

ESTONIA COUNTRY MARKET STATEMENT

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1. General economic trends affecting the forest and forest industries sector

Gross domestic product. The year 2012 was successful for Estonian economy by several indicators. The economic growth was one of the fastest in the EU, inflation decreased, unemployment continued to decrease, employment increased and the increase of real wages accelerated. Economic growth slowed to 3.2% compared to the previous year. The growth was hindered most by the manufacturing industry which depends on foreign demand. The growth of GDP was supported by economic sectors that are mostly aimed towards domestic demand, primarily the fields of construction and communication. The increase of domestic demand continued strongly, even though its speed of increase slowed to 7.6% compared to the 10% of the previous year. Investments contributed the most to the increase of domestic demand. In addition to the investments of the enterprising sector the increase of investments of the government sector amounted to a whole 40% in 2012. This was connected to using CO₂ quota sales revenue in construction and transportation projects improving energy efficiency and to the culmination of using EU structural funds due to the approaching end of the accounting period.

Ministry of Finance of Estonia expects 1,5% growth of GDP for 2013 (3.6% in 2014). Economic growth is supported by domestic demand. In 2013 domestic demand growth decreases due to the slowdown of investments.

Private consumption. The increase of private consumption was 4.5% in 2012 and unlike the previous year, the growth was somewhat broader. The growth rate of consumption of consumable goods and services increased and the growth rate for durable goods decreased, although it still significantly exceeded the average growth rate of consumption.

Balance of payments. In 2012, external balance was influenced by the weakening external environment which limited exports and on the other side, strong internal demand which was supported by active investment activities and growth of imports. In total, this resulted in current account going into deficit (-1.2% of the GDP).

Foreign trade After the rapid growth of 2011, the trade of 2012 saw a moderate development. In 2012, the trade turnover was 26.3 billion euros, which was 6.4% more than last year. Export volume was 12.5 billion and import volume 13.8 billion euros, exports increased by 4.5 per cent and imports by 8.2 per cent, both obtaining record results in absolute volumes. As a result of preferential growth of imports, the trade deficit increased to 1.2 billion euros.

Trade continued to produce a bigger surplus in wood and wood products (0.61 billion euros) and furniture, pillows, covers and log houses (0.55 billion euros). Out of most important trade partners, Estonia had a positive balance with Sweden and Russia, 0.6 billion euros for both. Largest deficits were in trade with Germany (-0.8 billion euros) and Poland (-0.7 billion euros).

In 2013 is predicted a small increase in trade balance deficit, as the preferential growth of imports before exports will continue. According to predictions, foreign demand will remain weaker than the year before, export is expected to liven in the second half of the year. The import growth will remain low similarly to exports in 2013 according to predictions, as raw goods and intermediate products do not need to be purchased as much due to low export demand. At the same time, imports may grow somewhat faster than exports, supported by increased company investments into machinery and equipment.

Labor market Decrease in unemployment rate slowed down in 2012 due to the low demand and lack of qualified workforce. Average unemployment rate was 10.2% in 2012 (71,000 persons), which was 16,000 less than in 2011 (the highest rate of unemployment since 1991 was in Q1 of 2010 – 19.8%).

Rate of employment increased significantly up to the end of 2012. Number of employed persons grew by 15,000 persons (overall 624,400 persons). Fastest growth of the employment rate was in the

administrative and support service activities and communication and information sectors, highest number of employed persons was added to the education sector. Employment rate decreased most in mining and quarrying sphere and in manufacturing industry.

Estonian working-age population (age 15–74) has decreased since 1997, but the overall labour force hasn't decreased due to the growth in the participation rate of labour force.

Average monthly gross wage increased by 5.9% in 2012 and reached the level of 844 EUR. The growth of real wage, i.e. wage growth minus inflation was 1.9% in 2012.

The increase of employment rate slowed down in 2012 and is expected to increase only by 0.3% in 2013.

The rate of unemployment is expected to decrease to the level of 8.9% in 2013.

