-9.4
Germany	1,073	1,075	1,120	1,172	14.3	4.6
Greece	44	46	9	10	0.9	11.1
Ireland	...	24	24	25	6.5	4.2
Italy	345	376	1,349	1,396	24.3	3.5
Netherlands	-15	52	26	16	1.0	-38.5
Norway	69	-26	-25	-30	-6.7	...
Portugal	85	30	37	37	3.7	0.0
Spain	323	398	440	458	11.5	4.1
Sweden	149	128	117	135	15.3	15.4
Switzerland	25	35	105	114	15.9	8.6
United Kingdom	489	409	638	452	7.6	-29.2
EU/EFTA	3,541	3,179	4,459	4,360	10.9	-2.2
Albania	34	36	38	38	12.0	0.0
Bulgaria	...	...	14	13	1.7	-7.1
Croatia	65	71	74	74	15.9	0.0
Czech Republic	-1	24	20	44	4.3	120.0
Estonia	...	2	5	3	2.2	-40.1
Hungary	43	26	26	32	3.2	24.3
Latvia	14	10	2	4	1.8	118.0
Lithuania	14	0	3	3	0.8	18.3
Poland	88	156	227	238	6.2	4.8
Romania	15	7	27	12	0.5	-55.6
Slovakia	58	49	39	8	1.4	-80.2
Slovenia	11	12	16	12	6.0	-25.0
The fYR of Macedonia	8	0	-3	1	0.6	...
Turkey	12	59	56	62	0.9	10.7
Yugoslavia	58	58	85	85	8.1	0.0
OTHER EUROPE	419	509	629	630	3.1	0.2
Belarus	...	...	89	102	10.0	15.1
Republic of Moldova	...	...	7	7	1.6	0.0
Russian Federation	577	412	537	724	5.0	34.8
Canada	18	-208	-132	-124	-4.0	...
United States	2,272	2,479	2,583	2,556	8.9	-1.0
NORTH AMERICA	2,290	2,271	2,451	2,432	7.7	-0.8

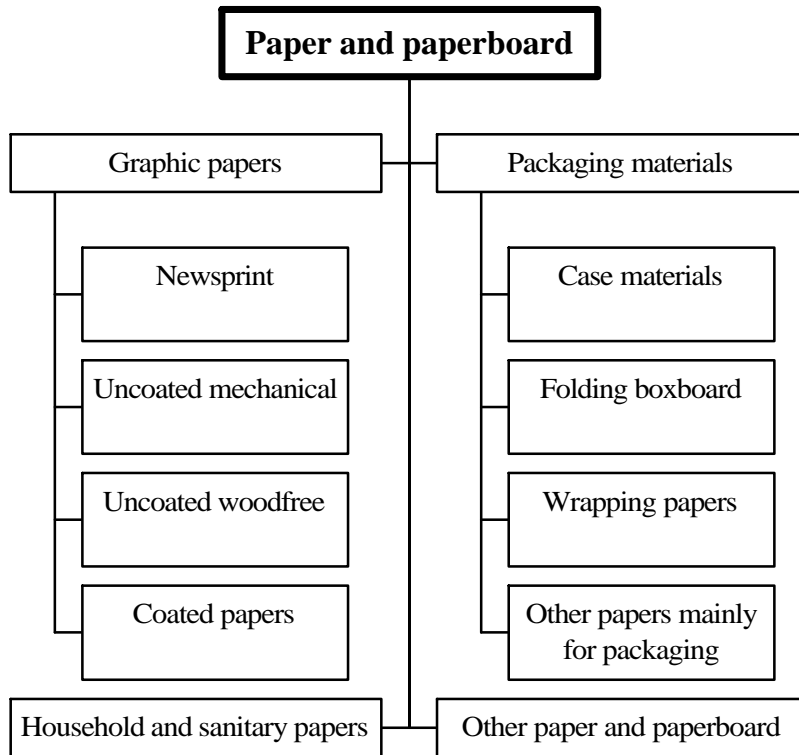
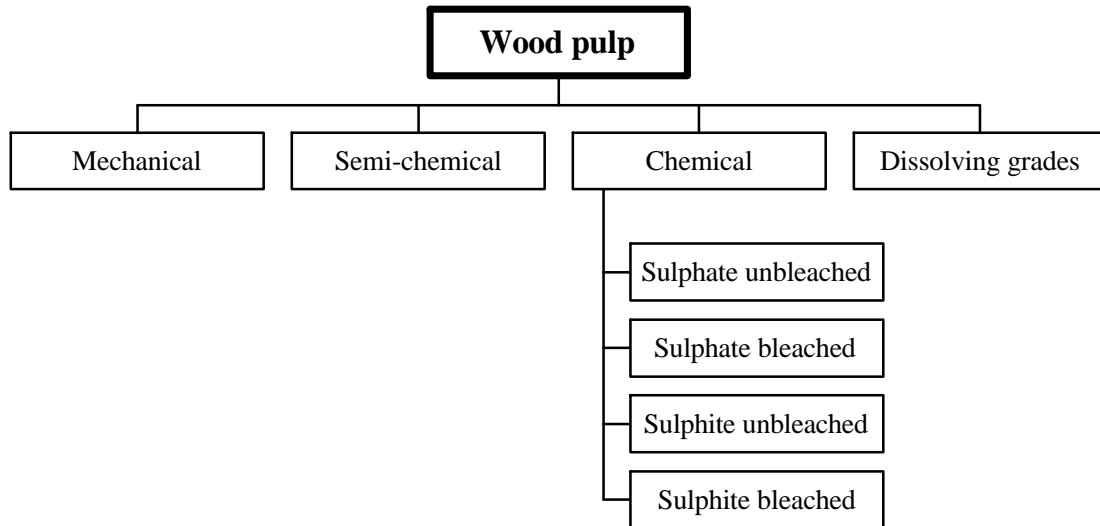
Source : UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2001.

