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ANNEX TABLE 1

Roundwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	m ³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001	% change 2000 to 2001
Austria	18 467	20 125	20 781	20 189	2 500.2	-2.8
Belgium & Luxembourg	6 781	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	6 942	7 353	7 280	709.7	-1.0
Luxembourg	...	426	681	681	1 539.7	0.0
Denmark	2 074	2 023	3 040	2 501	469.0	-17.7
Finland	62 290	63 170	63 733	63 799	12 321.1	0.1
France	34 265	41 742	42 012	35 522	597.5	-15.4
Germany	36 454	35 792	51 702	36 646	446.9	-29.1
Greece	1 969	2 497	2 448	2 448	230.4	0.0
Iceland	4	4	4	4	13.6	0.0
Ireland	2 287	2 730	2 696	2 478	645.1	-8.1
Italy	14 990	16 443	15 600	13 145	228.6	-15.7
Liechtenstein	13	8	24	22	671.8	-8.3
Netherlands	1 221	1 239	1 232	1 266	79.4	2.7
Norway	11 198	10 926	10 990	10 748	2 394.9	-2.2
Portugal	10 087	9 854	11 603	11 386	1 134.9	-1.9
Spain	18 440	17 666	21 430	21 559	540.0	0.6
Sweden	68 446	67 793	75 256	73 240	8 291.6	-2.7
Switzerland	3 558	3 874	5 788	2 096	292.3	-63.8
United Kingdom	7 372	7 510	7 233	7 617	127.9	5.3
EU/EFTA	299 915	310 763	343 605	312 627	803.8	-9.0
Albania	28	230	447	459	145.8	2.7
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0.0	...
Bulgaria	2 975	4 176	4 529	3 769	479.1	-16.8
Croatia	3 231	3 265	3 421	3 546	761.8	3.7
Cyprus	35	36	23	21	27.0	-5.9
Czech Republic	12 114	12 222	13 365	12 865	1 253.9	-3.7
Estonia	2 484	3 068	4 825	8 900	6 463.3	84.5
Hungary	3 069	4 804	4 662	4 856	489.7	4.2
Israel	309	329	220	166	27.0	-24.5
Latvia	5 860	10 402	10 087	10 155	4 220.8	0.7
Lithuania	4 176	4 062	4 358	4 472	1 212.1	2.6
Malta	1	1	4	4	11.1	0.0
Poland	23 116	24 468	26 410	25 840	669.8	-2.2
Romania	11 490	12 102	12 634	12 337	551.1	-2.3
Slovakia	4 933	4 163	3 730	2 973	550.3	-20.3
Slovenia	2 102	2 233	2 445	2 375	1 196.7	-2.8
The fYR of Macedonia	697	825	1 091	749	366.7	-31.3
Turkey	18 921	19 040	18 666	17 091	252.7	-8.4
Yugoslavia	2 819	2 614	3 344	2 457	233.1	-26.5
OTHER EUROPE	98 360	108 041	114 260	113 037	556.0	-1.1
Belarus	5 081	5 877	5 296	5 291	521.5	-0.1
Republic of Moldova	403	78	89	87	20.3	-1.7
Russian Federation	74 281	115 473	126 578	123 896	856.4	-2.1
Canada	181 939	197 119	181 563	180 297	5 813.2	-0.7
United States	482 709	487 350	495 260	476 987	1 668.2	-3.7
NORTH AMERICA	664 647	684 469	676 823	657 284	2 073.8	-2.9

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 2

Sawn softwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	m ³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001	% change 2000 to 2001
Austria	4 623	5 034	5 468	5 153	638.2	-5.7
Belgium & Luxembourg	2 069	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1 743	1 841	1 803	175.8	-2.0
Luxembourg	...	129	134	134	302.5	0.0
Denmark	4 010	4 752	3 571	4 239	794.9	18.7
Finland	4 187	4 660	5 178	4 762	919.6	-8.0
France	8 922	9 174	9 525	9 609	161.6	0.9
Germany	16 885	17 351	17 247	16 025	195.4	-7.1
Greece	465	662	648	648	61.0	0.0
Iceland	66	66	94	82	291.8	-12.8
Ireland	978	1 006	1 145	1 179	306.8	2.9
Italy	5 925	6 230	6 993	6 598	114.7	-5.6
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2 854	2 832	2 935	2 934	184.2	0.0
Norway	2 752	2 356	2 493	2 575	573.8	3.3
Portugal	748	805	793	776	77.4	-2.2
Spain	7 150	4 038	4 659	4 659	116.7	0.0
Sweden	4 033	3 686	5 136	4 961	561.6	-3.4
Switzerland	1 501	1 551	1 659	1 476	205.9	-11.0
United Kingdom	8 621	8 885	9 503	9 423	158.3	-0.8
EU/EFTA	75 789	74 960	79 021	77 036	198.1	-2.5
Albania	15	21	53	53	16.9	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	176	128	107	95	12.1	-11.2
Croatia	218	225	225	225	48.2	0.0
Cyprus	82	82	49	69	87.6	41.0
Czech Republic	2 027	1 940	2 300	2 189	213.4	-4.8
Estonia	175	411	618	785	569.8	27.0
Hungary	724	789	1 024	1 024	103.3	0.0
Israel	368	383	334	334	54.1	0.0
Latvia	579	718	812	877	364.7	8.1
Lithuania	588	570	642	655	177.6	2.1
Malta	14	14	14	14	35.7	0.0
Poland	2 973	2 801	2 966	2 580	66.9	-13.0
Romania	247	352	401	465	20.8	15.8
Slovakia	133	182	194	282	52.1	45.2
Slovenia	327	174	128	99	49.9	-22.7
The fYR of Macedonia	60	78	152	86	42.3	-43.1
Turkey	2 283	2 470	3 253	2 400	35.5	-26.2
Yugoslavia	...	...	454	369	35.1	-18.5
OTHER EUROPE	10 988	11 337	13 725	12 602	63.3	-8.2
Belarus	1 305	1 186	677	726	71.5	7.2
Republic of Moldova	82	57	57	57	13.3	0.0
Russian Federation	10 984	10 514	10 091	10 404	71.9	3.1
Canada	12 622	15 044	14 924	11 985	386.4	-19.7
United States	88 254	92 294	91 674	91 634	320.5	0.0
NORTH AMERICA	100 876	107 338	106 598	103 619	326.9	-2.8

