



FOREST FINANCE



*Trends and current status of the contribution
of the forestry sector to national economies*

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TRENDS AND CURRENT STATUS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE FORESTRY SECTOR TO NATIONAL ECONOMIES

Arvydas Lebedys
Consultant (Forest Economics and Statistics)



Forest Products and Economics Division, Rome

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents information about the contribution of the forestry sector to national economies at the global, regional and country levels. The paper presents figures for total employment, value-added and export earnings in the sector from 1990 to 2000, as well as information about trends in productivity. The figures include a mixture of statistics taken from published sources and FAO estimates. Unfortunately, statistics are not available for many countries or for activities in the informal sector, so these figures must be treated with some caution. However, the figures probably give a reasonable indication of the importance of the sector at the global and regional level and highlight broad changes over time. They also show some of the main differences in the structure of the sector between different countries and regions.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CUM	cubic metres
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	FAO's online statistical database
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
MT	metric tonnes
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
PHP	Philippine Pesos
SNA	System of National Accounts
TZS	Tanzanian Shillings
UGX	Ugandan Shillings
UN	United Nations
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USD	United States Dollars
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The contribution of the forestry sector to national economies is one dimension of sustainable forest management and information about this is needed to monitor progress in this respect. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is frequently asked for this information, so this study was commissioned to provide information about this topic. The work involved three main activities: the collection of statistics from published national and international sources; the estimation of missing data points (in order to complete the dataset so that regional and global totals could be produced); and analysis of the dataset.

The study covers the following three economic indicators: employment in the sector; value-added (i.e. the forestry sector's contribution to GDP); and the value of forest products exports and imports (i.e. the sector's contribution to trade balances). The objectives of the study were to produce a consistent and comparable dataset on forestry sector employment, value-added and the value of trade for every country and territory in the World, to examine the quality and amount of published data on this subject and to describe and comment on the trends in these indicators over the last ten years. The database that was produced can be freely obtained from FAO (e-mail: arvydas.lebedys@fao.org or adrian.whiteman@fao.org).

Two major limitations were discovered during the collection of statistics. First, many countries do not publish statistics about employment and value-added in the forestry sector or, where they do, they are often not in sufficient detail. A second problem is that informal forestry sector activities (e.g. production of woodfuel and non-wood forest products) are often not recorded in official statistics and, where they are, the measurement of employment and value-added in these activities may not be very reliable.

It was decided in this study to deliberately exclude all informal forestry sector activities from the analysis. In many developing countries, these activities are significant, so it is very important to note that this study only presents information about the economic contribution of the “visible” or “formal” forestry sector. Therefore, the following figures are an underestimate of the total contribution of the sector to national economies.

Availability and quality of data

Detailed statistics on the total value of forest products trade were available for almost all countries and territories over the period 1990 to 2000. This is because FAO collects this information from countries every year.

For employment and value-added, it was more difficult to collect statistics because existing international databases do not cover the whole of the sector. The three main databases that exist are:

- The Industrial Statistics Database of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This includes statistics about employment and value-added in the wood industry and pulp and paper industry, but it does not cover forestry activities.
- The database of the International Labour Organization (ILO) on forestry sector employment in Europe. This includes employment statistics for all three sub-sectors of

the forestry sector (i.e. forestry activities, the wood industry and the pulp and paper industry), but it only covers European countries.

- The National Accounts Statistics compiled each year by the United Nations (UN). These include statistics on value-added for every country in the World, but they often do not go into sufficient detail to identify forestry sector activities.

In addition to these sources, information on employment and value-added was collected from national statistical reports (on forestry and national income accounts) and from previous statistical studies commissioned by FAO.

Official statistics on employment in forestry were obtained for 41 countries each year (on average). For the wood industry and pulp and paper industry, official statistics were obtained for 107 and 97 countries respectively (on average each year). Official statistics on value-added in forestry activities were obtained for 85 countries each year (on average). For the wood industry and pulp and paper industry, official statistics were obtained for 94 and 89 countries respectively (on average each year).

As might be expected, at the regional level, the availability of statistics was generally better for developed regions (i.e. North America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) than for developing regions. In addition, the availability of value-added statistics was slightly better than the availability of employment statistics (particularly in developing regions). It was difficult to assess the quality of the available statistics, but one issue that was identified was the problem of measuring employment numbers. It is suspected that many countries do not convert employment statistics to full-time equivalents. As already noted above, the main problem with the available statistics is that most published statistics probably do not include informal activities in the sector.

Although the absolute number of countries where statistics could be obtained is quite low, it should be noted that these countries account for the majority of the global forest area and production of forest products (i.e. over 80 percent). For countries where official statistics were not available (mostly developing countries) a variety of techniques were used to estimate missing data points from what little data was available. The figures presented here probably give a reasonable indication of the employment, value-added and international trade in the forestry sector at the global and regional levels, but the presence of many FAO estimates at the country level should be noted and these figures should be treated with caution.

Main results

Employment. Total employment in the (formal) forestry sector increased by about four percent over the last decade, from 12.4 million in 1990 to 12.9 million in 2000. At the global level, employment is divided roughly equally between forestry activities, the wood industry and the pulp and paper industry. However, at the regional level, forestry activities are relatively more important than processing activities in developing regions.

Labour productivity (i.e. the amount of output per employee) is higher in developed regions than in developing regions. Furthermore, labour productivity has generally remained the same or increased in all three sub-sectors and in most regions. In particular, labour productivity in the pulp and paper industry has increased significantly over the last decade, perhaps due to

increases in the scale of operations. The one exception to these general trends is Eastern Europe, where labour productivity has fallen in the forestry and wood industry sub-sectors. This is due to the significant fall in production in this region over the last decade, which has not been matched by the fall in employment numbers.

At the global level, the forestry sector currently employs about 0.4 percent of the total labour force and this figure has fallen very slightly during the period 1990 to 2000. The contribution of the forestry sector to total employment is generally higher in the developed regions and Eastern Europe than in developing regions. This is largely due to the significant numbers of people employed in the processing sector.

Value-added. Total gross value-added in the (formal) forestry sector has not changed much during the 1990s, with an average value of USD 342 billion per year (in real terms) and annual figures within +/- five percent of this average. In 2000, total gross value-added in the forestry sector amounted to USD 354 billion.

Among the three sub-sectors, the pulp and paper industry makes the largest contribution to GDP, accounting for about half of the total gross value-added in the forestry sector. The wood industry is the next largest contributor, with a 30 percent share of the total, while forestry activities account for the remaining 20 percent of gross value-added in the forestry sector. This distribution of the value-added across sub-sectors remained stable in the 1990s.

At the regional level, the majority of global value-added in the forestry sector occurs in the three developed regions. This is largely due to the high levels of value-added achieved in the forest processing sectors in these regions (i.e. these three regions accounted for 85 percent and 80 percent of the global value-added in the wood industry and the pulp and paper industry respectively in 2000). However, these shares have fallen over the last decade, as value-added in the forestry sector has increased in the Latin America and the Caribbean and Developing Asia-Pacific regions.

Value-added per unit of output has generally increased or remained about the same in the forestry and wood industry sub-sectors, but has declined in the pulp and paper industry (due to falling real prices). The major exceptions to this are Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific regions, where value-added per unit of output has declined in the forestry and wood industry sub-sectors, due to increased competition from neighbouring regions.

Value-added per unit of output in the forestry sub-sector is lower in developed regions than in developing regions (due to lower roundwood prices). In general, the reverse is true in the processing sectors. However, the value-added per employee is higher in developed regions than in developing regions in all sub-sectors.

During the last decade, the contribution of the forestry sector to GDP has declined from just under 1.6 percent in 1990 to just over 1.2 percent in 2000. This decline has occurred because the global economy has expanded (i.e. global GDP has increased by 30 percent over the last decade) while value-added in the forestry sector has not increased at all. At the regional level, most regions display the same downward trend, except Eastern Europe and the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Trade. The real value of forest products exports rose by nearly 50 percent over the last decade to reach a level of USD 144 billion in 2000. Furthermore, international trade in forest products has generally expanded at similar rates in both developed and developing countries.

At the regional level, exports of forest products are dominated by the three developed regions. For example, in 2000, Western Europe and North America together accounted for about three-quarters of global forest products exports, followed by the Developing Asia-Pacific region (with a ten percent share). Furthermore, most international trade in forest products is either trade between these three regions or between countries within each of these regions.

Despite the rapid growth in international trade, the growth in forest products trade has been less than the growth of trade in other merchandise goods. Therefore, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports declined from 2.9 percent in 1990 to 2.2 percent in 2000. This downward trend also appears in all regions except Eastern Europe, where recovery in the forestry sector has generally been more rapid and successful than in many other parts of the economy.

Conclusions

The analysis of the trends in employment, value-added and trade show some interesting and important differences between regions in terms of their levels of development in the forestry sector.

First, in Africa, there have been some improvements in the sector, with increased employment, value-added and exports from the sector over the last decade. However, one country - South Africa - accounts for a large proportion of these improvements. Generally, the forestry sector in Africa does not perform well compared with other regions. For example, Africa accounts for about 16 percent of the global forest area, but only two percent of global value-added and exports. Furthermore, the level of value-added and exports per employee is well below the global average.

The structure of the forestry sector in Africa (i.e. the predominance of forestry activities compared to forest processing activities) suggests that Africa still suffers from a significant lack of industrialisation and general development, due to a variety of political, economic and structural problems. Addressing these problems is likely to remain a concern for policymakers in this region for many years to come.

At the other end of the scale, the three developed regions (North America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) account for about 30 percent of global employment and the majority of global value-added and forest products exports. As would be expected, for almost all measures of productivity, the forestry sector in these three regions performs at a level that is well above the global average.

However, it is interesting to note that, in terms of the trends in these figures, only exports are increasing in all three regions. Employment is declining, but this is largely due to the substitution of capital for labour. The disturbing trend is that value-added is shrinking in many countries in Western Europe and Japan. This is due to increasing competition in neighbouring regions, which may lead to some structural changes and changes in trade flows in the future. Policymakers and the forest industry in these countries would be well advised to

reassess their competitive strengths and advantages in view of the historical changes in these figures and the likely changes in the future.

Eastern Europe presents a very interesting situation that has arisen due to the profound social, political and economic changes that have taken place in this region during the last decade. Forestry sector employment has fallen, but is still relatively high given the overall size of the forestry sector in this region. Exports are significant and have increased dramatically over the last decade. The main problem in this region is that the level of value-added in the sector is comparatively low and has fallen significantly over the last decade (although it has started to rise again in recent years).

A comparison of the figures for employment, value-added and trade suggest that there is substantial potential for development of the forestry sector in this region. However, there is also a significant need for investment in new technology, improved marketing and an upgrading of human resources. The challenge for policymakers and the forest industry in this region will be to assess whether to follow the development model of the developed regions (i.e. substituting capital for labour) or to pursue expansion of the sector on all fronts.

Latin America and the Caribbean and the Developing Asia-Pacific region are the two regions where the forestry sector has expanded on all fronts over the last decade. In these two regions, forestry sector employment, value-added and trade have all expanded significantly over the last decade. This expansion has been driven by many factors, including: an abundance of cheap skilled labour; relatively abundant forest resources; a high rate of economic growth; specific policies to encourage development and investment in the sector; and more general improvements in the investment climate.

Many of these countries have made the transition from having a forestry sector that is largely focused on the production of roundwood and simple processed products to one where a diversified range of products are produced and marketed at a global scale. The measures of productivity in these countries are generally close to or above the global average and are certainly higher than the average for all developing countries. The challenge for these countries will be to maintain this momentum while, at the same time, reducing the pressure on their forest resources. Already, many countries have started to do this with significant forest plantation programmes to guarantee future wood supplies.

Lastly, the figures show that the forestry sector in West and Central Asia accounts for only a small share of global employment, value-added and exports. Outside of these countries, there is little information about the forestry sector in this region. However, it seems likely that they may face similar issues to the countries of Eastern Europe.

A final general observation from this analysis is that value-added in the forestry sector has not increased rapidly except in a few countries where development of the sector has been a specific national development priority. Very few countries have focused on the development of the forestry sector, preferring instead to promote the development of other sectors. Thus, it is generally the case that the forestry sector has been left behind, particularly in rapidly growing economies. Furthermore, this suggests that the forestry sector is not a major driving force for economic growth and development except in specific circumstances.

The above comments are, of course, very generalised and there are many differences between countries in each of the regions analysed above. For example, the detailed tables presented in

Annex 1 shows how important the forestry sector is in many relatively small countries and in a small number of large countries. It is hoped that the detailed figures presented in Annex 1 can be used as a starting point for more in-depth analyses of forestry sector developments at the level of individual countries. In addition to this, further work on the contribution of informal forestry sector activities would give a much better and more balanced picture of the importance of the sector at the global, regional and country level.

1 INTRODUCTION

The contribution of the forestry sector to national economies is one dimension of sustainable forest management¹ and information about this is needed to monitor progress in this respect. In countries and regions where the contribution to national economies is high, this information can be used to gain the attention of important policy makers. It can also be used to respond to the general perception that the sector is relatively unimportant and to highlight the contribution of the sector to poverty alleviation.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is frequently asked for information about the economic importance of the forestry sector by policy makers and others with an interest in the sector. Previous work on this subject at the global level was published almost ten years ago (FAO, 1995) and that study only examined the contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Furthermore, the simple methodology used in that study was to multiply the quantity of processed forest product production by the value of production (using international trade prices). The use of international trade prices and the calculation of the gross value of production (rather than value-added) led to an over-estimate of the contribution of the sector to GDP.

Because of the interest in this subject and the problems with the previous FAO report, work on this study was started in mid-2003 and completed by early-2004. The work involved three main activities: the collection of statistics from published national and international sources; the estimation of missing data points (in order to complete the dataset so that regional and global totals could be produced); and analysis of the dataset.

1.1 *Scope and objectives of the study*

Compared to the previous FAO study, the scope of this study was expanded to cover the following three economic indicators: employment in the sector; value-added (i.e. the forestry sector's contribution to GDP); and the value of forest products exports and imports (i.e. the sector's contribution to trade balances).

The scope of the “*forestry sector*” was defined as including the following sub-sectors: forestry (ISIC Division 02), wood industry (ISIC Division 20) and the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21).² The detailed definition of each of these sub-sectors is broadly comparable to the production and trade statistics compiled each year by FAO and presented in the FAOSTAT database (<http://faostat.external.fao.org>).

In addition, statistics for the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610) were also collected, although they have not been included in the total for the forestry sector and no effort was made to estimate missing data points in this part of the dataset.

¹ For example, economic indicators are one component of criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management.

² In most national statistics, economic activities are divided into different sectors and sub-sectors (e.g. agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, construction, etc.). The International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) is a classification system that is used to ensure comparability between different countries and was the classification system used as the basis for most of this analysis (see next section for more description of the ISIC).

The objectives of the study were to produce a consistent and comparable dataset on forestry sector employment, value-added and the value of trade for every country and territory in the World, to examine the quality and amount of published data on this subject and to describe and comment on the trends in these indicators over the last ten years.

The dataset that was finally produced covers all of the major countries and territories in the World and presents data for every year from 1990 to 2000. This data has been stored in a computer database, which may be improved and updated. The database can be freely obtained from FAO (e-mail: arvydas.lebedys@fao.org or adrian.whiteman@fao.org).

1.2 Limitations of the study

The compilation of the dataset revealed a number of constraints and limitations, mostly related to the quality and availability of published statistics (especially from developing countries). For example, no published statistics were available at all for some countries and estimates had to be produced for the whole of the period 1990 to 2000.

The methodology used to produce these estimates is explained in the next section of this report and it is believed that the regional and global totals probably give a reasonable indication of the true magnitude of the indicators at this scale. However, at the level of individual countries, the presence of FAO estimates (rather than published statistics) should be noted and these estimates should be treated with caution.

Another limitation examined in the report is the problem of underestimation, especially with respect to the generation of employment and value-added in informal activities such as the collection of woodfuel and non-wood forest products. For many developing countries, these activities are significant and it is suspected that the contribution of these activities is not captured in published statistics. Therefore, it is probably correct to state that the figures presented here only represent activities in the “*formal*” forestry sector. This is a very serious limitation of this study, which may be examined in a future study on this topic.

1.3 Structure of the report

The rest of this report is divided into two major sections, followed by a short section presenting a summary and the conclusions of the study. The next section describes the terminology, data sources and methodology used in the study. It also discusses in more detail some of the limitations described above. The section after this presents the data at the global and regional levels and the analysis of the historical trends in the data. This section is further subdivided into three sub-sections covering employment, value-added and trade. Two annexes present detailed information for each country and a list of references used as sources of information for each country.

2 DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Terminology, definitions and measurement units*

In order to compare and combine data from different sources, it is important to use statistics that are collected using comparable terminology, definitions and measurement units. The following text describes the definition of the forestry sector used in this study, explains some important issues related to the measurement of employment, value-added and trade and presents the regions used in the study.

2.1.1 Definition of the forestry sector

There is no commonly agreed definition of the forestry sector. Ideally, the sector should be defined to include all economic activities that mostly depend on the production of goods and services from forests. This would include commercial activities that are dependent on the production of wood fibre (i.e. production of industrial roundwood, woodfuel and charcoal; sawnwood and wood based panels; pulp and paper; and wooden furniture). It would also include activities such as the commercial production and processing of non-wood forest products and the subsistence use of forest products. It could even include economic activities related to production of forest services (although it would be difficult to determine exactly which activities are really dependent on forest services).

The text above gives a broad and inclusive definition of the forestry sector, but a narrower and less precise definition of the sector had to be used in this study. This was due to limitations such as the availability of published statistics and the definitions already used in the compilation of those statistics.

Employment and value-added. In most countries, statistics on employment and value-added are two important components of a broad range of macroeconomic statistics that are collected to monitor trends in the economy. These statistics are usually collected by national statistical offices (rather than sectoral agencies such as forestry administrations), so they are classified using classification systems that are structured according to the type of economic activity rather than the type of product produced by each sector.

Some countries use their own macroeconomic classification systems (see below), but many use the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC). This classification system is maintained by the United Nations (UN) and is periodically revised by the UN with the agreement of member nations.

The version of the ISIC used for most of the period 1990 to 2000 (ISIC Revision 3.0) includes three sub-sectors (called Divisions in the ISIC) that clearly fall within the definition of the forestry sector given above. These are:

- ISIC Division 02 (forestry, logging and related service activities);
- ISIC Division 20 (manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials); and
- ISIC Division 21 (manufacture of paper and paper products).

Box 1 *The location of forest dependent activities in the ISIC Revision 3.0*

The ISIC Revision 3.0 is divided into four levels of detail, called; Sections; Divisions; Groups; and Classes. The fundamental level of detail in ISIC Revision 3.0 is the Division, which is represented by a 2-digit code. Sections are used to group together similar activities (defined at the level of the Division) and are identified by a letter. They can be used to present information at broader level of detail. Below the Division level, ISIC Revision 3.0 is further sub-divided into Groups (3 digit code) and Classes (4-digit code).

Forestry appears as a separate economic activity at the Division level in ISIC Revision 3.0 and forms part of Section A (agriculture, hunting and forestry). However, different forestry activities are not identified separately at higher digit levels (i.e. Groups and Classes). In other words, the forestry Division contains only one Group and only one Class.

Forest processing activities are located under Section D (manufacturing), which contains a number of manufacturing sectors. Division 20 includes the production of sawnwood and wood based panels, plus the production of a number of further processed solid wood products. Production of pulp and paper is covered by Division 21, which also includes some further processing activities. Both of these Divisions are sub-divided into Groups and/or Classes. In addition, some charcoal production is part of Class 2411 and the production of wooden furniture is part of Class 3610.

The location of all forest dependent activities within ISIC Revision 3.0 is shown below. (Note: this only shows part of the ISIC structure; there are many other activities not displayed under each of the Sections, Divisions and Groups shown here).

SECTION A: AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY

Division 02: Forestry, logging and related service activities

Group 020: Forestry, logging and related service activities

Class 0200: Forestry, logging and related service activities

SECTION D: MANUFACTURING

Division 20: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

Group 201: Sawmilling and planing of wood

Group 202: Manufacturing of products of wood, cork, straw and plating materials

Class 2021: Manufacture veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board and other panels and boards

Class 2022: Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery

Class 2023: Manufacture of wooden containers

Class 2029: Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials

Division 21: Manufacture of paper and paper products

Group 210: Manufacture of paper and paper products

Class 2101: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard

Class 2102: Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard

Class 2109: Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard

Division 24: Manufacture of basic chemicals

Group 241: Manufacture of basic chemicals

Class 2411: Manufacture of basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds

Division 36: Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified)

Group 361: Manufacture of furniture

Class 3610: Manufacture of furniture

Source: UN (2003a)

In addition to these three Divisions forest dependent activities also appear as part of other sub-sectors (i.e. Classes) in the ISIC (see Box 1). However, it is not possible to distinguish between forest dependent activities and other activities within these sub-sectors. Therefore,

for the statistics on employment and value-added presented later on in this report, the forestry sector was simply defined as the sum of ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21.³ (For brevity, these three sub-sectors or Divisions are referred to as “forestry”, the “wood industry” and the “pulp and paper industry” hereafter, while the combination of all three sub-sectors is referred to as the “forestry sector”).

Box 2 *The definition of “forestry, logging and related service activities” given in ISIC Revision 3.0*

Class 0200 (forestry, logging and related service activities) includes the following activities:

- growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts;
- growing of coppice and pulpwood;
- operation of forest tree nurseries;
- growing of Christmas trees;
- logging: felling of timber and production of wood in the rough such as pit-props, split poles, pickets or fuel wood;
- forestry service activities: forestry inventories, timber evaluation, fire fighting and protection, forest management including afforestation and reforestation;
- logging service activities: transport of logs within the forest;
- production of charcoal, when done in the forest; and
- gathering of wild growing forest materials, except mushrooms, truffles, berries or nuts: balata and other rubber-like gums, cork, lac, resins, balsams, vegetable hair, eelgrass, acorns, horse-chestnuts, mosses, lichens.

Source: UN (2003a)

In addition to the ISIC, some countries also use their own national (or regional) classifications of economic activities (e.g. the North American Industry Classification System or NAICS and the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community or NACE). These classification systems are slightly different to the ISIC in terms of their structure and their definitions of each sector (for an example of one of the definitions used in ISIC, see Box 2). However, the differences are generally quite small and protocols exist for translating statistics from these classification systems to the ISIC structure. Furthermore, comparison of the different classifications showed that there is very little difference in the definitions of forestry sector activities.

A more significant problem identified in the data was changes in the statistics reported by countries after the change in the ISIC (from Revision 2.0 to Revision 3.0) in the early-1990s.⁴ This appeared to result in inconsistency in the data series for several countries. For example, in Belgium and Italy, employment and value-added statistics for the wood industry changed by more than 50 percent in one year, possibly due to the change from ISIC Revision 2.0 to ISIC Revision 3.0. Minor problems were also noted with some of the revisions to national classification systems.

³ This definition matches the definition of the forest sector approved by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE, 2002), which has been used to develop improved Pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management.

⁴ ISIC Revision 3.0 was issued in 1990, but many countries did not change their statistics until some time after 1990.

Wherever possible, this study presents statistics that have been published using the ISIC Revision 3.0. However, in some cases, statistics collected using the ISIC Revision 3.0 were only available for a few years, compared to a complete set of statistics (i.e. for the whole of the period 1990 to 2000) collected using a national classification system. In such cases (e.g. Canada), the latter statistics have been presented to ensure consistency and comparability over time. As noted above, these national classification systems are generally very similar to the ISIC, so it is believed that these statistics are broadly comparable with the rest of the dataset.

While collecting all of these statistics, another problem that was encountered was the question of if (and if so, where) subsistence production is placed in the ISIC. The most recent revision to the ISIC (ISIC Revision 3.1 - issued in 2004) places the gathering of woodfuel and non-wood forest products for own use under a new Division 96 (Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use). However, the previous version of the ISIC (Revision 3.0) is not clear about whether subsistence production should be included in the activities listed under other Divisions. It seems likely that ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21 do not include subsistence production and, therefore, that employment and value-added for the sector as a whole is underestimated in statistics published using the ISIC system.

A similar problem concerns employment and value-added along the marketing chain. For example, in many developing countries with a large informal sector (e.g. countries in Africa), it is quite common for large numbers of traders to be involved in buying, transporting and re-selling woodfuel and non-wood forest products. Indeed, this is often where most of the value-added is obtained in the informal sector. These activities could be considered as forest dependent activities but, strictly speaking, transportation and trade should be covered in other sections of the ISIC.

The previous text has highlighted some of the complexity of the issues concerning the definition of the forestry sector and the difficulties of identifying the sector within the most common classification systems currently used to monitor economic activities. The approach taken in this study was to use a fairly simple and restrictive definition of the sector. Therefore, it should be noted that the figures presented later on are probably a minimum estimate of the importance of the sector, particularly in countries where informal forestry sector activities are significant.

Trade. The forest products statistics compiled by FAO include the following: roundwood and charcoal; solid wood products (sawnwood and wood based panels); and pulp and paper products. Statistics are available for the value of international trade (imports and exports) in these products for every country and territory in the World over the period 1990 and 2000. In addition, FAO already publishes the total value of trade in these products in a separate table (Forest Products Trade) in the Forest Products Yearbook (FAO, 2003c). This total was used as the measure of the total value of forest products trade in this study.

It should be noted that the industries that produce these products do not exactly match the definitions used in the ISIC. Firstly, ISIC Divisions 20 and 21 include the production of further processed wood and paper products (e.g. builders' joinery and cardboard boxes), but these are not included in the FAOSTAT trade statistics. Secondly, as noted above, charcoal

production (outside of the forest) is one of a number of activities under Class 2411 in ISIC.⁵ The overwhelming majority of global charcoal production occurs in developing countries, where it is nearly all produced in the forest, but in industrialised countries a significant proportion of charcoal may be produced in factories (and, therefore, would fall under ISIC Class 2411). A third difference arises because the FAOSTAT trade statistics include trade in recovered paper, which is not included as an activity of the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21).

These differences between the definition of the forestry sector used in the employment and value-added statistics and the definition used for forest products trade are quite small, but it should be noted that the trade statistics use a generally more restrictive definition of the sector (i.e. they exclude the value of trade in further processed products).

2.1.2 Definition and measurement of employment, value-added and trade

Employment. Official forestry sector employment statistics rarely define the measurement units used. There is a lot of part-time employment and seasonal employment in forests. In addition, informal employment and subsistence activities are significant in the forestry sector in developing countries. The latter is often missing from official employment statistics and some of the published statistics collected for this study gave figures that seemed very high (suggesting that some of this employment was part-time).

Problems such as these make it very difficult to compare between countries. Therefore, wherever possible, employment statistics measured in full-time equivalents were collected (or published statistics were converted to full-time equivalents if that was possible). The problem of employment in the informal and subsistence sectors could not be addressed in the study.

The employment figures presented in this report should be treated as figures for the “*visible*” or “*formal*” employment in the sector. For developed countries, this is likely to include all of the activities included in ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21. For developing countries, it is likely to include activities in ISIC Divisions 20 and 21 (wood industry and the pulp and paper industry) plus employment in industrial roundwood production (i.e. only part of ISIC Division 02, excluding woodfuel and charcoal production activities that are probably not captured in official employment statistics).

These figures are likely to be a vast underestimate of the true levels of employment in the forestry sector. For example, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2001), formal employment only accounts for about one-third of the total employment in the forestry sector.

