



Notes

36th Meeting of Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics (ECE-Eurostat-FAO-ITTO)

Meeting hosted by ITTO, Yokohama, Japan

From 6th February to 10th February 2023

1. Adoption of agenda

This is the first time the IWG meets physically after two years online in a row. The last physical meeting was in Geneva in Jan. 2020.

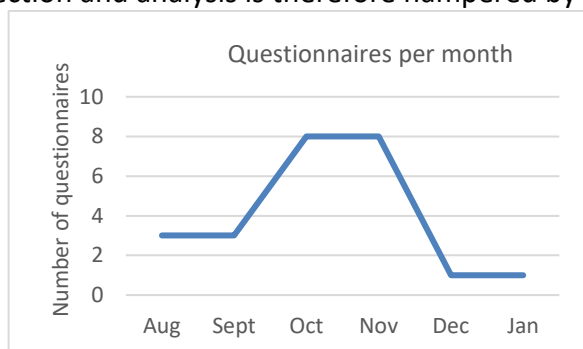
ITTO was represented by Jean-Christophe Claudon (notetaker), Eurostat by Melinda Verebelyine Dosa and FAO by Ashley Steel and Iana Arkhipova.

UNECE was represented by Florian Steierer and Daniel Griswold online.

2. Review of the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire activities and process in 2022

a) Number and quality of replies

ITTO: received 24 questionnaires (58% answer rate; 17 non-submitted questionnaires) so far. Most questionnaires (18) are received after the deadline (30-Sept) and after sending a reminder. Data collection and analysis is therefore hampered by late submission.



JQ1	96% of the submitting countries filled it. 83% were useful.
JQ2	96% of the submitting countries filled it. 88% were useful.
JQ3	75% of the submitting countries filled it. 71% were useful
ITTO1	67% of the submitting countries filled it. 63% were useful
ITTO2	54% of the submitting countries filled it. 46% were useful
ITTO3	54% of the submitting countries filled it. 46% were useful
Just 25% of the submitting countries were on time.	

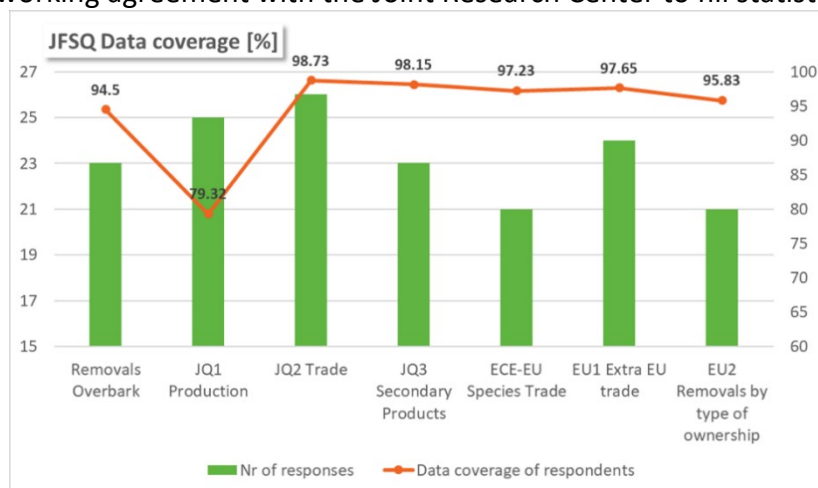
The answer rate has declined from 2021 when 26 questionnaires were received. Nevertheless, more and more countries complete the production sheet which contains the most valuable data as there are not many alternative sources of information for production. Overall, it is often the same countries which send us the questionnaire from year to year.

FAO: 16 questionnaires were returned in 2022; the quality is unchanged from previous years. This was the third year FAO sent the questionnaire to FAO representatives without support of protocol unit and the first year requesting official correspondents. There was 1 follow up in September. The deadline remained the same as last year (30 June, early deadline).

Eurostat: all the EFTA countries submitted the JFSQ + 23 EU countries. Czech Rep., Denmark, Malta and Greece are still missing. Ireland has restarted reporting. The quality seems to be same as last

year. Some countries submit only trade data. The best reported table is JQ2 Trade table, we received 26 submissions, and data coverage was about 98%.

Eurostat achieved a working agreement with the Joint Research Center to fill statistical gaps.



UNECE: received 42 replies (out of 53 countries) including those submitted via Eurostat. JQ1 – 42, JQ2 - 41 (no change), JQ3 – 40, ECE/EU - 40. The quality was similar to previous years. Data for the Russian Federation was repeated. Percentage of data points filled in for JQ1 was 64% (66% in 2020), JQ2 - 93% (87% in 2020), JQ3 - 90% (92% in 2020), ECE/EU - 84% (94% in 2020).

ALL: Although there is a low response rate for those countries which FAO is responsible, these include many countries with very small forest sectors and low capacity to collect data. Suggest a discussion to identify better ways to quantify and communicate coverage of the JFSQ responses for example by fraction of forest industry or by volume of production. Using these metrics, response rate is very high. Continuing to send the JFSQ to countries with minimal or zero forest sector is important as the sector continues to evolve and grow to stay aware of new developments.

Assessing response rate versus proportion of sector assessed. In order to better assess the representativeness of the data and the success of the data collection system, we need to create a better indicator based on the estimated proportion of trade and production of forestry products for which responses are received. Simply counting the proportion of JFSQ returned is misleading in terms of representation of the sector and of completeness of the data collected. One first step will be to estimate the proportion of production and trade by organizations and the reply rate.

FAO has also completed a study of ten small countries to assess potential of forest sector in these countries. The review included production and trade data from ITTO, Knoema, and Volza Grow Global database, and Google Earth review of forests and likely mills. Countries: Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Oceania, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. Where there is little potential for production and trade, these JFSQ might no longer be considered in the response rate. FAO will assemble historical country responses to further facilitate dialogue.

b) Successes/problems

ITTO:

Successes:

Answer rate from African countries has increased (7 questionnaires) compared to the previous year thanks to the African workshop we organized in 2021. The capacity building had a strong impact on this improvement. We received Rep. of Congo which gave us updated production data for the last

5 years. We have to check with FAO if we update the logs production from the questionnaire which is smaller than what we previously estimated in our time series. We also received Cameroon JQ.

Problems:

We have now 9 ITTO submitting countries which have not submitted the questionnaire more than 2 years in the row. We will send reminder letters as per the International Tropical Timber Agreement 2006 article 27 par. 5. signed by the Executive Director to these countries.

Last year of questionnaire submission:

<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2013</u>
Benin, Mozambique, Venezuela	Liberia, Madagascar, PNG	Brazil, Cambodia	DRC

ITTO will also send reminders letters to ITTO consumers in the same situation (Denmark, Czech Rep., Malta).

When ITTO will send the Brazil JQ we will cc to FAO.

Capacity building – Central and West Africa workshop 2021
<u>16 countries participated (8 starred countries submitted JQ)</u> FAO: Burkina Faso, The Gambia*, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone ITTO: Benin, Cameroon*, Central African Republic*, Congo*, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon*, Ghana*, Mali*, Mozambique.

We need to pursue capacity building as it improves the answer rate as well as the connection we have with the correspondents and therefore data quality.

FAO: Questionnaires after a pause were received from Algeria, Gambia (participating to the capacity building workshop), and Guinea (after no response for many years). FAO needs to focus on follow-ups. Senegal JFSQ to be sent to the participant of the workshop.

Eurostat: Ireland is restarting submission of the questionnaire. We lost contact of the Czech Republic. The previous correspondent retired and the new person we were directed to has not answered yet any of our emails.