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 3

Sawn hardwood apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	m ³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001	% change 2000 to 2001
Austria	292	322	335	332	41.1	-0.9
Belgium & Luxembourg	778	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	481	508	528	51.4	3.9
Luxembourg	...	29	40	40	89.6	0.0
Denmark	259	161	153	209	39.2	36.6
Finland	106	105	153	153	29.6	0.1
France	3 072	2 980	2 966	3 104	52.2	4.7
Germany	1 494	1 874	1 526	1 427	17.4	-6.5
Greece	72	148	112	112	10.5	0.0
Iceland	3	3	0	0	0.0	...
Ireland	159	141	151	155	40.2	2.3
Italy	2 796	2 793	2 809	2 590	45.0	-7.8
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	621	701	777	777	48.7	-0.1
Norway	52	56	53	87	19.4	64.2
Portugal	544	559	647	606	60.4	-6.4
Spain	1 968	1 902	2 155	2 155	54.0	0.0
Sweden	352	368	340	340	38.5	0.0
Switzerland	253	250	227	176	24.5	-22.5
United Kingdom	596	613	747	778	13.1	4.1
EU/EFTA	13 417	13 486	13 699	13 568	34.9	-1.0
Albania	19	20	43	43	13.5	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	44	-70	-42	-36	-4.6	...
Croatia	122	136	136	136	29.2	0.0
Cyprus	19	17	25	16	20.9	-34.3
Czech Republic	357	360	364	369	36.0	1.4
Estonia	21	26	-52	15	10.7	...
Hungary	-19	68	90	90	9.0	0.0
Israel	21	102	120	120	19.5	0.0
Latvia	88	228	146	157	65.2	7.4
Lithuania	103	116	115	97	26.2	-15.8
Malta	8	8	8	8	20.4	0.0
Poland	578	613	575	671	17.4	16.9
Romania	413	554	679	765	34.2	12.6
Slovakia	137	49	206	234	43.3	13.7
Slovenia	113	128	164	184	92.8	12.0
The fYR of Macedonia	8	15	19	9	4.5	-52.1
Turkey	1 958	2 101	2 759	2 647	39.1	-4.1
Yugoslavia	...	...	178	150	14.2	-15.6
OTHER EUROPE	3 989	4 471	5 533	5 675	29.7	2.6
Belarus	740	365	490	496	48.8	1.2
Republic of Moldova	58	59	58	58	13.6	0.0
Russian Federation	3 747	2 169	2 166	1 874	13.0	-13.5
Canada	802	796	820	804	25.9	-2.0
United States	28 836	28 978	28 664	26 774	93.6	-6.6
NORTH AMERICA	29 638	29 774	29 484	27 578	87.0	-6.5

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 4

Particle board apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	m ³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001	% change 2000 to 2001
Austria	684	816	898	841	104.2	-6.3
Belgium & Luxembourg	734	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1 018	730	739	72.0	1.2
Luxembourg	...	29	29	29	65.6	0.0
Denmark	706	734	865	896	168.0	3.6
Finland	300	295	306	268	51.7	-12.5
France	2 954	3 004	3 296	2 881	48.5	-12.6
Germany	9 500	9 417	9 867	8 548	104.2	-13.4
Greece	329	401	404	404	38.0	0.0
Iceland	15	15	19	16	56.9	-15.8
Ireland	164	240	181	174	45.3	-3.9
Italy	3 390	3 340	3 423	3 388	58.9	-1.0
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	643	668	668	624	39.2	-6.5
Norway	268	273	228	240	53.5	5.2
Portugal	408	471	431	493	49.1	14.3
Spain	2 361	2 964	3 578	3 578	89.6	0.0
Sweden	599	615	880	892	101.0	1.4
Switzerland	396	386	408	368	51.3	-9.8
United Kingdom	3 235	3 264	3 254	3 285	55.2	1.0
EU/EFTA	26 684	27 950	29 465	27 665	71.1	-6.1
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	119	35	126	130	16.5	3.2
Croatia	79	89	89	89	19.1	0.0
Cyprus	40	40	50	46	58.5	-6.7
Czech Republic	327	478	542	585	57.0	7.9
Estonia	96	102	26	56	40.9	114.0
Hungary	377	401	439	439	44.3	0.0
Israel	124	138	155	155	25.1	0.0
Latvia	42	34	46	54	22.6	18.2
Lithuania	108	81	101	124	33.6	23.2
Malta	8	7	7	7	17.2	0.0
Poland	2 615	2 263	2 736	2 730	70.8	-0.2
Romania	264	295	298	377	16.8	26.7
Slovakia	262	303	16	91	16.8	468.8
Slovenia	219	239	354	432	217.9	22.0
The fYR of Macedonia	166	171	190	186	91.1	-2.0
Turkey	1 517	1 627	2 071	1 628	24.1	-21.4
Yugoslavia	105	104	100	118	11.2	18.7
OTHER EUROPE	6 469	6 405	7 345	7 249	37.0	-1.3
Belarus	342	251	196	250	24.6	27.2
Republic of Moldova	31	31	31	31	7.3	0.0
Russian Federation	1 709	2 057	2 430	2 854	19.7	17.4
Canada	1 873	2 941	2 820	2 761	89.0	-2.1
United States	24 631	28 300	29 431	29 873	104.5	1.5
NORTH AMERICA	26 504	31 241	32 251	32 634	103.0	1.2