This study also presents figures about the importance of the forestry sector to total employment. This is measured as the proportion (in percent) of the total economically active population employed in the forestry sector. The total economically active population⁶ refers to the number of all employed and unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the

⁵ Charcoal production in the forest is included in ISIC Revision 3.0 under Class 0200 (see Box 2), but the definition of Class 2411 (Manufacture of basic chemicals, except fertilizers and nitrogen compounds) also includes manufacturing of charcoal from the distillation of wood.

⁶ This is also called the labour force.

first time). It covers employers, self-employed workers, salaried employees, wage earners, unpaid workers assisting in a family farm or business operation, members of producers' cooperatives and members of the armed forces (FAO, 2003a).

Value-added. Value-added is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector (UN, 2002a). The sum of value-added across all sectors is roughly the same as total GDP (indeed, calculating and adding together the value-added in all individual sectors is one methodology used to calculate total GDP - see Box 3).

Box 3 *The calculation of value-added and national income accounting*

The System of National Accounts (SNA) consists of a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts, balance sheets and tables. It is based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. The system also defines some major statistics that are widely used as indicators of economic activity (e.g. Gross Domestic Product or GDP).

Because of the multitude of different statistical practices used in countries, it is difficult to describe precisely how countries produce their accounts. However, in general, the methodologies used by countries can be grouped into the following three broad categories:

- 1) production-expenditure-income approaches;
- 2) commodity flow approaches; and
- 3) integrated accounting approaches.

The simplest approaches to national accounting aim to estimate total GDP and the disaggregation of GDP by:

- 1) economic activity or industry (production approach);
- 2) expenditure; and
- 3) income or cost components of value-added.

Most often, GDP is estimated by the first approach above - the production approach. With some minor adjustments, total GDP equals the sum of the value-added generated by all producers. Value-added is calculated for each sector and then added together to give the total. This method normally uses the first digit level of the ISIC - including categories such as agriculture, mining, manufacturing, trade, transport.

The second approach - the expenditure approach - works from the perspective of the final users of a country's outputs. GDP is then calculated as the total of private and government consumption, capital formation and net exports.

GDP can also be calculated from the point of view of the costs incurred by producers - the cost or income approach. With this approach, GDP is equal to the sum of employee compensation (e.g. wages and salaries), taxes on production and imports, consumption of fixed capital and the operating surplus.

Countries following these simple approaches do not necessarily produce GDP estimates using all three methods, but often estimate GDP using only one or two approaches. In most cases, the income approach is missing as it is generally regarded to be the most difficult to implement.

Source: UN (1999 and 2003a).

At the simplest level, the value-added in a sector is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Alternatively, this can also be expressed as the total value of sales from that sector less the total value of purchases of that sector from other sectors.⁷ However, the calculation of value-added is slightly more complicated than suggested above, because value-added can be measured in a variety of different ways.

⁷ Note that rents, wages, salaries, dividends and interest payments are not subtracted in the value-added calculation, as these represent the distribution of value-added to owners of land, labour and capital.

First, there are differences between gross and net value-added (depending on how the consumption or depreciation of capital assets is included in the calculation). Secondly, value-added can be measured at factor costs, basic prices, producer prices or market prices. The differences between these different measures depend on whether taxes and subsidies are included in the calculations.

In many countries, GDP is estimated using the production approach (see Box 3), so it was quite easy to obtain statistics for value-added in the forestry sector for countries that had published national income accounts. However, for a number of countries (especially developing countries) the availability of national income accounts was limited or the only statistics available were quite old. In such cases, a variety of methods were used to produce estimates to complete the dataset (see below).

Most national income accounts presented statistics for each sector that showed the gross value-added at basic prices or factor cost. Value-added at basic prices or factor cost are quite similar, so data collection focused on obtaining statistics for value-added calculated by these methods rather than statistics calculated using alternative measures of value-added. In a few cases, statistics were only available for value-added calculated in a different way, so there is some inconsistency in the dataset. A more significant problem was the large number of countries that presented value-added statistics without any mention of whether they were calculated at factor cost, basic prices, market prices, etc. This is another (possibly significant) source of inconsistency in the dataset.

The study also presents figures that show the contribution of the forestry sector to national economies. The measure used to show this was the gross value-added in the forestry sector, expressed as a proportion (in percent) of the total gross value-added at factor cost (i.e. the gross value-added of all sectors added together). Total gross value-added is roughly the same as total GDP, but it should be noted that published GDP statistics are often reported at market prices.⁸

Trade. Internationally agreed definitions of forest products already exist and are presented in the Forest Products Yearbook (for further details, see: FAO, 2003c). FAO statistics record the value of imports and exports of the following products and product aggregates: roundwood; wood charcoal; wood chips and particles; wood residues; sawnwood; wood-based panels; wood pulp; other fibre pulp; paper and paperboard; and recovered paper. Total trade of the forestry sector was defined as total trade in all of these products.

At the level of the three sub-sectors, products from the forestry sub-sector (i.e. ISIC Division 02) were defined as roundwood and charcoal; wood industry products were defined as wood chips and particles, wood residues, sawnwood and wood-based panels; and pulp and paper industry products were defined as wood pulp, other fibre pulp, paper and paperboard and recovered paper.

As noted above, the definition of the forestry sector used with respect to the trade statistics is slightly different to definition used for the statistics for employment and value-added in the sector (e.g. the trade statistics do not include further processed products manufactured by the

⁸ Total gross value-added at factor cost was used in this calculation so that comparable figures were used to calculate the importance of the sector. Readers may be more familiar with published GDP figures, which are often expressed at market prices. These figures are roughly 10 percent higher than GDP at factor cost, so readers should be aware of this discrepancy.

wood industry and pulp and paper industry and included under ISIC Classes 2022, 2023, 2029, 2109 - see Box 1). In addition, the trade statistics do not include trade in wooden furniture (part of ISIC Class 3610) or trade in non-wood forest products (but they do include trade in recovered paper). They are, therefore, an underestimate of the total value of international trade in products manufactured in the forestry sector.

In the report, the contribution of the forestry sector to trade is measured as the share of forest products trade in total merchandise trade (exports and imports). Merchandise trade includes the value of trade in all goods provided (exports) or received (imports) by a country from the rest of the world (World Bank, 2002). It should be noted that this excludes trade in services.

Measurement of value. The value-added and trade statistics are all reported in United States Dollars (USD) at the price levels and exchange rates prevailing in the year 2000. Most of the original statistics were reported in a variety of currency units and were not adjusted for inflation. Therefore, they were converted to this common measurement unit in three stages.

First, where necessary, statistics were converted to local currency units at the exchange rates prevailing in each year. Secondly, the statistics for each country were then converted to the price levels prevailing in each country in the year 2000 (i.e. they were adjusted for inflation). GDP deflators for each individual country were used for this purpose. Finally, the statistics for each country (measured in local currency at year 2000 price levels) were converted to USD using the exchange rate in 2000.

2.1.3 Geographical regions

The structure and importance of the forestry sector is likely to be very different in different parts of the World. Therefore, the following analysis presents figures at the regional level in addition to figures for individual countries and the World as a whole. For this purpose, the World was divided into the following eight geographical regions:

- Africa (all African countries);
- West and Central Asia (Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Gaza Strip, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, West Bank and Yemen,);
- Developed Asia-Pacific (Australia, Japan and New Zealand);
- Developing Asia-Pacific (all countries in Asia and Oceania, other than those listed above);
- Western Europe (West European countries);
- Eastern Europe (Eastern European countries, including: Belarus; Moldova; Russian Federation; and Ukraine);
- North America (Bermuda, Canada and United States of America); and
- Latin America and the Caribbean.

2.2 *Data sources*

Data were obtained from a variety of sources, including information from international organisations (e.g. UN, FAO, World Bank, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the ILO), plus information from more than 200 national statistical reports and other literature (see Annex 2).

Forestry employment statistics were collected from national statistical yearbooks, other national reports, Poschen (1997) and a recent ILO report for the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (ILO, 2003). Employment statistics for the wood industry and pulp and paper industry were taken from the UNIDO Industrial Statistics Database (UNIDO, 2003b), national statistics and other reports. Statistics for the total labour force were taken from the FAOSTAT database (FAO, 2003a).

Value-added statistics for forestry (ISIC Division 02) were obtained from the UN national accounts yearbook (UN, 2002a and previous). Statistics for value-added in the wood industry and pulp and paper industry were mostly obtained from the UNIDO database and supporting publications. All of this information was supplemented with statistics from various reports published by national statistical services.

All of the forestry sector trade data was taken from the FAOSTAT database, where the total value of exports and imports are presented in current USD (i.e. the figures are not adjusted for inflation).

Macroeconomic statistics for each country were obtained from an unpublished FAO database, which includes total GDP, exchange rates and GDP deflators for every country in the World from 1970 to 2000. This database was originally derived from the World Bank STARS database, which was updated as part of this exercise with more recent figures from the World Bank (2002), UN (2003a) and International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2003). Statistics for the total value of merchandise trade were obtained from the World Bank website.

The following analysis contains other measures derived from these basic statistics (e.g. value-added per cubic metre of production) and forestry statistics were also used to estimate missing data. Most of the forest and forest products statistics used in this analysis were taken from FAO databases. For example, statistics for the production, trade and apparent consumption of forest products were taken from the FAOSTAT statistical database and forest cover statistics were taken from the main report of the Global Forest Resource Assessment (FAO, 2001). Information on forest product prices was used in some places and this was obtained from FAO (2001, 1995) and various national publications.

2.3 Data coverage

The aim of this report was to cover all of the 225 countries and territories in the World. For the macroeconomic statistics required to show the contribution of the sector to national economies (e.g. total labour force, total gross value-added, total merchandise trade), published official statistics could be obtained for almost every one of these countries and territories. However, in a few cases (12 countries and territories) it was necessary to estimate figures or use unofficial sources of information.⁹

At the level of the forestry sector and the three sub-sectors (forestry, wood industry and pulp and paper industry), the availability of statistics was much more limited. FAOSTAT contains trade statistics for every country and territory in the World, but published statistics about employment and value-added in the forestry sector were not available for a large number of countries.

Apart from countries where no statistics were available, the main problem encountered was that many countries do not publish their statistics in sufficient detail. Therefore, for example, statistics about value-added are often published at the level of the ISIC Section (e.g. Section A: Agriculture, hunting and forestry) and are not shown for individual Divisions (e.g. Division 02). In other cases, some countries publish statistics for non-standard combinations of sub-sectors (e.g. giving value-added in the paper and printing industries together). In the case of value-added statistics, another problem was that some countries only publish statistics that show the value of gross output (although this can be used as a basis for estimating the value-added in the sector).

The following text presents an overview of the availability of published statistics on employment and value-added, which can be used to judge the reliability of the global and regional totals presented later on.

2.3.1 Forestry sector employment statistics

The availability of official employment statistics for the forestry sector is presented in Table 1 and Table 2. Table 1 clearly shows that the availability of statistics is most limited for the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02), where published statistics were available for only 41 countries each year (on average) out of the total of 225 countries and territories included in the study.

One of the main reasons for the small number of statistics for the forestry sub-sector is that there is no international database containing all of these statistics. The ILO has published a few studies on this topic, but much of the information presented here was collected from national statistical reports or reports about the forestry sector commissioned by FAO.

⁹ In almost all of these cases these were very small countries, where it is likely that the forestry sector is not very important. Therefore, the reliability of these estimates is unlikely to affect the reliability of the estimates presented at the sub-regional and global levels. This comment also applies to some of the other statistics required for this analysis (e.g. exchange rates and national GDP deflators).

Table 1 Total number of official employment statistics collected for each year

Year	Forestry sector			Furniture industry
	Forestry	Wood industry	Pulp and paper industry	
1990	39	117	104	97
1991	27	111	102	98
1992	28	111	102	95
1993	33	114	101	100
1994	55	111	100	97
1995	54	105	95	90
1996	40	112	101	83
1997	42	106	95	84
1998	42	106	100	89
1999	42	98	93	81
2000	52	83	78	65
Average (1990-2000)	41	107	97	89

Note: the figures represent the number of countries covered by published official statistics for each sub-sector in each year. For example, the table shows that official forestry employment statistics for the year 1990 were obtained for 39 countries.

The availability of employment statistics for the wood industry and pulp and paper industry was much better, with published statistics for employment in the wood industry for 107 countries each year (on average) and statistics for pulp and paper industry employment for 97 countries.

The greater amount of employment statistics for these two sub-sectors is due to the existence of the UNIDO industrial database and supporting publications. These references were the source of about 90 percent of the published statistics (although it should be noted that some of the UNIDO statistics - for about 10 to 20 countries each year - are UNIDO estimates rather than figures reported by countries).

The availability of official employment statistics remained quite stable over time. For the forestry sub-sector, the number of figures increased slightly in the late-1990s, due to recent FAO support for improved data collection in countries. In contrast, the availability of statistics for the other two sub-sectors declined slightly over the period. This is, perhaps, due to problems associated with the changes in classification systems from ISIC Revision 2 to ISIC Revision 3 during the 1990s.

Table 2 *Average number of employment statistics collected for each year (over the period 1990 to 2000) by region*

Region	Forestry sector			Furniture industry
	Forestry	Wood industry	Pulp and paper industry	
Africa	4.1	19.1	12.1	15.3
West and Central Asia	3.6	15.0	14.2	10.0
Developed Asia-Pacific	1.5	3.0	2.5	3.0
Developing Asia-Pacific	2.7	15.7	14.6	13.8
Western Europe	12.3	16.9	16.9	15.9
Eastern Europe	12.5	16.1	17.2	12.5
North America	1.8	2.9	1.9	2.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.7	18.0	18.0	15.5
World	41.3	106.7	97.4	89.0

Note: the figures represent the average number of countries covered by published official statistics for each sub-sector in each region. For example, the table shows that official forestry employment statistics were obtained for 4.1 countries (on average) in Africa over the whole of the period 1990 to 2000.

The availability of employment statistics was also very different by region (see Table 2). As might be expected, most published statistics were available for developed regions (North America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) and parts of Eastern Europe. It was much more difficult to obtain published statistics for many countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and the rest of Asia.

Although the total number of countries covered by the statistics collected for this study seems quite small (e.g. less than 50 percent of all countries and territories in the World), it should be noted that official statistics were available for most of the countries with significant forest areas and significant levels of forest product production. For example, the countries where official employment statistics were obtained covered the following:

- Forestry sub-sector: official employment statistics were obtained from countries that account for 89 percent of the global forest area, 98 percent of global industrial roundwood production and 90 percent of global roundwood production (in 2000).
- Wood industry sub-sector: official employment statistics were obtained from countries that account for 99.7 percent of global sawnwood and wood-based panel production (in 2000).
- Pulp and paper industry sub-sector: official employment statistics were obtained from countries that account for 99.9 percent of global pulp and paper production (in 2000).

As the above figures show, the official employment statistics included in the dataset cover a significant proportion of global forestry sector activities (particularly in the pulp and paper industry). Furthermore, forestry sector employment is probably zero (or close to zero) in many of the countries where data could not be obtained (e.g. many of these countries do not report any production of forest products to FAO). Therefore, it is likely that the global and regional totals presented later on are quite reliable (particularly in the case of developed regions).

With respect to the quality of the official employment statistics, it was difficult to judge how accurate or reliable the published official statistics were, because very little information could be obtained about how they were collected. It was suspected that the main problem with official statistics might be the estimation and measurement of employment in the informal forestry sub-sector and in small-scale wood processing operations (where it is often difficult to obtain reliable information).

It was suspected that most countries do not include informal sector activities in their employment statistics. However, one problem that was encountered was where developing countries included estimates of employment in woodfuel collection in their employment statistics for the forestry sub-sector. In almost all cases, these figures were extremely high, suggesting that they had not been adjusted to full-time equivalents.¹⁰

A decision was taken to deliberately exclude woodfuel employment figures (wherever possible), in order to get statistics that were probably more comparable across countries (e.g. the woodfuel employment statistics were discarded where they were presented separately or, in other cases, very high figures for total employment were reduced by the proportion of woodfuel production in total roundwood production). Thus, the employment figures presented in this report are for employment in the formal forestry sector.

2.3.2 Statistics for value-added in the forestry sector

In general, the availability of value-added statistics for the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) is better than the availability of employment statistics. For example, statistics were obtained for 85 countries each year (on average) compared with only 41 countries producing statistics for employment in the forestry sub-sector.

A greater number of value-added statistics was collected because many countries produce national income accounts, which are either published as national reports or are included in the UN database of national income accounts. Thus, the availability of statistics was generally higher. However, it was still a problem that many countries do not provide sufficient detail in their statistics to identify forestry activities separately from the total for all activities in agriculture, hunting and forestry.

For the other two sub-sectors (wood industry and pulp and paper industry) the availability of value-added statistics was slightly lower than the availability of employment statistics. The main reason for this was that the UNIDO database and publications contained slightly fewer statistics for value-added compared with the statistics available for employment.

¹⁰ For example, in many cases, the employment statistics suggested levels of roundwood production of only one or two cubic metres (CUM) per employee per year.

Table 3 Total number of official value-added statistics collected for each year

Year	Forestry sector			Furniture industry
	Forestry	Wood industry	Pulp and paper industry	
1990	72	97	90	80
1991	75	97	92	85
1992	83	93	85	79
1993	89	99	93	86
1994	93	100	97	85
1995	97	100	95	83
1996	98	104	97	84
1997	92	95	91	79
1998	86	93	89	79
1999	75	84	80	72
2000	75	71	66	58
Average (1990-2000)	85	94	89	79

Note: the figures represent the number of countries covered by published official statistics for each sub-sector in each year. For example, the table shows that official statistics for value-added in the forestry sub-sector in the year 1990 were obtained for 72 countries.

The numbers of published official statistics for value-added in each sub-sector are shown by year in Table 3 and by region in Table 4. Table 3 shows that there is no trend in the availability of published statistics over time, although the availability of statistics for the year 2000 was generally much less than average. This is because of the significant amount of time it takes for countries to prepare and publish their national income accounts (i.e. many countries had not published their national income accounts for the year 2000 at the time that the statistics were collected for this study).

Table 4 Average number of value-added statistics collected for each year (over the period 1990 to 2000) by region

Region	Forestry sector			Furniture industry
	Forestry	Wood industry	Pulp and paper industry	
Africa	20.2	19.2	16.8	14.0
West and Central Asia	9.5	9.8	8.9	7.4
Developed Asia-Pacific	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
Developing Asia-Pacific	14.4	15.5	14.5	14.0
Western Europe	13.9	16.5	16.3	15.2
Eastern Europe	8.7	11.3	10.6	8.8
North America	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	15.1	17.1	16.9	15.3
World	84.9	93.9	88.6	79.1

Note: the figures represent the average number of countries covered by published official statistics for each sub-sector in each region. For example, the table shows that official statistics for value-added in the forestry sub-sector were obtained for 20.2 countries (on average) in Africa over the whole of the period 1990 to 2000.

Table 4 shows that the availability of published official statistics for value-added in the sector was again generally better for developed countries compared with developing countries. However, the number of developing countries publishing statistics for value-added in the forestry sector was much higher than the number that published employment statistics.

For example, official statistics for value-added in the forestry sub-sector were obtained for 20 countries in Africa (on average each year) compared with only four countries (on average each year) publishing employment statistics for this sub-sector. Similar increases in the availability of statistics were also noted for the other developing regions.

In contrast, the availability of value-added statistics for the forestry sub-sector in European countries was slightly worse than the availability of employment statistics. This was due to the quite large amount of information presented in the recent ILO publication on forestry employment in Europe (ILO, 2003) and the lack of detail presented in the national income accounts published by some countries in Europe.

Again, in order to give a more reasonable assessment of the significance of the countries that produced official statistics, the following should be noted:

- Forestry sub-sector: official value-added statistics were obtained from countries that account for 85 percent of global forest area, 97 percent of global industrial roundwood production and 89 of global roundwood production (in 2000)
- Wood industries sub-sector: official value-added statistics were obtained from countries that account for 99 percent of global sawnwood and wood-based panel production (in 2000).
- Pulp and paper sub-sector: official value-added statistics were obtained from countries that account for 99.9 percent of global pulp and paper production (in 2000).

It was not possible to assess the quality of the official statistics for value-added obtained as part of this study, although it can be expected that similar comments to those above (for employment statistics) would apply to some of the official statistics for value-added in the forestry sector.

2.4 Methodology for checking and estimating missing data

As part of the analysis presented later on, the statistics on employment and value-added were converted to a number of indicators of productivity in the three sub-sectors (e.g. production volume per employee in cubic metres (CUM), value-added per CUM of production, etc.). These measures were also used to assess the validity of published official statistics, to make adjustments to these statistics (in some cases) and to estimate missing data.

For example, for the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02), labour productivity was calculated as total roundwood production per employee in North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region and as industrial roundwood production per employee in developing countries (all other regions).

As noted previously, in some cases (e.g. Kenya and Mali), the official forestry employment figures were reduced by the proportion of woodfuel production in total roundwood production, to convert the total employment statistics to figures for employment in formal forestry activities (i.e. industrial roundwood production). This conversion led to estimates of productivity that were comparable to similar countries in the same sub-region. In other cases, official statistics for employment in woodfuel production were deliberately not included in the statistics shown here for employment in the forestry sub-sector. These changes were made to improve comparability across countries, although they result in an underestimation of total employment in the forestry sub-sector in developing countries (i.e. because they exclude informal activities such as woodfuel production).

Similarly, productivity in the wood industry (sawnwood and wood based panel production per employee in CUM) and in the pulp and paper industry (pulp and paper production per employee in metric tonnes or MT) was also calculated to check and validate the published official statistics. The presence of informal activities is likely to be much less of a problem with the statistics in these two sub-sectors. Therefore, wherever possible, potential discrepancies or errors due to mis-classification were identified, checked and corrected in consultation with national experts.

As noted above, a large number of the 225 countries included in this study do not report any production of forest products to FAO. In these cases, it can be safely assumed that employment and value-added in the (formal) forestry sector is probably zero (or close to zero). Therefore, no further action was taken to try to estimate missing data for employment and value-added in the sector in these countries.

However, there were a number of countries with significant levels of production in the forestry sector, but no published official statistics for employment and value-added in the three sub-sectors. In such cases, estimates for employment and value-added were produced for the most important countries to complete the dataset across all countries and all years.

For the estimation of employment in the three sub-sectors, the following methodologies were used (in order of preference):¹¹

- E 1. For countries with some official forestry employment statistics (e.g. for a few years), estimates of employment were based on the reported production levels in the years where no employment statistics were available. Thus, for example, productivity per employee (roundwood or industrial roundwood production per employee) was calculated from the available official employment statistics. These figures were then multiplied by the reported production levels in the years without official employment statistics, to produce estimates of employment in those years.

The same process was used to estimate employment in the wood industry and pulp and paper industry sub-sectors in years where no official statistics were available. In these sub-sectors, the measures of productivity used to produce estimates were the amount of solid wood production per employee (i.e. sawnwood and wood based panel production in CUM per employee) or the amount of pulp and paper production per employee (in MT).

- E 2. For countries with no official employment statistics for one or more of the sub-sectors over the whole of the period 1990 to 2000, employment was estimated in roughly the same way. However, in these cases, reported production in a country was multiplied by the average productivity levels (in each sub-sector) calculated from the official statistics for countries in the same ecological sub-region.¹²

For the estimation of value-added in the three sub-sectors, the following methodologies were used (in order of preference):

- V 1. For countries with some official value-added statistics and a more complete set of official statistics for the value of gross output, estimates of value-added were based on the gross output statistics (if available) in the years where value-added statistics were not available. This was done by calculating the ratio of value-added to the value of gross output (in the years where both statistics were available) and applying this ratio to the gross output statistics in years where these statistics were available but value-added statistics were missing.
- V 2. For countries with some official value-added statistics, but no gross output statistics for the years where value-added statistics were unavailable, the average value-added per unit of output was used with reported production statistics to estimate total value-added. This calculation was similar to that explained in E1 above. For example, the available official statistics were used to calculate value-added per CUM of roundwood or industrial roundwood production (for the forestry sub-sector) and these figures were then multiplied by reported roundwood

¹¹ Note: these codes - E1, E2, V1, V2 and V3 - are used in the notes to the country tables presented at the end of this report.

¹² Note that the sub-regions used for this purpose were much smaller than the regions presented earlier. Smaller sub-regions were used because countries in these smaller sub-regions are more likely to be similar to each other than the larger groups of countries in the broader regions presented earlier (e.g. Africa was divided into six smaller sub-regions). This was done to improve the validity of taking productivity figures from one country and using it to estimate employment in another country. The sub-regions used were those defined in Table 2 of the State of the World Forests 1999 (FAO, 1999).

or industrial roundwood production to estimate total value-added in the forestry sub-sector in the years where official statistics were not available. The same calculations were performed for the wood industry and pulp and paper industry sub-sectors, except that the productivity measures used were value-added per CUM of solid wood production (sawnwood and wood based panels) and value-added per MT of pulp and paper production.

- V 3. For countries with no official value-added statistics, value-added in the three sub-sectors was estimated in the same way as above (V2), but using the average value-added per unit of output calculated from official statistics for countries in the same sub-region (i.e. in the same way that employment estimates were produced under method E2 above).

The above text gives a broad outline of the different methodologies used to check and estimate missing data. The application of these methodologies varied from country to country, depending on the amount of official published statistics that were available and the trends observed in the productivity measures calculated from these statistics.

For example, in some cases, average productivity levels (from all of the published statistics) were used to produce estimates for years where statistics were not available. In cases where statistics were not available for one year, the average of the levels of productivity in the preceding and following years was used to produce an estimate for that year. In other cases, trends in productivity levels were observed and were used to produce estimates.

A final point to note is that some countries in the dataset did not exist in the early-1990s (e.g. countries of the former-USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia). In the tables presented later in this report, the figures for these countries in earlier years have been estimated by dividing the totals for the original larger countries according to each new country's estimated share of total production in the larger country.

These figures are probably not very reliable at the country level. However, at the level of the regional analysis, this is not very important. Only the countries of the former-USSR are divided into two of the regions defined and used here and almost all of the forestry sector production in the countries of the former-USSR occurs in the Eastern Europe region.