UNECE: Several replies were unusually late, notably including the USA (August). Logs of revisions to the JFSQ submissions were shared with countries for validation. This increased transparency and provided confirmation of most estimates. In some cases, corrected data was provided. A limited number of countries did not accept proposed revisions.

c) Data dissemination

ITTO: updated the ITTO [online database](#) (21 products including 4 aggregates) for all countries in the world in February and August 2022 and presented the elements of the [Biennial Review and Assessment of the World Timber 2021-2022](#) during the 58th International Tropical Timber Council in November 2022. *The Biennial Review and Assessment of the World Timber 2021-2022* will be published in June 2023.

Eurostat: Eurostat database. Published data late on the 20th December 2022.

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/explore/all/agric?lang=en&subtheme=for&display=list&sort=category&extractionId=FOR_SECPP

Published article on the Eurostat website. Forests, forestry and logging - Statistics Explained (europa.eu):

[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Forests, forestry and logging](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Forests,_forestry_and_logging)

Published article on the Eurostat website on fuelwood:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-eurostat-news/w/ddn-20221220-2>

Key figures on the EU: (chapter on Forestry p. 82)

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/web/products-key-figures/w/ks-ex-23-001>

FAO: Yearbook of Forest Products (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc3475m>) published in December 2022. FAOSTAT disseminated final data in December. No preliminary data released as per agreement at IWG 2022 based on personnel changeover and shortages. This is the last year FAO plans to release the yearbook in its current form (74th edition). From the next year we plan to discontinue Yearbook publication. We are planning a digital publication with additional trend analysis and stories about data use as well as a companion digital data snapshot. Data on the main products derived from wood were also published in corporate Yearbook 2022 (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/cc2211en>).

UNECE: ECE/FAO Forest Products Annual Market Review issued in November in a modified format given market volatility. Flat-file 1964-2021 published in November.

d) Data validation - discrepancies identified

- **Apparent consumption**

ITTO: There are no problems of apparent consumption during the period 1990-2020.

Nevertheless, we still have a difficulty to assess the volume of coniferous, non-coniferous and tropical logs required to produce all industrial products. This is mainly because of two problems:

- 1) The conversion factors that are still missing or not implemented (cf. g.2).
- 2) We ignore the true proportion of coniferous, non-coniferous and tropical timber in plywood. The market study on veneer and plywood (cf. f.2) might solve this issue.

FAO: “Recovered fibre pulp” – not being published at FAO due to low quality production data. It would be possible to use apparent consumption of recovered paper to estimate these values as using 80% of recovered paper factor. FAO to revise data until the end of the year and share with UNECE. High political interest in this as part of circular economy.

Eurostat: data providers never revised data based on problems with apparent consumption.

UNECE: Apparent consumption is sometimes used to estimate production, although this is not always appropriate, particularly for disaggregated items with possible misclassifications. Where apparent consumption problems were identified, these were shared with correspondents in the log of UNECE revisions.

- **Annual changes**

ITTO: we have compiled the annual variations of global export and import unit values for industrial roundwood, sawnwood, veneer and plywood. They mainly follow the same variations over the period 1990-2020 (e.g. if the imports unit value decreases, the exports unit value also decreases and vice versa) for the 4 main time series. (cf. annex 6).

Eurostat: Change in unit prices seems to be chaotic in Europe. It is often observed that the unit price for a certain product increases by several hundred – thousand percent in a country, while it decreases by almost 100 percent in another country.

UNECE: this is a standard check during JQ processing. Given market volatility, wider annual variations were accepted this year.

- **Unit price**

ITTO: Global unit values: Exports unit values are supposed to be FOB while imports are supposed to be CIF, therefore global unit prices for imports should be higher than export global unit values. Nevertheless, due to the trade discrepancies (see g.1), it appears that some product time series have higher export unit values. As for volume trade discrepancies, it is a continuous challenge to harmonize these global unit values. One other explanation of the inconsistency is the use of mirror statistics for a certain number of exporting countries and we use therefore CIF unit values for some exporters (instead of FOB). C, NC, NCT Plywood and veneer are particularly impacted.

UNECE: increased unit value volatility has made it more difficult to use unit value checks and to estimate quantities based on historical unit values.

- **Global checks**

ITTO: During the period 1990-2020, we checked average trade discrepancies in volume between total imports and total exports of 8 products.

Period 1990-2020	Average trade discrepancies between total exports and total imports (in 000 m3)	% of average trade
Ind. roundwood	550	0.5%
Sawnwood	1,053	1%
Veneer	88	3%
Plywood	457	2%
Trop. Ind. roundwood	238	1%
Trop. sawnwood	392	4%
Trop. veneer	39	3%
Trop. plywood	278	3%

While trade discrepancies seem to be at an acceptable level over this long period, they have tended to increase during recent years (cf. g. 1).

e) Data exchanges among partner organizations

FAO: To resolve the issue of flags correspondence between ITTO and FAO databases, we agreed with ITTO that FAO extracts data from SWS instead of ITTO taking data from FAOSTAT. We have already matched SWS two-flag system to ITTO two-flag system. We need to check the flags with ITTO before transferring data.

Check with UNECE if we need to correct more data points (there were some corrections after validation plugins run by FAO).

FAO to check what happened with aggregation at the stage of the UNECE data upload. These were mostly issues with wood-based panels.

FAO to send the historical data from 1990 to ITTO by 17th of Feb.

ITTO: we send questionnaires to the FAO as they arrive. *ITTO will send data to FAO once ready (March and September).*

Eurostat: received additional submissions in autumn but did not forward to UNECE as too late for data cleaning and upload this cycle.

UNECE: UNECE sent data to FAO for December upload, following agreement at the start of the JQ cycle that there would be no August upload in 2022.

f) Ancillary statistical activities by individual organizations

ITTO: will organize a statistical workshop jointly with FAO in Mexico in September 2023. We plan to invite all Latin American ITTO members. FAO may invite additional countries pending funding. Deadline for FAO decision: 31st March.

ITTO also will release two market studies along with the Biennial Review in 2023:

1. A conversion factors study from weight to volume for tropical veneer and tropical plywood and from M2 to M3 for tropical veneer in major exporters. The consultant will complement the study by discussing the technical properties of the species used for producing tropical veneer and tropical plywood, the proportion of composite tropical plywood vs 100% tropical plywood and the major business and industrial use of tropical veneer and tropical plywood as well as the main method of production of tropical veneer (slicing or peeling) per country when information is available. This study is a complementary study of a previous study on conversion factors published by ITTO [on tropical logs and sawnwood](#) in 2021.
2. A long-term review of the consumption and trade of tropical primary and secondary wood products in the world over the period 1990-2020. The aim of such a study will be to highlight the major shifts which occurred in the world particularly within the major producers and consumers of tropical timber over this period. The study should also present major factors such change in policies, consumption, or any other major effects which have impacted the consumption and production of tropical wood products in the world.

FAO: Completed small study to explore "How many trees do we need to build (frame) a house: a case study in Serbia as a country in the UNECE region" to establish conversion possibilities for moving from wood production to houses to enable sharing our data in meaningful ways. FAO is not intending to publish this work but will share results as soon as report finalized.

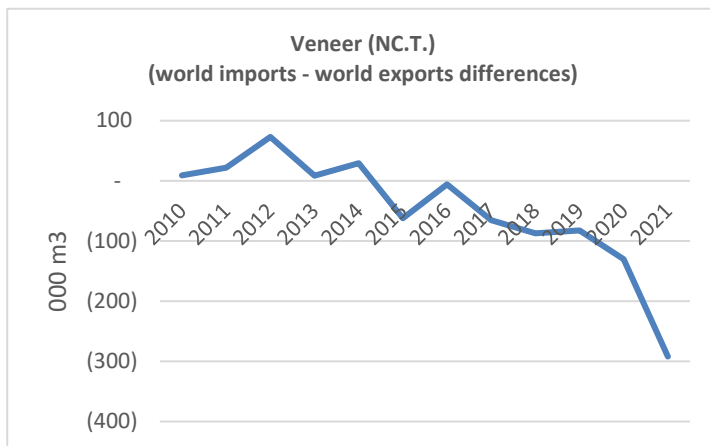
Eurostat: Working Group Meeting on 1st and 2nd of March on Forestry statistics and Accounts.