Components of wood products groups

(Based on Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire nomenclature, 2001)

The important breakdowns of the major groups of primary forest products are diagrammed below. In addition, many sub-items are further divided into softwood or hardwood, specifically: roundwood products, plywood, veneer sheets and sawnwood. Items that do not fit into listed aggregates are not shown, specifically: sawnwood, chips and particles, other pulp, recovered paper, wood charcoal and wood residues.





Forest products terminology¹

General terms

Coniferous (softwood)

All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Gymnospermae, e.g. *Abies* spp., *Araucaria* spp., *Cedrus* spp., *Chamaecyparis* spp., *Cupressus* spp., *Larix* spp., *Picea* spp., *Pinus* spp., *Thuja* spp., *Tsuga* spp., etc. These are generally referred to as softwoods.

Non-coniferous (hardwood)

All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Angiospermae, e.g. *Acer* spp., *Dipterocarpus* spp., *Entandrophragma* spp., *Eucalyptus* spp., *Fagus* spp., *Populus* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Shorea* spp., *Swietenia* spp., *Tectona* spp., etc. These are generally referred to as broadleaves or hardwoods.

Tropical

Tropical timber is defined in the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1994) as follows "Non-coniferous tropical wood for industrial uses, which grows or is produced in the countries situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The term covers logs, sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood. Plywood which includes in some measure conifers of tropical origin shall also be covered by the definition." For the purposes of this terminology, tropical sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood shall also include products produced in non-tropical countries from imported tropical roundwood.

Transactions

Removals

The volume of all trees, living or dead, that are felled and removed from the forest, other wooded land or other felling sites. It includes natural losses that are recovered (i.e. harvested), removals during the year of wood felled during an earlier period, removals of non-stem wood such as stumps and branches (where these are harvested) and removal of trees killed or damaged by natural causes (i.e. natural losses), e.g. fire, windblown, insects and diseases. It excludes bark and other non-woody biomass and any wood that is not removed, e.g. stumps, branches and tree tops (where these are not harvested) and felling residues (harvesting waste). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). Where it is measured overbark (i.e. including bark), the volume has to be adjusted downwards to convert to an underbark estimate.