3 ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND CURRENT STATUS

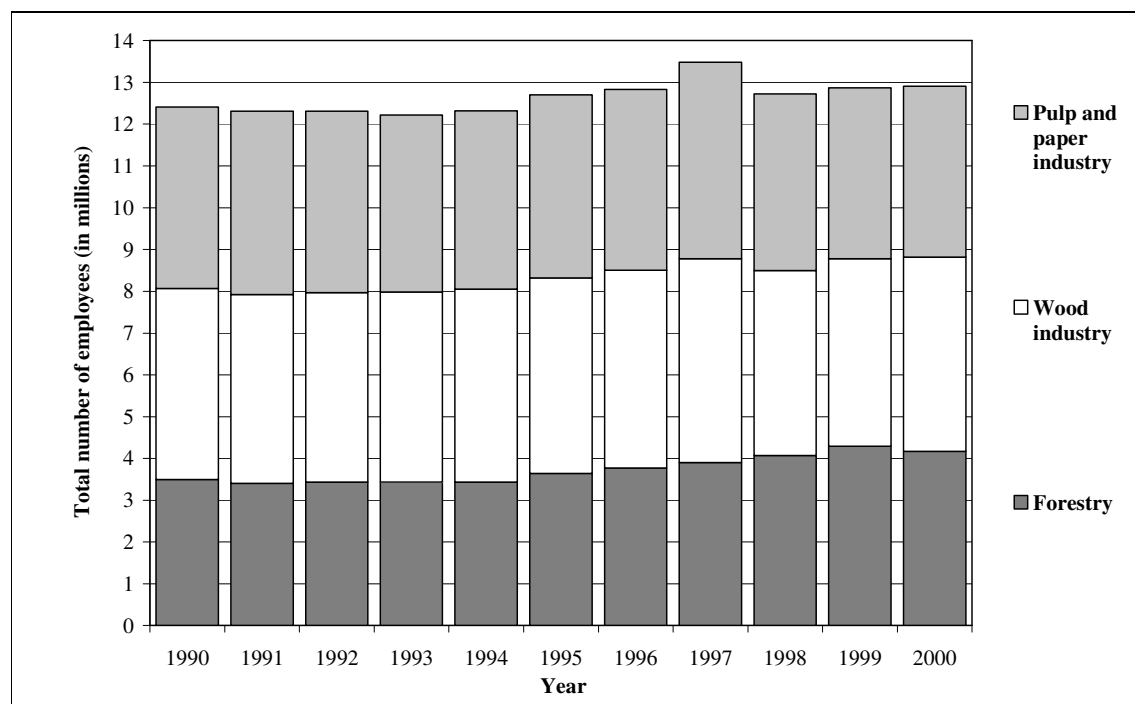
This section presents the analysis of the dataset. It examines trends in the contribution of the forestry sector to national economies and it compares the importance of the sector in different geographical regions. It also examines trends in productivity and highlights differences in the structure of the sector in different regions (i.e. the relative contributions of the forestry, wood industry and pulp and paper industry sub-sectors). The section is divided into three main parts, covering employment, value-added and trade.

3.1 *Employment in the forestry sector*

3.1.1 Trends in total employment

Figure 1 shows the trends in total employment in the forestry sector over the period 1990 to 2000. The figure shows that total employment increased by about four percent, from 12.4 million in 1990 to 12.9 million in 2000. In addition to this, at least 3.5 million people were employed in the furniture industry over the period (with no trend upwards or downwards in this figure). Many of these people were employed to produce wooden furniture.

Figure 1 *Recent trends in forestry sector employment by sub-sector*

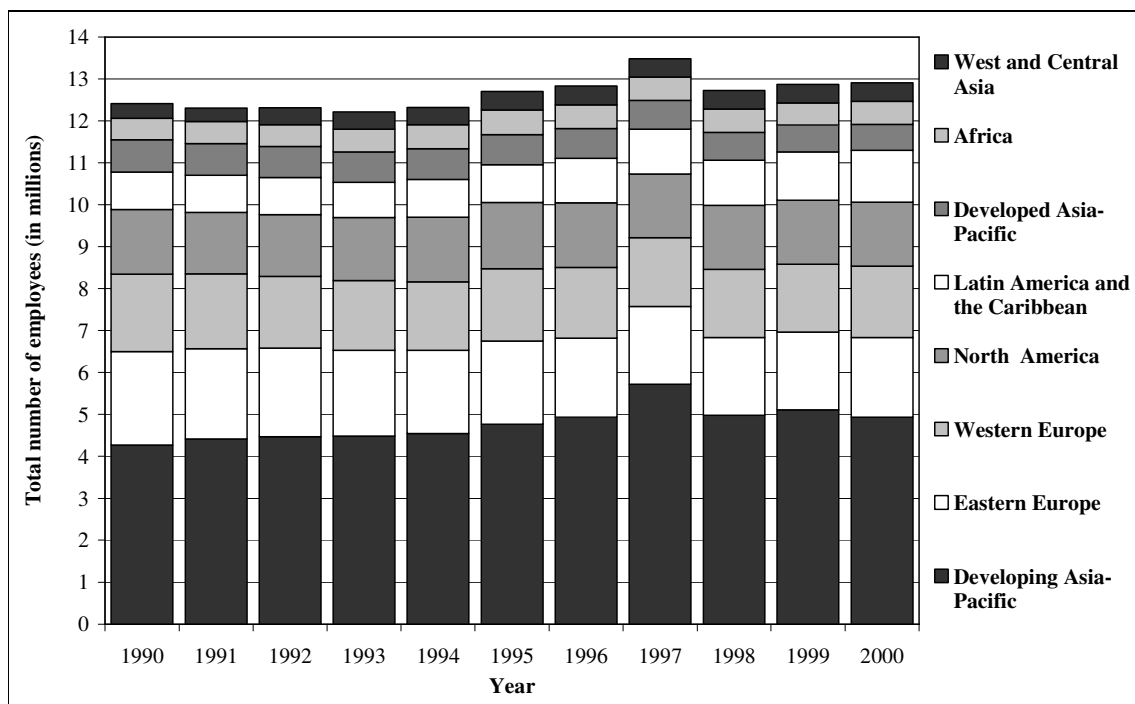


An interesting feature of this figure is that, at the global level, employment is roughly equal between three main sub-sectors: forestry, wood industry and the pulp and paper industry. For example, during the 1990s, one job in (formal) forestry activities (ISIC Division 02) led to industrial roundwood production that supported 1.2 jobs in the wood industry and 1.2 jobs in the pulp and paper industry (on average over the whole period).

However, these multipliers declined over the period 1990 to 2000, from 1.3 in 1990 to 1.1 in 2000 (for the wood industry) and from 1.2 to 1.0 (for the pulp and paper industry). There are two main reasons why these multipliers changed. First, employment in forestry increased over the period (from 3.5 million to 4.2 million). Secondly, employment in the pulp and paper industry declined slightly (from 4.3 million to 4.1 million). At the same time, the total number of people employed in the wood industry remained stable at about 4.6 million.

The employment statistics also show that, in 2000, approximately one person was employed in forestry for every 1,000 ha of forest (at the global level) and that this employment was supplemented by another two jobs in forest processing (wood industry and pulp and paper industry). However, the distribution of employment between the three sub-sectors varies by region and so do these multipliers. For example, there are seven jobs in forest processing for every one job in forestry in North America, while in developing countries the ratio is roughly one-to-one. In Western Europe, one job in forestry leads to 4.4 jobs in forest processing, while in Eastern Europe this ratio is 1 to 2.

Figure 2 *Recent trends in forestry sector employment by region*



The distribution of employment in the forestry sector across regions is shown in Figure 2. Each region displays different trends and patterns in employment, but these can be simply grouped into three different types of trend: declining; stable; or increasing employment in the forestry sector.

The regions and major countries with declining employment in the sector are Western and Eastern Europe and Japan. There are a number of different reasons for declining employment in these regions. For example, in Western Europe (especially Nordic countries), capital investment is leading to the replacement of manual work with machinery, resulting in increased labour productivity. This accounts for some of the eight percent decrease in forestry sector employment in Western Europe over the last ten years.

In contrast, economies in Eastern Europe (including the Russian Federation) had to cope with the transition from centrally planned to market economies. Restructuring, privatisation and the closure of inefficient factories led to a significant drop in production (particularly in the early-1990s), followed by a reduction in employment in these countries. Overall employment in the forestry sector in Eastern Europe fell by 0.3 million or ten percent over the period 1990 to 2000.

Another possible reason for a decline in forestry sector employment is simply decreasing production (in some cases, combined with a shift to higher levels of forest products imports). The best example of where this has occurred is Japan, where the number of people employed in the forestry sector declined by 23 percent during the 1990s.

The regions and countries with stable forestry sector employment in the 1990s were: North America; Africa; Western and Central Asia; Australia; and New Zealand. In some countries, the effects of increased labour productivity have been counterbalanced by new employment opportunities generated by the expansion of forest plantations (e.g. Australia and New Zealand and, to some extent, Chile). These subtle changes have helped these countries to maintain stable employment in the forestry sector. In North America, total employment in the sector has also not changed, but there has been a trend towards declining employment in the pulp and paper industry (due to increased labour productivity). This has been counterbalanced by increased production and employment in the wood industry.

The stability in employment in the two developing regions is largely due to the generally very slow pace of development in the forestry sector in these regions. The one exception to this is South Africa (which accounts for 30 percent of the total employment in the (formal) forestry sector in Africa). Total forestry sector employment in Africa remained at about 0.5 million to 0.6 million during the period 1990 to 2000, while in South Africa it increased from 140,000 to 170,000 during the period. The same trends were also observed for West and Central Asia, where forestry sector employment remained stable at about 0.4 million people (of which, about 70 percent are employed in Turkey).

The two regions where forestry sector employment is growing rapidly are the Developing Asia-Pacific and Latin American and the Caribbean regions. It is estimated that 1 million additional jobs were created in the forestry sector in these two regions from 1990 to 2000 and this growth occurred across all three sub-sectors. This increase can be explained by the increased production in these regions over the period, supported by the significant availability of forest resources, rapid economic growth and high levels of investment in the sector in many of these countries.

It should also be noted that the trends in a few countries have a significant impact on the global trends in forestry sector employment. For example, in Turkey and China, the numbers employed in forestry activities (i.e. ISIC Division 02) amount to 25 persons per 1,000 ha and 10 persons per 1,000 ha respectively. These figures highlight the social importance of forestry sector employment in these two countries (e.g. the contribution to poverty alleviation of formal employment in the sector). They also explain why these two densely populated countries account for 40 percent of global employment in forestry activities, while they only account for about four percent of the global forest area.

In particular, employment trends in China have had a major impact at the global level. For example, China accounted for 24 percent of global forestry sector employment in 2000

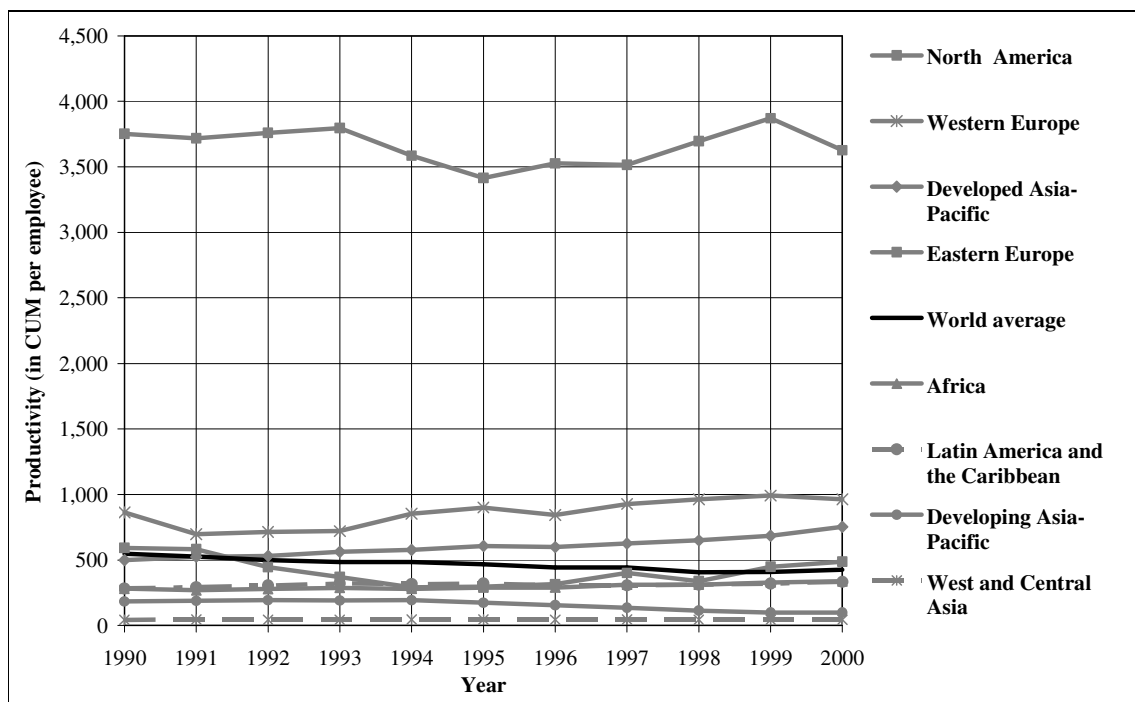
(i.e. employment in all three sub-sectors combined). In addition, the changes that took place in the late 1990s in the forestry sector in China had a major impact on global forestry sector employment figures.

In the late-1990s, the Chinese government implemented an environmental protection initiative, which included imposing a ban on logging in more than half of the area of national forests in the country. Following this, employment in China's forest industries dropped by 30 percent or nearly 1 million in 1998 (UNIDO, 2003b). This reduction in China accounted for much of the fall in employment in the forest industries recorded at the global level in 1998 (a reduction of 0.9 million or 10 percent). On the other hand, from 1997 to 2000, employment in forestry in China increased by around 0.5 million, due to an expansion in afforestation. This accounts for a major share of the increase in forestry employment recorded during this period at the global level.

3.1.2 Trends in labour productivity

Labour productivity has been calculated by dividing the employment numbers for each sub-sector by the corresponding figures for annual production in each sub-sector (from FAO production statistics). It is expressed as the level of production (in CUM or MT) per employee. The following text presents the trends in these figures for the different sub-sectors and regions.

Figure 3 *Recent trends in labour productivity in (formal) forestry activities by region*



Note: for North America, Western and Eastern Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific regions, these figures are total roundwood production per employee. For the other regions, the figures are industrial roundwood production per employee.

At the global level, productivity in (formal) forestry activities (ISIC Division 02) has decreased by 25 percent during the period 1990 to 2000. However, this trend is mainly due to

the increased employment in China over the period, where most of the increase in employment has probably occurred due to increased tree planting rather than increased industrial roundwood production activities.¹³ Therefore, this global trend may not be a true indication of real changes in labour productivity.

A second important reason for the global decline in productivity is the reduction in production in former-USSR countries (especially the Russian Federation) reported in the early-1990s. This was a very real fall in labour productivity. Production fell by as much as 50 percent in many of these countries, but employment numbers often did not fall by as much (leading to a reduction in labour productivity). Similar problems were experienced across much of the rest of Eastern Europe. However, since the mid-1990s, productivity in Eastern Europe has started to grow consistently and, in 2000, reached a level that was equal to 80 percent of the level in 1990. In all other regions, except North America, labour productivity has grown considerably over the period, by between 20 percent and 50 percent.

At the level of individual countries, Nordic countries showed the most noticeable growth in labour productivity, with a 100 percent increase in labour productivity over the period. It is also noticeable that the level of labour productivity is much higher in North America than elsewhere. This is due to the fact that two very well developed countries (Canada and the United States of America) account for most of this region. Nordic countries, New Zealand and Australia have similarly high levels of labour productivity. After these countries, other West European countries have the next highest levels of labour productivity, followed by countries in Eastern Europe, then developing countries.

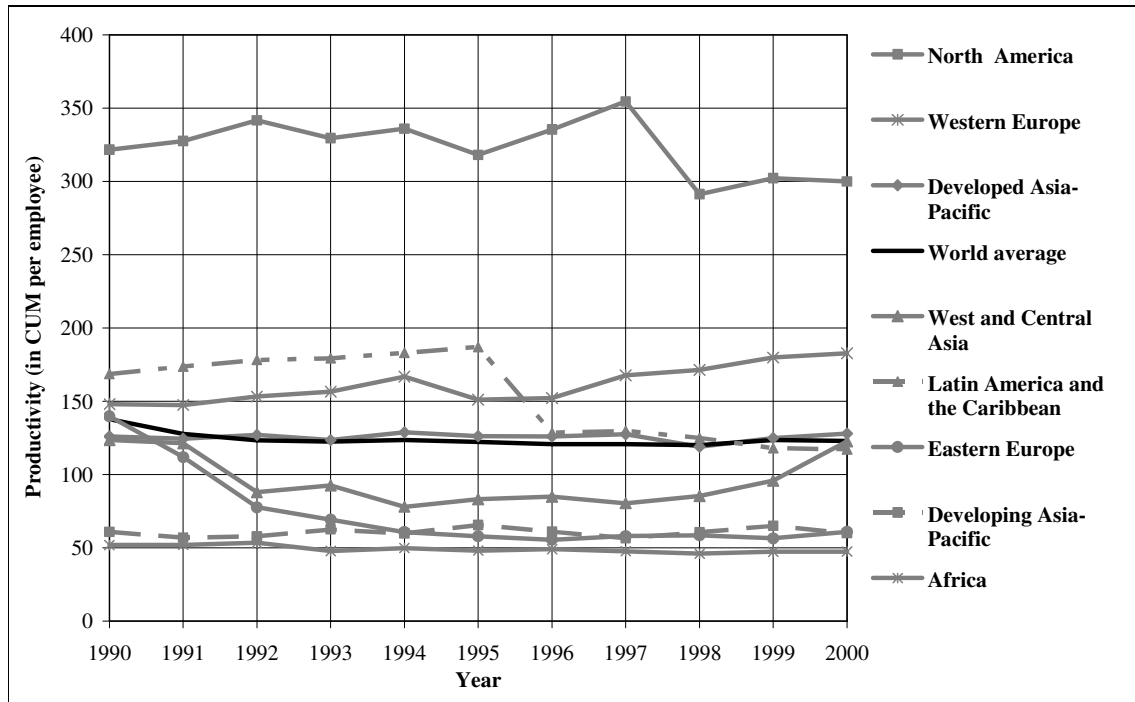
One of the explanations of the differences in the levels of labour productivity shown here is that forestry practices are very different in different countries. For example, these figures show roundwood (or industrial roundwood) production per employee, so countries with a lot of people employed in tree planting appear to have very low productivity. In addition, logging conditions in natural forests (e.g. tropical rainforest, boreal forest, temperate forest, etc.) are very different in countries, as are the conditions in countries harvesting forest plantations as opposed to natural forests.

To conclude, the figures presented above give only a very general picture of the trends in labour productivity over time and the comparisons in productivity between regions. Detailed knowledge of each individual country would be required to interpret these figures correctly. Alternatively, more detailed and comparable data would be required to study trends over time or to make comparisons between countries and regions. Such analysis is outside the scope of this report, but the figures presented in Annex 1 of this report can be used as a starting point for such analysis.

¹³ This also accounts for the apparent fall in productivity (of 50 percent) in the Developing Asia-Pacific region.

Labour productivity in the wood industry is expressed as the production of sawnwood and wood-based panels per employee and trends in these figures are shown in Figure 4. At the global level, the trend is flat and shows that productivity has remained roughly the same over the last 10 years. However, at the regional level, an upward trend is visible for Western Europe and a sharp fall is visible for Eastern Europe in the early-1990s.¹⁴ The highest levels of productivity are achieved in North America, followed by Western Europe.

Figure 4 Recent trends in labour productivity in the wood industry by region

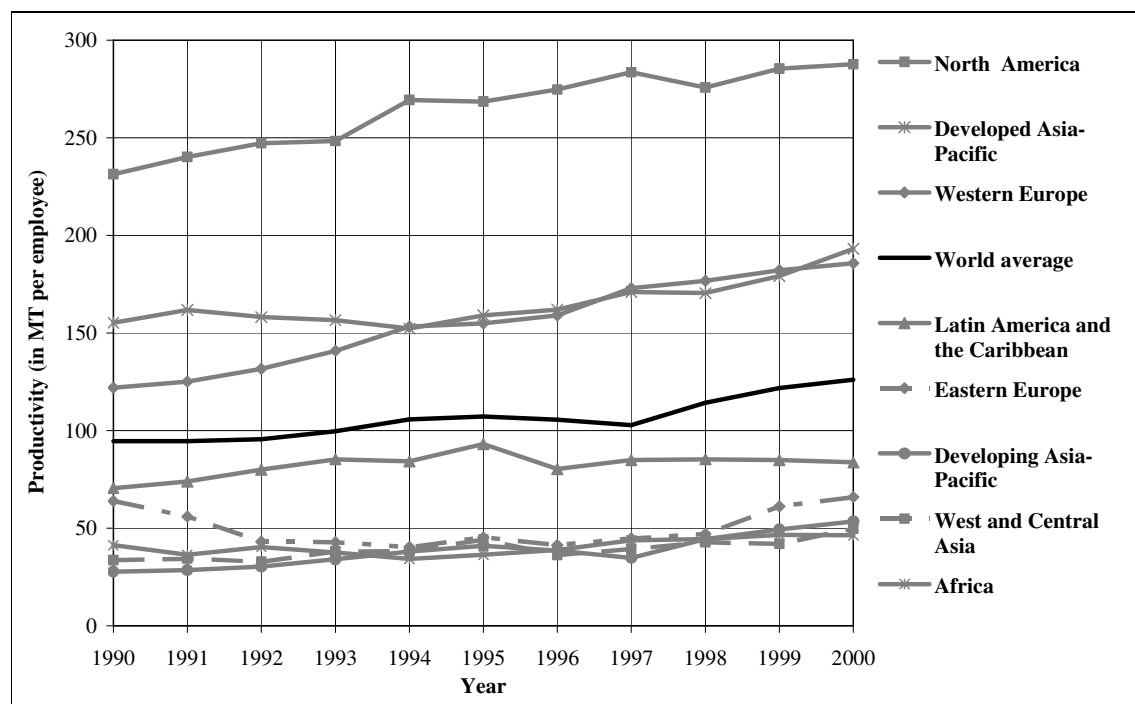


Note: these figures are total sawnwood and wood based panel production per employee in all regions.

At the level of individual countries, the clear leaders are Finland and Sweden, where labour productivity has grown from 300 CUM to 500 CUM per person over the period. In Canada and the United States of America, there has been a slight downward trend in labour productivity during the 1990s, but these countries still have very high levels of productivity compared with the rest of the World. Chile and New Zealand are two other countries where labour productivity has increased significantly over the period, from 200 CUM to 300 CUM per person.

Compared with developed countries and a few developing countries (e.g. Chile), the levels of labour productivity in all other countries are extremely low (less than half of the global average level of labour productivity). This reflects the great efforts that the leading countries have made to invest in new equipment and machinery and, conversely, the generally poor level of processing technology in most developing countries.

¹⁴ The sharp fall in labour productivity in Latin America and the Caribbean in 1996 is due to a sudden increase in employment numbers in Brazil in this year. It was not known why this increase occurred, although it was suspected that this was due to a change in definitions or some other statistical revision. Compared with the other regions in this analysis, it seems likely that the earlier statistics for Brazil were an underestimate of employment in this sub-sector.

Figure 5 Recent trends in labour productivity in the pulp and paper industry by region

Note: these figures are total pulp and paper production per employee in all regions.

Recent trends in labour productivity in the pulp and paper industry are shown in Figure 5. The first noticeable point about this figure is that labour productivity is increasing globally and in all regions of the World.

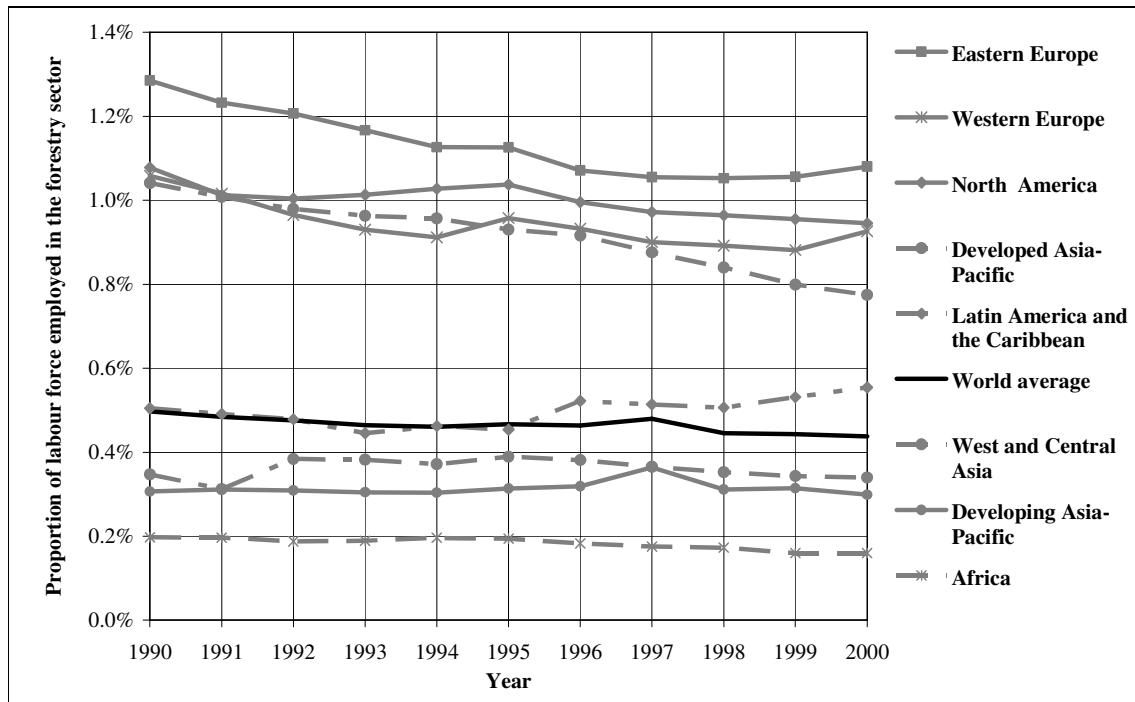
As previously, the highest levels of labour productivity occur in the developed regions (North America, followed by the Developed Asia-Pacific region and Western Europe, with the latter driven by the Nordic countries). Labour productivity in the other regions is generally at least three times lower than in the developed regions. However, labour productivity in the Latin America and the Caribbean region has increased and there are some countries there (e.g. Chile and Brazil) that have levels of labour productivity that are comparable with many countries in Western Europe. Eastern Europe experienced a significant drop in labour productivity in the early-1990s, but in later years it recovered and in 2000 it reached the same level of labour productivity as occurred in 1990.

At the level of individual countries, the most interesting trend was the increase in labour productivity achieved by some of the World's largest pulp and paper producers. Australia, Brazil, Canada, Indonesia and the Nordic countries all increased labour productivity by 40 percent (or more) over the period 1990 to 2000. This development suggests that globalisation and the creation of large multinational corporations in this sector is resulting in significant investments in capital and new technology, resulting in large increases in labour productivity.

3.1.3 Trends in the forestry sector's contribution to employment

For the purpose of this study, the contribution of the forestry sector to employment was calculated as the number of people employed in the forestry sector divided by the total economically active population (or labour force). Global and regional trends in these figures are shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6 Recent trends in the forestry sector's contribution to employment by region



At the global level, the forestry sector currently employs about 0.4 percent of the total labour force and this figure has not changed much during the period 1990 to 2000. There is a very slight downward trend in this figure but, in general, the forestry sector has been able to create new jobs at a rate that has almost kept up with the growth in global population.

At the regional level, employment in the forestry sector has decreased in importance over the last decade in all of the developed regions (North America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia Pacific region) and Eastern Europe. The total labour force has not increased by very much in these regions, so this decline is largely due to the reduction in employment numbers of 0.6 million over the period (a reduction of about 10 percent). In contrast, 1.1 million additional jobs were created in the forestry sector in developing countries over the same period. This increase of 20 percent is roughly the same as the increase in the labour force that has occurred in these countries, so the contribution of the sector has remained roughly the same.

The figure also shows that the contribution of the forestry sector to employment varies significantly across the different regions, from 0.2 percent in Africa to 1.1 percent in Eastern Europe in 2000. In the developed regions, the forestry sector's contribution to employment is roughly twice the global average. It is also particularly high in Finland, Estonia, Latvia,

Belarus, Canada and Sweden, where the forestry sector employs between 2 percent and 4 percent of the total labour force.

The main reason for these regional differences in the importance of the sector is the presence of highly developed forest processing industries in the developed regions. In many developing countries, employment in the forestry sector is concentrated in forestry activities (i.e. industrial roundwood production) and there is little additional employment in the wood industry and pulp and paper industry. Of course, in these countries, there are also probably large numbers of people employed in informal activities. However, these numbers are unknown and the “quality” of this employment is not likely to be comparable with employment in formal activities such as forest processing.