UNECE: The next UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Products and Wood Energy Statistics will be held May 29 and 30 in Geneva. All members of IWG are invited to attend. This meeting will discuss, among other things, the results of the survey on removals implemented by a task group of the team of Specialists. UNECE is also planning webinar on the JFSQ updates for correspondents in early April.

g) Pending issues

ITTO:

1. Trade discrepancies



Trade discrepancies influence global totals which have increased over the recent years especially for tropical veneer. Equalizing trade discrepancies remains a challenging issue for our reporting and the only solution would be to evaluate data trade flow by trade flow between each pair of partners. Such a solution remains challenging in terms of time and resources and could be seen as discriminatory (favoring a specific

partner to the detriment of another partner). We are currently developing an alternative system and assessing whether it might be a feasible method to equalize trade flows.

HS codes	Description	Original FAO/UNECE	Modified
440331	Meranti (light or dark red), Bakau	--	0.96
440332	White Lauan/Meranti/Seraya/yellow Meranti/Alan	--	0.924
440333	Keruing/Ramin/Kapur/Teak/Jongkong/Merbau/etc	--	0.8925
440334	Okoume/Obeche/Sapelli/Sipo/Acajou d'Afrique/etc	--	0.9716
440335	Tiama, Mansonia, Ilomba, Dibetou, Limba, Azobe	--	0.9195
440341	Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau	1.12	0.9507
440349	Other	1.12	Special calculation
440399	Other	0.91	Special calculation
440721	Mahogany	1.43	1.835
440722	Virola, imbuia, balsa	1.43	2
440723	Baboen, Mahogany, Imbuia, Balsa	--	2
440724	Virola, Mahogany	1.43	1.9055
440725	Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau	1.43	1.7487
440726	White lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti and alan	1.43	1.539
440727	Sapelli	1.43	1.449
440728	Iroko	1.43	1.6
440729	Other	1.43	Special calculation
440799	Other	1.43	Special calculation

Special calculation => cf. Annex 5.

2. Inclusion of the conversion factors inside the ITTO database

Incorporation of the new FAO conversion factors in the ITTO database is taking more time than expected and for the time being we are still using the previous conversion factor by products instead of conversion factors by the HS codes. We have nevertheless refined the conversion factors for tropical logs and tropical sawnwood based on the [study](#) we published in 2021.

The implementation of these conversion factors will be done in 2024 when the second study on tropical veneer and plywood (cf. 2. f) will be released.

3. Revision of conversion factors in the definition. Revision of conversion factors in FAO trade data processing (ITTO input).
4. Revision of Annex I to incorporate changes in CPC ver.3 that is to be released in March 2024.
5. Relevance of Annex IV in JFSQ and its update.

3. The JFSQ cycle in 2023

a) 2022 JFSQ proposed revision/improvements and future improvements to the questionnaire

- 1) Change position of poplar and birch sawnwood on ECE-EU so it follows HS structure as well as pine and spruce in con. Logs. DONE.
- 2) Issue on Russian translation HS codes. ECE to check.
- 3) ECE to send a clean ECE-EU|Species|Trade.
- 4) Added definitions of LVL and engineered wood products. To discuss LVL definitions with the ToS.
- 5) ITTO to check the non-coniferous non tropical timber exported from tropical countries. To be reported in the future to the IWG 2024 and, also to the Tteam of Specialist in 29-30 May 2023. This would give an idea about how much non-coniferous non-tropical timber is exported from tropical countries for sawnwood, veneer and plywood. ITTO to come with an example to be included in the footnotes of JQ2.
- 6) HS code assignment of “ex” codes in annex – see changes proposed for 3.2/4, and tropical on annex 2, JQ2 correspondence. Some items with ex codes (plywood, wooden furniture) not commented as they will change next year. See ECE cover letter and analysis of current ex-codes in JQ and what to do about them (Annex 4). Not much can be done on 3.2/4.
- 7) At least two correspondents (Sweden and Netherlands) wanted to see “stemwood” as an item on JQ removals. This may be too hard for many countries but a special questionnaire might be useful, perhaps as part of a larger exercise on removals data practices in countries. To be reported by the UNECE Team of Specialists. Alignment of the definition.
- 8) Inclusion of conversion factors data sheet in JFSQ by all partners. Conversion factors could be made part of JFSQ. There remains some confusion between historical ones in definitions and FAO Yearbook versus the 2009 (2020) study. The IWG suggested drawing attention to the FAO Conversion Factor Study (<https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7952en>) in cover letters and reviewing the issue at another IWG meeting.
In favour to add the 2020 conversion factors to the questionnaire at the end and highlight the preferred values. Note that the yearbook of 2021 data contains older data than the study printed in 2020.
UNECE will update its own questionnaire with the conversion factors. Additional conversion factors to be added for products such as CLT in future years.
- 9) Future developments of the JFSQ: merging JQ2 and JQ3 but no mirror with JQ1. Geneva to discuss with ToS meeting for feedback.

ISSUANCE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR 2023: MARCH 10 (DEADLINE)

b) Deadlines and data exchanges

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Eurostat</i>	<i>UNECE</i>	<i>ITTO</i>	<i>FAO</i>
Send out JFSQ to countries	April 6	April 6	June 2	June 2
Deadline for countries responses	June 10	May 19	September 30	July 3
Internal deadline (last day for new data additions)	July 10	June 30	Mar 2023 (for the Biennial Review revised 2021 estimated 2022)	Nov 15
Basic validation	July 31	July 3		Nov 30
Analytical validation (last day for data changes)	July 31	July 14		December 12
Dispatch to ECE	JQ as received			June 15 Provide COMTRADE data to ECE in JFSQ structure (and JQ3 and ECE-EU) with 100% mirror data
Dispatch to FAO (for checking and final)		21 July before correspondent check (1 day turn-around) Checked data to FAO 29 July (simultaneous spot corrections) and Nov 14	Questionnaires as received ITTO items dataset in March 2023	
Dispatch JQ to ITTO	JQ originals for ITTO countries as received, eliminating any confidential elements			Send all JQs to ITTO as received
Database upload	7 September	August / December	March and July	December 15

c) Future: Ideas for “big bang”

ITTO to find a list of what is considered tropical countries so that non-coniferous material traded with tropical countries can be identified across agencies and for transparency with data users.

Previous IWG issue with veneer: IWG discussed option of adding 4 additional rows (total veneer, total coniferous veneer, total non-coniferous veneer and total tropical veneer), separating out from veneer for plywood. This would improve data in wood balance.

Total veneer
Coniferous veneer
Of which: used in plywood
Non-coniferous veneer
Of which: used in plywood
Of which: tropical veneer
Of which: used in plywood

RESOLVED: The Secretariat raised the proposed special study for wood balance at the April 2022 meeting of the Team of Specialists on Forest Products and Wood Energy Statistics. And, other topics were prioritized for substantive assessment by the team. The proposed breakdown “of which used in plywood” was also discussed with the team, which was supportive. And, all would be ex codes because there are no specific HS codes, so the IWG assessed that it would be difficult to incorporate into the JFSQ.

Eurostat: Although it has been raised and rejected in the past, Eurostat proposes to change the name of the questionnaire indicating the year the data collection is carried out. This is the practice for all the other existing questionnaires at Eurostat. It would be definitely confusing in the beginning for some parties but it is also confusing at present for some (other) parties including submitting countries.