Consumer price index (CPI) According to Statistics Estonia, the CPI increased 3.9% in 2012 compared to the average of 2011. The annual change of the CPI was mainly influenced by the 11.4% price increase of electricity, heat energy and heating, which gave more than a half of the total increase. Also by the price increase of motor fuel by 9% and food and non-alcoholic beverages by 3.8%, which both added another fifth to the total increase.

Despite of the opening of the electricity market at the beginning of 2013 inflation didn't increase in January 2013. Price increase of electricity had remarkable influence to the inflation (0.9%), but it was balanced by seasonal discounts and reduction of some service prices.

It is expected CPI to increase by 3,4% in 2013 and then stabilize at the level of 2.8% in the following years.

Manufacturing Over 5500 companies operate in Estonian manufacturing industry, most of them are small and medium in size. There are over 200 companies with at least 100 employees and half of the employees of the industrial sector are employed in them.

In Estonia, the relative importance of the industrial sector in the economy is somewhat higher than the average of the European Union and as a whole it is the largest employer in Estonia, nearly every fifth employed person works in that field.

Share of sub-sectors in sales of manufacturing industry is following: equipment industry 23%, timber industry 14%, food industry 14%, metal industry 10%, chemical industry 9%, furniture industry 4%, building materials industry 4%, textile industry 4%, rubber and plastic industry 3% and other sub-sectors 15%.

The industry sector is strongly dependent on foreign markets which receive 70% of the production. The main export markets are Finland and Sweden, which have also provided the majority (over 60%) of foreign investments into Estonian manufacturing industry.

After the rapid growth in 2011, the production volume of the manufacturing industry remained nearly unchanged in 2012, production increased by 0.5%. Sales revenue increased by 2.5% in 2012 thanks to export growth. The sale on the domestic market remained on the level of previous year.

There were no big changes in the number of employees, but the wages rose rather rapidly. Average wages in the manufacturing industry grew by 7.9% in 2012.

Producer prices of the manufacturing industry grew by 2% in 2012. Investments in tangible fixed assets by companies in the manufacturing industry were over a tenth less than the year before.

Companies' evaluations on the economic situation were somewhat weaker than in 2011. It can be expected that the growth of the manufacturing industry will remain moderate in Estonia but thanks to the increase of production capacities, more positive developments can also be expected in some branches.

Wood industry Wood is one of the most important natural resources in Estonia (next to oil shale) and contributes significantly to the balancing of foreign trade balance. Wood processing is one of Estonia's largest industrial sectors. Nearly a thousand companies are involved in wood processing and producing wood products, employing more than 14,000 persons.

Stabilization occurred in the wood processing industry in 2012. Compared to the year before, the growth of production volumes slowed even more. While export still led the growth of the sector in 2011, the domestic market was stronger in 2012. In total, the sector's sales grew by 2.2% over the year and sales to the domestic market grew by 2.6%.

Rising of raw goods' prices, which had characterized the preceding years, stopped, and according to price statistics of the interim storage by State Forest Management Centre, wood prices dropped by 7.1% in 2012. The main price drop occurred at the expense of various sortments of pulpwood. Pine, fir and birch pulpwood cheapened by 17-18% over the year. At the same time, other inputs of production mostly became more expensive. In total, the producer prices of the sector grew by 0.6% over the year.

Export has always played an important role for the Estonian wood processing industry, forming over two thirds of the sale. Main export commodity groups were log houses 21% (main target market was Norway), building components (incl. windows, doors) 21% (mainly to Scandinavian countries, glue-laminated timber to Japan), sawn timber 13%, profiled timber 6%, plywood 3% and other products 36%.

Investments, which had grown rapidly after the recession, dropped by nearly a quarter in 2012. The level of application of production capacities remained at 80%, the same level as the year before, which is higher than the Estonian average and mostly refers to the possibility that investments will increase again in upcoming years.

Paper industry The paper processing industry has long-time traditions in Estonian economy and is a fairly consolidated industrial sector. Estonia has nearly 60 companies involved in producing paper, cellulose or paper products which employ ca 1,400 people. The main output for the sector is export markets which receive over 82% of the production; the relative importance of the domestic market has decreased in 2012.