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	91	99	74	7	0.8	-90.8
Belgium & Luxembourg	227	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	186	189	139	13.5	-26.5
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	278	168	222	319	59.8	43.7
Finland	186	160	197	190	36.7	-3.4
France	678	668	675	662	11.1	-2.0
Germany	1 367	1 225	1 296	1 171	14.3	-9.6
Greece	29	31	31	31	2.9	0.0
Iceland	1	1	2	2	7.1	0.0
Ireland	84	140	122	122	31.8	0.0
Italy	659	678	726	761	13.2	4.8
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	477	510	510	520	32.7	2.1
Norway	69	72	74	76	16.9	2.7
Portugal	35	42	56	53	5.3	-4.9
Spain	352	467	484	484	12.1	0.0
Sweden	170	192	225	208	23.5	-7.6
Switzerland	140	146	151	141	19.7	-6.6
United Kingdom	956	950	1 012	1 099	18.5	8.6
EU/EFTA	5 799	5 734	6 047	5 986	15.4	-1.0
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	22	23	12	31	3.9	158.3
Croatia	8	9	9	9	1.9	0.0
Cyprus	7	7	21	35	43.9	62.4
Czech Republic	46	44	47	84	8.2	78.7
Estonia	10	29	38	41	29.7	6.5
Hungary	49	30	31	31	3.1	0.0
Israel	117	160	175	175	28.3	0.0
Latvia	14	28	32	39	16.2	23.3
Lithuania	26	18	21	25	6.9	23.7
Malta	5	4	4	4	8.9	0.0
Poland	149	199	220	193	5.0	-12.1
Romania	32	32	27	31	1.4	16.1
Slovakia	77	-93	98	145	26.8	48.0
Slovenia	30	51	35	39	19.6	12.5
The fYR of Macedonia	2	2	2	1	0.4	-61.5
Turkey	63	44	74	37	0.5	-50.0
Yugoslavia	...	...	13	11	1.0	-18.3
OTHER EUROPE	656	587	858	930	4.7	8.4
Belarus	61	47	23	44	4.3	93.0
Republic of Moldova	1	1	1	1	0.1	0.0
Russian Federation	395	414	548	594	4.1	8.5
Canada	1 568	1 494	1 533	1 670	53.9	9.0
United States	18 599	19 333	18 983	18 647	65.2	-1.8
NORTH AMERICA	20 167	20 827	20 516	20 317	64.1	-1.0

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 6

Fibreboard apparent consumption
(1,000 m³)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	m ³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001	% change 2000 to 2001
Austria	80	111	111	149	18.5	35.2
Belgium & Luxembourg	321	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	317	647	616	60.0	-4.7
Luxembourg	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	149	140	186	220	41.3	18.3
Finland	158	176	188	171	33.1	-8.9
France	640	654	814	816	13.7	0.1
Germany	1 643	1 987	2 079	1 738	21.2	-16.4
Greece	334	341	335	335	31.5	0.0
Iceland	4	5	7	6	20.6	-14.7
Ireland	100	127	163	159	41.4	-2.5
Italy	1 304	1 181	1 263	1 445	25.1	14.4
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	425	427	427	318	20.0	-25.4
Norway	134	57	102	99	22.0	-3.2
Portugal	160	221	281	271	27.0	-3.8
Spain	1 146	1 082	1 087	1 087	27.2	0.0
Sweden	200	251	274	248	28.1	-9.5
Switzerland	175	304	306	291	40.6	-5.0
United Kingdom	1 288	1 232	1 457	1 649	27.7	13.1
EU/EFTA	8 261	8 613	9 727	9 617	24.8	-1.1
Albania	...	0	0	0	0.1	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	55	19	195	241	30.7	23.7
Croatia	10	13	13	13	2.9	0.0
Cyprus	21	17	20	30	38.5	48.7
Czech Republic	92	96	135	190	18.5	40.7
Estonia	42	41	57	58	42.0	0.9
Hungary	24	31	36	36	3.7	0.0
Israel	141	162	147	108	17.5	-26.6
Latvia	11	17	14	14	5.7	0.8
Lithuania	35	30	49	46	12.3	-6.4
Malta	14	15	15	15	38.0	0.0
Poland	829	871	946	990	25.7	4.7
Romania	43	60	33	58	2.6	75.8
Slovakia	183	79	49	82	15.2	67.3
Slovenia	88	82	81	77	38.7	-5.2
The fYR of Macedonia	3	5	15	15	7.1	-4.9
Turkey	430	379	677	392	5.8	-42.1
Yugoslavia	32	35	22	44	4.1	99.5
OTHER EUROPE	2 053	1 953	2 505	2 409	12.1	-3.8
Belarus	-16	68	44	43	4.2	-3.6
Republic of Moldova	...	1	1	1	0.3	0.0
Russian Federation	499	560	715	779	5.4	9.0
Canada	574	553	782	513	16.5	-34.4
United States	7 584	7 886	9 075	9 039	31.6	-0.4
NORTH AMERICA	8 158	8 439	9 857	9 552	30.1	-3.1