ITTO: would prefer year of issuance, also pointed out to be consistent we should request all years (e.g. JQ 2019-2021).

FAO: proposed making title more clear – JFSQ for Forest Sector Data for 2019-2020. The Statistics Division (ESS) at FAO sends 3 years in questionnaire (with previous data pre-filled), calling the questionnaire by the year of missing data. FAO suggests to maintain use as it is.

UNECE: uses reference year (date for which we want data), as in JWEE and TFQ.

RESOLVED: changing the name of the JQ is challenging particularly because of the confusion between the year of issuance and year of data collection. It was agreed to rename the JQ 2022 as “*JFSQ for 2022 data*”.

4. Global classifications:

a) HS2022 codes insertion into the JFSQ.

Cf. Annex 2.

b) HS2027 round – review list of proposed changes.

c) Code for post-consumer recovered wood in CN. Definitions of post-consumer recovered wood.

It will be submitted in 2024.

d) Fibreboard and secondary wood products in HS: headings 4411, 4412 and 4418.

Issues of misclassification. FAO to prepare a proposal a month before the ToS.

e) Revision of units of measurement in HS

Decided to not change anything. KG remains a sure unit of measurement for some forest products.

f) conversion factors in ITTO/COMTRADE

Code estimated in COMTRADE are: 0-2-4-6. 0 is no estimation, 2 is weight estimated, 4 is volume estimated and 6 is weight and volume estimated. Value is never estimated.

FAO to follow up with COMTRADE to know if they have updated the conversion factors to the latest ones. Room for improvement for these conversion factors as their [scope seems limited](#).

g) Annex to chapter 44 “Appellation of certain tropical woods”

ITTO is currently communication with the WCO for the revision of the annex and explore the possibility to replace the Annex by the most [recent ATIBT nomenclature](#) (7th edition).

h) SIEC revision

Energy product classification. The revision started and is ongoing. FAO provided initial feedback and expressed interest in working on the revision. UNECE provided inputs via the InterEnerStat group on wood fuel.

i) Update from CPC ver.3 and ISIC 5

CPC ver.3

Forestry products

o New code 4-digit level: 5 (2 correspondences to HS22 identified):

o New code 5-digit level: 37 (26 correspondences to HS22 identified):

- Roundwood of coniferous wood, sawlogs and veneer logs
- Roundwood of coniferous wood, Pulpwood and wood for wood-based panels
- Roundwood of non-coniferous wood, Sawlogs and veneer logs
- Roundwood of non-coniferous wood, Pulpwood and wood for wood-based panels
- Wood in chips or particles
- Increased scope of plywood
- Distinguish particle board of wood
- Increased scope of veneer
- Wooden doors, windows, etc
- Posts and beams, other than Engineered structural timber products made out of wood
- Assembled flooring panels made out of wood
- Engineered structural timber products
- Wooden packaging
- Pulps of fibres derived from recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard or of other fibrous cellulosic material
- Paper products (e.g. graphic papers)
- Increased scope of wooden furniture

o New expansions: 124 (100 correspondences to HS22 identified)

o Items for deletion: 15, hierarchy change according to the additional items included in the breakdowns

ISIC 5

We received confirmation from UNSD that, during the last TT-ISIC meeting, there was a discussion on the creation of a new class for the manufacture of wood furniture and the outcome of the discussion was that two new classes will be introduced:

- Class 3101 - Manufacture of wooden furniture;
- Class 3109 - Manufacture of other furniture

5. Other Business

a) Inclusion of engineered wood products as a JQ4 in the future

To be discussed at next IWG. ECE will send questionnaire and data from 2018 EWP.

b) COMTRADE data versus trade data submitted by countries

UNECE: Clear mandate from member states to solicit and use national data for trade of forest products, given that national correspondents often make corrections to Comtrade data in their submissions. These trade data show a high degree of completeness. Comtrade data on values are sometimes used for checking exceptional trends or in case no data were submitted (in combination with (i) historical national unit values or (ii) regional unit values). Member countries, e.g., France, are working with Comtrade to improve the data. Strong collaboration with Comtrade in many areas already exists. If FAO were not to collect trade data from some countries that are not covered by the UNECE, this would be OK.

ITTO: Trade data from countries is essential because country contributions/budget depend on trade of tropical timber. About 1/3 of the budget is calculated this way for producer countries, based on timber export and forest area. The budget share of the consumer countries is based on timber import which includes tropical logs, tropical sawnwood, tropical veneer and tropical plywood. If FAO were not to collect trade data, it would be difficult because they use this data to compare in a validation context and also as a global reference.

Eurostat: National trade data is the best reported table and we also collect intra-EU trade and need both to compare. We also publish some data on tropical country trade so FAO data having the same source keeps data streams comparable.

FAO: No in-house system for processing Comtrade data. Comtrade data are not always available on time, it depends on the reporting frequency of countries to Comtrade. UNECE had tried to collect Comtrade data in June for preliminary data release but there were too many gaps. Collaboration already exists but can be increased to more formally flag potential inconsistencies so that these could be then addressed by the Comtrade team. Note that the trade data requested is on a separate tab and submission is voluntary. For those countries that cannot submit the data, they simply do not.

There does not seem to be any extra burden of providing trade data - in fact, the opposite, these are countries with also low reporting to Comtrade and putting production and trade data together in one form leads to validation and reduction in errors as well as the opportunity to flag inconsistencies in Comtrade and work with country correspondents. The uncertainty in data quality does not seem to be any higher for forest products than for other types of data that these countries provide.

Additional challenge is that Comtrade reports in other units than the JFSQ. FAO proposed to IWG that we request WCO to revise unit of measurement and collect data in cubic meters to remove the problem. UNECE did not support this proposal because from past experiences and assessment items reported in kilograms showed a higher accuracy than m³. Weight is the most consistent measure at customs stations. This problem therefore remains unresolvable. There will always be a need for weight to volume conversions if Comtrade data are used. UNECE assumes that data reported in metric tonnes and converted by using UNECE/FAO conversion factors in the JFSQ have a smaller error than if national customs apply various conversion factors (or not) to report in m³.

CONCLUSION - FAO continues to request trade data from countries on voluntary basis and increases collaboration with Comtrade to use these data to address potential discrepancies – namely for volume and weight.

c) Understanding and managing negative consumption

This topic was not discussed during the IWG.

d) EPF wood construction survey request.

There is interest at political level and ECE/FAO will pursue at next ToS meeting.

e) Organizational and staff changes

ITTO: Angola joined ITTO in 2022. From now, ITTO will send and receive the questionnaire from Angola therefore ITTO will collect 42 questionnaires from now (instead of 41) and FAO will collect 97 (instead of 98) (cf. Annex 7).

FAO: Zhimin Wu appointed new Director in FAO Forestry Division. Arvydas Lebedys is returning in March.

Eurostat: New HoU in Eurostat (Environmental Statistics and accounts, sustainable development): Arturo de la Fuente Nuno.

UNECE: new Statistical Assistant: Ms. Subashini Narasimhan.

f) National correspondents

FAO: we received an official correspondent from 17 countries: Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Morocco, South Africa, Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Equatorial Guinea, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Zambia, Bangladesh, Jordan, Pakistan and Bolivia. Out of these 17 countries we received 8 JQs (Gambia, Guinea, Lesotho, Morocco, South Africa, Brunei Darussalam, Nicaragua and Uruguay).

g) Place and date of 37th IWG meeting (2024) (or in-between)

Geneva in Feb. 2024.