Production

The solid volume or weight of all production of the products specified below. It includes the production of products that may immediately be consumed in the production of another product (e.g. wood pulp, which may immediately be converted into paper as part of a continuous process). It excludes the production of veneer sheets that are used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, sawnwood and wood based panels and metric tonnes in the case of charcoal, pulp and paper products.

Imports (quantity, value)

Products imported for domestic consumption or processing shipped into a country. It includes imports for re-export. It excludes "In-transit" shipments. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values normally include cost, insurance and freight (i.e. CIF).

¹ From ECE/FAO/EUROSTAT/ITTO Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire and APA-The Engineered Wood Association.

Exports (quantity, value)

Products of domestic origin or manufacture shipped out of the country. It includes re-exports. It excludes "in-transit" shipments. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values are normally recorded as free-on-board (i.e. FOB).

Primary products

The names of individual forest products and product aggregates are listed below in the order in which they occur in the publication Forest Products Statistics. Separate definitions are not provided for coniferous and non-coniferous components where the general definition given above applies. Unless indicated otherwise, each forest product category includes both coniferous and non-coniferous components.

Roundwood

All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. It is an aggregate comprising wood fuel, including wood for charcoal and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Wood fuel (including wood for charcoal)

Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for charcoal production (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens). The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (mt) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (m³) of roundwood used in production. It also includes wood chips to be used for fuel that are made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. It excludes wood charcoal. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Industrial roundwood (wood in the rough)

All roundwood except wood fuel. It is an aggregate comprising sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). The customs classification systems used by most countries do not allow the division of Industrial Roundwood trade statistics into the different end-use categories that have long been recognized in production statistics (i.e. saw and veneer logs, pulpwood and other industrial roundwood). It excludes telephone poles.

Sawlogs and veneer logs

Roundwood that will be sawn (or chipped) lengthways for the manufacture of sawnwood or railway sleepers (ties) or used for the production of veneer (mainly by peeling or slicing). It includes roundwood (whether or not it is roughly squared) that will be used for these purposes; shingle bolts and stave bolts; match billets and other special types of roundwood (e.g. burls and roots, etc.) used for veneer production. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Pulpwood, round and split

Roundwood that will be used for the production of pulp, particleboard or fibreboard. It includes: roundwood (with or without bark) that will be used for these purposes in its round form or as splitwood or wood chips made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Other industrial roundwood

Industrial roundwood (wood in the rough) other than sawlogs, veneer logs and/or pulpwood. It includes roundwood that will be used for poles, piling, posts, fencing, pitprops tanning, distillation and match blocks, etc. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

Wood charcoal

Wood carbonised by partial combustion or the application of heat from external sources. It includes charcoal used as a fuel or for other uses, e.g. as a reduction agent in metallurgy or as an absorption or filtration medium. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Chips and particles

Wood that has been deliberately reduced to small pieces during the manufacture of other wood products and is suitable for pulping, for particle board and fibreboard production, for use as a fuel, or for other purposes. It excludes wood chips made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

Wood residues

The volume of roundwood that is left over after the production of forest products in the forest processing industry (i.e. forest processing residues) and that has not been reduced to chips or particles. It includes sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, residues from carpentry and joinery production, etc. It excludes wood chips made either directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood or made from residues (i.e. already counted as pulpwood, round and split or wood chips and particles). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

Sawnwood

Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that, with a few exceptions, exceeds 5 mm in thickness. It includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards, sleepers and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplaned, planed, finger-jointed, etc. It excludes sleepers, wooden flooring, mouldings (sawnwood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces, like tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) and sawnwood produced by resawing previously sawn pieces. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Wood-based panels

This product category is an aggregate comprising veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Veneer sheets

Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, rotary cut (i.e. peeled), sliced or sawn. It includes wood used for the manufacture of laminated construction material, furniture, veneer containers, etc. It excludes wood used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Plywood

A panel consisting of an assembly of veneer sheets bonded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies generally at right angles. The veneer sheets are usually placed symmetrically on both sides of a central ply or core that may itself be made from a veneer sheet or another material. It includes veneer plywood (plywood manufactured by bonding together more than two veneer sheets, where the grain of alternate veneer sheets is crossed, generally at right angles); core plywood or blockboard (plywood with a solid core (i.e. the central layer, generally thicker than the other plies) that consists of narrow boards, blocks or strips of wood placed side by side, which may or may not be glued together); cellular board (plywood with a core of cellular construction); and composite plywood (plywood with the core or certain layers made of material other than solid wood or veneers). It excludes laminated construction materials (e.g. glulam), where the grain of the veneer sheets generally runs in the same direction. It is reported in cubic metres solid

volume. Non-coniferous (tropical) plywood is defined as having at least one face sheet of non-coniferous (tropical) wood.