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 7

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	1 420	1 336	1 455	1 367	169.3	-6.1
Belgium & Luxembourg	560	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	518	596	649	63.2	8.9
Luxembourg	...	0	0	0	0.0	...
Denmark	47	53	44	39	7.3	-11.4
Finland	5 215	5 261	5 592	5 036	972.6	-9.9
France	3 398	3 430	3 709	3 483	58.6	-6.1
Germany	3 994	3 660	4 233	3 917	47.8	-7.5
Greece	126	129	127	127	11.9	0.0
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0.0	...
Ireland	17	20	17	17	4.4	0.0
Italy	3 020	3 083	2 958	3 112	54.1	5.2
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	832	629	436	435	27.3	-0.2
Norway	538	539	524	474	105.6	-9.5
Portugal	730	701	894	998	99.5	11.6
Spain	1 519	1 518	1 707	1 707	42.7	0.0
Sweden	4 979	5 028	5 548	5 237	592.9	-5.6
Switzerland	430	451	448	417	58.2	-6.9
United Kingdom	1 529	1 560	1 689	1 482	24.9	-12.3
EU/EFTA	28 355	27 916	29 976	28 496	73.3	-4.9
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	42	30	31	27	3.5	-12.8
Croatia	4	4	4	4	0.8	0.0
Cyprus	3	3	2	3	3.2	35.6
Czech Republic	367	368	391	401	39.1	2.6
Estonia	42	50	54	56	40.7	2.8
Hungary	170	175	164	164	16.6	0.0
Israel	107	110	124	124	20.0	0.0
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0.0	-36.4
Lithuania	3	1	2	4	1.0	143.0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0.9	0.0
Poland	845	885	959	995	25.8	3.8
Romania	157	135	180	168	7.5	-6.8
Slovakia	229	421	508	554	102.5	9.1
Slovenia	205	199	230	224	113.1	-2.5
The fYR of Macedonia	3	2	3	3	1.4	0.0
Turkey	510	513	529	455	6.7	-14.0
Yugoslavia	21	32	35	36	3.4	2.3
OTHER EUROPE	2 709	2 929	3 215	3 216	16.4	0.0
Belarus	71	86	88	82	8.1	-6.2
Republic of Moldova	...	-1	-1	-1	-0.1	...
Russian Federation	1 718	2 282	2 617	2 662	18.4	1.7
Canada	4 079	3 992	3 949	3 406	109.8	-13.8
United States	49 952	49 500	49 279	46 368	162.2	-5.9
NORTH AMERICA	54 031	53 492	53 229	49 774	157.0	-6.5

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 8

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	1 985	2 136	2 395	2 379	294.6	-0.7
Belgium & Luxembourg	2 940	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	2 728	2 644	2 589	252.4	-2.1
Luxembourg	...	63	28	28	62.9	0.0
Denmark	1 311	1 328	1 175	1 641	307.7	39.7
Finland	2 027	2 043	2 223	1 949	376.4	-12.3
France	10 743	10 955	11 394	10 926	183.8	-4.1
Germany	17 073	17 766	19 087	18 543	226.1	-2.9
Greece	1 078	1 084	879	879	82.7	0.0
Iceland	32	6	24	24	85.2	-1.7
Ireland	446	429	420	420	109.3	0.0
Italy	9 592	10 461	10 201	9 882	171.8	-3.1
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	3 894	4 164	3 911	3 911	245.5	0.0
Norway	736	731	785	613	136.6	-21.9
Portugal	1 057	1 053	1 189	1 251	124.7	5.2
Spain	5 462	8 047	6 676	6 676	167.2	0.0
Sweden	1 888	1 867	2 509	2 419	273.9	-3.6
Switzerland	1 590	1 467	1 576	1 566	218.5	-0.6
United Kingdom	11 413	11 871	11 495	11 862	199.2	3.2
EU/EFTA	73 267	78 199	78 611	77 559	199.4	-1.3
Albania	50	8	10	10	3.1	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	201	196	211	239	30.4	13.3
Croatia	478	488	488	488	104.9	0.0
Cyprus	51	34	54	55	70.0	3.2
Czech Republic	782	803	849	929	90.5	9.4
Estonia	49	52	66	74	53.9	12.4
Hungary	659	659	779	779	78.5	0.0
Israel	609	637	713	713	115.5	0.0
Latvia	85	43	92	101	41.9	9.5
Lithuania	89	83	94	105	28.6	12.3
Malta	34	27	27	27	69.1	0.0
Poland	2 088	2 268	2 409	2 396	62.1	-0.5
Romania	346	319	372	396	17.7	6.5
Slovakia	489	703	823	886	164.0	7.7
Slovenia	309	212	170	180	90.4	5.3
The fYR of Macedonia	41	45	47	44	21.3	-7.3
Turkey	2 075	2 142	2 756	2 016	29.8	-26.9
Yugoslavia	161	242	253	346	32.8	36.5
OTHER EUROPE	8 595	8 962	10 212	9 783	49.1	-4.2
Belarus	227	259	308	310	30.6	0.6
Republic of Moldova	...	15	15	15	3.6	0.0
Russian Federation	2 128	2 848	3 415	3 925	27.1	15.0
Canada	6 871	8 370	9 118	9 132	294.4	0.2
United States	91 866	95 870	93 685	88 708	310.2	-5.3
NORTH AMERICA	98 738	104 240	102 803	97 840	308.7	-4.8