Two companies form the backbone of the sector in Estonia: wood pulp producer AS Estonian Cell with nearly 67 million euros in turnover and paper and cardboard producer Horizon Tselluloosi ja Paberi AS with a turnover of similar proportions. Together they provide over two thirds of the sector's sales revenue. Main target markets are Netherlands, India (sales of wood pulp increased 50% within a year), Germany, Italy, France (sales of wood pulp dropped 43% within a year) and UK. Main export commodity groups were pulp 40%, uncoated kraft paper and cardboard (main target market continues to be Egypt) 30%, copybooks 10%, boxes, crates, bags and other packaging 8% and other products 12%.

Although the sales of the paper market dropped in 2012, production volumes measured in constant prices increased by a few percentage points. At that, producer prices dropped in the same extent, indicating that the market is fairly sensitive and the increase of expenses cannot be immediately transferred to final prices.

Investments into fixed assets dropped over 60% in 2012, primarily at the expense of machinery and equipment. At the same time, buildings and facilities were acquired for nearly three times as much money compared to the year before. When looking at the plans of large companies of the sector, increased investments can again be expected in 2013.

Furniture industry Nearly 600 companies are involved in furniture production in Estonia, employing over 7,000 people. The furniture industry is a sector with long traditions in Estonia where the number of companies has continued to increase over the past three years. The majority are micro-enterprises, being important employers in rural areas, but there are also large companies with over 250 workers active in the sector.

The rapid growth in the furniture industry that occurred in previous years stopped in 2012 and sales growth remained within a few percentage points. Production volumes measured in constant prices dropped by a few percentage points at the same time. The growth of several input prices raised producer prices which increased by 3.5% (increased energy prices labour costs). The growth of employment stopped in 2012 in the furniture industry but the growth of wages was faster than the Estonian average.

When sales to the domestic market grew faster than export in 2011, then in 2012 the roles switched. Nearly three quarters of production is exported and that has increased every year. The main target countries are the Nordic countries, which received over 80% of the entire sector's export in 2012. When export to Scandinavian countries mostly decreased, the new growth came from Eastern Europe, i.e. the sector has moved to markets with faster growth. Main export commodity groups were seats 41%, wooden bedroom furniture 15%, parts of furniture 14%, living and dining room furniture 9%, wooden kitchen furniture 4% and other furniture 17%.

Investment activity in the furniture industry dropped by nearly a quarter in 2012 and expectations for the year 2013 were not optimistic.

Construction In 2012, the construction sector was still in a slump compared to the years before the crisis but signs of improvement could be seen in most indicators, primarily the construction volume indexes of buildings and facilities, and in wages and productivity. At the same time, improvement has largely been stimulated by various support measures by the state, which have ended or contracting in 2013 (e.g. reconstruction of nearly 500 public facilities as more energy-efficient, financed by the sale of emission units (AAUs), various support measures to reconstruct dwelling houses to be more energy-efficient, construction project of water and sewerage lines of densely populated areas and the project of district heating boiler plants and utility lines). State orders can be expected to resume in the construction sector only in 2015 when the structural funds of the new period open up. The activating of the construction market is also somewhat

illustrated by the increase of number of building permits issued for constructing dwelling houses. The number of permits issued for constructing non-dwelling houses has remained on the same level in the past three years.

In 2012, the construction market included a total of 6,842 active companies. They built for a total of 3.03 billion euros, which was 20% more compared to the previous year. Investments grew by a total of 1.6 times in the construction sector compared to the year 2011 (it could be expected after several years of a slump, at the same time this was also partly backed by finances of State Real Estate Ltd). The financial indicators of construction companies also showed better results in 2012 already: profit was earned in 275 million euros in total, which was 1.6 times more than in 2011; total productivity based on net value added increased by 11% and labour productivity grew by 21%. The value added of the sector grew by a whole 36% over the year. In 2012, the construction sector employed a total of 58.7 thousand people according to the labour force survey, which remained on the same level with the previous year.