Particle board (including oriented strandboard (OSB))

A panel manufactured from small pieces of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials (e.g. chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shreds, shives, etc.) bonded together by the use of an organic binder together with one or more of the following agents: heat, pressure, humidity, a catalyst, etc. The particle board category is an aggregate category. It includes particle board; oriented strandboard (OSB) and flaxboard. It excludes wood wool and other particle boards bonded together with inorganic binders. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Oriented strandboard (OSB)

A structural board in which layers of narrow wafers are layered alternately at right angles in order to give the board greater elastomechanical properties. The wafers, which resemble small pieces of veneer, are coated with e.g. waterproof phenolic resin glue, interleaved together in mats and then bonded together under heat and pressure. The resulting product is a solid, uniform building panel having high strength and water resistance. It includes: waferboard and oriented strandboard (OSB). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Fibreboard

A panel manufactured from fibres of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials with the primary bond deriving from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties (although bonding materials and/or additives may be added in the manufacturing process). It includes fibreboard panels that are flat-pressed and moulded fibreboard products. It is an aggregate comprising hardboard; medium density fibreboard (MDF); and insulating board. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Hardboard

Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm³ It excludes similar products made from pieces of wood, wood flour or other ligno-cellulosic material where additional binders are required to make the panel; and panels made of gypsum or other mineral material. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Medium density fibreboard (MDF)

Fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.5 g/cm³ but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm³ It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Insulating board

Fibreboard of a density not exceeding 0.5 g/cm³. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Wood pulp

Fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. It is an aggregate comprising mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with a 10% moisture content).

Mechanical wood pulp

Wood pulp obtained by grinding or milling pulpwood or residues into fibres, or through refining chips or particles. Also called groundwood pulp and refiner pulp, it may be bleached or unbleached. It includes chemi-mechanical and thermo-mechanical pulp. It excludes exploded and defibrillated pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Semi-chemical wood pulp

Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of mechanical and chemical treatments, none of which alone is sufficient to make the fibres separate readily. It may be bleached or unbleached. It includes semi-chemical wood pulp; chemi-groundwood pulp; and chemi-mechanical wood pulp etc.

(named in the order and importance of the treatment during the manufacturing process). It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Chemical wood pulp

Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of chemical treatments. It includes sulphate (kraft) wood pulp; soda wood pulp and sulphite wood pulp. It may be bleached, semi-bleached or unbleached. It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). If available, statistics for the following four component pulps are also requested: unbleached sulphite pulp; bleached sulphite pulp; unbleached sulphate pulp; and bleached sulphate pulp.

Sulphate unbleached pulp

Sulphate bleached pulp

Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of sodium hydroxide cooking liquor (soda pulp) or a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulphite cooking liquor (sulphate pulp). It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with a 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.

Sulphite unbleached pulp

Sulphite bleached pulp

Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of a bisulphite cooking liquor. Bisulphites such as ammonium, calcium, magnesium and sodium are commonly used in this process. It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with a 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.

Dissolving grades

Chemical pulp (sulphate, soda or sulphite) made from wood of special quality, with a very high alpha-cellulose content (usually 90 percent and over). This type of pulp is always bleached and is readily adaptable for uses other than papermaking. It is used principally as a source of cellulose in the manufacture of products such as synthetic fibres, cellulose plastic materials, lacquers and explosives. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Other pulps

Pulp manufactured from waste paper or from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It is an aggregate comprising pulp from fibres other than wood and recovered fibre pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Pulp from fibres other than wood

Pulp manufactured from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It excludes pulp made from recovered paper. It includes pulps made from: straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Recovered fibre pulp

Pulp manufactured from recovered paper or paperboard and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It excludes pulp made from straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).