3.1.4 Potential underestimation of employment

As noted previously, the employment figures shown above only include “*formal*” or “*visible*” activities in the forestry sector. The ILO (2001) estimates that, on average, for every one job in the formal forestry sector there are another one or two jobs in the informal forestry sector (the majority of which are activities related to the production of woodfuel and non-wood forest products). Based on this very rough estimate, the contribution of the forestry sector to employment could be closer to 1.5 percent at the global level (as opposed to 0.5 percent), with one percent of the global labour force employed in informal activities.

In the time available for this study, it was not possible to compile and assess all of the information available about employment in the informal forestry sector. There is probably a large amount of information available about this topic, but it is likely to be contained in numerous reports of small-scale field surveys, with data collected according to a wide range of definitions and measurement units. It would require a substantial effort to compile and synthesise all of this information. However, as an example of the scale and type of employment generated in informal activities, some information from Thailand is presented in Box 4 below.

Box 4 *Employment in the production of non-wood forest products in Thailand*

Rattan and bamboo: There are about 210 cottage rattan factories producing mainly for the domestic market and employing two to ten workers each, plus six large, export-oriented factories employing 1,300 workers. In total, these rattan factories employ about 2,000 to 4,000 workers. Planting, harvesting, marketing and processing of bamboo requires between 3 million and 5 million days of work per year. This is equivalent to about 12,000 to 20,000 full-time jobs.

Other non-wood forest products: Employment in medicinal plant collection, trading and processing is estimated to be about 45,000 to 60,000 (converted to full-time equivalents). In addition, there are more than 50,000 families involved in stick lac production. The total lac industry is estimated to generate employment of about 13,000 (full-time equivalents).

Source: Suttisrisinn et al (1998).

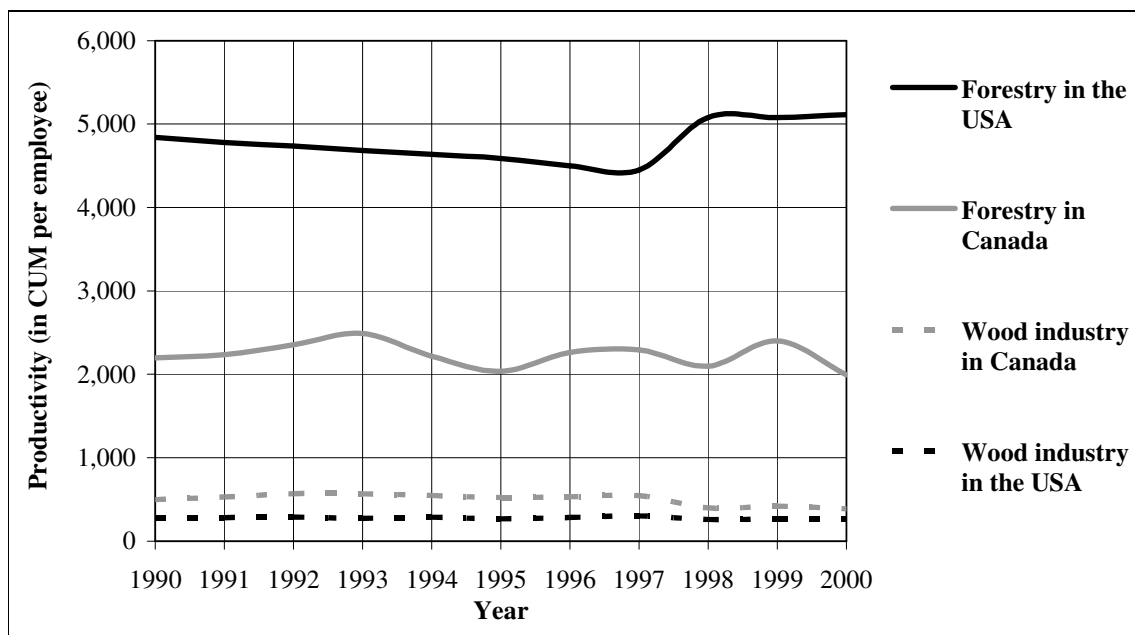
According to the official statistics for forestry employment in Thailand, between 95,000 and 120,000 people were employed in the forestry sector in the late-1990s (i.e. including forestry, wood industry and pulp and paper industry employment, but excluding employment in the furniture industry). The above figures suggest that the collection of non-wood forest products employs between 72,000 and 97,000 people (in full-time equivalents). Inclusion of this

informal employment would increase the figure for total employment in the sector by 75 percent to 80 percent.

The suspicion that official forestry employment statistics do not cover employment in woodfuel production (particularly in developing countries) is based on the analysis of roundwood productivity figures. For example, if total roundwood production (including woodfuel) is divided by the official forestry employment statistics obtained for countries in Insular South East Asia (i.e. Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines), this results in an average level of productivity of 1,800 CUM per person. This is roughly the same as the productivity level in Australia and New Zealand. However, if industrial roundwood production (i.e. excluding woodfuel) is divided by the employment numbers, the result for these countries is a productivity level of 500 CUM per person. Given the type of forests in these countries, the types of roundwood produced and the level of technology used in most forest operations there, this looks much more realistic. (It should also be noted that these productivity levels are still about 30 percent to 40 percent higher than in other tropical countries).

Even for developed countries it is sometimes difficult to say whether official statistics accurately record all of the employment in the forestry sub-sector. A good example to highlight this problem is the comparison of productivity levels in Canada and the United States of America (see Figure 7).

Figure 7 *Possible mis-classification in forestry employment statistics: a comparison of labour productivity in Canada and the United States of America*



Source: derived from FAO (2003a), US Census Bureau (2003) and Statistics Canada (2003b).

Based on the official statistics for forestry employment published by these two countries (US Census Bureau, 2003; and Statistics Canada, 2003b), labour productivity in the forestry sub-sector in the United States of America is about twice the level of productivity in Canada (i.e. 5,000 CUM per person and 2,500 CUM per person respectively). However, an earlier official estimate of forestry employment in the United States of America (quoted in Poschen,

1997) gives a figure of 240,000 employees in 1995 (compared with the Census Bureau figure of 110,000 for the same year). Using the figure quoted by Poschen, the level of productivity in both countries would be about the same.

The level of technology used in forestry in both countries is roughly the same as are the scale and type of forestry operations, so it seems unlikely that the productivity levels are really so different. Indeed, there is a significant amount of tree planting in the United States of America (probably much more than in Canada), so it could be expected that the productivity level in the United States of America might be lower (rather than higher) than in Canada.

A plausible explanation for these differences is that some employment in the forestry sub-sector is counted elsewhere in the employment statistics. Employment statistics are collected from individual enterprises and the employment in each enterprise is usually counted under one heading in the ISIC (or similar national classification systems), according to the main activity of each enterprise. Thus, in countries where integrated forest enterprises are common (i.e. including both forestry and processing operations), it is possible that forestry employment in such enterprises is counted as employment in the wood industry.

This would seem to be the case in the United States of America. For example, Figure 7 also shows that productivity in the wood industry in the United States of America is roughly half of the level of productivity in Canada. Again, there is no rational explanation for such a large difference in productivity levels, so it seems likely that some forestry employment has been counted as employment in the wood industry in the United States of America.

3.2 Value-added in the forestry sector

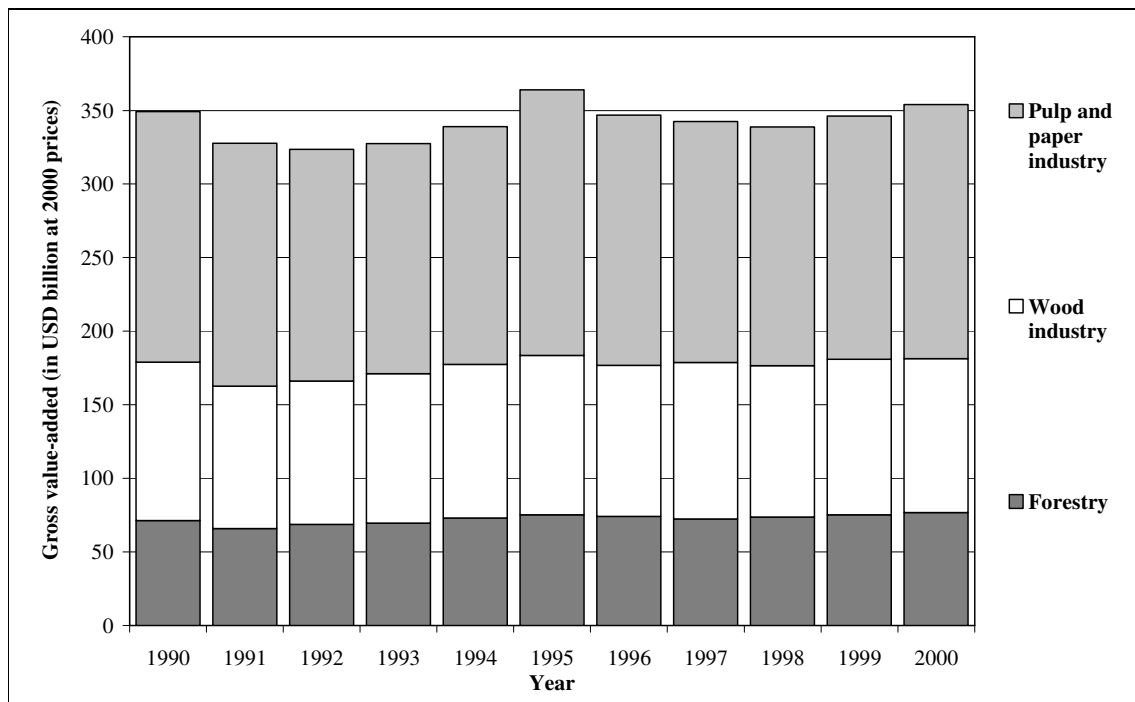
The following section presents the analysis of trends in value-added in the forestry sector. It is important to note that all of these figures have been adjusted for inflation (i.e. converted to real values rather than nominal values) and are expressed in USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates.

3.2.1 Trends in total value-added

Figure 8 shows the trend in gross value-added in the forestry sector over the period 1990 to 2000. The figure shows that total gross value-added has not changed much during the 1990s, with an average value of USD 342 billion per year (in real terms) and annual figures within +/- five percent of this average. In 2000, total gross value-added in the forestry sector amounted to USD 354 billion.

In addition to this, the value-added in the furniture industry amounted to USD 80 billion in 2000, which is 16 percent higher than the figure for 1990. Furthermore, value-added in this sub-sector has grown consistently over the last decade.

Figure 8 Recent trends in gross value-added in the forestry sector by sub-sector



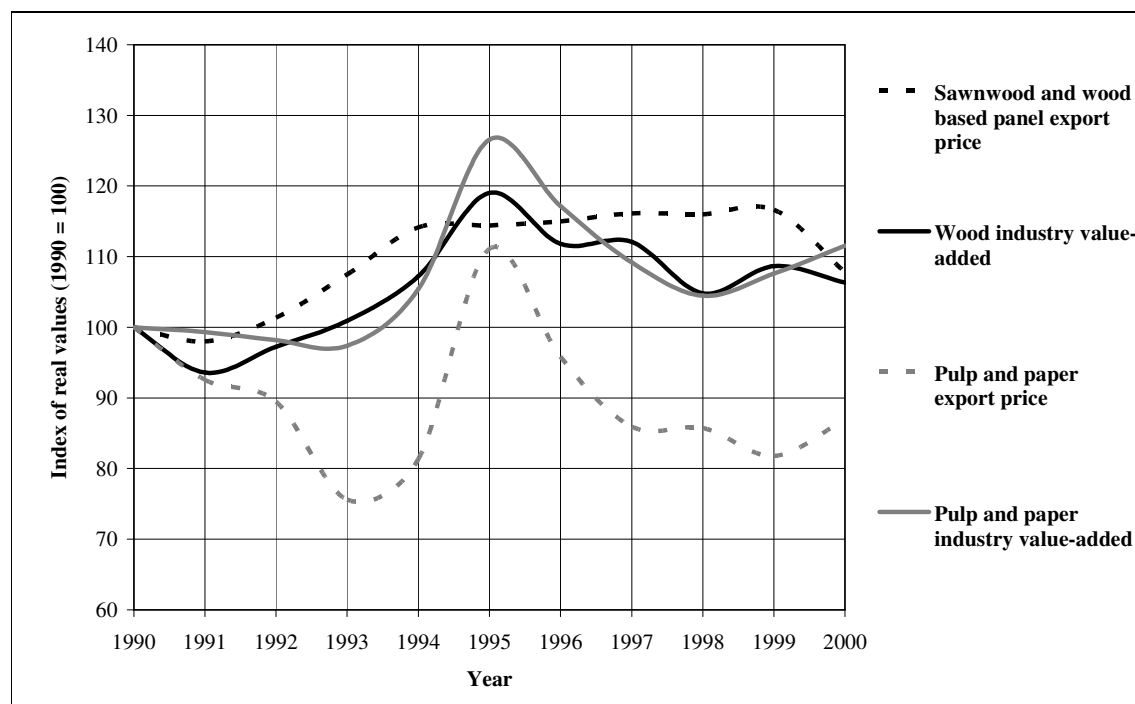
Among the three sub-sectors, the pulp and paper industry makes the largest contribution to GDP, accounting for about half of the total gross value-added in the forestry sector. The wood industry is the next largest contributor, with a 30 percent share of the total, while forestry activities account for the remaining 20 percent of gross value-added in the forestry sector. This distribution of the value-added across sub-sectors remained stable in the 1990s.

This stability in the distribution of value-added across the three sub-sectors is an indication of the strong links between the three sub-sectors. Furthermore, at the global level, changes in the

level of value-added in each of the three sub-sectors are strongly correlated with each other from year to year. Thus, for example, in years when the value-added in the pulp and paper industry increased (compared with the previous year) an increase in value-added is also usually recorded in the forestry and wood industry sub-sectors. The simple explanation for this relationship is that changes in supply and demand for processed products lead to changes in product prices, which then lead to changes in industrial roundwood prices. These changes in prices then lead to changes in the value-added in each sector, through their impact on the gross value of output.

The relationship between product prices and value-added is shown in Figure 9. This figure shows the trends in value-added in the two forest processing sub-sectors over the last ten years, along with the trends in export prices for the products manufactured by those industries over the same period (all adjusted for inflation). It clearly shows that the peaks and troughs in pulp and paper prices over the period are matched by variations in the level of value-added in the pulp and paper industry (e.g. in 1995). A similar pattern occurs in the wood industry, where the real level of value-added follows the trend in real export prices for sawnwood and wood based panels (although the correlation is not as strong). It is also likely that value-added in the forestry sub-sector is correlated with roundwood prices, but this could not be explored in the analysis because of the difficulty of producing reliable and realistic trends in roundwood prices.¹⁵

Figure 9 *Recent trends in real export prices and gross value-added at the global level for the wood industry and pulp and paper industry*

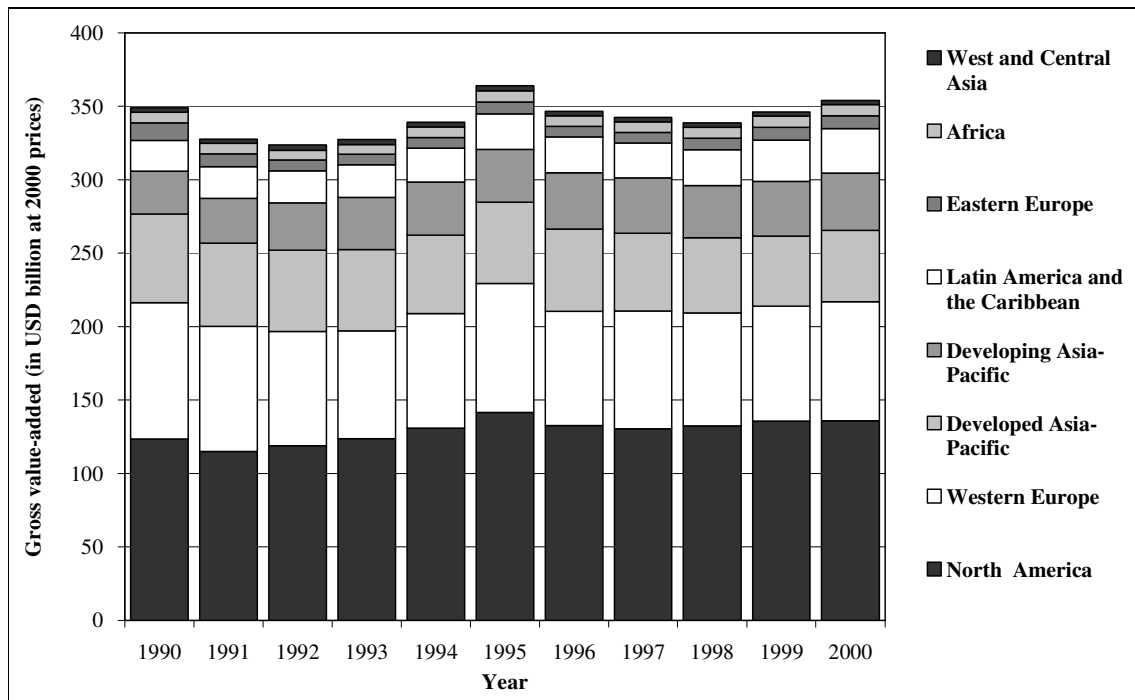


¹⁵ It is possible to produce trends in export prices for roundwood from FAO trade statistics. However, international trade in roundwood accounts for a very small proportion of total roundwood production, so such trends do not give a reliable or representative picture of the trends in prices for all roundwood production.

Recent trends in the regional distribution of value-added in the forestry sector are shown in Figure 10. In 2000, the developed regions (North America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) accounted for 75 percent of the gross value-added in the global forestry sector. However, their share has decreased slightly from about 80 percent in the early-1990s.

In contrast, the rapid growth of forest-based industries in the Developing Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions has resulted in a real increase of 40 percent in their gross value-added in the forestry sector over the last decade. Consequently, their share of the global total has also increased from 14 percent in 1990 to 20 percent in 2000.

Figure 10 *Recent trends in gross value-added in the forestry sector by region*



Within the three developed regions, there are significant differences in the trends in value-added at the country level. In Canada and the United States of America, value-added in the sector has increased by 10 percent since 1990. Value-added in the forestry sector has remained constant in the Nordic countries (as a group), but has grown significantly in Finland. In the rest of Western Europe, value-added in the forestry sector has declined by 15 percent, mainly due to a significant fall in three major economies: Germany; the United Kingdom; and France. However, there has been strong and consistent growth in value-added in some other countries, such as: Austria; Ireland; Italy; and Spain.

The trends for countries in the Developed Asia-Pacific Region are also very different. Value-added in the forestry sector in Australia and New Zealand has increased by 25 percent over the last decade, while it has fallen by 23 percent in Japan. Due to the relatively large size of the Japanese economy, this fall accounts for the 20 percent decrease in value-added for the region as a whole.

Two regions - Eastern Europe and Africa - each account for only two percent of the value-added in the forestry sector at the global level. However, these two regions together

account for about 40 percent of the global forest area. This suggests that the forestry sector in these countries has the potential to make a much greater contribution to the economy.

In Eastern Europe, value-added in the forestry sector fell in nearly all countries in the early-1990s as these countries started the process of transition from centrally planned to market economies. Since the mid-1990s, the forestry sector has recovered in many of these countries and value-added has started to grow very rapidly. Eastern European countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)¹⁶ have been slower to recover, although recovery in the Russian Federation started at the end of the 1990s and has led to more rapid growth in value-added in the forestry sector in recent years.

In contrast to the positive trends noted above for Eastern Europe, value-added in the forestry sector in Africa has only increased by five percent over the last decade and remains insignificant at the global level. In addition, the forestry sector in West and Central Asia accounts for only one percent of value-added in the forestry sector at the global level. Due to the relative scarcity of forest resources in West and Central Asian countries, it seems likely that the forestry sector will continue to remain quite unimportant to the economies of these countries.

3.2.2 Trends in value-added by sub-sector

In addition to the trends noted above, there are also differences between the regions in terms of the composition of value-added in forestry sector. In developed countries, the wood industry and pulp and paper industry account for 80 percent to 90 percent of the total value-added in forestry sector, but in developing countries these industries account for only 40 percent to 50 percent of the total. In Eastern Europe, the share of forestry sector value-added in processing industries is somewhere between the figures mentioned above (e.g. about 70 percent in the late-1990s).

The distribution of value-added amongst the three sub-sectors has also remained quite stable in most of the regions during the last decade. However, the one major exception is Eastern Europe, where value-added in forestry activities has increased at the same time as value-added in the sector as a whole has declined (i.e. the relative importance of the forest processing industries has declined, as factories have closed and some of these countries have focused more on industrial roundwood production).

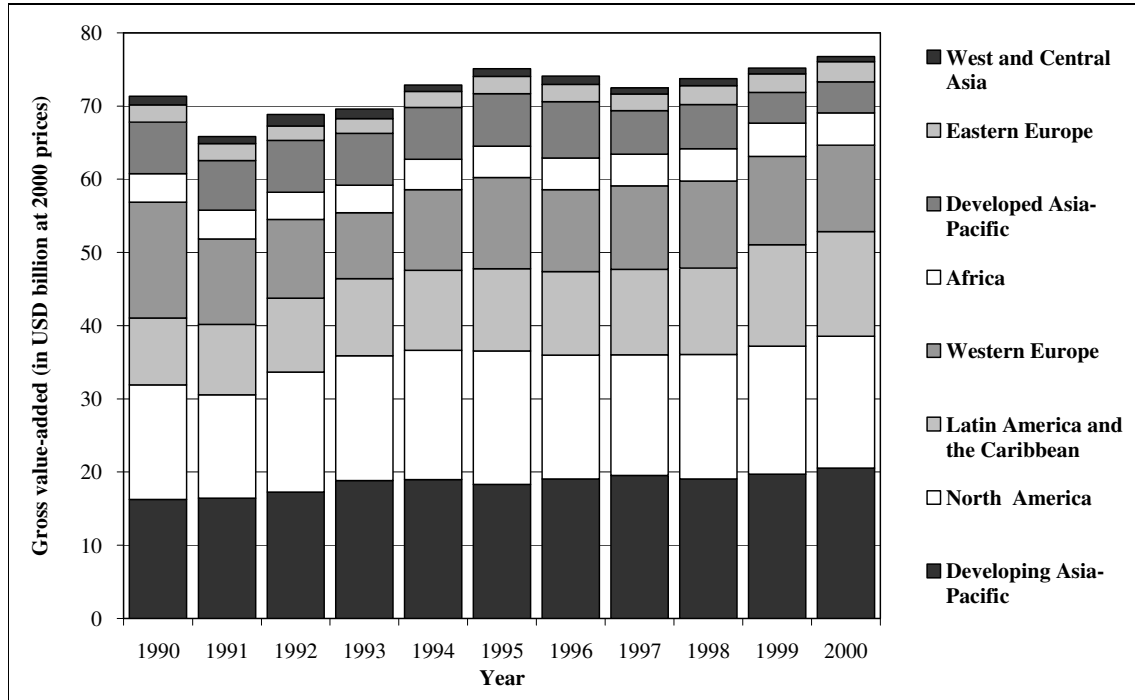
The distribution of value-added amongst the three sub-sectors is an indication of the general level of development in the forestry sector in countries. A few developing countries have made the transition from a forestry sector where much of the value-added occurs from industrial roundwood production to a situation where a significant share of value-added occurs in the processing sector (e.g. Chile). However, the stability noted above indicates that developing regions have generally not been successful at creating significant processing industries that can achieve a relatively high level of value-added.

The trends in forestry sector development in regions can be examined by looking at the trends in the distribution of value-added across regions for each sub-sector separately and these are shown in the following three figures.

¹⁶ Belarus; Moldova; Russian Federation; and Ukraine.

Figure 11 shows the trends in value-added in (formal) forestry activities in regions and at the global level since 1990. This shows that value-added has increased by eight percent over the period. However, at the same time, global industrial roundwood production has declined by six percent (FAO, 2003a). This indicates that the value-added per CUM has increased (in real terms) over the period (see below for further discussion of trends in productivity).

Figure 11 Recent trends in value-added in (formal) forestry activities by region



At the regional level, value-added in (formal) forestry activities has increased or remained stable in most regions and countries except West and Central Asia and Japan.¹⁷ It is also worth noting that the distribution of value-added across regions is much more even than in the other two sub-sectors, showing how this part of the forestry sector is relatively more important in developing regions. In particular, it is notable that the Latin America and the Caribbean region has the third highest share of global value-added from forestry activities. This could be due to the economic success of forest plantation programmes in some of these countries.

Value-added in the wood industry has fluctuated over the last decade, following trends in world prices for sawnwood and wood based panels. In general, there is no clear trend upwards or downwards in this sub-sector (see Figure 12). Developed countries account for about 85 percent of the total value-added in the wood industry, although this share decreased slightly during the 1990s (largely due to the decline in Japan). This distribution of value-added across regions shows that developing countries have not yet created a wood industry that can achieve high levels of value-added. However, the Latin America the

¹⁷ Note that the sharp fall in value-added in Western Europe between 1990 and 1991 is probably due to the very high level of roundwood production in 1990, due to storm damage. Excluding this, value-added has remained roughly the same in Western Europe over the last decade. Furthermore, excluding the effect of this, the global trends would indicate a larger increase than the eight percent quoted above.

Caribbean and Developing Asia-Pacific regions have started to develop rapidly, increasing their share of global value-added in the wood industry from seven percent in 1990 to ten percent in 2000.