6. Meetings of Interest to IWG

ITTO: statistical workshop in Mexico

UNECE webinar on *Updates to the structure of the JFSQ* on April 3, 2023

[2nd Meeting of the Joint ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Products and Wood Energy Statistics, 29 - 30 May 2023](#)

[Third \(32nd\) meeting of the “UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on monitoring sustainable forest management”, 30 May 2023](#)

[44th session of the joint FAO/UNECE Session of the Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, 31 May - 02 June 2023](#)

[The joint session of the Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry and the European Forestry Commission, 20 - 23 November 2023](#)

Annex 1: Changes to JFSQ definitions agreed during the 36th IWG

(changes highlighted in yellow)

The names of individual forest products and product aggregates are listed below in the order in which they occur in the tables later on¹. Separate definitions are not provided for coniferous (C) and non-coniferous (NC) components where the general definition given above applies. Unless indicated otherwise, each forest product category includes both coniferous and non-coniferous components. Footnote added:

¹ Except for Glulam, CLT and I Beams, that are listed under JQ1 and JQ2. They are classified as secondary wood products but for ease of reporting are included there.

3.2 WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)

Other wood processing co-products. **It includes** wood waste and scrap not useable as timber such as sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, residues from carpentry and joinery production, and wood residues that will be used for production of pellets, other agglomerated products or used for energy. **It excludes** wood chips, made either directly in the forest from roundwood or made in the wood processing industry (i.e. already counted as pulpwood or wood chips and particles), and agglomerated products such as logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms as well as post-consumer wood. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

3.2.1 SAWDUST

Sawdust not agglomerated in logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

8 WOOD-BASED PANELS

In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of plywood, particle board, OSB and fibreboard. **It is reported in** cubic metres solid volume.

8.1 PLYWOOD

8.1.C Coniferous

8.1.NC Non-Coniferous

8.1.NC.T of which tropical

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); *laminboard* and *battenboard* (with a thick core and composed of laths or battens of wood glued together and surfaced with outer plies); *laminated veneer lumber* (LVL) 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, bamboo plywood and cellular board. **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. If substantial quantities of mixed (coniferous/non-coniferous) plywood are included in reported statistics, an explanatory note should be provided.

8.1.1 Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)

8.1.1.C Coniferous

8.1.1.NC Non-Coniferous

8.1.1.NC.T of which tropical

An engineered lumber composite used to build structures and has a high strength to weight ratio. It is composed of layers of wood veneer, the grain of the outer veneers and most or all other veneers running parallel to the longitudinal axis (e.g. successive veneers). Logs are peeled into thin veneers and glued together under heat and pressure. Veneers used in the production of LVL are often scarf jointed, butted or lapped to provide continuous strength characteristics. **It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.**

13.4 BUILDER'S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD

Windows, doors and coverings thereof as well as cellular wood panels (also called *cellular board* which is plywood with a core of cellular construction), **glulam**, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes. **It excludes** bamboo-based products. In February 2023 this definition was updated to exclude Glulam, Cross-Laminated Timber and I-Beams which are now distinct items in the JFSQ (15.1, 15.2 and 16). This change was made to reflect the update of HS2022.

15 GLULAM AND CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-Lam)

15.1 GLULAM

A massive structural member constructed of multiple layers of timber that are glued together with the grain of each layer oriented parallel to those of the successive layers. **It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.**

15.2 CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-Lam)

Cross-laminated timber (CLT, also referred to as X-lam or cross-ply timber) is a large structural building panel constructed of at least three layers of wood laminated together. Each layer is constructed of multiple solid timber boards (wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced, or peeled, with a thickness exceeding 6mm) that have been placed side by side, whether or not glued together. The wood grain of each layer is typically oriented at a right angle to the grain of adjacent layers. CLT is distinct from plywood as it is constructed from multiple pieces of solid sawn timber oriented in layers rather than sheets of veneer (which have a thickness not exceeding 6 mm). The alternating grain construction provides greater structural rigidity in both lengthwise and crosswise directions and provides structural support in load-bearing applications. **It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.**

16 I BEAMS (I-JOISTS)

I-Beams (also called I-joists) are "I" shaped engineered wood structural members and are comprised of top and bottom flanges (horizontal members), united with webs (vertical members). The flange material is typically laminated veneer lumber (LVL) or solid sawn timber, and the web is made with plywood or oriented strand board (OSB). **It is reported in metric tonnes.**

D. Approximate Weight and Volume Factors²

Footnote added:

² It is preferable to use national/sub-regional/regional conversion factors when they are available: <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca7952en>.

Annex 2: Changes to JFSQ excel sheets agreed during the 36th IWG (changes are in red)

1) JQ1:

Product Code	Product	Unit	
ALL REMOVALS OF ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)			
1	ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	1000 m ³ ub	
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	1000 m ³ ub	
1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.1	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.2	PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT (INCLUDING WOOD FOR PARTICLE BOARD, OSB AND FIBREBOARD)	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.3	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.3.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.3.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
PRODUCTION			
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	1000 t	
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	1000 m ³	
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	1000 m ³	
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	1000 m ³	
3.2.1	of which: Sawdust	1000 m ³	agreed
4	RECOVERED POST-CONSUMER WOOD	1000 t	
5	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 t	
5.1	WOOD PELLETS	1000 t	
5.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 t	
6	SAWNWOOD (INCLUDING SLEEPERS)	1000 m ³	
6.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
6.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
6.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
7	VENEER SHEETS	1000 m ³	
7.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
7.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
7.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
8	WOOD-BASED PANELS	1000 m ³	
8.1	PLYWOOD	1000 m ³	
8.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
8.1.1	of which: Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	1000 m ³	agreed
8.1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
8.2	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR	1000 m ³	
8.2.1	of which: ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB)	1000 m ³	
8.3	FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³	
8.3.1	HARDBOARD	1000 m ³	
8.3.2	MEDIUM/ HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF/ HDF)	1000 m ³	
8.3.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³	
9	WOOD PULP	1000 t	
9.1	MECHANICAL AND SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 t	
9.2	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 t	
9.2.1	SULPHATE PULP	1000 t	
9.2.1.1	of which: BLEACHED	1000 t	
9.2.2	SULPHITE PULP	1000 t	
9.3	DISSOLVING GRADES	1000 t	
10	OTHER PULP	1000 t	
10.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	1000 t	
10.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	1000 t	
11	RECOVERED PAPER	1000 t	
12	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1000 t	
12.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	1000 t	
12.1.1	NEWSPRINT	1000 t	
12.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	1000 t	
12.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	1000 t	
12.1.4	COATED PAPERS	1000 t	
12.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	1000 t	
12.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	1000 t	
12.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	1000 t	
12.3.2	CARTONBOARD	1000 t	
12.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	1000 t	
12.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	1000 t	
12.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)	1000 t	
15	GLULAM AND CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM) ¹	1000 m ³	
15.1	GLULAM	1000 m ³	as a separate item
15.2	CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM)	1000 m ³	as a separate item
16	I BEAMS (I-JOISTS) ¹	1000 t	as a separate item

¹ Glulam, CLT and I Beams are classified as secondary wood products but for ease of reporting are included here

2) JQ2:

Product code	Product	Unit of quantity	
1	ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	1000 m ³ ub	
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	1000 m ³ ub	
1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub	
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical ¹	1000 m ³ ub	
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	1000 t	
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	1000 m ³	
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	1000 m ³	
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	1000 m ³	
3.2.1	of which: Sawdust	1000 m ³	agreed
4	RECOVERED POST-CONSUMER WOOD	1000 t	
5	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 t	
5.1	WOOD PELLETS	1000 t	
5.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 t	
6	SAWNWOOD (INCLUDING SLEEPERS)	1000 m ³	
6.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
6.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
6.NC.T	of which: Tropical ¹	1000 m ³	
7	VENEER SHEETS	1000 m ³	
7.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
7.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
7.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
8	WOOD-BASED PANELS	1000 m ³	
8.1	PLYWOOD	1000 m ³	
8.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
8.1.1	of which: Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	1000 m ³	agreed
8.1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³	
8.1.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³	
8.2	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR B	1000 m ³	
8.2.1	of which: ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB)	1000 m ³	
8.3	FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³	
8.3.1	HARDBOARD	1000 m ³	
8.3.2	MEDIUM/HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF/HDF)	1000 m ³	
8.3.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³	
9	WOOD PULP	1000 t	
9.1	MECHANICAL AND SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 t	
9.2	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 t	
9.2.1	SULPHATE PULP	1000 t	
9.2.1.1	of which: BLEACHED	1000 t	
9.2.2	SULPHITE PULP	1000 t	
9.3	DISSOLVING GRADES	1000 t	
10	OTHER PULP	1000 t	
10.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	1000 t	
10.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	1000 t	
11	RECOVERED PAPER	1000 t	
12	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1000 t	
12.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	1000 t	
12.1.1	NEWSPRINT	1000 t	
12.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	1000 t	
12.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	1000 t	
12.1.4	COATED PAPERS	1000 t	
12.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	1000 t	
12.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	1000 t	
12.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	1000 t	
12.3.2	CARTONBOARD	1000 t	
12.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	1000 t	
12.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	1000 t	
12.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)	1000 t	
15	GLULAM AND CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM) ²	1000 m ³	
15.1	GLULAM	1000 m ³	as a separate item
15.2	CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM)	1000 m ³	as a separate item
16	I BEAMS (I-JOISTS) ²	1000 t	as a separate item

¹ Please include the non-coniferous non-tropical species exported by tropical countries or imported from tropical countries.

² Glulam, CLT and I Beams are classified as secondary wood products but for ease of reporting are included here

3) JQ3:

Footnote added to Item 13.4 BUILDER’S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD¹

¹ In February 2023 this definition was updated to exclude Glulam, Cross-Laminated Timber and I-Beams which are now distinct items in the JFSQ (15.1, 15.2 and 16). This change was made to reflect the update of HS2022.

4) ITTO1-Estimates:

Footnote added to Items: 1.2.NC.T of which: Tropical¹ and 6.NC.T of which: Tropical¹

¹ Please include the non-coniferous non-tropical species exported by tropical countries or imported from tropical countries.

5) ITTO2-Species:

Table is updated to include new HS2022 codes (in blue):

Product	Classifications HS2022/HS2017/HS2012/HS2007
1.2.NC.T Industrial Roundwood, Tropical	<p><u>HS2022:</u> ex4403.12 4403.41/42/49</p> <p><u>HS2017:</u> ex4403.12 4403.41/49</p> <p><u>HS2012/2007:</u> ex4403.10 4403.41/49 ex4403.5</p>
6.NC.T Sawnwood, Tropical	<p><u>HS2022:</u> ex4406.12/92 4407.21/22/23/25/26/27/28/29</p> <p><u>HS2017:</u> ex4406.12/92 4407.21/22/25/26/27/28/29</p> <p><u>HS2012/2007:</u> ex4406.10/90 4407.21/22/25/26/27/28/30</p>
7.NC.T Veneer Sheets, Tropical	<p><u>HS2022:</u> 4408.31/39</p> <p><u>HS2017:</u> 4408.31/39</p> <p><u>HS2012/2007:</u> 4408.31/39 ex4408.90</p>
8.1.NC.T Plywood, Tropical	<p><u>HS2022:</u> 4412.31/41/51/91</p> <p><u>HS2017:</u> 4412.31 ex4412.94/99</p> <p><u>HS2012/2007:</u> 4412.31 ex4412.32/94/99</p>

6) ECE-EU Species:

Table is updated to include HS 2022 codes (in blue) and changes to structure:

Product Code	Classification HS2022	Classification CN2022	Product	Unit of Quantity
1.2.C	4403.11/21/22/23/24/25/26		Industrial Roundwood, Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub
	4403.21/22		of which: Pine <i>Pinus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
		4403 21 10	sawlogs and veneer logs	1000 m ³ ub
		4403 21 90		
		4403 22 00	pulpwood and other industrial roundwood	1000 m ³ ub
	4403.23/24		of which: Fir/Spruce <i>Abies</i> spp., <i>Picea</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
		4403 23 10	sawlogs and veneer logs	1000 m ³ ub
		4403 23 90		
		4403 24 00	pulpwood and other industrial roundwood	1000 m ³ ub
1.2.NC	4403.12/41/42/49/91/93/94		Industrial Roundwood, Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub
	ex4403.12 4403.91		of which: Oak <i>Quercus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
	ex4403.12 4403.93/94		of which: Beech <i>Fagus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
	ex4403.12 4403.95/96		of which: Birch <i>Betula</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
		4403 95 10	sawlogs and veneer logs	1000 m ³ ub
		ex4403 12 00		
		4403 95 90	pulpwood and other industrial roundwood	1000 m ³ ub
		4403 96 00		
	ex4403.12 4403.97		of which: Poplar/Aspen <i>Populus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
	ex4403.12 4403.98		of which: Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³ ub
6.C	4406.11/91		Sawnwood, Coniferous	1000 m ³
	4407.11/12/13/14/19			
	4407.11 ex4407.13		of which: Pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.11/91			
	4407.12 ex4407.13/14		of which: Fir/Spruce (<i>Abies</i> spp., <i>Picea</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.11/91			
6.NC	4406.12/92		Sawnwood, Non-coniferous	1000 m ³
	4407.21/22/23/25/26/27/			
	ex4406.12/92 4407.91		of which: Oak <i>Quercus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.12/92 4407.92		of which: Beech <i>Fagus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.12/92 4407.93		of which: Maple <i>Acer</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.12/92 4407.94		of which: Cherry <i>Prunus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.12/92 4407.95		of which: Ash <i>Fraxinus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.12/92 4407.96		of which: Birch <i>Betula</i> spp.)	1000 m ³
	ex4406.12/92 4407.97		of which: Poplar/Aspen <i>Populus</i> spp.)	1000 m ³

7) Annex2 | JQ2-Corres. :

Table is updated to include new HS2022 codes (in blue) and footnotes added to the following Items:

1.2.NC.T of which: Tropical¹ and 6.NC.T of which: Tropical¹

Footnote added:

¹Please include the non-coniferous non-tropical species exported by tropical countries or imported from tropical countries.

15 GLULAM AND CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM)² and 16 I BEAMS (I-JOISTS)²

Footnote added:

² Glulam, CLT and I Beams are classified as secondary wood products but for ease of reporting are included in JQ1 and JQ2