Recovered paper

Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use as a raw material for the manufacture of paper and paperboard. It includes paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Paper and paperboard

The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 15 cm (36 cm for HS 48.13 and 48.19) or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Graphic papers

The graphic papers category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of: newsprint; uncoated mechanical; uncoated woodfree and coated papers. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 15 cm (36 cm for HS 48.13 and 48.19) or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. It excludes manufactured paper products such as books and magazines, etc. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Newsprint

Paper mainly used for printing newspapers. It is made largely from mechanical pulp and/or waste paper, with or without a small amount of filler. Weights usually range from 40 to 52g/m² but can be as high as 65g/m². Newsprint is machine finished or slightly calendered, white or slightly coloured and is used in reels for letterpress, offset or flexo printing. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Uncoated mechanical

Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes where less than 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. This grade is also known as groundwood or wood-containing paper and magazine paper, such as heavily filled supercalendered paper for consumer magazines printed by the rotogravure and offset methods. Excluded: Wallpaper base. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Uncoated woodfree

Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes, where at least 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. Uncoated woodfree paper can be made from a variety of furnishes, with variable levels of mineral filler and a range of finishing processes such as sizing, calendering, machine glazing and watermarking. This grade includes most office papers, such as business forms, copier, computer, stationery and book papers. Pigmented and size press "coated" papers (coating less than 5g per side) are covered by this heading. It excludes wallpaper base. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Coated papers

All paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes and coated on one or both sides with carbon or minerals such as china clay (kaolin), calcium carbonate, etc. Coating may be by a variety of methods, both on-machine and off-machine, and may be supplemented by supercalendering. Included: Raw carbon and self-copy paper in rolls or sheets. Excluded: Other copying and transfer papers. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Sanitary and household papers

This covers the stock of a wide range of tissue and other hygienic papers for use in households or commercial and industrial premises. Examples are toilet paper and facial tissues, kitchen towels, hand towels and industrial wipes. Some tissue is also used in the manufacture of babies napkins, sanitary towels, etc. The parent reel stock is made from virgin pulp or recovered fibre or mixtures of these. Final products cut to size or in rolls not exceeding 36cm are excluded here. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Packaging materials

The packaging materials category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of case materials; folding boxboard; wrapping papers; and other papers mainly for packaging. Paper or paperboard mainly used for wrapping and packaging purposes. Excluded: Unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are not Sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Case materials

Papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from any combination of virgin and recovered fibres and can be bleached, unbleached or mottled. Included are kraftliner, testliner, semi-chemical fluting, and waste-based fluting (Wellenstoff). It is reported in metric tonnes.

Folding boxboard

Often referred to as cartonboard, it may be single or multiply, coated or uncoated. It is made from virgin and/or recovered fibres, and has good folding properties, stiffness and scoring ability. It is mainly used in cartons for consumer products such as frozen food and for liquid containers. It includes paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives); coated multi-ply not uniformly bleached throughout the mass. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Wrapping papers

Wrappings (up to 150 grams/m²): Papers whose main use is wrapping or packaging made from any combination of virgin or recovered fibres, bleached or unbleached. They may be subject to various finishing and/or marking processes. Included are sack kraft, other wrapping krafts, sulphite and greaseproof papers as well as coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass, except Multi-ply. It excludes tracing papers. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Other papers mainly for packaging

This category embraces all papers and boards mainly for packaging purposes other than those listed above. Most are produced from recovered fibres, e.g. greyboards, and go for conversion, which in some cases may be for end-uses other than packaging. Included: Composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Other paper and paperboard

Other papers and boards for industrial and special purposes. This category includes cigarette papers and stock of filter papers, as well as gypsum liners and special papers for waxing, insulating, roofing, asphaltting, and other specific applications or treatments. Excluded: All composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together; coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass; paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives). Included: wallpaper base; Unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are no Sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 grams/m² but less than 225 grams/m²; felt paper and paperboard; Tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 grams/m² or more. Raw copying and transfer papers, in rolls or sheets except carbon or self-copy paper. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Secondary processed wood products

Further processed sawnwood

Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) and continuously shaped (tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) along any of its edges or faces, whether or not planed, sanded or finger jointed. Excludes: sawn or chipped wood with further treatment of edges and/or faces other than planing, or sanding.