Figure 12 Recent trends in value-added in the wood industry by region

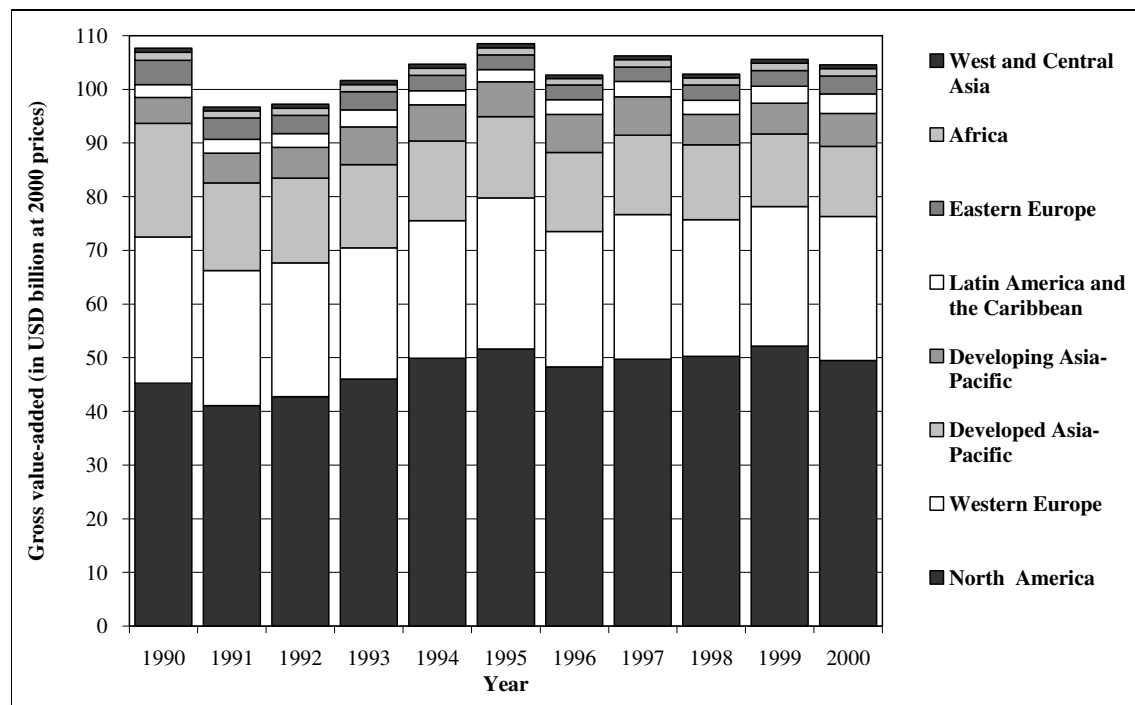


Figure 13 Recent trends in value-added in the pulp and paper industry by region

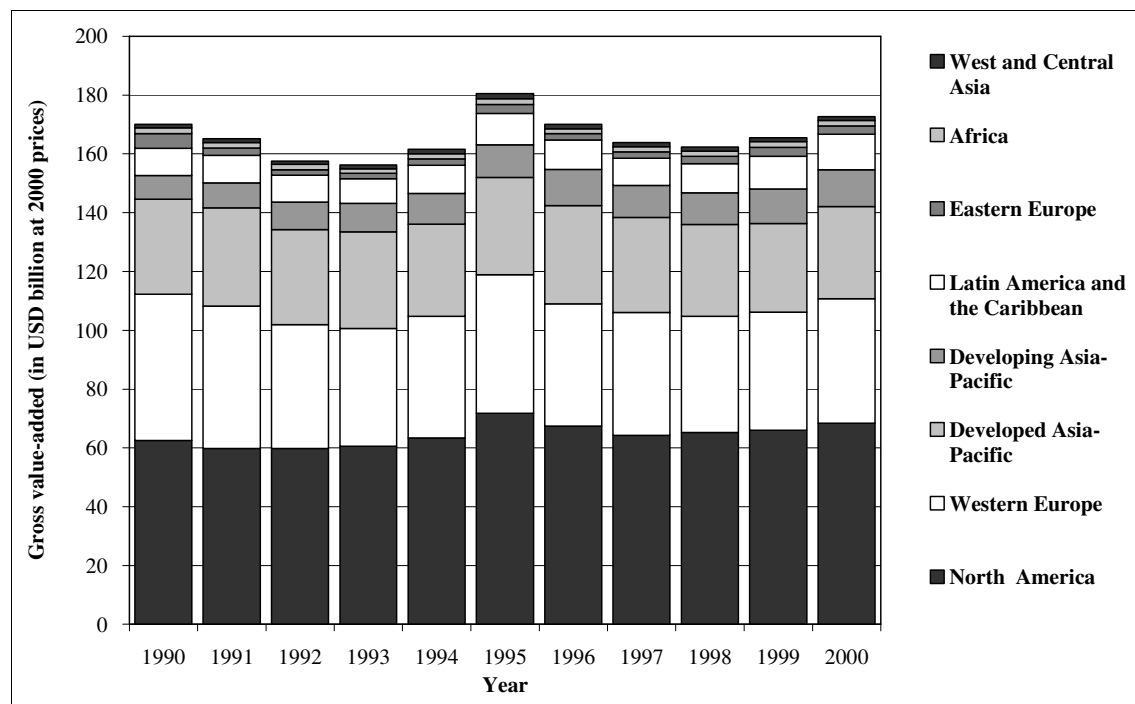
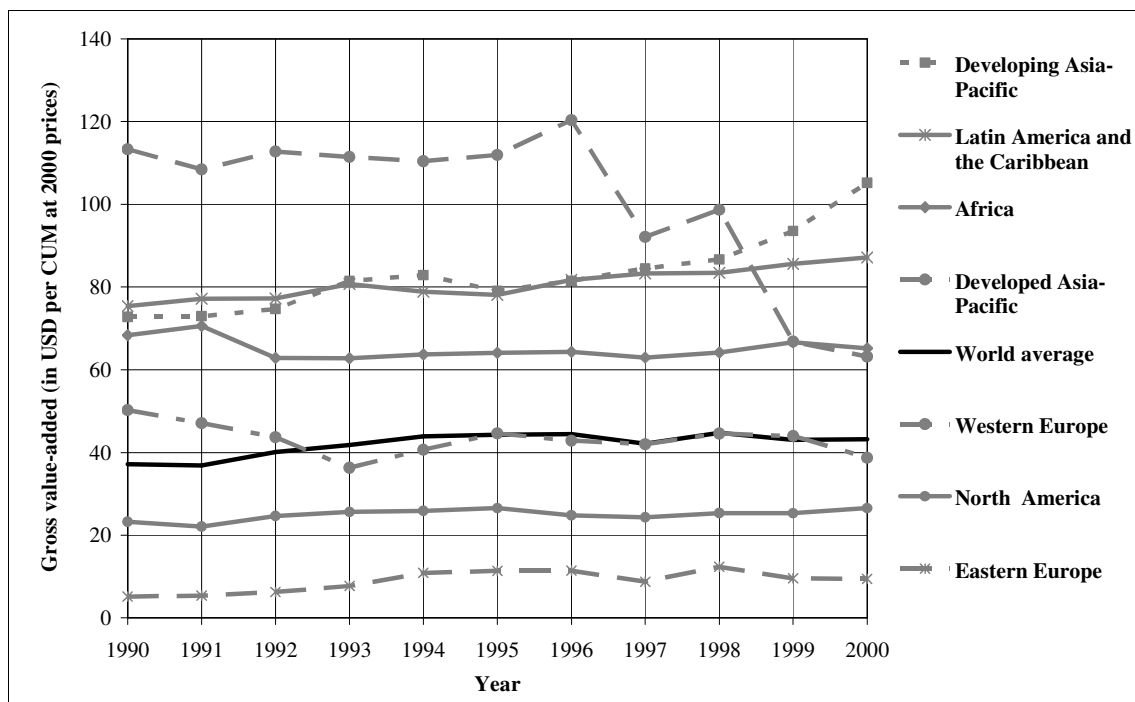


Figure 13 shows the trends in value-added in the pulp and paper industry since 1990. Most of the comments above for the wood industry also apply to this sub-sector. Overall, value-added at the global level has remained roughly the same, but has fluctuated in line with changes in pulp and paper prices. The three developed regions account for about 80 percent of value-added in this sub-sector, although their share has declined over the last decade. In contrast, the Latin America the Caribbean and Developing Asia-Pacific regions have increased their share of global value-added from 10 percent to 14 percent over the same period.

3.2.3 Trends in value-added per unit of output

Another indicator of the level of development in the forestry sector is the value-added per unit of output. This has been calculated by taking the value-added figures presented earlier and dividing them by the production statistics for each sub-sector recorded in the FAOSTAT database. The following text presents the trends in these figures for each of the three main components of the forestry sector.

Figure 14 *Recent trends in value-added per unit of output in (formal) forestry activities by region*



Note: for North America, Western and Eastern Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific regions, these figures are value-added per CUM of roundwood production. For the other regions, the figures are value-added per CUM of industrial roundwood production.

Figure 14 shows the trends in value-added per unit of output in the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) from 1990 to 2000 at the global and regional levels. These figures are all expressed in USD per CUM, at 2000 prices and exchange rates (i.e. adjusted for inflation). At the global level, the value-added per CUM of production increased during the early-1990s by just under 20 percent and has remained stable since then.

The first point to note about these figures is that the value-added per CUM is higher in tropical countries than in temperate countries. This is probably due to the considerably higher prices paid for tropical roundwood compared to the roundwood produced from temperate and boreal species (which also contain a much higher proportion of lower-valued pulpwood production).

Regarding the trends in these figures, value-added per CUM has increased in the Latin America and the Caribbean and Developing Asia-Pacific regions.¹⁸ However, in Africa, value-added per CUM has remained roughly the same throughout the 1990s. In temperate and boreal countries, the value-added per CUM has increased in North America, Eastern Europe and Australia and New Zealand. The major exception to these trends has been Western Europe (including the Nordic countries) where value-added per CUM has fallen by about 20 percent. This is most likely the result of falling roundwood prices in this region due to increased competition (i.e. relatively cheap roundwood imports) from Eastern Europe.

Figure 15 *Recent trends in value-added per unit of output in the wood industry by region*

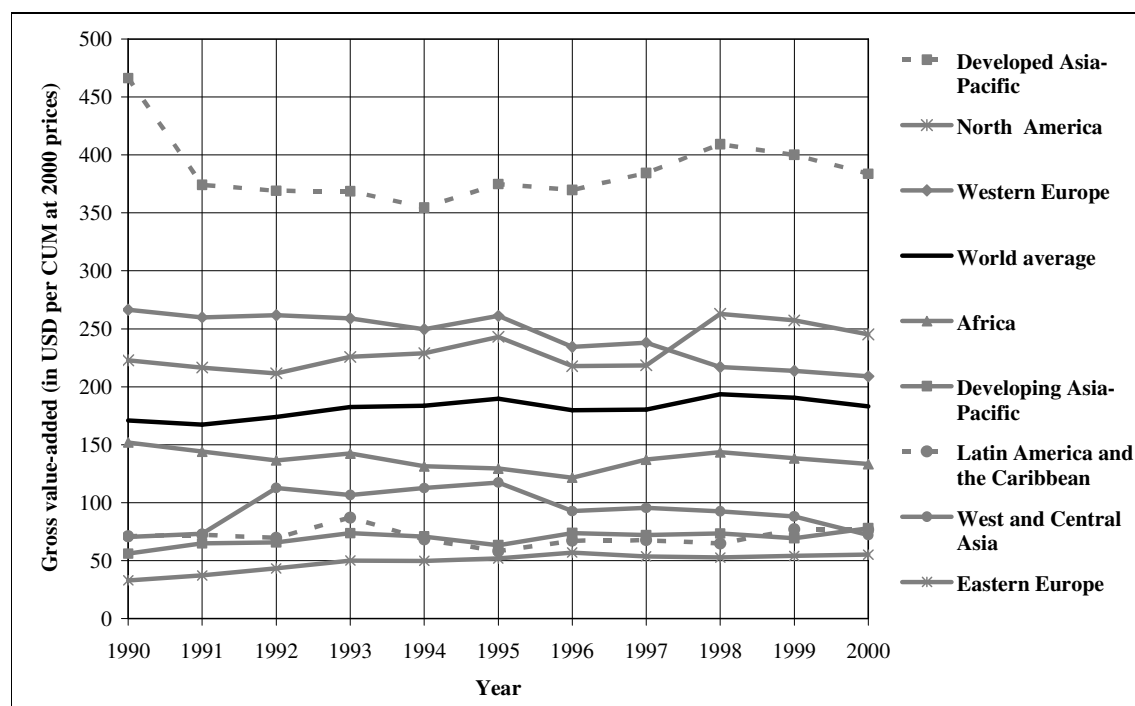


Figure 15 shows the recent trends in value-added per unit of output for the wood industry (i.e. sawnwood and wood based panel production). At the global level, there is a slight upward trend in these figures, indicating that value-added per CUM has increased by just under 10 percent over the last decade. A significant increase is shown for the North America

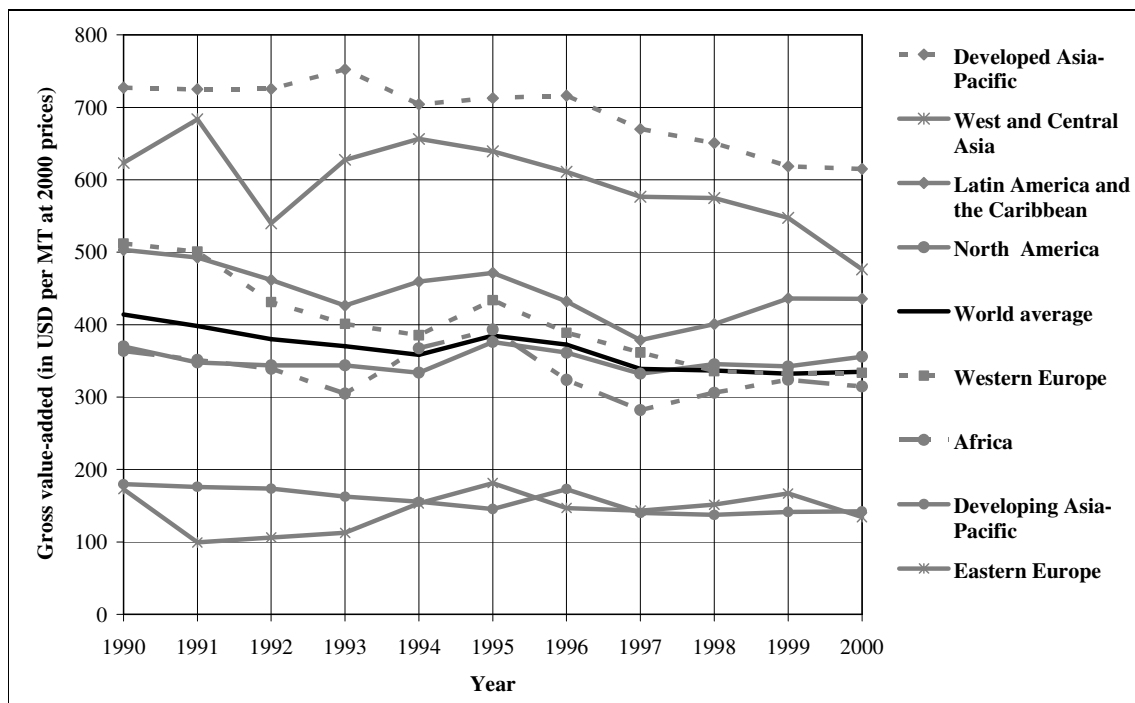
¹⁸ The trends for the two Asia-Pacific regions are highly influenced by the trends for China and Japan. Excluding these countries, the trend for the Developing Asia-Pacific region would show less of an increase than shown here and the trend for the Developed Asia-Pacific region would show an increase rather than the sudden decline after 1996. The trend for West and Central Asia shows a dramatic fall in value-added per CUM. This is not shown here because this trend is due to a significant increase in production in this region, which is likely to be due to an improvement in the reporting of production statistics rather than a true increase in production over the period.

and Eastern Europe regions and the Developing Asia-Pacific region shows a slight upward trend. A falling trend is shown for Africa and, in particular, Western Europe.

In the case of the wood industry, it is also worth noting that the developed regions have a much higher value-added per CUM than developing regions. This is because most of the products manufactured by the wood industry in these countries is sold in domestic markets or traded with other developed countries, where product prices are generally high. Again, in Europe, increased trade between Western and Eastern Europe partly explains why value-added has fallen in the former region and increased in the latter. However, it is notable that value-added per CUM in Eastern Europe is still lower than in every other region. This may be due to the levels of technology currently used in much of the wood industry there (i.e. resulting in relatively high production costs compared with product prices).

With the exception of Africa, the trends for developing regions show that countries there have generally maintained or increased their value-added per CUM. This is most likely due to gradual improvements in technology that have reduced production costs and, more importantly, led to some increases in product prices through product improvement and expansion of exports. It is also possible that local market prices have increased in some of these countries due to their high levels of economic growth.

Figure 16 *Recent trends in value-added per unit of output in the pulp and paper industry by region*



In the pulp and paper industry, a strong and significant downward trend in value-added per MT has occurred over the last decade (see Figure 16). Furthermore, this trend appears at the global level and in almost all regions. Over the period 1990 to 2000, value-added declined by 20 percent or about USD 100 per MT (in real prices), which is very similar to the decline in average world trade prices (average price of imports and exports) for pulp and paper over the same period (a decline of about 15 percent or USD 125 per MT in real prices).

At the regional level, the order of regions (in terms of value-added per MT) is very different to the other two sub-sectors. Value-added per MT is very high in the Developed Asia-Pacific region due to the high level of value-added in Japan (where most paper is sold in the domestic market for high prices and the very high level of technology used in the sector has led to relatively low production costs). Value-added in the Latin America and the Caribbean region is also high, due to the significant level of industry development in some countries in this region (e.g. Brazil and Chile). The figures for North America are somewhat lower than might be expected, but this reflects the high proportion of pulp production (which generally results in lower value-added per MT) in these figures. The figures for Africa are also relatively high compared with other regions, but they are dominated by the figures for South Africa where the pulp and paper industry is comparable (in terms of markets and technology) to many developed countries.

The other interesting feature of Figure 16 is that the value-added per MT in four of the regions is very close to the global average. This convergence is another indication of the globalisation of the pulp and paper industry, where products are often marketed at the global level, high levels of technology are used throughout much of the World and multinational corporations account for a major share of global production.

3.2.4 Trends in value-added per employee

In addition to the amount of output per employee, another measure of labour productivity is the value-added per employee. This has been calculated by taking the gross value-added for each sub-sector and dividing this by the employment numbers presented earlier.

The value-added per employee is one factor that underlies the level of salaries and wages in an industry. Therefore, it is another general indicator of the contribution of the forestry sector to society (i.e. in as much as it reflects the general level of benefits and conditions of employment in the sector). However, it should be noted that a high level of value-added per employee also usually reflects a high level of capital and technology utilisation in an industry. In such cases, a significant proportion of this value-added is required to cover the costs of capital, so the share of value-added paid to labour may be relatively low.

At a very broad level, the value-added per employee in the forestry sector as a whole remained roughly the same throughout the 1990s, at around USD 27,000 per employee (at 2000 prices and exchange rates). However, the figures vary widely between regions and between the three sub-sectors of the forestry sector.

Value-added per employee is highest in North America (USD 89,000), Developed Asia-Pacific (USD 79,000) and Western Europe (USD 48,000) and lowest in Eastern Europe (USD 5,000) and Developing Asia-Pacific (USD 8,000). Over the last decade, value-added per employee has increased by 10 percent to 15 percent in the North America, Developing Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe regions, while in other regions it has not changed by much.

It is also important to note that in the three developed regions and Eastern Europe, in countries where value-added per employee has increased, total employment has usually declined. This suggests that capital has replaced labour in the forestry sector in many of these countries (e.g. due to greater mechanisation of forest operations and the adoption of new processing technologies). In contrast, in most developing countries where value-added per

employee has increased, both value-added and employment have tended to increase together. This suggests that such countries have been successful at increasing labour productivity by improving human capital (e.g. through better training and working practices).

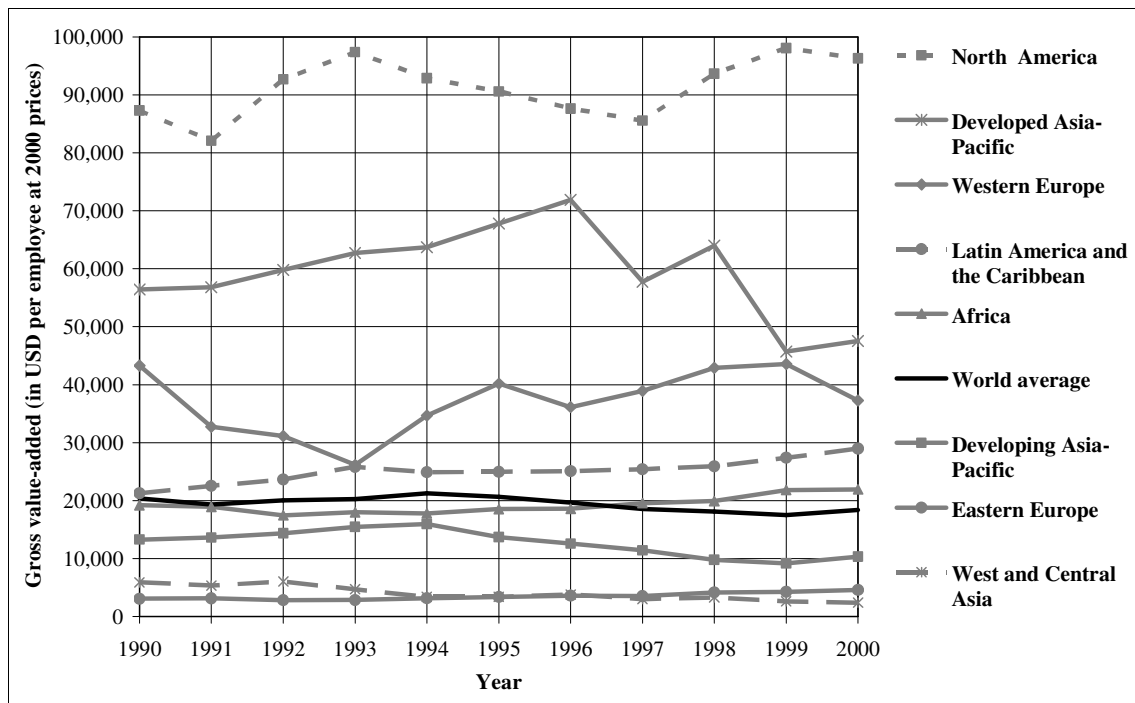
For each of the three sub-sectors of the forestry sector, the global average level of value-added per employee in 2000 was as follows:

- Formal forestry activities: USD 18,000 (real decrease of 10 percent since 1990)
- Wood industry: USD 22,500 (real decrease of 5 percent since 1990)
- Pulp and paper industry: USD 42,000 (real increase of 8 percent since 1990)

In addition to the above, average value-added per employee in the furniture industry in 2000 was about USD 23,000 (and this has increased by 15 percent in real terms over the last decade).

These differences are reflected in the wage levels in the three sub-sectors, where jobs in forestry are generally not well-paid, while jobs in the two forest processing sub-sectors are generally comparable to wage levels in similar manufacturing industries (for example, see ILO (2003) for a recent discussion on wage levels in Europe). A more detailed description of recent trends at the level of the individual sub-sectors is given in the text below.

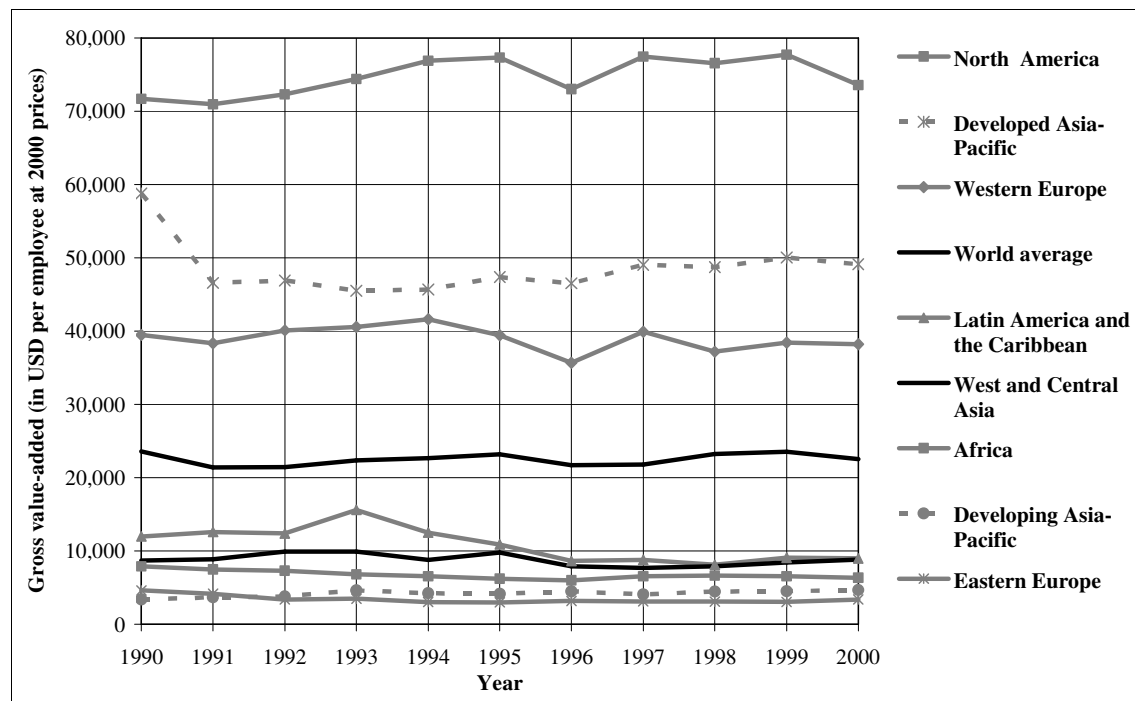
Figure 17 *Recent trends in value-added per employee in (formal) forestry activities by region*



In the (formal) forestry sub-sector, value-added per employee has declined slightly over the last decade at the global level (see Figure 17), but this probably reflects the large (about 100 percent) increase in employment in China over the last half of the decade (due to increased tree planting activities). Excluding this, value-added per employee has probably remained about the same or increased slightly.

At the regional level, value-added per employee has increased in the following regions: North America; Latin America and the Caribbean; Africa; and Eastern Europe. But, in the other regions it has declined (for the Developing Asia-Pacific region, the comments above about China would also apply to this region). The differences between regions in the level of value-added per employee largely reflect the much higher levels of output (in CUM) per employee in developed countries (due to mechanisation of operations) rather than the levels of value-added per CUM.

Figure 18 *Recent trends in value-added per employee in the wood industry by region*



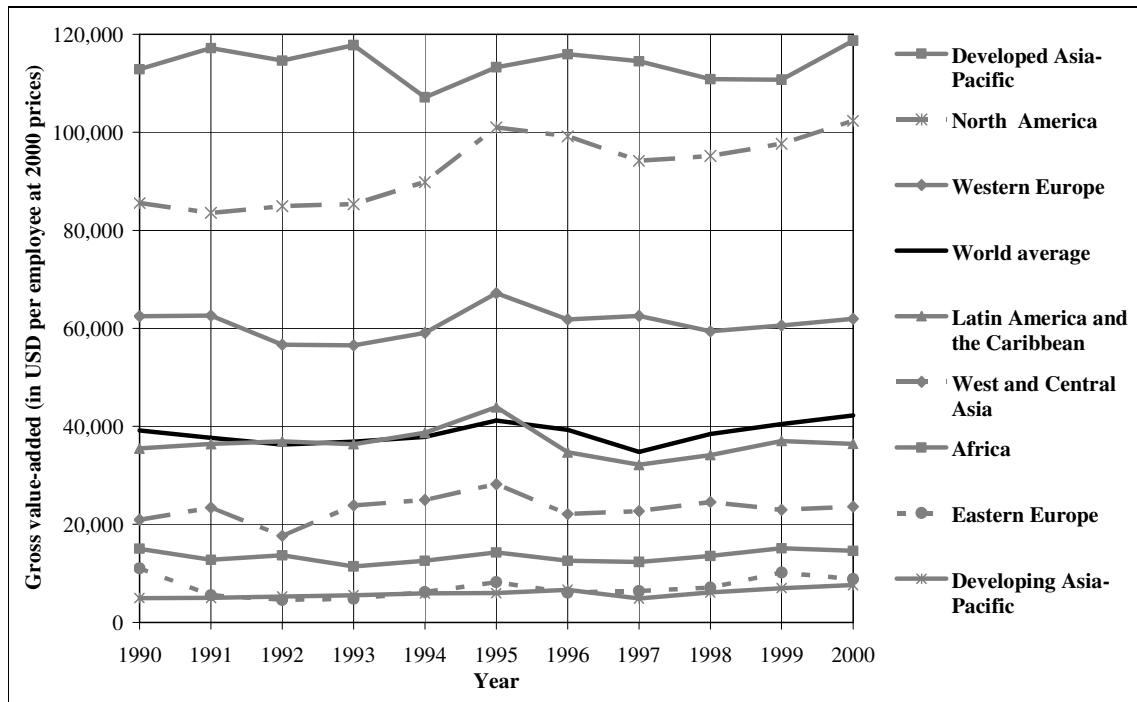
In the wood industry, value-added per employee has remained roughly the same over the last decade, although a slight upward trend appears for North America and the Developing Asia-Pacific regions and a slight downward trend appears for the other regions (for Latin America and the Caribbean, see footnote 14 on page 26). The three developed regions have a very high level of value-added per employee due to both a high level of output (in CUM) per employee and relatively high levels of value-added per unit of output (in USD per CUM).