Product Code	Product	HS2022
1	ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	4401.11/12 44.03
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	4401.11/12
1.1.C	Coniferous	4401.11
1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	4401.12
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	44.03
1.2.C	Coniferous	4403.11/21/22/23/24/25/26
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	4403.12/41/42/49/91/93/94/95/96/97/98/99
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical ¹	ex4403.12 4403.41/42/49
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	4402.90
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	4401.21/22 4401.41 ex4401.49
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	4401.21/22
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	4401.41 ex4401.49++
3.2.1	of which: Sawdust	4401.41
4	RECOVERED POST-CONSUMER WOOD	ex4401.49++
5	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	4401.31/32/39
5.1	WOOD PELLETS	4401.31
5.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	4401.32/39
6	SAWNWOOD (INCLUDING SLEEPERS)	44.06 44.07
6.C	Coniferous	4406.11/91 4407.11/12/3/14/19
6.NC	Non-Coniferous	4406.12/92 4407.21/22/3/25/26/27/28/29/91/92/93/94/95/96/99
6.NC.T	of which: Tropical ¹	ex4406.12/92 4407.21/22/3/25/26/27/28/29
7	VENEER SHEETS	44.08
7.C	Coniferous	4408.10
7.NC	Non-Coniferous	4408.31/39/90
7.NC.T	of which: Tropical	4408.31/39
8	WOOD-BASED PANELS	44.10 44.11
8.1	PLYWOOD	4412.31/33/34/39/41/42/49/51/52/59/91/92/99
8.1.C	Coniferous	4412.39/49/59/99
8.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	4412.33/34/42/52/92
8.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	4412.31/41/51/91
8.1.1	of which: Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	4412.41/42/49
8.1.1.C	Coniferous	4412.49
8.1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	4412.41/42
8.1.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	4412.41
8.2	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) and SIMILAR BOARD	44.10
8.2.1	of which: ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB)	4410.12
8.3	FIBREBOARD	44.11
8.3.1	HARDBOARD	4411.92
8.3.2	MEDIUM/HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF/HDF)	4411.12/13 ex4411.14*
8.3.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	ex4411.14* 4411.93/94
9	WOOD PULP	47.01/02/03/04/05
9.1	MECHANICAL AND SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	47.01 47.05
9.2	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	47.03 47.04
9.2.1	SULPHATE PULP	47.03
9.2.1.1	of which: BLEACHED	4703.21/29
9.2.2	SULPHITE PULP	47.04
9.3	DISSOLVING GRADES	47.02
10	OTHER PULP	47.06
10.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	4706.10/30/91/92/93
10.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	4706.20
11	RECOVERED PAPER	47.07
12	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	48.01 48.02 48.03 48.04 48.05 48.06 48.08 48.09 48.10 48.11.51/59 48.12 48.13
12.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	48.01 4802.10/20/54/55/56/57/58/61/62/69 48.09 4810.13/14/19/22/29
12.1.1	NEWSPRINT	48.01
12.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	4802.61/62/69
12.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	4802.10/20/54/55/56/57/58
12.1.4	COATED PAPERS	48.09 4810.13/14/19/22/29
12.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	48.03
12.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	4804.11/19/21/29/31/39/42/49/51/52/59 4805.11/12/19/24/25/30/91/92/93 4806.10/20/40 48.08 4810.31/32/39/92/99 4811.51/59
12.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	4804.11/19 4805.11/12/19/24/25/91
12.3.2	CARTONBOARD	4804.42/49/51/52/59 4805.92 4810.32/39/92 4811.51/59
12.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	4804.21/29/31/39 4805.30 4806.10/20/40 48.08 4810.31/99
12.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	4805.93
12.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S.	4802.40 4804.41 4805.40/50 4806.30 48.12 48.13
15	GLULAM AND CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM) ²	4418.81/82
15.1	GLULAM	4418.81
15.2	CROSS-LAMINATED TIMBER (CLT or X-LAM)	4418.82
16	I BEAMS (I-JOISTS) ²	4418.83

8) Annex3 | JQ3-Corres. :

Table is updated to include new HS2022 codes and footnote to Item BUILDER’S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD¹

Footnote added:

¹ In February 2023 this definition was updated to exclude Glulam, Cross-Laminated Timber and I-Beams which are now distinct items in the JFSQ (15.1, 15.2 and 16). This change was made to reflect the update of HS2022.

Product Code	Product	Classifications
		HS2022
13	SECONDARY WOOD PRODUCTS	
13.1	FURTHER PROCESSED SAWNWOOD	4409.10/22/29
13.1.C	Coniferous	4409.10
13.1.NC	Non-coniferous	4409.22/29
13.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	4409.22
13.2	WOODEN WRAPPING AND PACKAGING MATERIAL	44.15/16
13.3	WOOD PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC/DECORATIVE USE	44.14 4419.20 4419.90 44.20
13.4	BUILDER’S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD ¹	4418.11/19/21/29/30/40/50/74/75/79/82/99
13.5	WOODEN FURNITURE	9401.31/41 9401.61/69/91 9403.30/40/50/60/91
13.6	PREFABRICATED BUILDINGS OF WOOD	9406.10
13.7	OTHER MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS	44.04/05/13/17 4421.10/99
14	SECONDARY PAPER PRODUCTS	
14.1	COMPOSITE PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	48.07
14.2	SPECIAL COATED PAPER AND PULP PRODUCTS	4811.10/41/49/60/90
14.3	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPER, READY FOR USE	48.18
14.4	PACKAGING CARTONS, BOXES ETC.	48.19
14.5	OTHER ARTICLES OF PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE	48.14/16/17/20/21/22/23
14.5.1	of which: PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER, READY FOR USE	ex4823.90
14.5.2	of which: ARTICLES, MOULDED OR PRESSED FROM PULP	4823.70
14.5.3	of which: FILTER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, READY FOR USE	4823.20

Annex 3 - Pending issues from previous meetings

	Pending issue/action point	Status
	ECE will continue to work on improving the definition of chips and particles.	<i>Transferred to Team of Specialists for further discussions. Still open issue 2023.</i>
	[Canada chip production] Should be revised backward or fixed from 1998 onwards and wood residues production from 1993 onwards. Postponed to 2024.	<i>Not done in 2023.</i>
	ECE will be trying to fix this [IRW data 1964-1989] and will share the correction file with FAO. In progress.	<i>Continued.</i>
	Ex-codes problems in item 3.2 and 4 cause problems for countries. Since this will not be fixed in HS2022 we should consider other solutions at next IWG meeting	ECE proposed that we include a specific solution (50/50 split) in JFSQ annex and cover letter. Also plywood C/NC could split along ratio of known C/NC. <i>Continuing discussion , possibility of a special study. Ongoing. Check Eurostat information.</i>
	FAO is discussing internally with FAOSTAT and <i>will provide updated flags to partners.</i>	Under internal discussion at FAO. <i>Ongoing discussions at IWG and implication for missing values. Refer to the ToS.</i>
	Stemwood, roundwood, removals and wood fuel: broad definitions. ECE will pursue this in a Team of Specialist sub-group.	<i>Not yet started 2022.</i>

Annex 4 - Ex-codes and what to do with them

The most important point with the ex-codes is that we don't undercount data (by not including it) and we don't double count it (by including in each parent JQ item).

Tropical items (1.2.NC.T, 6.NC.T, 8.1.NC.T)

The "recommended" procedure for all tropical items is to look at the imports from tropical countries for the total non-coniferous category and not to rely on assuming the goods have been correctly classified as tropical/non-tropical. The countries should be those ITTO classifies as tropical countries. We included a footnote "(1) Please include the non-coniferous non-tropical species exported by tropical countries or imported from tropical countries" for the geographical coverage of ITTO.

Wood residues and recovered post-consumer wood (3.2 / 4)

This code can't be easily split. We tried to get recovered wood into HS2022 and were rejected because we could not provide a good enough distinction.

Ideally a country will have some study or analysis which would give a level for the amount of traded recovered wood. Also, if there is no sawmilling industry we could assume almost all the exports would be recovered wood.

Countries give data sometimes for only 1 item (typically 3.2). In this case we can just leave item 4 empty (not zero).

The secretariat could analyze data that seems correct and calculate a standard split. This can be tricky because the data from countries that are "correctly" reporting may not be typical of all countries with different industry structure. Failing all else, we can just divide the data for 4401.40 equally across both JQ items. As we have different units (m³ /mt) the source data should be converted correctly.

Fibreboard (8.3.2, 8.3.3)

We assigned, in 2017, code 4411.14 to both of these items and asked countries to make the split as they could (see note on annex sheet in JFSQ).

If the country has data (more detailed trade classification or perhaps on production), it can make its own expert judgement.

Failing all else, if we have to make a decision on splitting 4411.14, we currently say to put it all into 8.3.2 (MDF).