Wooden packaging material

Packing cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings, of wood; cable-drums of wood; pallets, box pallets and other load boards, of wood; pallet collars of wood. Casks, barrels, vats, tubs and other coopers' products and parts thereof, of wood, including staves.

Builder's joinery and carpentry of wood

Including windows and doors and coverings thereof as well as cellular wood panels, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes.

Wooden furniture

Seats with wooden frames as wooden camping and garden seats etc. and parts thereof. Except: seats convertible into beds, swivel seats, medical seats. Wooden furniture other than seats as of a kind used in offices, in the kitchen, bedrooms and elsewhere, as well as parts of all these.

Prefabricated buildings predominantly made of wood

E.g.: Log cabins, houses predominantly prefabricated from wood-based panels.

Secondary paper products

This group excludes paper in reels and sheets not cut to size included in JQ2. It is an aggregation of all paper products ready for use.

Composite paper and paperboard

Composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, whether or not internally reinforced, in rolls or sheets

Special coated paper and pulp products

Paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, coated, impregnated, covered, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or sheets. Excluded: Composite paper and paperboard (made by sticking flat layers of paper or paperboard together with an adhesive), not surface-coated or impregnated, but possibly laminated internally with bitumen, tar or asphalt, in rolls or sheets.

Carbon paper and copying paper, ready for use

Carbon paper, self-copy paper and other copying or transfer, duplicator stencils and offset plates, of paper, whether or not put up in boxes. Excluded: Raw carbon, self-copy and other copying or transfer papers in paper in rolls or sheets.

Household and sanitary paper

Products ready for use: toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape; included: e. g. handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres. excluded: sanitary paper produced stock.

Packaging cartons, boxes etc.

Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers, of paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres; box files, letter trays, and similar articles, of paper or paperboard of a kind used in offices, shops or the like.

Other articles of paper and paperboard, ready for use

Products ready for use: e.g. wallpaper and similar wall coverings; window transparencies of paper; floor coverings on a base of paper or of paperboard, whether or not cut to size; all office material like for correspondence, document storage as well as albums, labels of all kinds, bobbins, spools, cops and similar supports of paper pulp, paper or paperboard (whether or not perforated or hardened); all other paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding and webs of cellulose fibres, cut to size or shape; other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres.

Printing and writing paper, ready for use

For example: strips or rolls for office machines, continuous forms

Articles, moulded or pressed from pulp

For example: packaging for eggs

Filter paper and paperboard, ready for use

Printed articles

Printed books

Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter, whether or not in single sheets

Newspapers

Newspapers, journals and periodicals, whether or not illustrated or containing advertising material

Other printed articles

Children's picture, drawing or colouring books; music, printed or in manuscript, whether or not bound or illustrated; maps and hydrographic or similar charts of all kinds, including atlases, wall maps, topographical plans and globes, printed; plans and drawings for architectural, engineering, industrial, commercial, topographical or similar purposes, being originals drawn by hand; hand-written texts; photographic reproductions on sensitised paper and carbon copies of the foregoing; unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue in the country to which they are destined; stamp-impressed paper; banknotes; cheque forms; stock, share or bond certificates and similar documents of title; transfers (decalcomania); printed or illustrated postcards; printed cards bearing personal greetings, messages or announcements, whether or not illustrated, with or without envelopes or trimmings; calendars of any kind, printed, including calendar blocks; other printed matter, including printed pictures and photographs.

Engineered wood products

These definitions come from the APA-The Engineered Wood Association. APA classifies glued engineered wood products into three general groups: 1. glued laminated timber (glulam), 2. structural composite lumber (SCL) consisting primarily of laminated veneer lumber (LVL), but also parallel strand lumber and oriented strand lumber, and 3. wood I-beams.