In the pulp and paper industry, the value-added per employee has remained roughly the same throughout the 1990s (see Figure 19). However, there have been two opposing trends in this industry sub-sector. First, the average level of value-added per unit of output has gradually declined over the period, due to falling pulp and paper prices. Secondly, the productivity per employee (in MT) has increased over the period.

The latter trend is probably partly due to the former trend. Declining prices and value-added per MT has encouraged companies to expand the scale of production (e.g. by building large new mills in Asia and Latin America or expanding existing capacity in North America and Western Europe), to gain economies of scale, cut production costs and increase productivity per employee (in MT). Thus, the industry has generally been able to remain competitive in an environment of falling prices.

At the regional level, the trends are generally similar to the global trend, although value-added per employee in North America has risen substantially over the period due to the declining employment in the sector and increased production per employee (in MT) as a result of this. As with the wood industry, value-added per employee is highest in the developed regions, due to both the relatively high productivity per employee (in MT) and the high level of value-added per unit of output.

Figure 19 *Recent trends in value-added per employee in the pulp and paper industry by region*

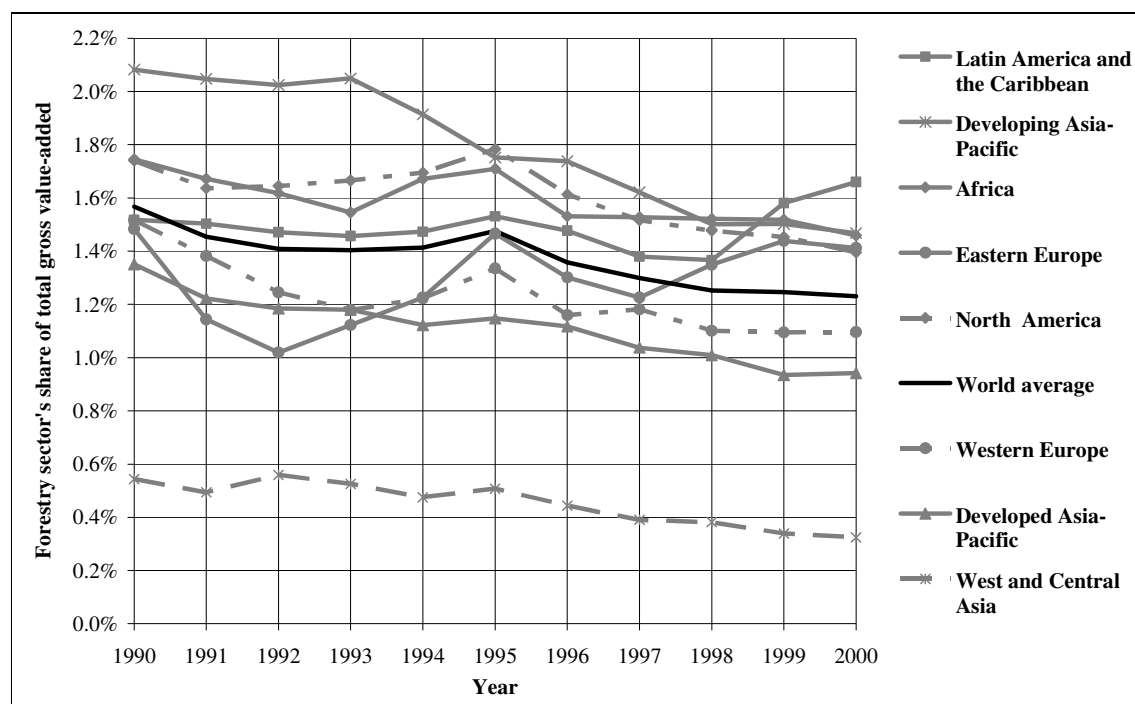


3.2.5 Trends in the forestry sector's contribution to GDP

In spite of the quite stable level of value-added in the forestry sector during the last decade, the contribution of the sector to GDP has declined from just under 1.6 percent in 1990 to just over 1.2 percent in 2000 (see Figure 20). In addition to this, the furniture industry contributed a further 0.3 percent to the global GDP in 2000.

This decline has occurred because the global economy has expanded (i.e. global GDP has increased by 30 percent over the last decade) while value-added in the forestry sector has not increased at all. At the regional level, most regions display the same downward trend, except Eastern Europe and the Latin America and the Caribbean region.

Figure 20 Recent trends in the forestry sector's contribution to GDP by region



Note: total gross value-added is approximately equal to GDP.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the forestry sector's contribution to GDP increased significantly in the late-1990s and, over the whole decade, it has increased from about 1.5 percent in 1990 to almost 1.7 percent in 2000.

The growth in the economic importance of the sector in this region is largely due to significant developments in Brazil, Chile and Mexico, which together account for about 80 percent of the total value-added in the forestry sector in this region. Value-added in the forestry sector grew by more than 50 percent in these three countries over the 1990s, indicating that the forestry sector has been an important source of economic growth in these countries.

At the country level, it is also worth noting that the forestry sector is particularly important in Brazil, Guyana, Suriname, Paraguay and Chile, where it accounts for more than 3 percent of GDP.

The other region where the forestry sector is now growing faster than the whole economy is Eastern Europe (including the Russian Federation). After the steep recession in these economies in the early-1990s, the forestry sector has become one of the leading sectors and it is now recovering faster than many other sectors in most of these countries. For example, the contribution of the forestry sector to GDP fell from 1.5 percent in 1990 to 1.0 percent in 1992, but has since increased to 1.4 percent in 2000.

Some of the reasons for the high growth in forestry sector value-added in these countries include: abundant forest resources; cheap labour; high rates of foreign direct investment; and large-scale privatisation programmes in many of these countries. These conditions have created a good economic environment for the rapid development of forestry and forest industries.

At the level of individual countries, the forestry sector now accounts for more than two percent of GDP in 10 of the 19 countries in this region. Furthermore, the forestry sector is particularly important in Estonia and Latvia, where it accounts for almost five percent of GDP.

The other three regions where the forestry sector is relatively important are Africa, North America and the Developing Asia-Pacific region. The contribution of the forestry sector to GDP has gone down in these three regions (due to higher rates of growth in value-added in other sectors), but the economic contribution of the sector in these regions remains higher than the global average.

In Africa, the forestry sector accounts for about two percent of GDP in tropical Africa and southern Africa. However, the forestry sector is relatively unimportant in North Africa, which reduces the forestry sector's contribution to GDP to 1.4 percent for the region as a whole.

At the individual country level, 23 African countries (out of a total of 56 countries) report that the forestry sector accounts for three percent (or more) of GDP. In addition to this, subsistence production in Africa is of particular significance to many people in rural areas. If national accounts statistics included activities in the informal or non-monetary sector, it is likely that the forestry sector's share of GDP would probably be at least twice what is reported in official statistics (see Box 5 on page 49).

In North America, the forestry sector accounts for about 1.5 percent of GDP. In Canada, it accounts for about three percent of GDP and the contribution remained stable during the 1990s. In the United States of America, the forestry sector's contribution to GDP has gradually decreased, from 1.6 percent in 1990 to 1.3 percent in 2000.

The forestry sector's contribution to GDP in the Developing Asia-Pacific region has declined from 2.1 percent to 1.5 percent during the 1990s. Value-added in the forestry sector has increased significantly by one-third since 1990 but, at the same time, the economies of these countries have grown even more rapidly by around 90 percent (in the region as a whole). Thus, the forestry sector has been left behind as these countries have achieved phenomenal rates of economic growth.

In the Developing Asia-Pacific region, the forestry sector is most important in some of the smaller countries (e.g. Bhutan and the Solomon Islands, where it accounts for nearly ten

percent of the economy). Of the larger countries, the forestry sector is also important in: Malaysia; Papua New Guinea; Nepal; Cambodia; and Indonesia, where it accounted for three percent (or more) of GDP throughout most of the 1990s. As in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, subsistence production in the forestry sector is significant in this region.

In three regions - Western Europe, West and Central Asia and the Developed Asia-Pacific region - the economic importance of the forestry sector is generally lower than in other parts of the World. However, there is considerable variation between countries in these regions.

In Western Europe, the contribution of the forestry sector to GDP has declined from 1.5 percent to 1.1 percent over the last decade. However, in Finland, the forestry sector's contribution to GDP is the highest of all developed countries (at eight percent in 2000). It is also significant in Sweden (three percent of GDP) and Austria and Portugal (two percent of GDP in both countries). In other West European countries, the forestry sector accounts for around one percent (or less) of GDP.

In the Developed Asia-Pacific region, the forestry-sector's contribution to GDP has declined from 1.4 percent in 1990 to 0.9 percent in 2000. The downward trend in the economic importance of the sector largely reflects developments in Japan and, to a lesser extent, Australia. In contrast, the forestry sector remains important in New Zealand, where it accounts for about four percent of GDP.

The economic importance of the forestry sector in West and Central Asia has also declined over the last decade and the contribution of the sector to GDP in this region is the lowest in the World (0.3 percent). In most of the countries in this region, the forestry sector makes a negligible contribution to GDP, although the sector accounts for about one percent of GDP in Turkey and Cyprus.

3.2.6 Potential underestimation

The problems of underestimation of the value-added in the forestry sector are very similar to the problems discussed above with respect to forestry sector employment statistics. In reports and official statements at FAO meetings, national forest administrations frequently state that their national income accounts do not capture all of the benefits of forestry and that the real economic contribution of the forestry sector is far above the levels given in published national income statistics.

As with the employment statistics, the most common sources of underestimation are likely to be the value-added from woodfuel production activities and the gathering and processing of non-wood forest products. These activities are not likely to be captured and included in published national income accounts in most countries.

However, in recent years, a number of countries (particularly developing countries) have started to attempt to measure and quantify the value of informal or non-monetary activities in their national income accounts. A brief review of some of these statistics showed that the results so far have been mixed (for example see Box 5). Some countries have given official estimates of informal (non-monetary) activities that appear to be too low (e.g. Uganda), while others have produced figures that seem quite plausible (e.g. Tanzania). Other countries

(e.g. The Philippines) still produce official statistics that do not appear to make any attempt to estimate the value-added in informal (non-monetary) activities in the forestry sector.

Due to the variability in the estimates of value-added in informal activities (and the lack of estimates in most cases), estimates of the value-added in informal forestry sector activities (where available) were deliberately excluded from the figures presented above. This was done in order to improve comparability between countries and over time. The little evidence that does exist confirms that the value-added in informal activities is probably substantial in many countries and that including these figures would significantly increase the recorded contribution of the forestry sector to GDP. However, a more detailed and in-depth study would be required to elaborate on this issue and produce credible estimates of the value-added from these activities.

Box 5 ***Some examples of accounting for informal forestry activities in national income accounts***

In recent years, a number of countries have attempted to measure informal or non-monetary activities in their national income accounts. The following text presents some information from official reports, followed by comments on these figures (shown in italics). As the text shows, there is considerable variability in the way that informal forestry sector activities are handled in national income accounts.

Uganda: According to the Government of Uganda (2003), official statistics indicate that the forestry sector accounts for about two percent of GDP. For example, in 1999, the Ugandan Bureau of Statistics estimated that value-added in forestry amounted to 126 billion Ugandan Shillings (UGX), with UGX 64 billion generated in the formal (monetary) sector and the remaining UGX 62 billion in the informal (non-monetary) sector. In total, the sector accounted for about 1.5 percent of GDP.

A more recent review of the economic importance of the forestry sector in Uganda was produced as an unofficial report by the forestry administration. This estimated that more than 70 percent of wood consumption in Uganda is in the informal (non-monetary) sector, which alone is valued at about 2.75 percent of GDP. Including the informal sector and a modest estimate of the value of environmental services provided by forests, the forestry sector accounts for about six percent of GDP. Major contributors to this are: domestic fuelwood - UGX 120 billion; charcoal production - UGX 70 billion; non-wood forest products - UGX 66 billion; commercial fuelwood - UGX 43 billion; and sawn timber - UGX 40 billion.

Current estimates of woodfuel production in Uganda are 33 million CUM of woodfuel plus 0.7 million MT of charcoal (FAO, 2003a). The exchange rate (in 2000) was UGX 1,512 to USD 1.00. Based on this information, the unofficial figures above would suggest that value-added in woodfuel production is about USD 3.30 per CUM (i.e. UGX 163 billion/33 million CUM = UGX 4,939 per CUM or USD 3.30 per CUM). The value-added per MT of charcoal production would amount to USD 66 per MT (i.e. UGX 70 billion/0.7 million MT = UGX 100,000 per MT or USD 66 per MT). These figures appear quite plausible, suggesting that the unofficial report may give a better indication of the importance of the sector than the official statistics in the national income accounts.

Tanzania: In 2000, the official statistics for value-added in forestry and hunting show a total of 209 billion Tanzanian Shillings (TZS), with TZS 76 billion in the formal (monetary) sector and TZS 133 billion in the informal (non-monetary) sector. Together, these two sectors accounted for 3.1 percent of GDP (Bank of Tanzania).

The current estimate of woodfuel production in Tanzania is 21 million CUM (FAO, 2003a), the exchange rate in 2000 was TZS 800 per USD 1.00 and average fuelwood prices are about TZS 3,000 per CUM (IUCN, 2003). These figures would suggest that the gross value of woodfuel production in 2000 was TZS 63 billion (i.e. 21 million CUM x TZS 3,000 per CUM). Alternatively, taking the value-added figure for Uganda (USD 3.30 per CUM), value-added in woodfuel production in Tanzania might amount to about TZS 55 billion (i.e. USD 3.30 per CUM x TZS 800 per USD x 21 million CUM). Considering that woodfuel production might only account for about half of informal forestry activities and that hunting is also included in the official figures presented above, it appears that the official figures may be quite reasonable estimates.

Philippines: The official estimate of gross value-added in forestry and logging activities in 2000 is 3.4 billion Pesos (PHP), amounting to 0.1 percent of GDP (UN, 2002a).

Based on an exchange rate of PHP 44 per USD 1.00 in 2000, the figure above is equal to USD 77 million or USD 25 per CUM of industrial roundwood production or USD 2.00 per CUM of total roundwood production (FAO, 2003a). However, according to REAP (2002), average woodfuel prices in the Philippines in 2000 were PHP 1.5 to PHP 2.2 per kg (equal to about USD 24 to USD 36 per CUM). Assuming that gross value-added in woodfuel production is fairly close to the gross value of output (i.e. USD 24 to USD 36 per CUM) the gross value-added from woodfuel production in the Philippines would be close to USD 1.2 billion (i.e. USD 30 per CUM x 40 million CUM) or an additional 1.5 percent of the country's GDP. Even if a significant allowance were made for transport costs, this would seem to suggest that the value-added in the informal woodfuel production sector is substantially higher than the official estimate of value-added in the sector.

3.3 *Forest products trade*

Globalisation during the 1990s has led to an explosion in international trade in goods and services and the forestry sector has followed this broader global trend. For example, the real value of forest products exports rose by nearly 50 percent over the last decade to reach a level of USD 144 billion in 2000. Furthermore, international trade in forest products has generally expanded at similar rates in both developed and developing countries.

The importance of international trade in forest products has been measured as the proportion of forest products in total merchandise trade (by value).¹⁹ In terms of exports, this measure indicates the contribution of the domestic forestry sector to trade balances. In terms of imports, the share of forest products in imports is less of an indicator of the importance of the domestic forestry sector, but it does indicate where the sector could play an important role in terms of import substitution.

There are a number of benefits of international trade. At a basic economic level, it allows producers and consumers to buy and sell products at the best available price. From a development perspective, it can also be a driving force for economic development, particularly where the domestic market is small or prices are low due to low incomes. Increased exports or import substitution can also increase or protect foreign currency reserves, which is a concern in some developing countries. In view of these benefits, the level of international trade in forest products is another indicator of the contribution of the sector to national economies.

3.3.1 **Trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise exports**

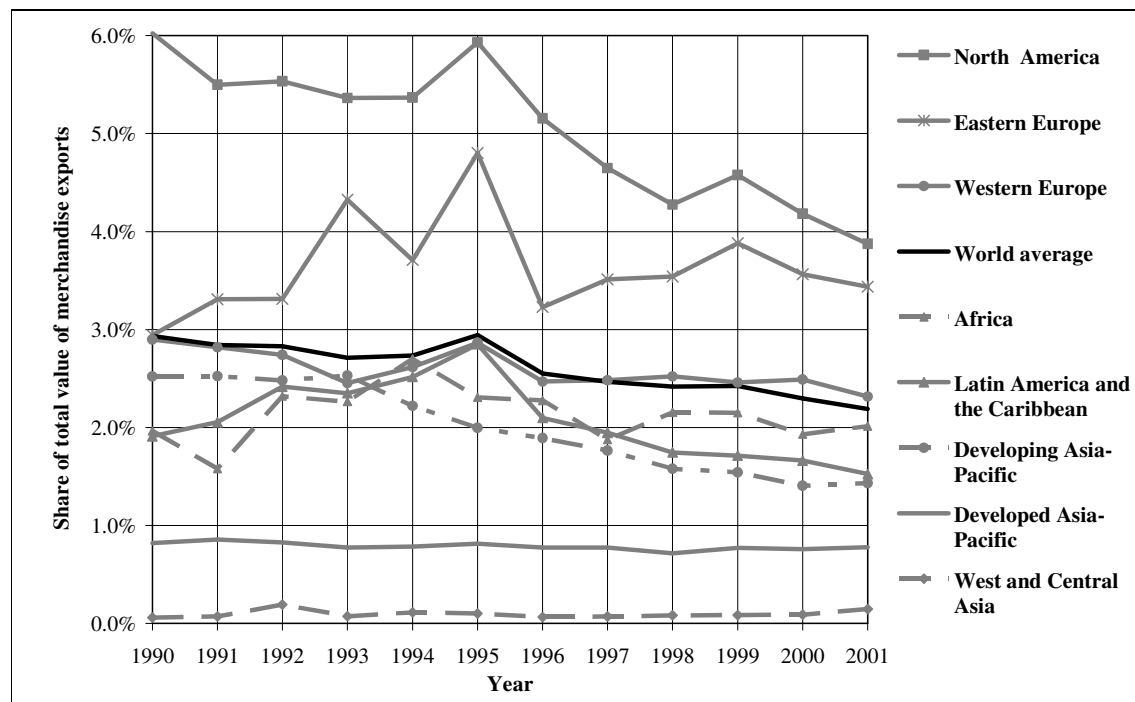
At the regional level, exports of forest products are dominated by the three developed regions. For example, in 2000, Western Europe and North America together accounted for about three-quarters of global forest products exports, followed by the Developing Asia-Pacific region (with a ten percent share). Furthermore, most international trade in forest products is either trade between these three regions or between countries within each of these regions.

As already noted, the value of international trade in forest products increased by almost 50 percent during the last decade. However, in spite of this rapid growth in international trade, the growth in forest products trade has been less than the growth of other merchandise trade. Therefore, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports declined from 2.9 percent in 1990 to 2.2 percent in 2000 (see Figure 21).

This downward trend also appears in all regions except Eastern Europe, where recovery in the forestry sector has generally been more rapid and successful than in many other parts of the economy. At the country level, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports has also declined in all of the major trading nations (outside Eastern Europe) with the exception of a few countries where exports of forest products are particularly significant (e.g. Brazil, Chile and New Zealand).

¹⁹ As previously, these figures have all been adjusted to USD at the price levels and exchange rates prevailing in the year 2000.

Figure 21 *Recent trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise exports by region*

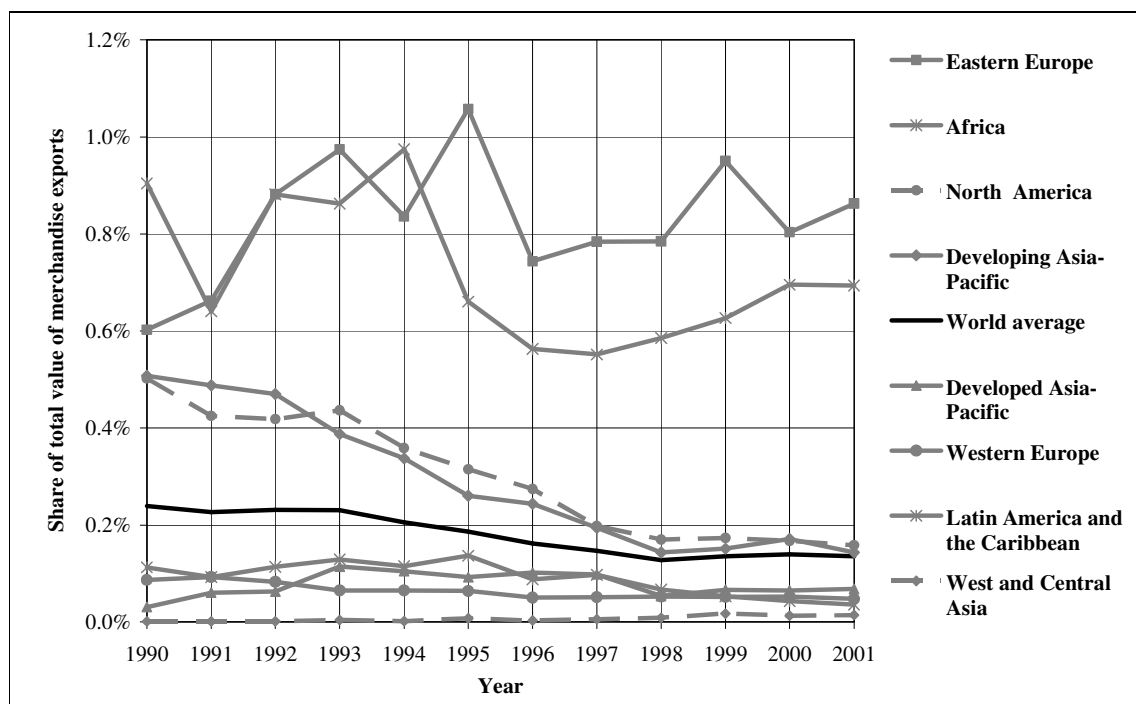


Another interesting feature of the trends in forest products exports is that the value of exports fluctuates quite a lot from year to year (by up to 20 percent). This is largely due to the volatility in international prices for pulp and paper products (which account for about 60 percent to 65 percent of the total value of global forest products trade). The value of exports from the other two forestry sub-sectors was generally more stable during the 1990s, but still changed by as much as ten percent (in real terms) from year to year.

Figure 22 shows the trends in the share of products from the forestry sub-sector (i.e. roundwood and charcoal) in total merchandise exports. In general, exports of roundwood and charcoal account for a very small share of forest products exports (about seven percent of total forest products exports) and exports from this sub-sector now account for less than 0.2 percent of total merchandise exports at the global level.

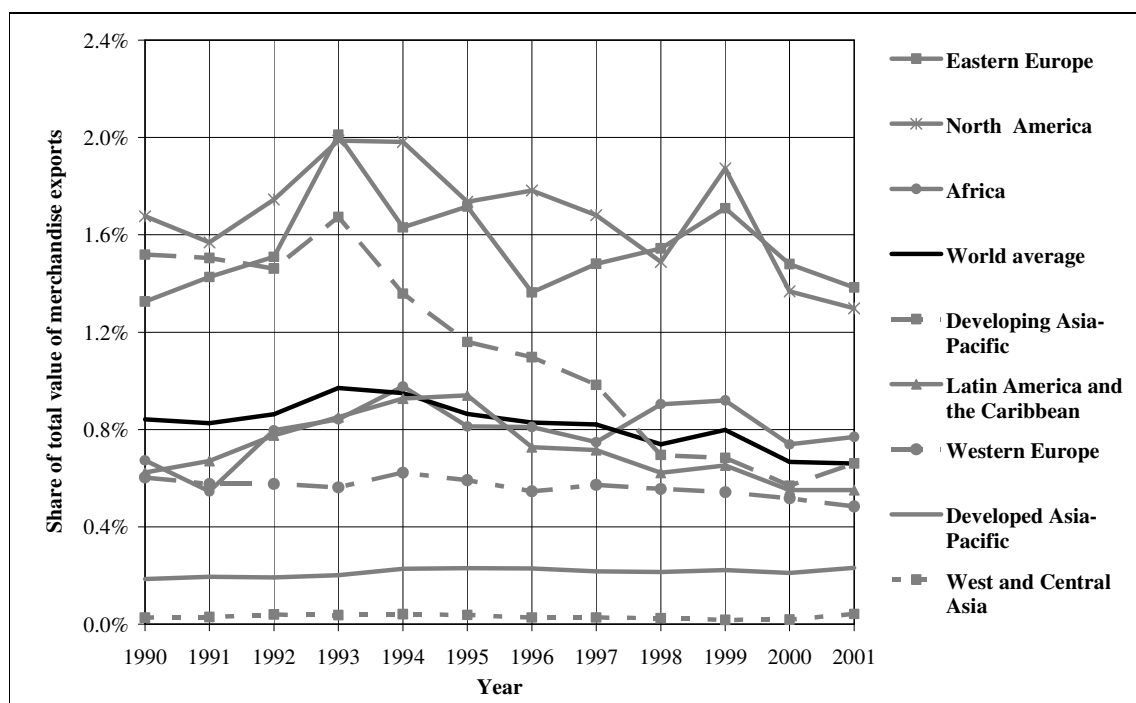
At the regional level, exports from this sub-sector are quite significant in Africa and Eastern Europe and their share of total merchandise exports has remained roughly the same during the 1990s. In most other regions, the value of exports has not increased (or increased very slightly) in real terms, resulting in a steep decline in the contribution of this sub-sector to total merchandise exports. These trends reflect the general reluctance of most countries to export roundwood, in the belief that domestic processing can generate income and employment in the national economy.

Figure 22 *Recent trends in the share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise exports by region*



Note: products from the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) comprise roundwood and charcoal.