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 9

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	767	857	922	1 025	127.0	11.2
Belgium & Luxembourg	1 386	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1 408	1 382	1 367	133.3	-1.1
Luxembourg	...	56	46	46	103.7	0.0
Denmark	686	662	696	1 107	207.6	59.1
Finland	1 259	1 276	1 406	1 352	261.1	-3.8
France	5 211	5 413	5 595	5 314	89.4	-5.0
Germany	8 721	8 945	9 674	9 220	112.4	-4.7
Greece	295	368	382	382	36.0	0.0
Iceland	15	6	6	6	22.4	0.0
Ireland	201	215	167	167	43.5	0.0
Italy	3 539	4 029	4 201	4 022	69.9	-4.3
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1 858	1 742	1 965	1 965	123.4	0.0
Norway	462	454	544	377	84.0	-30.7
Portugal	449	466	550	681	67.9	23.8
Spain	2 299	2 339	2 461	2 461	61.7	0.0
Sweden	694	790	1 141	1 020	115.5	-10.6
Switzerland	931	927	991	914	127.5	-7.7
United Kingdom	6 497	6 788	6 472	7 196	120.9	11.2
EU/EFTA	35 271	36 741	38 602	38 624	99.3	0.1
Albania	14	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	40	62	77	83	10.6	7.8
Croatia	61	69	69	69	14.8	0.0
Cyprus	23	5	23	26	32.6	11.1
Czech Republic	348	341	350	399	38.9	14.0
Estonia	25	29	36	33	23.9	-7.6
Hungary	337	328	406	406	40.9	0.0
Israel	261	259	324	324	52.5	0.0
Latvia	44	15	43	43	17.8	-1.2
Lithuania	37	40	42	44	11.9	4.3
Malta	13	4	4	4	10.7	0.0
Poland	929	1 047	1 014	994	25.8	-2.0
Romania	128	87	149	153	6.8	2.6
Slovakia	240	551	592	626	115.9	5.7
Slovenia	125	89	66	56	28.4	-14.1
The fYR of Macedonia	17	16	17	15	7.2	-12.6
Turkey	732	806	1 207	643	9.5	-46.7
Yugoslavia	...	...	48	61	5.8	25.7
OTHER EUROPE	3 375	3 748	4 467	3 978	20.3	-11.0
Belarus	...	41	75	96	9.5	28.1
Republic of Moldova	...	3	3	3	0.6	0.0
Russian Federation	651	910	1 102	1 175	8.1	6.6
Canada	3 099	4 321	3 924	3 915	126.2	-0.2
United States	38 876	40 080	40 374	37 094	129.7	-8.1
NORTH AMERICA	41 975	44 401	44 298	41 009	129.4	-7.4

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 10

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	113	109	114	114	14.1	0.1
Belgium & Luxembourg	96	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	100	98	99	9.7	0.6
Luxembourg	...	-19	-18	-18	-40.9	...
Denmark	2	3	3	3	0.6	0.0
Finland	109	124	124	118	22.8	-4.6
France	533	593	632	656	11.0	3.8
Germany	936	979	1 050	971	11.8	-7.5
Greece	126	126	69	69	6.5	0.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	4	-2	-4	-4	-1.0	...
Italy	813	1 103	1 093	1 105	19.2	1.2
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	175	185	145	145	9.1	0.0
Norway	14	13	15	16	3.6	6.7
Portugal	64	64	66	67	6.6	0.8
Spain	416	435	451	451	11.3	0.0
Sweden	236	208	224	211	23.9	-5.6
Switzerland	108	82	208	205	28.5	-1.9
United Kingdom	835	863	831	857	14.4	3.1
EU/EFTA	4 580	4 966	5 100	5 063	13.2	-0.7
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	21	9	11	1.4	22.2
Croatia	211	207	207	207	44.6	0.0
Cyprus	...	...	7	8	9.8	4.2
Czech Republic	32	37	43	47	4.6	9.3
Estonia	0	0	0	1	0.4	81.3
Hungary	47	48	48	48	4.8	0.0
Israel	...	48	45	45	7.2	0.0
Latvia	1	0	0	1	0.2	36.4
Lithuania	11	8	8	9	2.3	10.8
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	113	120	114	122	3.1	6.5
Romania	39	35	37	41	1.8	10.5
Slovakia	73	47	73	95	17.6	30.1
Slovenia	50	56	59	58	29.4	-0.7
The fYR of Macedonia	...	3	3	3	1.4	-11.3
Turkey	73	84	97	85	1.3	-12.4
Yugoslavia	...	...	9	13	1.2	37.6
OTHER EUROPE	649	712	760	792	4.0	4.2
Belarus	...	4	1	2	0.2	28.6
Republic of Moldova	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	101	107	107	126	0.9	17.8
Canada	547	574	605	646	20.8	6.8
United States	6 044	6 330	6 301	6 405	22.4	1.7
NORTH AMERICA	6 591	6 904	6 905	7 051	22.2	2.1

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 11

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

	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	991	1 052	1 227	1 099	136.1	-10.4
Belgium & Luxembourg	1 277	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	1 115	1 056	1 022	99.6	-3.2
Luxembourg	...	18	11	11	25.4	0.0
Denmark	549	575	407	439	82.3	7.9
Finland	567	514	558	350	67.6	-37.2
France	4 828	4 778	5 023	4 824	81.1	-4.0
Germany	6 341	6 722	7 173	7 209	87.9	0.5
Greece	610	581	418	418	39.4	0.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	217	192	232	232	60.4	0.0
Italy	4 865	3 980	4 312	4 229	73.5	-1.9
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	1 808	2 211	1 824	1 824	114.5	0.0
Norway	286	289	256	185	41.2	-27.7
Portugal	515	486	536	466	46.4	-13.1
Spain	2 348	4 833	3 307	3 307	82.8	0.0
Sweden	830	752	1 056	1 103	124.9	4.4
Switzerland	516	353	384	444	61.9	15.6
United Kingdom	3 672	3 582	3 476	3 279	55.1	-5.7
EU/EFTA	30 220	32 033	31 257	30 441	78.3	-2.6
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	99	110	124	15.8	12.7
Croatia	135	138	138	138	29.6	0.0
Cyprus	22	23	21	21	26.0	-3.7
Czech Republic	378	405	418	440	42.9	5.4
Estonia	22	18	28	39	28.2	40.8
Hungary	250	257	293	293	29.5	0.0
Israel	270	304	317	317	51.4	0.0
Latvia	30	26	44	51	21.1	15.8
Lithuania	41	33	41	50	13.5	23.0
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	891	874	1 049	1 051	27.2	0.2
Romania	171	171	174	182	8.1	4.9
Slovakia	127	-12	35	50	9.3	42.9
Slovenia	122	51	33	52	26.3	56.1
The fYR of Macedonia	21	29	25	24	11.9	-4.4
Turkey	1 211	1 196	1 390	1 235	18.3	-11.2
Yugoslavia	...	...	173	231	21.9	33.6
OTHER EUROPE	3 690	3 614	4 289	4 299	22.0	0.2
Belarus	...	125	130	98	9.6	-24.8
Republic of Moldova	...	6	6	6	1.3	0.0
Russian Federation	964	1 294	1 779	2 229	15.4	25.3
Canada	3 284	3 457	3 661	4 548	146.6	24.2
United States	44 467	46 877	44 455	42 907	150.1	-3.5
NORTH AMERICA	47 751	50 334	48 116	47 455	149.7	-1.4

Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

ANNEX TABLE 12

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

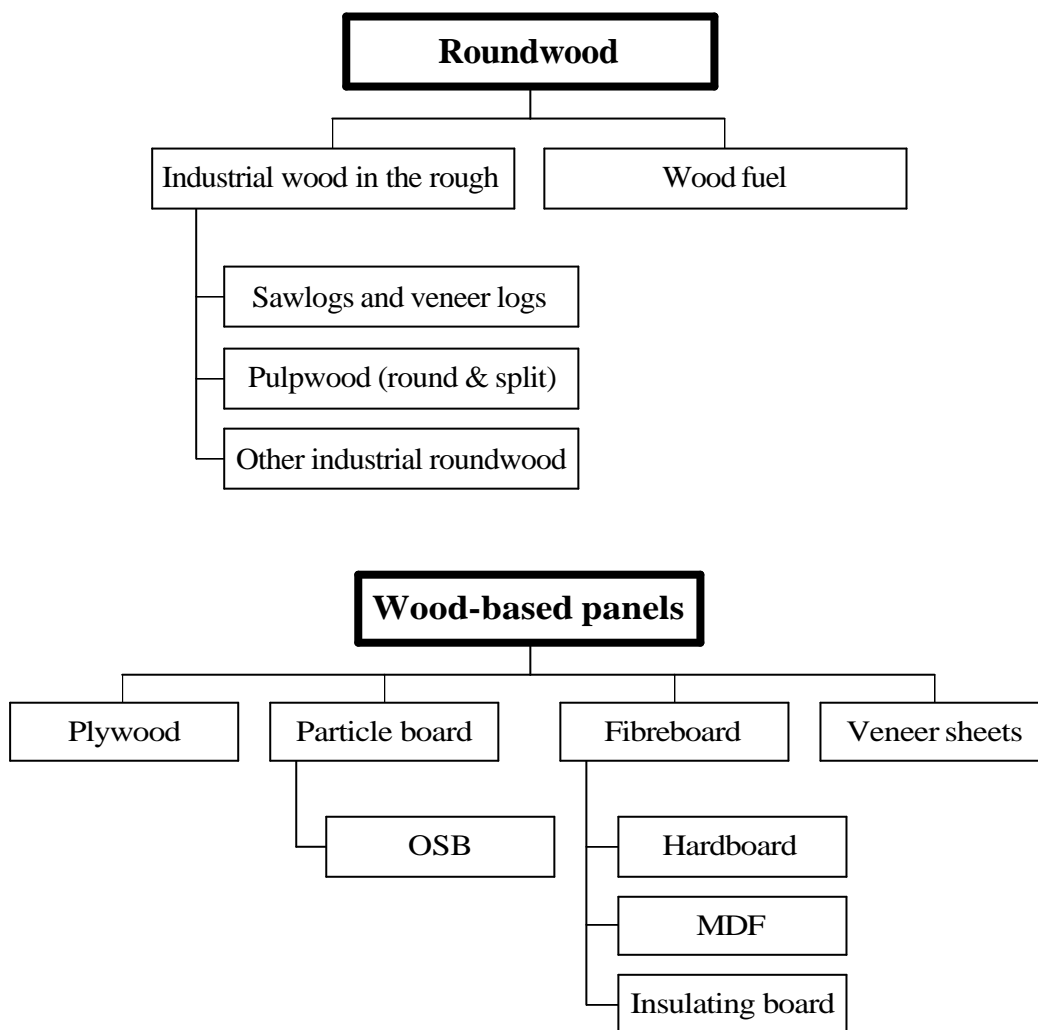
	1998	1999	2000	2001	<i>m³ per 1000 inhabitants 2001</i>	<i>% change 2000 to 2001</i>
Austria	115	118	132	141	17.4	6.4
Belgium & Luxembourg	181	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	...	105	107	102	9.9	-5.0
Luxembourg	...	8	-11	-11	-25.3	...
Denmark	74	88	69	92	17.3	33.3
Finland	92	129	136	129	25.0	-5.0
France	171	171	143	132	2.2	-7.8
Germany	1 075	1 120	1 190	1 143	13.9	-3.9
Greece	46	9	9	9	0.9	0.0
Iceland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	24	24	25	25	6.5	0.0
Italy	376	1 349	595	525	9.1	-11.7
Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	52	26	-23	-23	-1.4	...
Norway	-26	-25	-30	35	7.8	...
Portugal	30	37	37	37	3.7	0.4
Spain	398	440	458	458	11.5	0.0
Sweden	128	117	88	85	9.6	-3.3
Switzerland	35	105	-7	3	0.5	...
United Kingdom	409	638	715	530	8.9	-25.9
EU/EFTA	3 179	4 459	3 634	3 412	9.2	-6.1
Albania	36	7	7	7	2.2	0.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	...	14	15	21	2.7	40.0
Croatia	71	74	74	74	15.9	0.0
Cyprus	...	...	2	1	1.6	-23.8
Czech Republic	24	20	38	42	4.1	11.6
Estonia	2	5	3	2	1.4	-24.8
Hungary	26	26	32	32	3.2	0.0
Israel	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latvia	10	2	4	7	2.7	49.1
Lithuania	0	3	3	3	0.7	-12.5
Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	156	227	232	230	6.0	-0.9
Romania	7	27	12	20	0.9	67.8
Slovakia	49	117	123	115	21.3	-6.5
Slovenia	12	16	13	13	6.3	-0.7
The fYR of Macedonia	0	-3	1	2	0.8	15.6
Turkey	59	56	62	53	0.8	-14.5
Yugoslavia	58	85	23	41	3.9	81.0
OTHER EUROPE	509	676	643	662	3.4	2.9
Belarus	...	89	102	115	11.3	12.5
Republic of Moldova	...	7	7	7	1.6	0.0
Russian Federation	412	537	426	395	2.7	-7.3
Canada	-58	18	928	23	0.7	-97.5
United States	2 479	2 583	2 556	2 302	8.1	-9.9
NORTH AMERICA	2 421	2 601	3 484	2 325	7.3	-33.3