The enterprisers operating on the construction market assess their confidence and outlook as more positive in 2012 than in 2011 but they started to drop towards the end of the year.

2. Policy measures

Legal measures

Drafting of the amendments to the existing Forest Act took place in 2012 and 2013. Changes to Act are in Parliament readings' process and expected to be adopted by the end of 2013. Legal changes will make several minor changes alleviating certain restriction in fellings (felling coupe widths and area limits), reducing bureaucracy in forest management for forest owners – simplification of pre-notification process in forest management operations and raising the forest land area limit per holding (from 2 to 5 hectares) when existence of valid forest inventory data is compulsory precondition to carry out forest operations.

Forest law enforcement, governance and trade

On 3-rd of March 2013, an EU Timber Regulation (EUTR) came into effect to stop the circulation of illegally logged wood in the European Union. Under the EUTR, placing illegally harvested timber and products derived from such timber on the EU market is prohibited. The Regulation applies to wood and wood products being placed for the first time on the EU market. The adoption of EU timber regulation did not necessitate amendment to national legislation - existing legislation provides sound framework for implementation of regulation.

Several measures have been taken to guarantee the sustainable forestry practice in Estonia: quick and easy access has been made available to forest inventory and management data for forest administration and public (see <http://register.metsad.ee/avalik/#>), capacity building in forest administration institutions have taken place, cooperation between governmental institutions have been set up to fight illegal activities in forestry, counseling and training of forest owners is continuously proceeds. As a result of efforts the number of illegal fellings has decreased considerably: only 9 illegal fellings were registered in 2012 with felled volume 149 m³ (in 2002 respective figures were 837 cases and 127 096 m³).

New state institution – Estonian Environment Agency – was formed in June 2013 on the basis of the former Estonian Environment Information Board and Estonian Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology. New institution took over the responsibilities connected to the forest health, forest statistics, forest survey and forest and game monitoring.

3. Developments in forest products markets sectors

A. Wood raw materials

There is 2.2 million ha of forest land in Estonia (48% of the total land area). 36% of it is managed by State Forest Management Centre, 34% by physical persons, 11% by juridical persons and 15% is unreformed land and out of active management (*National Forest Inventory 2010*).

During the peak of fellings at the end of 90s and at the beginning of new millennium the felling volume stabilized for couple of years at about 12 million m³ level and started to decrease considerably afterwards – up to the 5–6 million m³ level in 2004–2009 (*National Forest Inventory 2009*). According to the data of felling documents the interest in forest management increased considerably in 2010–2012 – total volume of planned fellings exceeded 10 million m³. Due to the fact that not all of the planned fellings are implemented, the estimated total felling volume was at about 9 million m³ in that period. The optimal level of fellings according to the Estonian Forestry Development Plan until year 2020 is annually 12–15 million m³.

The export of industrial roundwood decreased 8.3% in 2012 compared to 2011 (2.61 million m³ in 2011 and 2.39 million m³ in 2012). 89% of exported roundwood was pulpwood. Import volume of

roundwood has stayed at the level of 0.3 million m³ in 2010–2012. The main export partners in 2012 were Sweden, Finland, Germany and main importing partner was Latvia (93% of imported roundwood).

The prices of pulpwood started to decrease at the II half of 2011 and stayed at the low level through 2012. Prices of pine pulpwood fell by 16% and spruce pulpwood 11% within a year, prices of non-coniferous pulpwood were stabilizing.

Companies' average delivery prices of birch veneer logs increased by 25.6%, pine logs 6.3%, birch logs 4.3% and spruce logs 2.3% (Dec 2012 compared to Dec 2011). Average prices of fuelwood decreased by 11% within a year.

B. Wood energy

Firewood, wood chips (including waste) and wooden briquette/pellets are the 3 main wood-based energy products produced in Estonia. The main use of the wood for energy is heat generation but in the recent years the importance of wood for electricity generation has increased as well due to the new co-production power plants.