Figure 23 *Recent trends in the share of wood industry products in total merchandise exports by region*

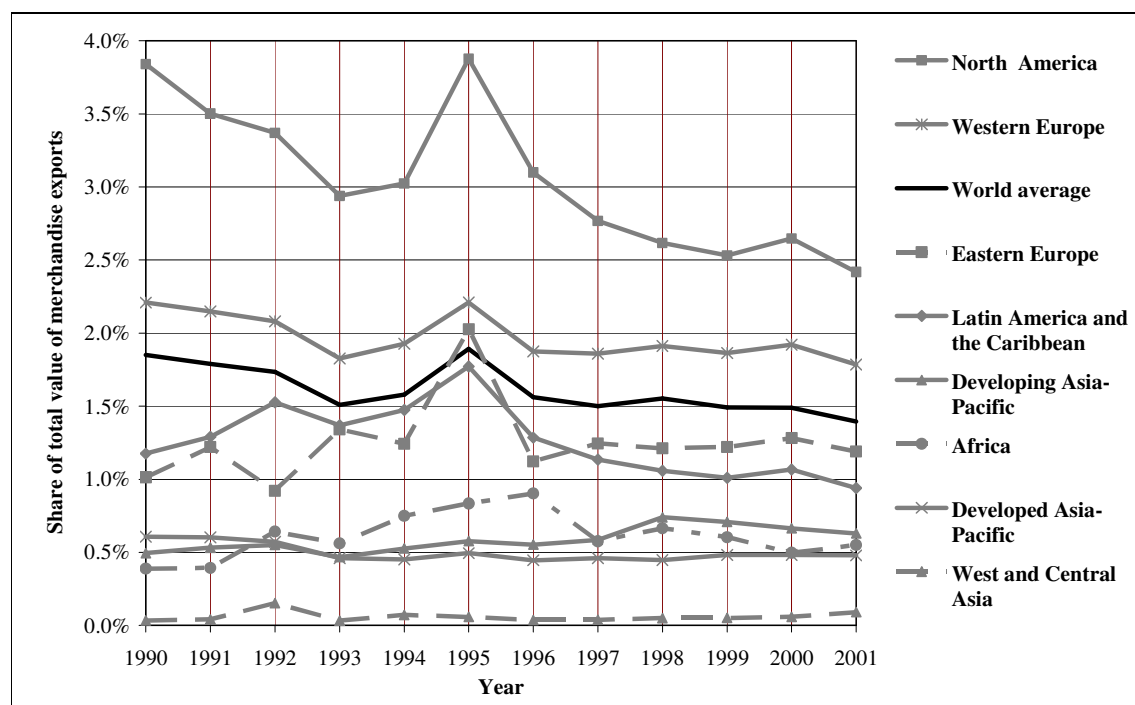


Note: products from the wood industry comprise sawnwood, wood based panels, wood chips and residues.

Exports of products from the wood industry (i.e. sawnwood, wood based panels, wood chips and residues) account for nearly 30 percent of total forest products exports. Their contribution to global merchandise exports has declined slightly from just over 0.8 percent in 1990 to just over 0.7 percent in 2000.

At the regional level, trends in this sub-sector's contribution to exports has declined or remained about the same in all regions. Exports of wood industry products are relatively more important in North America and Eastern Europe where they currently account for around 1.5 percent of total merchandise exports. In most other regions, the importance of this sector to exports is similar to the global average.

Figure 24 *Recent trends in the share of pulp and paper industry products in total merchandise exports by region*



Note: products from the pulp and paper industry comprise pulp, paper and recovered paper.

Exports of products from the pulp and paper industry account for the largest share of total forest product exports and currently account for about 1.4 percent of total merchandise exports at the global level (compared with about 1.8 percent in 1990). Exports from the pulp and paper industry are relatively important in North America and Western Europe, but have declined in importance since 1990 (particularly in North America). In the other regions, the importance of exports from this sub-sector has remained about the same. They account for about one percent of total merchandise exports from Latin America and the Caribbean and slightly more than one percent of total merchandise exports from Eastern Europe. With the exception of West and Central Asia (where they are insignificant), they account for about 0.5 percent of total merchandise exports from the other regions.

3.3.2 Trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise imports

At the global level, the trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise imports are roughly the same as those presented earlier for exports. However, comparing between the regions, Western Europe is the main consumer of imported forest products (40 percent of global forest products imports), followed by the two Asia-Pacific regions (30 percent) and North America (20 percent). In addition, since the mid-1990s, the value of imports into the Developing Asia-Pacific region overtook the value of imports into the Developed Asia-Pacific region, due to the decline in imports into Japan and the rapid growth of forest product imports into China.

Figure 25 *Recent trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise imports by region*

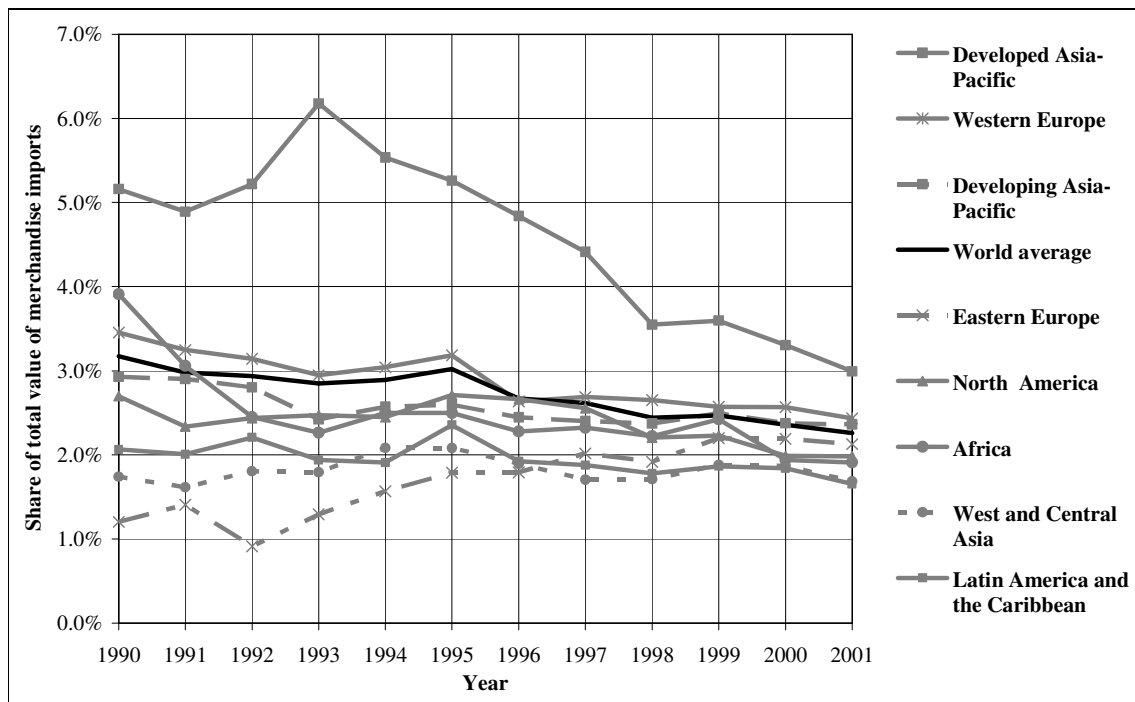


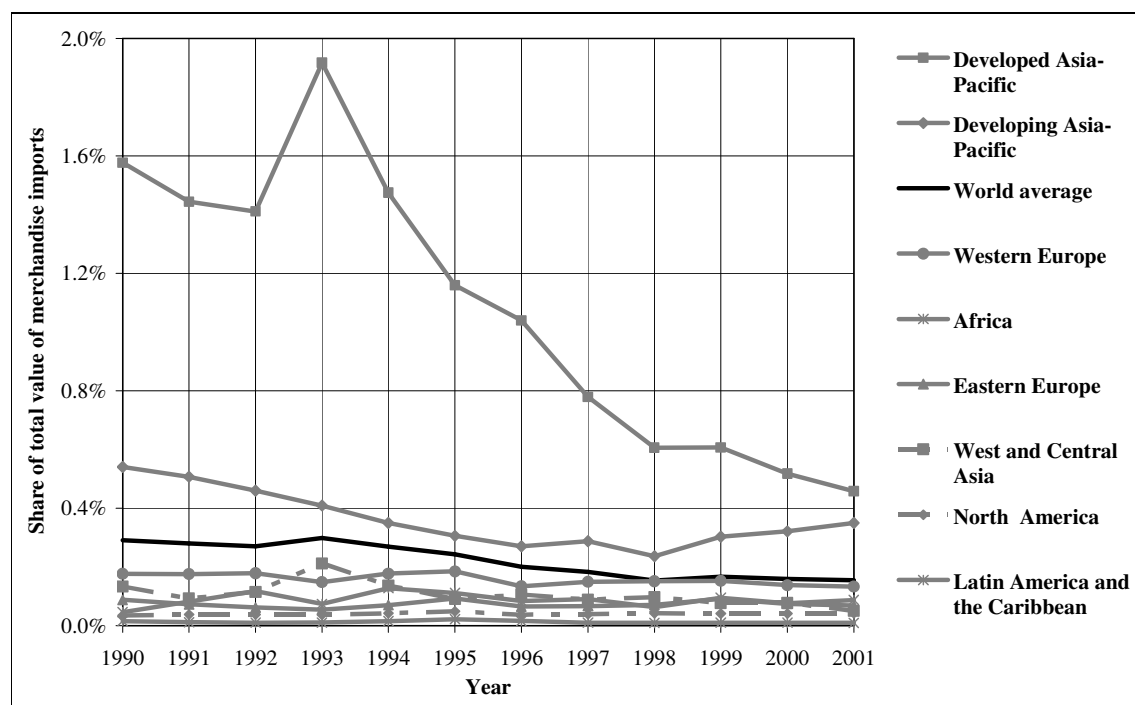
Figure 25 shows the trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise imports by region during the 1990s. Globally, the share fell from about 3.2 percent in 1990 to 2.3 percent in 2000. At the regional level, imports of forest products into the Developed Asia-Pacific region are relatively more important than elsewhere, although this importance has fallen dramatically over the last decade from five percent to three percent (due to a sharp fall in the value of imports into Japan). In most other regions, the share of forest products imports in total merchandise imports is close to the global average or slightly below it. In most of these regions, this share has also declined or remained about the same since 1990.

Comparing the value of imports with the value of exports, there were no major changes in net trade at the regional level during the 1990s. West and Central Asia and the Developed Asia-Pacific region remained the leading net importers, followed by the Developing Asia-Pacific,

Latin America and the Caribbean and Africa²⁰ regions. In Western Europe, the value of imports is roughly the same as the value of exports. The two regions that are significant net exporters of forest products are Eastern Europe and North America, where the value of forest products exports are about two to three times higher than the value of imports.

At the sub-regional and country level, changes in net trade over the last decade are much more noticeable. For example, net imports are clearly growing in the United States of America, China, India, Mexico and many countries in West and Central Asia and Sahelian Africa. A trend of rapid growth in net exports is visible in Nordic countries, Brazil, Chile and New Zealand.

Figure 26 *Recent trends in the share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise imports by region*

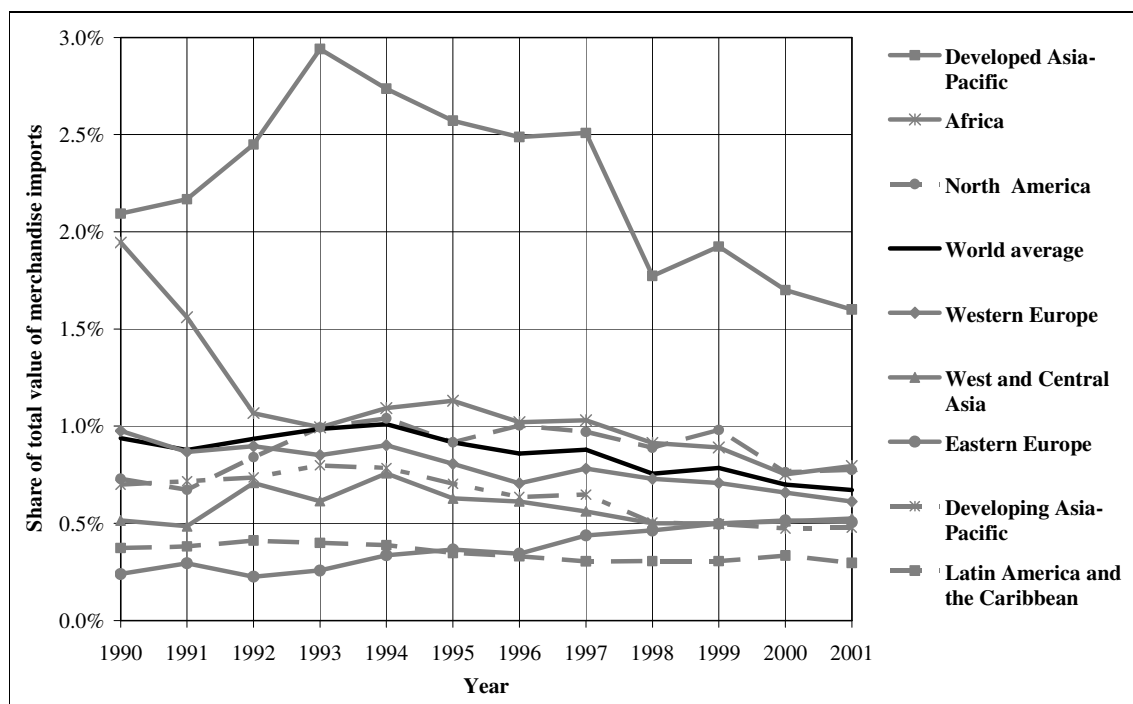


Note: products from the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) comprise roundwood and charcoal.

At the level of individual sub-sectors, the share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise imports has declined over the last decade (see Figure 26). It is significant in the two Asia-Pacific regions, but not elsewhere. In the two Asia-Pacific regions, the most significant developments have been the dramatic fall in the importance of imports into Japan over the whole of the period 1990 to 2000 compared with the increased importance of imports into China in the late 1990s.

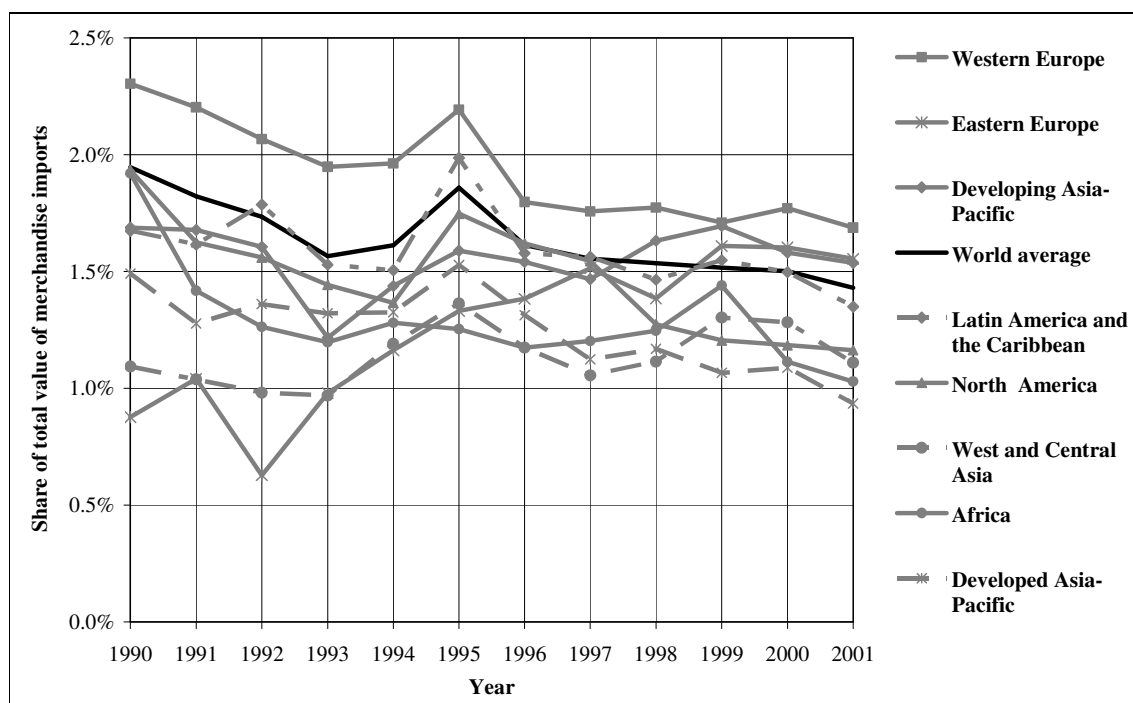
²⁰ Africa is a significant net importer of forest products due to the high level of net imports into North Africa. Excluding North Africa, tropical Africa and temperate Southern Africa are both major net exporters of forest products.

Figure 27 *Recent trends in the share of wood industry products in total merchandise imports by region*



Note: products from the wood industry comprise sawnwood, wood based panels, wood chips and residues.

Figure 28 *Recent trends in the share of pulp and paper industry products in total merchandise imports by region*



Note: products from the pulp and paper industry comprise pulp, paper and recovered paper.

Figure 27 shows the recent trends in the share of wood industry products in total merchandise imports during the 1990s, which has declined from about 0.9 percent in 1990 to 0.7 percent in 2000. At the regional level, the importance of wood industry products is far higher in the Developed Asia-Pacific region than elsewhere. This is due to the high level of imports into Japan, which has remained stable during the last decade. There is a clear downward trend in the importance of imports of wood industry products in every region except Eastern Europe.

Figure 28 presents the same information, but for the pulp and paper industry. This also shows a decline in the importance of imports over the last decade in every region except Eastern Europe. What is also interesting in this industry sub-sector is that the importance of imports of wood industry products is quite similar in all regions (with a share of wood industry products in total merchandise imports of between 1.0 percent and 1.7 percent in 2000). This suggests that all regions choose to import a certain amount of pulp and paper industry products which is, perhaps, another indication of the globalisation of this part of the forestry sector.

3.3.3 Potential underestimation

There are two main issues concerning the analysis of the forestry sector's contribution to total merchandise trade during the 1990s.

Further processed forest products: The forest products trade statistics held in the FAOSTAT database (FAO, 2003a) do not include statistics about the export and import of further processed forest products, such as: secondary processed sawnwood; builders' joinery and carpentry products and wooden furniture. International trade in these products is developing rapidly and is tending to replace some of the trade in more basic forest products as countries try to increase domestic processing, income and employment generation.

In 2000, international trade in the three main groups of further processed forest products amounted to USD 33.7 billion (with an increase of 27 percent since 1996). Of this, international trade in furniture (most of which is wooden furniture) amounted to USD 25.5 billion, while the remainder (builders' joinery and carpentry, profiled wood, etc.) amounted to USD 8.2 billion (UN, 2002b).

These figures are significant compared with the total value of forest products exports (USD 144 billion in 2000) and, at the level of individual regions and countries, they could be particularly important in some cases.

New countries: FAOSTAT (FAO, 2003a) does not contain data for the new European countries before they were created in the early-1990s. Trade between these locations in the former-USSR, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia was probably significant in many cases. For example, prior to independence, most of the former-USSR countries were highly dependant on the Russian Federation to supply forest products (see Box 5). In addition to this, the quality of the statistics that are available for some of these countries is quite limited in the database, particularly in the first half of the decade.

Based on an assessment of some of these issues, it is quite obvious that the trends in forest products trade in these new countries would show a much steeper fall in the early-1990s if the value of trade between these locations (before independence) was known.

Box 6 *Lithuania – deliveries of wood products from the former-USSR*

During 1970 to 1990, the other republics in the USSR (mostly Russia) were supplying Lithuania with the following average annual volumes: roundwood - 800,000 CUM; sawnwood - 340,000 CUM; pulp - 110,000 MT; and paper and paperboard - 100,000 MT, plus significant volumes of wood based panels. At the same time, annual trade from Lithuania to other Soviet republics amounted to: 150,000 MT of paper and paperboard; 20,000 CUM of particleboard; and 50,000 CUM of fibreboard. In addition to this, Lithuania exported 50,000 CUM of pulpwood to Finland each year. Converting these figures into roundwood equivalent, Lithuanian deliveries to other USSR republics amounted to about 1 million CUM per year, while deliveries from these republics amounted to about 2.4 million CUM per year (on average) during 1970-1990.

For the year 1990, deliveries of wood products to Lithuania from other USSR republics amounted to 1.8 million CUM in roundwood equivalent. Based on this, the estimated value of forest products delivered to the former Lithuanian Republic in 1990 would be around USD 160 million to USD 200 million (at the price levels and exchange rates of 2000). This figure is almost double the real value of imports in the late 1990s and, as with most other new countries of the former-USSR, it is not included in the analysis presented earlier.

Source: Lebedys et al (1999).

4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Table 5 presents a summary of all of the information given earlier about the size of the global forestry sector. This shows that, at the global level in 2000, the (formal) forestry sector employed 12.9 million people, generated USD 354 billion in value-added and exported products with a total value of USD 144 billion. Furthermore, at the global level over the last decade, employment increased by about four percent, value-added increased by one percent (in real terms) and the real value of forest products exports increased by 50 percent.

Table 5 *Summary of the trends and current status of the total forestry sector employment, value-added and exports by region*

Region	Regional distribution of global forestry sector employment, value-added and exports in 2000						Change in absolute values over the period 1990 to 2000		
	Employment		Value-added		Exports		Employment	Value-added	Exports
	millions	%	USD bn.	%	USD bn.	%	%	%	%
Africa	0.5	4	8	2	3	2	+6	+5	+60
West and Central Asia	0.4	3	3	1	<1	<1	+28	-14	+169
Developed Asia-Pacific	0.6	5	49	14	4	3	-20	-20	+31
Developing Asia-Pacific	4.9	38	39	11	16	11	+16	+34	+57
Western Europe	1.7	13	81	23	61	42	-8	-13	+50
Eastern Europe	1.9	15	9	2	10	7	-15	-27	+137
North America	1.5	12	136	38	44	31	-1	+10	+33
Latin America & Caribbean	1.2	10	30	9	6	4	+39	+46	+90
<i>All tropical countries</i>	3.0	24	48	14	16	11	+23	+34	+47
<i>All temperate countries</i>	9.9	76	306	86	128	89	-1	-2	+50
World total	12.9	100	354	100	144	100	+4	+1	+50

Note: the changes in value-added and exports are changes in the real value of these items (i.e. adjusted for inflation).

At the regional level, the above table shows some interesting and important differences between regions.

First, in Africa, the table shows that there have been some improvements in the sector, with increased employment, value-added and exports from the sector over the last decade. However, one country - South Africa - accounts for a large proportion of these improvements.

Generally, the forestry sector in Africa does not perform well compared with other regions. For example, Africa accounts for about 16 percent of the global forest area, but only two percent of global value-added and exports. Furthermore, the level of value-added and exports per employee is well below the global average. The structure of the forestry sector in Africa (i.e. the predominance of forestry activities compared to forest processing activities) suggests that Africa still suffers from a significant lack of industrialisation and general development, due to a variety of political, economic and structural problems. Addressing these problems is likely to remain a concern for policymakers in this region for many years to come.

At the other end of the scale, the three developed regions (North America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) account for about 30 percent of global employment and the majority of global value-added and forest products exports (i.e. 85 percent of value-added and 76 percent of exports). As would be expected, for almost all measures of productivity (e.g. production, value-added or exports per CUM/MT, per hectare of forest or per employee), the forestry sector in these three regions performs at a level that is well above the global average.

However, it is interesting to note that, in terms of the trends in these figures, only exports are increasing in all three regions. Employment is declining, but this is largely due to the substitution of capital for labour. The disturbing trend is that value-added is shrinking in many countries in Western Europe and Japan. This is due to increasing competition in neighbouring regions, which may lead to some structural changes and changes in trade flows in the future. Policymakers and the forest industry in these countries would be well advised to reassess their competitive strengths and advantages in view of the historical changes in these figures and the likely changes in the future.

Eastern Europe presents a very interesting situation that has arisen due to the profound social, political and economic changes that have taken place in this region during the last decade. Forestry sector employment has fallen, but is still relatively high given the overall size of the forestry sector in this region. Exports are significant and have increased dramatically over the last decade. The main problem in this region is that the level of value-added in the sector is comparatively low and has fallen significantly over the last decade (although it has started to rise again in recent years).

A comparison of the figures for employment, value-added and trade suggest that there is substantial potential for development of the forestry sector in this region. However, there is also a significant need for investment in new technology, improved marketing and an upgrading of human resources. Currently, the relatively high level of employment suggests that further reductions in employment might be justified. However, given the substantial forest resources in this region (about one-quarter of the global forest area) an alternative scenario for the future could be that new investment in the sector would increase labour productivity, leading to further expansion in value-added and exports without significant job losses. The challenge for policymakers and the forest industry in this region will be to assess whether to follow the development model of the developed regions (i.e. substituting capital for labour) or to pursue expansion of the sector on all fronts.

Latin America and the Caribbean and the Developing Asia-Pacific region are the two regions where the forestry sector has expanded on all fronts over the last decade. In these two regions, forestry sector employment, value-added and trade have all expanded significantly over the last decade. This expansion has been driven by many factors, including: an abundance of cheap skilled labour; relatively abundant forest resources; a high rate of economic growth; specific policies to encourage development and investment in the sector; and more general improvements in the investment climate.

Many of these countries have made the transition from having a forestry sector that is largely focused on the production of roundwood and simple processed products to one where a diversified range of products are produced and marketed at a global scale. The measures of productivity in these countries are generally close to or above the global average and are certainly higher than the average for all developing countries. The challenge for these countries will be to maintain this momentum while, at the same time, reducing the pressure on their forest resources. Already, many countries have started to do this with significant forest plantation programmes to guarantee future wood supplies.

Finally, the figures show that the forestry sector in West and Central Asia accounts for only a small share of global employment, value-added and exports. Outside of these countries, there

is little information about the forestry sector in this region. However, it seems likely that they may face similar issues to the countries of Eastern Europe.

Table 6 *Summary of the trends and current status of the contribution of the forestry sector to employment, GDP and total merchandise exports by region*

Region	Contribution of the forestry sector (in percent)								
	Share of labour force			Share of GDP			Share of merchandise exports		
	1990	2000	Change	1990	2000	Change	1990	2000	Change
Africa	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.7	1.5	-0.3	2.0	1.9	0.0
West and Central Asia	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Developed Asia-Pacific	1.0	0.8	-0.3	1.4	0.9	-0.4	0.8	0.8	-0.1
Developing Asia-Pacific	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.5	-0.6	2.5	1.4	-1.1
Western Europe	1.1	0.9	-0.1	1.5	1.1	-0.4	2.9	2.5	-0.4
Eastern Europe	1.3	1.1	-0.2	1.5	1.4	-0.1	2.9	3.6	+0.6
North America	1.1	0.9	-0.1	1.7	1.4	-0.3	6.0	4.2	-1.8
Latin America & Caribbean	0.5	0.6	+0.1	1.5	1.7	+0.1	1.9	1.7	-0.2
<i>All tropical countries</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>-0.5</i>
<i>All temperate countries</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>-0.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>-1.4</i>
World total	0.5	0.4	-0.1	1.6	1.2	-0.3	2.9	2.3	-0.6

Table 6 presents a summary of the information about the contribution of the sector to national economies or the economic importance of the sector. This shows that, at the global level in 2000, the sector employed about 0.4 percent of the labour force, contributed about 1.2 percent to GDP and accounted for about 2.3 percent of global merchandise trade. However, these measures have all declined over the last decade, due to more rapid growth in other parts of the economy. Furthermore, this decline in the sector appears for all of the measures in nearly all regions.

Comparing between the regions, the contribution of the sector to employment is relatively more important in the three developed regions and Eastern Europe. This is partly because of the employment generated in the forest processing sector, which is generally less developed in developing countries. The importance of forestry sector employment has increased in Latin America and the Caribbean over the last decade and remained about the same in the other developing regions. This indicates that the expansion of the sector in these regions has created new jobs at a rate that has kept up with the growth in the labour force in these countries. In the developed regions and Eastern Europe, the importance of employment in the sector has declined due to a reduction in the numbers employed in the sector.

In terms of the contribution to GDP, the forestry sector is relatively important in Africa, the Developing Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe and the Americas. However, with the exception of Latin America and the Caribbean, the importance of the sector has declined over the last decade. In particular, there has been a significant fall in the contribution of the forestry sector to GDP in the Developing Asia-Pacific region. This is due to the very high rates of growth in other parts of the economy in this region.