Printing and writing paper, ready for use (14.5.1)

This is quite unclear as to how much actual printing and writing paper winds up here. We don't have enough knowledge to propose anything.

ECE cover letter comments on handling "ex" codes

Changes to the HS classification introduce a number of "ex" codes, codes that only partially apply to a specific JFSQ item. The IWG suggests that HS "ex" codes be divided amongst JFSQ items by one of the following procedures (listed in order of preference):

- The preferred solution is to use a more-detailed national classification system (where this exists) to assign subcodes of the "ex" codes into the correct JFSQ item;
- Use expert judgement to assign the volume and value of trade in the "ex" codes to the correct JFSQ item;

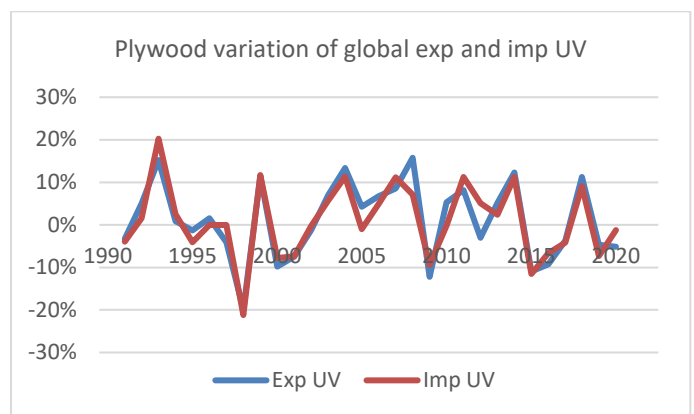
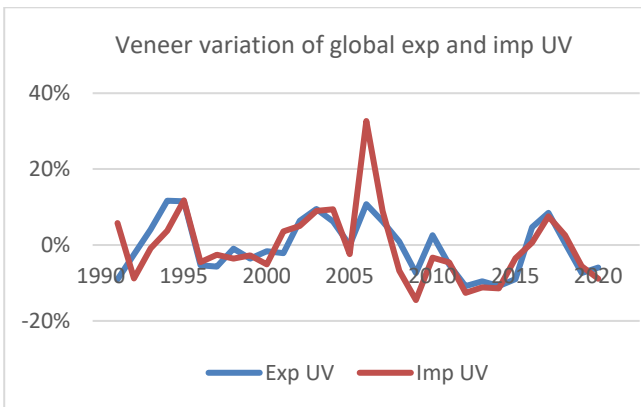
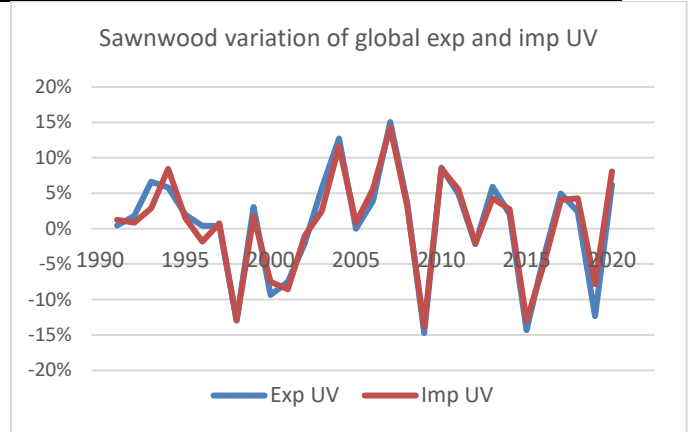
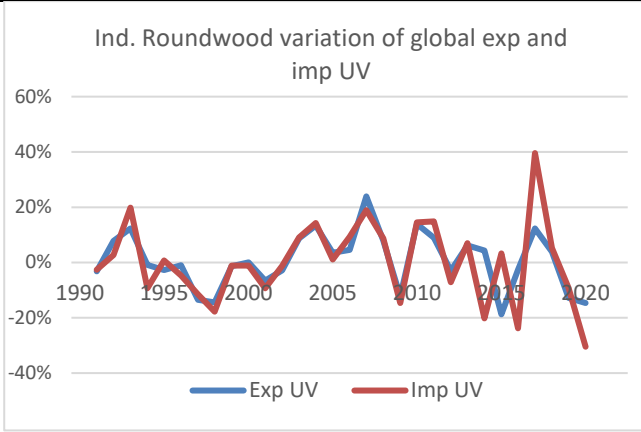
- Divide the data for volume and value of trade of the “ex” codes amongst the JFSQ items to which they apply.
- Correspondents are requested, when completing JQ2, to cross-check the data classified by HS code in national trade statistics as "tropical" with the data classified by actual country of origin.

Annex 5 – Special calculation for trop. logs and sawn. conversion factors

Conversion Factor m3 per kg	HS_Code	Regions	Source
0.882	440349	Bénin	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.889		Central African Rep.	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.856		Cameroon	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.873		Ghana	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.86		Liberia	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.847		Mali	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.93		Rep. of Congo	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.904		Cambodia	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.943		Malaysia	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.895		Papua New Guinea	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.868		Thailand	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.912		Viet Nam	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.807		Guyana	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.875		Suriname	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.898		Rest of the world	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.911		Asia-Pacific	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.885		Africa	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.868		LAC	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.882	440399	Bénin	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.889		Central African Rep.	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.856		Cameroon	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.873		Ghana	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.86		Liberia	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.847		Mali	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.93		Rep. of Congo	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.904		Cambodia	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.943		Malaysia	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.895		Papua New Guinea	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.868		Thailand	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.912		Viet Nam	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.807		Guyana	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.875		Suriname	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.91		Rest of Non Trop. World	If not from Trop. country, then NC.NT. Conversion from FAO and UNECE.
0.898		Rest of Trop. world	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.911		Asia-Pacific	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.885		Africa	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.
0.868	LAC	ITTO Study, 5% MC loss for logs.	
1.681		Central African Rep.	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.696		Cameroon	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
2.563		Cote d'Ivoire	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.

1.412	440729	Gabon	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.596		Ghana	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.126		Mali	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.488		Rep. of Congo	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.274		Indonesia	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.556		Malaysia	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
4.239		Papua New Guinea	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.709		Thailand	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.203		Brazil	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.342		Guatemala	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.144		Guyana	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.153		Suriname	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.609		Rest of the world	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.614		Asia-Pacific	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.677		Africa	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.203		LAC	ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.681		440799	Central African Rep.
1.696	Cameroon		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
2.563	Cote d'Ivoire		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.412	Gabon		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.596	Ghana		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.126	Mali		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.488	Rep. of Congo		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.274	Indonesia		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.556	Malaysia		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
4.239	Papua New Guinea		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.709	Thailand		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.203	Brazil		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.342	Guatemala		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.144	Guyana		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.153	Suriname		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.609	Rest of Trop. world		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.43	Rest of Non Trop. World		If not from Tropical country, then NC.NT. Conversion from FAO and UNECE.
1.614	Asia-Pacific		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.677	Africa		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.
1.203	LAC		ITTO Study, 12% MC loss for logs.

Annex 6 – Evolution of global exports UV vs imports UV



Annex 7 - JSFQ distribution in 2023

AFRICA (54):

FAO (40): Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ITTO (14): Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Togo.

ASIA (47):

ECE (10): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Eurostat (1): Cyprus.

FAO(25): Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Rep.), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

ITTO (11): Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam.

EUROPE (40):

ECE (10): Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine, United Kingdom.

Eurostat (30): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland.

NORTHERN AMERICA (2)

ECE (2): Canada, United States of America.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN (33)

FAO (20): Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational state of), Chile, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadines, Uruguay.

ITTO (13): Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

OCEANIA (16)

FAO (12): Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federal States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.

ITTO (4): Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea.

Total (192): ECE - 22, Eurostat - 31, FAO - 97, ITTO - 42