There were 828 wood using boilers in 2012 that is 20% of the total number of boilers. There were 391 wood using boilers in industry sector, 125 in energy sector, 67 in agriculture, 19 in transport and 226 in commercial and the public services sector. The capacity of wood using boilers was 719 MW i.e. 13.8% of total capacity of boilers; 1703 GWh heat was generated in 2012 (29% of total heat generation), using 11,462 TJ of wood fuel (29% from total used fuel for heat production). 40,000 m³ of firewood, 1.0 million m³ of wood chips, 0.56 million m³ of wood waste and 7,000 tons of wooden briquette/pellets were used for heat generation in 2012.

Gross inland consumption of firewood was 1.56 million m³ in 2012, most of it in households. 1.6 million m³ of wood chips were used in 2012 by energy sector – 62% of it for the conversion to heat and 38% for electricity production. 1.3 million m³ of wood waste was used in 2012 – 43% of it for the conversion to heat and 6% for electricity production; 51% of wood waste was used in final consumption (mostly by households).

Gross inland consumption of briquette/pellets was 32,000 tons in 2012, 53% (17,000 t) of that in households, 22% (7,000 t) by energy sector for heat generation. Total production of briquette and pellets was 0.46 million tons in 2012 (78% of that was exported).

From 2004 wood chips (including chips from wood waste) have been used as biomass fuel for heat and electricity co-production power plants (CHP); the usage of wood chips has increased from 0.005 million m³ in 2008 up to 0.955 million m³ in 2012.

Most average fuel prices kept rising for end-users in 2012. The price of heavy fuel oil increased by 93 eur/ton (20%), shale oil by 77 eur/ton (19%), natural gas by 57 eur/1000 m³ (18%) compared to 2011. Overall price rise of heat was 19%. The prices of wood waste increased 54%, wood chips 22% and firewood 6%.

C. Certified forest products

There are 2 forest management/chain of custody (COC) certificate systems used in Estonia – FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification).

Estonian FSC working group approved Estonian national FSC standard in 25.04.2008. Testing at the field and public consultation process ended at the end of 2010. There were 2 meetings in 2011 to discuss principles of the standard. Estonian national FSC standard hasn't been submitted to the international FSC for approval yet. There have been issued 3 FSC forest management certificates and 221 FSC chain of custody (COC) certificates in Estonia (27.09.2012). Most of the FSC certified forests are managed by Estonian State Forest Management Centre (managing 36% of Estonian forests). Estonian State Forest Management Centre has the FSC certificate since 01.02.2002. One of the forest management certificates (Stora Enso Eesti AS) comprises over a fifty small scale private forest owners and the requirements of the standard are shared between forest owners and logging company.

Since 2007 PEFC certification is available in Estonia. Estonian national PEFC scheme was approved in 4.03.2008. There are 29 PEFC chain of custody certificates in Estonia (01.09.2013) and 2 forest management certificates – Estonian State Forest Management Centre since 29.11.2010 (with the area of forest holding 846,220 ha) and one group certificate (number of holdings 44 with forest land area certified 51,469 ha).

D. Value-added wood products

The production of wooden furniture had a moderate increase (3%) to 249 million EUR in 2012 (243 million EUR in 2011). Export value of wooden furniture stayed at same 225 million EUR level i.e. 16.1% from total export value of wood and wooden products (excluding pulp and paper) in 2012; relevant figures for import were 41 million EUR and 11.0%.

Sales volume of the joinery and carpentry products was 296 million EUR. (268 million EUR in 2011). The share of joinery and carpentry products was 14.6% from the total value of wood products' exports in 2012 (5.0% in 2000) and similar share for imports was 5.0% (7.3%).

Production of further processed sawnwood rose in 2012 compared to year 2011. Sales volume of further processed sawnwood was 71 million EUR (65 million EUR in 2011). The share of further processed sawnwood was 4.2% from the total value of total wood products' exports and similar share for imports was 1.0%.

After a few years rapid increase, sales volume of the prefabricated wooden buildings increased moderately (4%) – from 129 million EUR in 2011 to 134 million EUR in 2012. In 2011 the share of prefabricated wooden buildings was 13.1% from the total value of wood products' exports (5.2% in 2000) and similar share for imports was 0.6%.