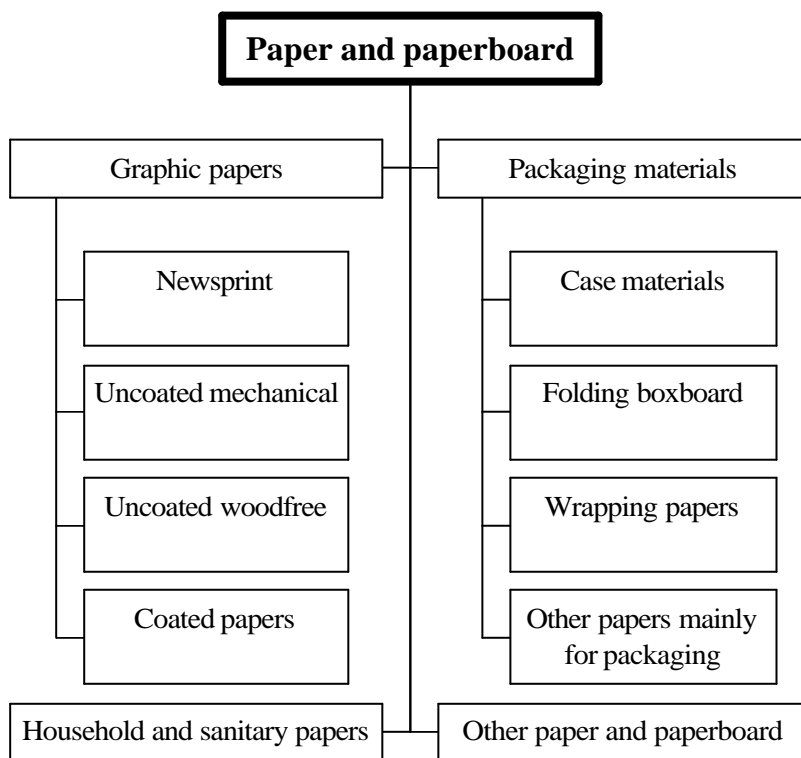
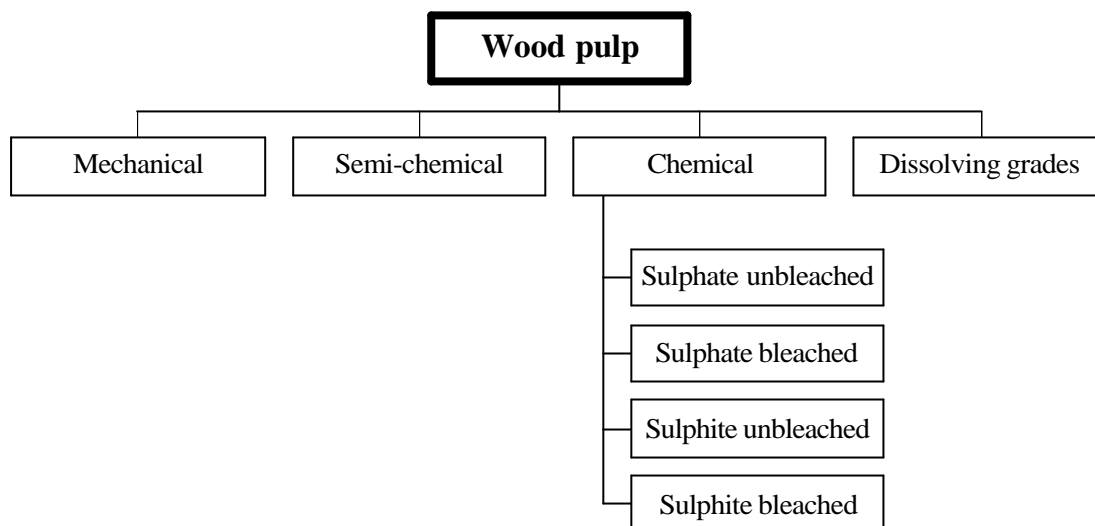
Source: UNECE/FAO TIMBER database, 2002.

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. These are all the roundwood products, sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood. Items that do not fit into listed aggregates are not shown. These are wood charcoal, chips and particles, wood residues, sawnwood, other pulp and recovered paper.





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., *Entandropbragma* 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." 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 (volume, 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 (volume, 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).