Glued laminated timber (glulam)

Glulam is an engineered stress-rated product created by adhesively bonding together individual pieces of lumber having a thickness of 50 mm (2 inches) or less. It's one of the most versatile of the engineered wood products. It can be easily shaped into forms ranging from straight beams to complex curved members and is used for a wide variety of structural applications in both residential and nonresidential construction. Glulam is used typically for headers, girders, purlins, beams, arches, and in exposed applications such as bridges, marinas and transmission structures.

Structural composite lumber

Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

LVL is the most widely used of the structural composite lumber products. It is produced by adhesively bonding thin wood veneers together in a large billet so that the grain of all veneers is parallel to the long direction. The LVL billet is then sawn to desired dimensions depending on the construction application. Some of the many uses are in header and beam applications, hip and valley rafters, as scaffold planking and as flange material for wood I-beams.

Parallel Strand Lumber (PSL)

PSL consists of long veneer strands laid in parallel formation and bonded together with an adhesive to form beams. Like LVL and glulam, this product is used for beam and header applications where high bending strength is needed.

Oriented Strand Lumber (OSL)

Similar to PSL, oriented strand lumber is made from flaked wood strands that have a high length-to-thickness ratio. Combined with an adhesive, the strands are oriented and formed into a large mat or billet and pressed. OSL is used in a variety of applications from studs to millwork components.

Wood I-beams

Wood I-beams are structural, load-carrying products designed mostly for floor joist applications. The beams offer long length and low material weight. Their "I" configuration provides high strength and stiffness. The flange material for I-beams is typically dimension lumber or LVL; the web material is typically oriented strand board (OSB) or plywood. Wood I-beams, used extensively in residential construction, continue to be the fastest growing of the glued engineered wood products.

Countries in the UNECE region and its subregions



“EU/EFTA” – subregion of Europe

Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Denmark	Italy	Sweden
Finland	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
France	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Germany	Netherlands	
Greece	Norway	

“Other Europe” – subregion of Europe

Albania	Hungary	San Marino
Andorra	Israel	Slovak Republic
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Latvia	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Lithuania	The former Yugoslla Macedonia
Croatia	Malta	Turkey
Cyprus	Monaco	Yugoslavia
Czech Republic	Poland	
Estonia	Romania	

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) subregion

Armenia	Kazakhstan	Tajikistan
Azerbaijan	Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan
Belarus	Republic of Moldova	Ukraine
Georgia	Russian Federation	Uzbekistan

North America subregion

Canada	United States of America
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Sources of information used in the Forest Products Annual Market Review

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APA – The Engineered Wood Association, United States, (<http://www.apawood.org>)
Arborescences, France, (<http://www.onf.fr>)
Asian Timber, Singapore, (asiantimber@firstasia.com.sg)
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Centre d'Etudes de l'Economie du Bois, France
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- ITTO Market Information Service, (http://www.itto.or.jp/market/Market_Information.html)
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- Malaysian Timber Bulletin, (<http://www.mtc.com.my/publication/bulletin/bulletin.html>)
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Special chapters in former Forest Products Annual Market Reviews

Note to readers: We have found that some chapters of the Review have a longer life than the Annual Market Review. The following is a listing of all the special chapters, including their most important sections, in order to give an idea of their contents. Back issues are available on the Timber Committee website or through the secretariat.

Timber Bulletin – Volume XLVII (1994)

- Chapter 3 “Recycling Wood Fibre and its Effects on the Forest and Forest Industries Sector”, 7 pages
 Situation analysis and legislation
 Quantifying the effects
 Consequences and solutions

Timber Bulletin – Volume LI (1998)

- Chapter 3 “Certified Forest Products Marketplace”, 11 pages, (has since become annual chapter)
 Forest certification schemes
 Why certification?
 Status of supply and demand
 Constraints to market development

- Chapter 4 “Effects of the Asian Crisis on ECE Region Forest Products Markets”, 7 pages
 Global and specific impacts on the ECE region
 Impacts on the radiata pine trade and other forest products
 Japan’s forest products production and trade
 Indonesia’s forest products production and trade in 1997 and 1998

Timber Bulletin – Volume LII (1999)

- Chapter 3 “Estonia’s Forest Products Market”, 7 pages
 General economic development
 Forest resources
 Institutional framework
 Forest industry
 Trade of wood and wood products