E/F. Sawnwood

Sawnwood production increased until the year 2006 and then started to decrease due to the rising competition and deficit of raw material; in 2008–2009 also due to decreasing sales' opportunities. During the last three years sawnwood production stayed close to 1.5 million m³ level, 1.44 million m³ of sawnwood was produced in 2013. Small volume of quality non-coniferous logs covers the niche products' manufacturing needs and do not provide source for sustained growth – non-coniferous sawnwood forms 8.3% from total sawnwood production.

Earlier steady growth of sawnwood imports turned to sudden 35% decrease in 2007. Sawnwood imports decreased to 0.5 million m³ level in 2009, but in 2010 turned to slight growth again (0.64 million m³ in 2010 and 0.72 million m³ in 2011 and 0.80 million m³ in 2012). The increase of sawnwood import indicates recovered demand from domestic and foreign further-processing companies. In 2012 sawnwood exports remained almost at the same level as in previous year (0.76 million m³ in 2011 and 0.75 million m³ in 2012). The share of sawnwood exports' value from the total value of wood products' exports decreased to 13.1%, for example in 2000, it was 25.8%. Similar figures for import of sawnwood are 42.6% and 17.5%

G. Wood-based panels

In 2012 the production of plywood stayed at the same 42 000 m³ level as in previous year. Import and export of plywood had both a moderate 7% decrease (74 000 m³ and 56 000 m³). In 2013 import is expected to rise and export and production are expected to stay at year 2012 level. Share of value of plywood exports from total value of wood products export was 2.6%, share of imports 7.9% in 2012.

The production of particle boards decreased considerably due to closing of AS Pärnu Plaaditehas (from 207 000 m³ to 163 000 m³). Considering the above and continuous demand, import of particle boards increased 70% and export decreased 7%. Share of value of particle board exports from total value of wood products export was 2.5%, share of imports was 4.1% in 2012.

There was no production of hardboard in 2012. Imports decreased by 45.1% and exports increased by 75%. In 2011 imports and exports are expected to stay at the same level.

The production of insulating boards increased 31.4% in 2012 to 78 000 m³ level, imports decreased by 6.9% and exports increased by 37.3%. Production and export will increase in 2013.

Share of value of fibreboard exports from total value of wood products export was 1.0%, share of imports 3.6% in 2012.

H. Pulp and paper

Production of pulp rose slightly (6.4%) in 2012. The majority of the production is produced by thermo-mechanical aspen pulpmill (alkaline peroxide mechanical pulp (APMP)) technology in Kunda. Kunda factory produced 158 000 tons of wood pulp in 2012. In 2009-2012 export grew to 147 000 t level. In 2011 only minor import of pulp (about 1600 tons) took place, but in 2012 over 12 000 tons of pulp were imported. Production of unbleached coniferous chemical wood pulp was 74 000 tons in 2012.

Paper production includes mostly the unbleached kraft sack paper production. After decline in 2009 the production volumes are back to 80 000 tons level. Import stayed at same level and export increased by 15.9% in 2012.

Sources:

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GDP Forecast for 2013–2017 (percent)

	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*
1. Growth of real GDP	3.2	1.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8
1a. GDP in real terms (bln EUR)	12.6	12.8	13.2	13.7	14.2	14.8
2. Growth of nominal GDP	6.6	5.8	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9
2a. GDP in nominal terms (bln EUR)	17.0	18.0	19.2	20.4	21.8	23.3
2b. GNI in nominal terms (bln EUR)	16.2	17.0	18.2	19.4	20.6	22.0
Components of real GDP						
3. Private consumption expenditure (incl. non-profit organisations)	4.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.7	3.8
4. Government final consumption expenditure	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
5. Gross fixed capital formation	20.9	1.2	3.0	4.0	6.1	9.2
6. Changes in inventories (% of GDP)	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9
7. Exports of goods and services	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.8
8. Imports of goods and services	9.1	6.8	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.4
Contributions to real GDP growth¹⁾						
9. Domestic demand (without inventories)	7.5	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.3
10. Changes in inventories	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.2
11. Ext. balance of goods and services	-2.9	-0.7	-0.7	0.3	0.0	-0.5
Value added growth						
12. Primary sector	13.1	-1.5	-1.5	2.0	2.3	2.2
13. Industry	-2.4	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.2
14. Construction	14.3	-0.3	-0.3	3.4	4.5	4.6
15. Other services	3.3	1.1	1.1	3.0	3.2	3.4