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 (m.t.) 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 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 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/cm^3 . 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/cm^3 but not exceeding 0.8 g/cm^3 . It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

Insulating board

Fibreboard of a density not exceeding 0.5 g/cm^3 . 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). Component pulps are unbleached sulphite pulp, bleached sulphite pulp, unbleached sulphate pulp, and bleached sulphate pulp.

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).

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. 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. 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 52 g/m² but can be as high as 65 g/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. It excludes 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 5 g 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. It includes raw carbon and self-copy paper in rolls or sheets. It excludes 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 baby 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 36 cm are excluded here. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Packaging materials

Paper or paperboard mainly used for wrapping and packaging purposes. It excludes: 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. It includes 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 multi-ply, 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 g/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. It includes: 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. It includes composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together. It is reported in metric tonnes.

Other paper and paperboard N.E.S. (Not Elsewhere Specified)

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. It excludes 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). It includes wallpaper base; 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, raw copying and transfer papers, in rolls or sheets except carbon or self-copy paper. It is reported in metric tonnes.

SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD AND PAPER 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. It excludes: sawn or chipped wood with further treatment of edges and/or faces other than planing, or sanding.

Wooden wrapping and 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 such 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 preponderantly made of wood

E.g.: Log cabins, houses prefabricated from particle board.

Secondary paper products

It includes all articles of paper ready for use. It excludes paper in rolls and sheets cut in the formats specified in paper and paperboard.

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. It excludes 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. It excludes 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. It includes 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. It excludes 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.

Filter paper and paperboard, ready for use***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: packagings for eggs.

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 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.

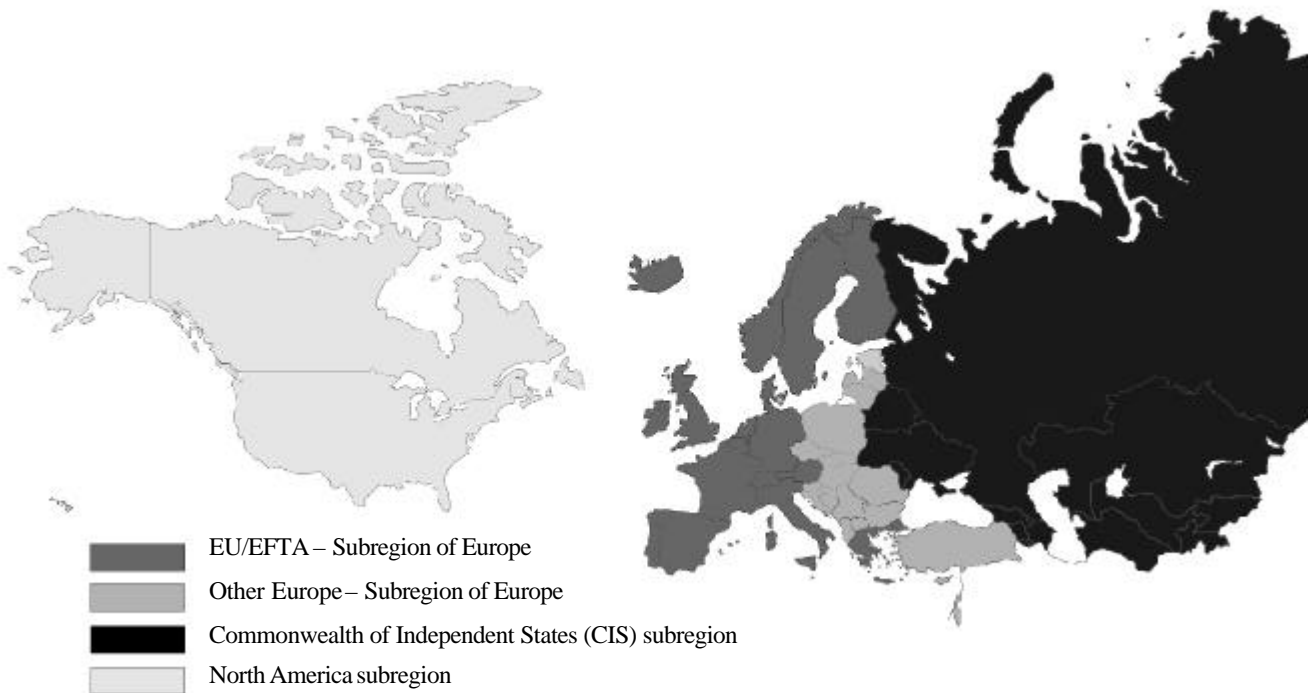
Oriented Strand Lumber (OSL)

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 Yugoslav Republic of 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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- L'Echo des Bois, Belgium*, (<http://www.echodesbois.be>)
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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 LIV (2001)

Chapter 3 “Romania’s Forest Products Markets”, 12 pages

- Secretariat introduction
- General economic developments
- Forest resources
- Institutional framework – forest policy
- The effects of the transition process
- Forest products industry – production and consumption
- Trade of wood and wood products
- Integration into the EU
- Prospects for wood industry

Chapter 4 “Influence on Japanese demand for wood products”, 10 pages

- Introduction
- Background
- Wood use trends
- General trends impacting wood use
- Summary
- References

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 forests 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

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 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 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

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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Trade Development and Timber Division
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Palais des Nations
CH - 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
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2. Forest Products Statistics, 1997-2001 (database since 1964 on website)
3. Forest Products Annual Market Review, 2001-2002
4. Forest Fire Statistics, 1999-2001
5. Forest Products Trade Flow Data, 1999-2000
6. Forest Products Markets in 2002 and Prospects for 2003

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Forest resources of Europe, CIS, North America, Australia, Japan and New Zealand	ECE/TIM/SP/17
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