- Chapter 4 “New Zealand’s Forest Products Market”, 7 pages
 Background to New Zealand’s plantation forestry sector
 Market conditions
 Forestry production and trade 1998/1999

- Chapter 5 “Trade Restrictions and the Future”, 10 pages
 The question of market access
 Trends in tariffs and non-tariff measures
 Trade impediments
 Implications of further trade liberalization

- Chapter 6 “Forest Products in the Electronic Market Place”, 6 pages
 WWW-sites for forest products trade
 North American and European electronic commerce
 The role of the ECE Trade Division in electronic commerce

Chapter 13 “Tropical Timber Developments”, 16 pages, (has since become annual chapter)

Production, exports, imports
Tropical timber consumption and price trends
Strengthening Asian currencies

Timber Bulletin – Volume LIII (2000)

Chapter 3 “Effects of the December 1999 storms on European timber markets”, 15 pages

Introduction
Damage magnitude: the equivalent of 2 years’ harvest in 3 days!
Market effects: potential enormous imbalances mitigated through sector solidarity
Comparisons with 1990 market effects: similar problems and solutions
Assistance by governments: quick and multi-dimensional responsiveness
Positive outcomes?
Conclusion

Chapter 4 “Poland's forest products markets”, 12 pages

Secretariat introduction
General economic developments
Forest resources
Institutional framework for forest and forest industries
Effects of the transition process
Integration into the EU
Forest industry – production and consumption
Trade of wood and wood products
Certified forest products
Prospects for wood industry

Chapter 5 “China's forest products markets”, 19 pages

Secretariat introduction
General socio-economic development
Forest resources
Institutional framework
Analysis and development of production of China’s major forest products, 1981 to 1999
Development of China’s forest product trade from 1981 to 1999
China’s forest product trade in 1999
Consumption of major forest products, with international comparisons
Projections of demand and supply of China’s forest products to 2010

Chapter 6 “Secondary processed wood products markets”, 10 pages

Secretariat introduction
Introduction
Secondary processed wood products
Main flows and trade patterns
Market profiles
Conclusion

Chapter 11 “Engineered wood products – production, trade, consumption and outlook”, 16 pages

Secretariat note
Introduction
Current market situation
Production, consumption and trade statistics
Outlook for EWPs
Conclusions

Some facts about the Timber Committee

The Timber Committee is a principal subsidiary body of the UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) based in Geneva. It constitutes a forum for cooperation and consultation between member countries on forestry, forest industry and forest product matters. All countries of Europe; the former USSR; United States, of America, Canada and Israel are members of the UNECE and participate in its work.

The UNECE Timber Committee shall, within the context of sustainable development, provide member countries with the information and services needed for policy- and decision-making regarding their forest and forest industry sector ("the sector"), including the trade and use of forest products and, when appropriate, formulate recommendations addressed to member Governments and interested organizations. To this end, it shall:

1. With the active participation of member countries, undertake short-, medium- and long-term analyses of developments in, and having an impact on, the sector, including those offering possibilities for the facilitation of international trade and for enhancing the protection of the environment;
2. In support of these analyses, collect, store and disseminate statistics relating to the sector, and carry out activities to improve their quality and comparability;
3. Provide the framework for cooperation e.g. by organizing seminars, workshops and ad hoc meetings and setting up time-limited ad hoc groups, for the exchange of economic, environmental and technical information between governments and other institutions of member countries that is needed for the development and implementation of policies leading to the sustainable development of the sector and to the protection of the environment in their respective countries;
4. Carry out tasks identified by the UNECE or the Timber Committee as being of priority, including the facilitation of subregional cooperation and activities in support of the economies in transition of central and eastern Europe and of the countries of the region that are developing from an economic point of view;
5. It should also keep under review its structure and priorities and cooperate with other international and intergovernmental organizations active in the sector, and in particular with the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and its European Forestry Commission and with the ILO (International Labour Organisation), in order to ensure complementarity and to avoid duplication, thereby optimizing the use of resources.

More information about the Committee's work may be obtained by writing to:

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3. Forest Products Annual Market Review, 2000-2001
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