1) Contribution to GDP growth indicates the share of a specific field in the economic growth. It is calculated by multiplying the field's growth with its share in GDP. The sum of the fields' share makes up the economic growth (the reason for a little difference is a statistical error – the part of GDP that could not be divided between the fields).

Source: Ministry of Finance of Estonia, Statistical Office of Estonia.

Forest products production and trade in 2012– 2014.

Code	Product	Unit	2012	2013	2014
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	2 800	2 900	2 900
	Imports	1000 m ³	151	160	160
	Exports	1000 m ³	223	300	200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2 728	2 760	2 860
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	600	600	600
	Imports	1000 m ³	41	20	30
	Exports	1000 m ³	44	15	20
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	596	605	610
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs				
	Imports	1000 m ³	0,005	0,006	0
	Exports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³		0	0
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 200	1 200	1 200
	Imports	1000 m ³	23	20	20
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 029	1 000	1 000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	194	220	220
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 300	1 300	1 300
	Imports	1000 m ³	101	100	100
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 095	1 100	1 100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	305	300	300
3	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES				
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	4 625	4 700	4 700
	Imports	1000 m ³	163	106	120
	Exports	1000 m ³	614	481	450
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	4 174	4 325	4 370
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³		27	27
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³		27	27
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³		720	720
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³		1 200	1 200

Product Code	Product	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
		2012	2013	2014
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS			
	Production	1 400	1 400	1 400
	Imports	724	780	800
	Exports	661	690	700
	Apparent consumption	1 462	1 490	1 500
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS			
	Production	150	150	150
	Imports	80	75	75
	Exports	93	85	85
	Apparent consumption	137	140	140
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood			
	Production	0	0	0
	Imports	0,3	1	1
	Exports	0,2	1	1
	Apparent consumption	0	0	0
6.1	VENEER SHEETS			
	Production	45	45	45
	Imports	5	6	7
	Exports	36	38	38
	Apparent consumption	14	13	14
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets			
	Production	0	0	0
	Imports	0	0	0
	Exports	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	0	0	0
6.2	PLYWOOD			
	Production	42	42	42
	Imports	74	85	85
	Exports	56	60	60
	Apparent consumption	59	67	67
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood			
	Production		0	0
	Imports	0,2	0,1	0
	Exports	0,1	0,0	0
	Apparent consumption		0	0
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)			
	Production	163	180	180
	Imports	66	65	65
	Exports	138	145	145
	Apparent consumption	91	100	100
6.3.1	of which, OSB			
	Production	0	0	0
	Imports	23	26	25
	Exports	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	23	26	25
6.4	FIBREBOARD			
	Production	78	80	80
	Imports	36	37	35
	Exports	73	73	73
	Apparent consumption	42	44	42
6.4.1	Hardboard			
	Production	0	0	0
	Imports	15	15	15
	Exports	4	3	3
	Apparent consumption	12	12	12
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)			
	Production	0	0	0
	Imports	18	17	17
	Exports	6	5	5
	Apparent consumption	12	12	12
6.4.3	Other fibreboard			
	Production	78	80	80
	Imports	3	3	3
	Exports	63	65	65
	Apparent consumption	18	18	18
7	WOOD PULP			
	Production	233	235	235
	Imports	12	15	15
	Exports	146	150	150
	Apparent consumption	99	100	100
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD			
	Production	78	80	80
	Imports	141	140	140
	Exports	108	105	105
	Apparent consumption	111	115	115