The last point above reflects a more general observation from this analysis. In general, value-added in the forestry sector has not increased rapidly except in a few countries where development of the sector has been a specific national development priority. Very few countries have focused on the development of the forestry sector, preferring in stead to promote the development of other sectors. Thus, it is generally the case that the forestry sector has been left behind, particularly in rapidly growing economies. Furthermore, this suggests

that the forestry sector is not a major driving force for economic growth and development except in specific circumstances.

Comparing between the three measures, the forestry sector makes the greatest contribution to merchandise exports. However, although exports of forest products have increased substantially over the last decade, the contribution to merchandise exports has fallen. The regions where the forestry sector is a relatively important component of trade are Europe and North America. Furthermore, the importance of forest products exports has increased in Eastern Europe over the last decade (compared with declining importance everywhere else).

These differences reflect the fact that most trade in forest products is between the three developed regions and Eastern Europe or between individual countries within each of these regions. The importance of forest products exports from developing regions is relatively low and has declined over the last decade. This reflects their greater comparative advantage in exporting other types of goods. It may also reflect some concern in developed countries, in recent years, about the environmental impact of forest harvesting in developing countries. In the few cases where developing countries have been successful at increasing the importance of forest product exports, it has usually been in areas where the environmental impacts of production are less controversial (e.g. exports of pulp and paper products from Brazil, Chile and South Africa).

The above comments are, of course, very generalised and there are many differences between countries in each of the regions analysed above. For example, the detailed tables presented in Annex 1 show how important the forestry sector is in many relatively small countries and in a small number of large countries. It is hoped that the detailed figures presented in Annex 1 can be used as a starting point for more in-depth analyses of forestry sector developments at the level of individual countries. In addition to this, further work on the contribution of informal forestry sector activities would give a much better and more balanced picture of the importance of the sector at the global, regional and country level.

A final point worth noting is the importance of improving the availability and reliability of statistics in this area. Many countries do not produce statistics about employment or value-added in the forestry sector (even where it may be significant) and those that do should be more careful about the presentation of statistics (or they will lose credibility). Reliable information is essential for the development of the sector and for monitoring sustainable forest management and FAO remains ready and willing to assist countries in this important area.

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ANNEX 1 DATA TABLES

Country nomenclature and regional groups used in the tables

The country names and order used in these tables follow standard UN practice regarding nomenclature and alphabetical listing of countries. Data for China incorporate values for China (including Hong Kong and Macao) and for Taiwan Province of China, as consistent with UN practice. The regional groups used in these tables represent FAO's standardised regional breakdown of the World according to geographical criteria.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Totals

Numbers may not tally because of rounding and non-availability of detailed data by the countries of former Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, USSR, etc.

Abbreviations

n.s. = not significant, indicating a very small value, including a zero value

- = not available

Figures and abbreviations presented in *italics* are FAO estimates

Annex Table 1 Forestry employment (ISIC Division 02)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	202	207	213	211	233	230	232	221	220	207	202	216
Algeria	5	7	7	9	8	8	9	9	9	9	3	8
Angola	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Botswana	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Cameroon	23	25	26	28	34	37	39	34	22	19	20	28
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Chad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4
Cote d'Ivoire	20	16	15	15	17	16	15	14	15	15	16	16
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4
Gambia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Ghana	10	9	9	12	12	8	8	8	8	7	7	9
Guinea	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Guinea-Bissau	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Kenya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Lesotho	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Liberia	5	3	5	4	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Madagascar	7	7	7	6	4	4	3	3	1	1	1	4
Malawi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	12	23	19	11	22	19	20	9	20	12	12	16
Mozambique	8	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	10
Namibia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	28	28	28	27	27
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Somalia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
South Africa	29	29	35	35	40	43	43	45	45	46	46	40
Sudan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Swaziland	4	4	7	4	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	3
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tunisia	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Uganda	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
United Republic of Tanzania	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zimbabwe	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 1 Forestry employment (ISIC Division 02)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	1 510	1 471	1 549	1 563	1 529	1 699	1 879	2 054	2 286	2 490	2 346	1 852
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Azerbaijan	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Bhutan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>
Brunei Darussalam	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Cambodia	2	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	1	4
China	614	594	601	629	622	770	996	1 185	1 439	1 625	1 480	959
Cyprus	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	1	<i>n.s.</i>	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	4	4	4	4	4	5	9	13	20	24	23	10
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	12	9	7	6	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	5
India	280	276	272	267	263	264	206	203	201	205	200	240
Indonesia	83	88	87	87	81	83	90	87	83	76	64	83
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	108	104	101	95	92	86	86	83	72	70	72	88
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	14	13	13	13	11	17	14	11	12	13	14	13
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	3	3	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3	3	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	5	3	4
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	76	77	83	70	68	66	58	60	43	43	28	61
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	6	7	7	5
Myanmar	33	36	36	29	24	25	27	30	19	30	33	29
Nepal	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	17	17	17	11
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	31	28	30	24	21	17	23	25	26	26	29	25
Philippines	10	8	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	8
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	5
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	16	15	16	16	16	17	17	17	15	15	16	16
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thailand	18	16	16	16	18	17	17	17	17	16	37	19
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	151	140	215	239	234	260	260	248	254	256	265	229
Turkmenistan	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	4
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Viet Nam	13	13	12	12	12	11	13	13	13	11	12	12
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	1 141	1 087	1 041	1 036	1 000	1 018	967	932	884	867	905	989
Albania	10	7	9	3	2	2	2	2	<i>n.s.</i>	1	2	3
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	10	9	8	8	10	9	9	10	9	8	8	9
Belarus	22	27	21	24	33	44	26	33	29	30	33	29
Belgium and Luxembourg	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	14	9	6	4	2	4	6	6	6	6	6
Bulgaria	43	38	37	37	28	30	33	32	29	24	23	32
Croatia	-	-	8	10	12	11	10	11	11	10	10	10
Czech Republic	58	50	47	45	45	45	42	37	34	31	29	42
Denmark	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Estonia	11	11	10	9	11	7	7	8	8	9	9	9
Finland	39	33	31	29	25	28	26	23	24	23	24	28
France	48	47	45	42	42	37	40	36	30	32	37	40
Germany	69	69	76	65	54	65	59	55	56	62	88	65

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Annex Table 1 Forestry employment (ISIC Division 02)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	10	14	11	9	5	8	9	7	7	9	9	9
Hungary	23	21	19	17	17	16	15	15	13	12	12	16
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
Italy	54	56	56	65	55	51	56	50	43	41	36	51
Latvia	15	17	13	12	15	14	20	21	19	19	19	17
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	15	14	16	15	15	16	16	15	14	15	14	15
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	5	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
Norway	7	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Poland	90	82	85	79	75	77	65	65	64	61	60	73
Portugal	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	12	11	14
Republic of Moldova	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	4
Romania	107	99	93	88	77	83	78	69	61	53	50	78
Russian Federation	238	234	235	244	250	259	247	240	239	243	239	242
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	15	14	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	12
Slovakia	36	30	29	36	32	29	28	23	24	24	24	29
Slovenia	6	5	4	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Spain	26	30	24	31	30	25	33	30	31	32	34	30
Sweden	34	33	34	35	36	28	25	26	23	20	22	29
Switzerland	11	8	8	8	9	9	8	9	8	9	18	10
The FYR of Macedonia	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	4
Ukraine	-	-	43	44	45	54	44	42	35	33	41	42
United Kingdom	24	21	18	20	19	17	17	19	18	14	14	18
North and Central America	255	244	243	238	258	272	264	266	255	254	260	255
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	74	72	72	71	83	93	84	83	84	80	89	80
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	8	8	9	10	14	14	11	9	7	6	5	9
Cuba	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
El Salvador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	3	2
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1	1	1	4	4	5	2	1	1	3	2	2
Haiti	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Honduras	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	3	3
Jamaica	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	39	36	35	29	28	29	31	34	37	38	38	34
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	11	11	5	4	4	5	9	8	8	8	8	7
Panama	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.
United States	105	100	104	104	107	109	109	109	97	98	98	104
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 1 Forestry employment (ISIC Division 02)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	37	39	29	45	43	43	44	44	45	44	40	41
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	14	14	9	11
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	6	6	7	7	9	9	9	10	9	8	9	8
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	17	19	9	24	19	17	18	18	17	17	16	17
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
South America	354	354	361	344	370	380	385	386	382	430	421	379
Argentina	31	31	34	26	29	31	35	26	21	30	27	29
Bolivia	3	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	4	3	5
Brazil	204	205	206	206	206	208	209	209	207	248	254	215
Chile	38	40	40	41	37	42	39	44	43	44	40	41
Colombia	15	15	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	7	6	11
Ecuador	24	21	23	8	34	36	39	42	42	40	40	32
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1
Guyana	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	2
Paraguay	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	17
Peru	7	6	7	10	11	10	10	8	13	11	10	9
Suriname	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uruguay	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	8	8	8	6
Venezuela	9	8	12	12	11	10	12	13	11	17	10	11
World	3 500	3 402	3 436	3 437	3 434	3 641	3 770	3 903	4 072	4 291	4 173	3 733

Notes – types of estimates:

E1 (In countries with some data, missing data has been estimated from roundwood production data, by taking employment per cubic meter of roundwood production in the years where data is available and using the production data in the missing years to estimate the likely level of employment.) Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium & Luxembourg, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, China, Colombia, Congo, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, The FYR of Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

E2 (In countries with no data, employment has been estimated in the same way as E1, but using the average employment per cubic meter roundwood from countries in the same sub-region (using geographical sub-regions defined in SOFO 1999). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Lao People's Dem. Rep., Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Niger, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia and Uruguay.

Annex Table 2 *Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	190	181	179	191	204	208	196	199	206	203	218	198
Algeria	13	15	15	15	15	11	4	6	6	6	6	10
Angola	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benin	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Botswana	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	1
Burkina Faso	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
Burundi	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	7	5	5	5	6	6	7	8	9	9	12	7
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2
Chad	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	11	9	9	9	9	10	11	11	10	10	11	10
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	9	6	7	6	9	6	7	10	7	7	8	7
Equatorial Guinea	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	2
Gabon	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	n.s.	2	3	3	2
Gambia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ghana	17	14	15	22	23	23	22	22	23	21	25	21
Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kenya	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	9
Lesotho	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Liberia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	1
Madagascar	3	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Malawi	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
Mali	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Morocco	7	8	6	8	7	9	7	8	8	8	7	8
Mozambique	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
Namibia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Niger	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Nigeria	4	5	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	n.s.
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	61	59	57	59	66	71	72	66	75	75	82	67
Sudan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Swaziland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Togo	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Tunisia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Uganda	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	3
Zimbabwe	6	6	6	6	7	7	3	7	7	6	6	6

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 2 *Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	1 812	1 885	1 871	1 888	1 932	1 907	1 911	2 100	1 576	1 558	1 583	1 820
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Azerbaijan	6	6	7	5	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	4
Bahrain	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Bangladesh	13	12	13	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bhutan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1
Cambodia	8	8	9	11	15	14	12	21	18	9	5	12
China	765	817	778	770	807	763	751	973	504	480	500	719
Cyprus	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaza Strip	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	1
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
India	59	56	63	63	64	68	70	66	45	50	52	60
Indonesia	326	342	370	378	393	393	404	379	402	413	391	381
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	11	8	6	6	9	11	10	11	13	10	10	10
Iraq	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Israel	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	5	5	5	6
Japan	303	295	285	282	263	258	253	240	224	211	202	256
Jordan	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Kazakhstan	21	21	21	21	21	21	19	14	7	5	4	16
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	4	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2	5	3	5	6	8	7	12	6	7	4	6
Lebanon	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4
Malaysia	89	96	109	128	137	145	148	142	141	120	128	126
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7	7	5	4	7	6	4	3	2	1	2	4
Myanmar	16	15	15	14	15	16	16	13	10	10	20	15
Nepal	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Philippines	50	47	35	30	24	24	30	31	24	27	28	32
Qatar	2	1	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	1
Republic of Korea	41	41	37	40	40	38	35	29	23	25	26	34
Saudi Arabia	7	7	7	9	10	13	15	15	15	15	15	12
Singapore	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Sri Lanka	4	4	4	9	7	7	7	7	6	7	14	7
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	16	16	14	14	6
Tajikistan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Thailand	27	42	46	48	47	52	59	60	41	56	52	48
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	14	12	15	14	13	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Turkmenistan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	7	7	7	6	6	13	12	10	22	38	60	17
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1
Europe	1 673	1 618	1 632	1 584	1 563	1 625	1 580	1 549	1 589	1 642	1 700	1 614
Albania	24	26	29	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	8
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	19	17	17	16	16	22	23	36	38	36	35	25
Belarus	106	101	108	113	107	101	96	109	117	124	107	108
Belgium and Luxembourg	14	14	13	13	14	15	16	14	14	13	12	14
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	12	5	5	5	4
Bulgaria	24	18	16	14	15	14	17	17	15	14	13	16
Croatia	22	17	16	16	16	15	13	14	14	14	13	15
Czech Republic	30	27	30	30	25	22	27	33	35	33	30	29
Denmark	14	14	14	14	16	16	16	16	17	16	16	15
Estonia	6	5	7	8	11	18	17	20	20	18	20	14
Finland	30	27	24	23	24	27	26	26	28	28	29	26
France	93	95	88	82	80	80	78	41	40	40	42	69
Germany	142	129	122	112	112	130	124	119	113	111	117	121

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 2 *Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	7	7	7	7	6	5	5	4	5	4	7	6
Hungary	15	18	19	18	21	21	21	22	21	19	22	20
Iceland	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ireland	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	6	5
Italy	37	37	41	40	41	105	101	98	106	108	115	76
Latvia	15	16	15	13	14	16	18	20	23	26	30	19
Liechtenstein	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	-	-	8	7	19	18	18	15	14	13	15	14
Malta	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Netherlands	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	11	15	11	12
Norway	15	14	11	10	14	14	14	15	15	14	15	14
Poland	65	58	57	55	63	63	60	63	65	63	63	61
Portugal	55	58	52	51	51	51	55	54	52	49	50	52
Republic of Moldova	12	6	6	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3
Romania	94	87	89	80	83	77	66	69	81	76	70	79
Russian Federation	-	-	491	515	470	452	424	389	373	463	511	454
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	12	13	11	9	9	12	13	14	14	13	13	12
Slovakia	26	20	18	15	15	15	14	14	13	11	10	16
Slovenia	20	16	15	14	13	12	13	12	12	12	12	14
Spain	74	72	68	78	74	77	80	79	84	87	95	79
Sweden	44	41	37	30	31	32	31	33	34	34	35	35
Switzerland	48	46	42	39	40	40	38	37	36	35	37	40
The FYR of Macedonia	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2
Ukraine	83	80	73	68	61	52	48	48	76	58	58	64
United Kingdom	78	68	66	70	82	85	84	84	88	79	81	79
North and Central America	673	619	633	661	702	723	721	704	717	733	733	692
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Barbados	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	n.s.
Belize	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Bermuda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	124	109	110	119	127	132	137	140	150	154	168	134
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cuba	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	20	17
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Haiti	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Honduras	8	7	9	10	11	12	15	16	14	15	14	12
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	5	5	4	3	13	12	13	13	13	12	11	10
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Nicaragua	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	2	2	2	2	2	1
Panama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
United States	508	470	481	500	522	535	524	503	506	518	504	506
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 2 *Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	59	56	54	59	64	64	65	63	65	61	66	61
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	44	42	40	44	47	48	46	44	45	43	47	45
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	13	12	12	13	15	14	18	17	17	16	17	15
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Vanuatu	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
South America	159	162	164	160	157	152	257	259	272	290	347	216
Argentina	25	25	25	18	21	20	13	18	17	17	13	19
Bolivia	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Brazil	80	83	82	80	74	67	171	173	177	201	259	131
Chile	21	20	21	25	23	23	23	22	18	20	21	21
Colombia	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	5	4	7
Ecuador	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
Guyana	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>4</i>
Paraguay	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>
Peru	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>
Suriname	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
Uruguay	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>
Venezuela	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>
World	4 566	4 520	4 532	4 543	4 620	4 679	4 730	4 873	4 424	4 487	4 647	4 602

Notes – types of estimates:

E1 (In countries with some data, missing data has been estimated from sawnwood and wood-based panel production data, by taking employment per cubic meter of sawnwood and wood-based panel production in the years where data is available and using the production data in the missing years to estimate the likely level of employment.). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium and Luxembourg, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Gaza Strip, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran Islamic Rep. of, Iraq, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Rep. of, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, The FYR of Macedonia, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

E2 (In countries with no data, employment has been estimated in the same way as E1, but using the average employment per cubic meter sawnwood and wood-based panel from countries in the same sub-region (using geographical sub-regions defined in SOFO 1999)). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Benin, Bhutan, Chad, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, French Guiana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, Niger, Paraguay, Sudan and Togo.

Other notes:

- 1) Belarus - data include pulp and paper industry
- 2) Brazil – number of persons engaged for the period 1996-2000.

Annex Table 3 *Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	126	142	129	137	137	144	136	135	135	125	128	134
Algeria	8	10	10	10	9	7	7	6	7	3	4	7
Angola	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	-	-	n.s.
Burundi	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	23	33	19	19	20	24	22	20	18	15	19	21
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	-	-	3
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1
Morocco	6	7	8	8	8	10	9	9	9	9	9	8
Mozambique	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Namibia	-	-	-	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	5	5	5	15	14	12	12	15	18	18	18	13
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	1
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	49	50	51	50	49	52	49	47	46	44	44	48
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Swaziland	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zimbabwe	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 3 Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	1 941	2 011	2 082	2 046	2 098	2 194	2 169	2 559	2 081	2 000	1 938	2 102
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Bahrain	-	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Bangladesh	16	18	17	11	8	11	16	16	8	8	8	12
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	n.s.
China	1275	1324	1345	1325	1353	1403	1351	1745	1297	1195	1138	1341
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	8	7	7	6	5	5	6	7	5	4	4	6
Gaza Strip	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
India	142	145	154	155	161	175	181	181	164	176	166	164
Indonesia	43	59	74	74	79	89	94	104	119	99	107	86
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	10	12	12	12	16	14	15	15	9	9	9	12
Iraq	13	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Israel	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	9	9	8
Japan	257	255	254	252	266	265	260	255	256	247	240	255
Jordan	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	-	n.s.
Lebanon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Malaysia	14	16	18	19	20	23	24	23	23	23	33	21
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2	2	6	4	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Myanmar	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Nepal	2	1	4	2	2	5	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oman	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.
Pakistan	9	8	13	15	15	14	10	11	11	12	12	12
Philippines	16	17	18	16	18	19	20	21	23	25	27	20
Qatar	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Republic of Korea	60	60	59	60	63	64	65	60	51	54	54	59
Saudi Arabia	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	8
Singapore	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sri Lanka	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	6	5	6	4	4
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	18	17	23	21	18	31	43	37	28	36	44	29
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	22	21	20	20	20	21	19	20	20	19	19	20
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	10	16	18	19	18	19	19	19	24	47	35	22
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	1 259	1 229	1 147	1 084	1 049	1 062	1 025	1 014	1 007	964	997	1 076
Albania	2	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	2	1	1	1
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	20	20	20	19	18	19	18	18	18	17	18	19
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg	20	20	19	16	16	15	17	16	17	17	17	17
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	9	3	1	n.s.	n.s.	2	1	1	1	1	3
Bulgaria	15	13	12	11	14	14	14	15	15	13	12	13
Croatia	10	8	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	7
Czech Republic	25	23	25	22	21	22	20	22	22	19	17	22
Denmark	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10
Estonia	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
Finland	44	42	40	39	39	39	39	39	38	37	38	39
France	107	106	105	102	101	100	98	87	86	84	85	97
Germany	206	195	180	167	159	155	133	148	150	151	167	165

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 3 *Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	8
Hungary	13	12	12	11	12	14	13	18	10	10	10	12
Iceland	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Ireland	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4
Italy	62	62	63	62	63	75	76	75	75	77	80	70
Latvia	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
Liechtenstein	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Lithuania	-	-	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	5
Malta	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	n.s.
Netherlands	24	25	25	24	24	23	22	23	25	22	22	24
Norway	12	11	11	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	9	10
Poland	42	39	33	31	35	38	34	35	35	32	40	36
Portugal	19	17	17	17	15	14	15	15	15	15	15	16
Republic of Moldova	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	43	38	36	32	28	27	28	27	22	18	17	29
Russian Federation	211	227	196	185	165	172	166	157	170	144	150	176
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	12	13	13
Slovakia	20	14	13	15	14	12	14	13	11	11	12	13
Slovenia	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	8
Spain	41	42	40	47	47	46	49	50	49	51	55	47
Sweden	52	51	47	42	42	41	40	43	43	44	46	45
Switzerland	17	17	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	15
The FYR of Macedonia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ukraine	29	29	28	26	24	23	23	21	20	21	21	24
United Kingdom	148	142	136	126	129	126	116	107	105	99	97	121
North and Central America	784	769	754	757	774	777	747	751	757	749	741	760
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	n.s.
Barbados	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Belize	-	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	141	130	117	122	123	121	118	116	122	118	116	122
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Cuba	8	8	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	2
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	3
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	33	32	31	28	49	46	47	48	50	51	52	43
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Puerto Rico	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	1	-	1
United States	590	586	587	588	583	589	562	566	564	559	552	575
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 3 Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	30	30	28	27	27	27	29	27	26	25	24	27
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	21	20	19	18	18	18	20	18	17	17	17	18
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	n.s.
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	9
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America	204	205	201	186	181	177	221	220	219	227	261	209
Argentina	30	30	28	24	24	23	23	30	28	27	44	28
Bolivia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1
Brazil	125	124	120	110	106	102	146	136	129	134	139	125
Chile	9	10	12	11	12	12	12	11	9	11	12	11
Colombia	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	17	14
Ecuador	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Peru	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	5
Suriname	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.
Uruguay	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Venezuela	13	15	14	12	12	11	11	12	25	28	37	17
World	4 344	4 385	4 341	4 237	4 265	4 381	4 328	4 706	4 225	4 089	4 089	4 308

Notes – types of estimates:

E1 (In countries with some data, missing data has been estimated from pulp and paper & paperboard production data, by taking employment per ton of pulp and paper & paperboard production in the years where data is available and using the production data in the missing years to estimate the likely level of employment.). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium and Luxembourg, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cameroon, Cuba, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iran Islamic Rep. of, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, The FYR of Macedonia, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

E2 (In countries with no data, employment has been estimated in the same way as E1, but using the average employment per ton of pulp and paper & paperboard from countries in the same sub-region (using geographical sub-regions defined in SOFO 1999). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Dem. Rep. of Congo, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Paraguay and Sudan.

Other notes:

1) Belarus – data included in the tables under Annex1 - Annex Table 2.

Annex Table 4 Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	106	107	105	224	178	186	162	157	156	152	153	153
Algeria	7	9	8	8	8	6	6	5	5	5	5	7
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	6	8	7	8	9	12	13	14	13	11	12	10
Equatorial Guinea	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	3
Gabon	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Gambia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	-
Ghana	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Lesotho	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morocco	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
Mozambique	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	n.s.	1
Namibia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	14	14	14	127	78	85	54	54	54	54	54	55
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	43	42	41	46	46	45	46	45	44	43	43	44
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	8	8	8	8	8	9	10	8	8	9	9	9
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zimbabwe	5	5	5	5	6	6	9	6	6	5	5	6

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 4 Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	949	945	936	893	914	932	930	1 078	899	907	955	940
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Azerbaijan	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	3
Bahrain	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bangladesh	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
China	458	435	434	371	381	377	336	484	252	256	270	369
Cyprus	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
India	6	8	7	7	6	7	7	9	24	25	25	12
Indonesia	79	102	103	123	132	144	156	154	196	187	192	143
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Iraq	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Israel	6	6	7	7	8	8	12	11	15	14	13	10
Japan	168	165	159	152	157	152	155	148	139	129	123	150
Jordan	2	3	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	9	6	5
Kazakhstan	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	11
Kuwait	4	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3
Kyrgyzstan	4	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Malaysia	15	22	24	31	33	42	40	39	39	43	68	36
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Myanmar	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Nepal	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Oman	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Pakistan	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	49	42	30	23	24	21	27	28	28	28	28	30
Qatar	n.s.	n.s.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Republic of Korea	42	46	45	48	48	47	49	41	30	34	33	42
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	6
Sri Lanka	2	1	1	3	3	5	8	8	5	7	7	5
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	32	29	30	30	29	37	46	58	72	73	73	46
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4	4	7	8	7	8	11	13	13	13	14	9
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	26	41	20
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1
Europe	1 744	1 609	1 518	1 479	1 459	1 529	1 471	1 439	1 342	1 299	1 307	1 473
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	31	33	33	33	33	39	39	37	37	36	35	35
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg	20	21	21	20	20	20	19	19	19	19	19	20
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	22	9	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	7
Bulgaria	22	19	16	12	16	15	13	18	16	14	15	16
Croatia	25	19	16	15	14	13	13	13	12	11	12	15
Czech Republic	18	18	27	26	29	31	35	38	38	38	38	31
Denmark	20	21	20	24	26	25	25	25	26	24	25	24
Estonia	-	-	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10
Finland	11	10	9	8	7	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
France	84	83	82	77	75	74	73	70	71	72	74	76
Germany	227	182	169	160	154	189	180	172	165	161	161	175

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 4 *Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6
Hungary	26	23	20	20	19	21	18	18	17	18	18	20
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	4
Italy	69	69	92	88	89	158	156	148	151	155	157	121
Latvia	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	5	6	6
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	14	13	11	11	10	10	9	9	10	11
Malta	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	10	11	11	11	10	10	17	17	17	10	10	12
Norway	7	7	6	6	8	9	9	10	11	10	10	8
Poland	77	82	72	70	81	80	86	89	93	88	86	82
Portugal	38	49	51	40	41	41	46	48	49	47	46	45
Republic of Moldova	9	8	8	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Romania	204	184	162	163	150	143	135	129	124	102	95	144
Russian Federation	-	-	-	271	261	237	203	179	90	87	92	177
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	36	23	21	21	21	26	26	27	27	24	24	25
Slovakia	41	19	18	16	14	13	11	12	11	10	10	16
Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	57	60	61	101	96	95	101	105	113	116	124	94
Sweden	11	11	10	8	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	10
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The FYR of Macedonia	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
Ukraine	133	127	121	112	101	92	79	68	62	56	56	92
United Kingdom	114	107	104	119	133	129	118	126	125	128	127	121
North and Central America	547	496	508	530	563	580	664	761	798	779	801	639
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bermuda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	82	62	64	75	69	69	75	76	89	101	105	79
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cuba	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3	4	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	7	7	7	7	29	23	24	27	29	28	28	20
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
United States	438	406	414	425	439	460	539	632	654	623	642	516
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 4 *Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)***(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	43	41	38	47	51	52	51	52	54	54	52	49
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	35	34	31	40	43	43	41	42	44	44	43	40
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	6	5	5	5	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	6
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America	133	134	135	123	130	120	230	237	241	231	236	177
Argentina	14	15	15	16	16	19	10	15	16	15	15	15
Bolivia	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Brazil	80	79	79	66	66	60	177	182	189	181	181	122
Chile	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	5	6	6	6
Colombia	9	7	9	9	11	10	9	8	7	6	10	9
Ecuador	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Peru	6	6	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Suriname	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Uruguay	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
Venezuela	12	14	15	15	16	12	12	10	10	10	10	12
World	3 522	3 334	3 239	3 297	3 296	3 400	3 508	3 724	3 489	3 423	3 506	3 431

Annex Table 5 Forestry sector employment (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	517	529	521	539	574	582	564	556	561	534	547	548
Algeria	27	32	32	34	32	26	20	21	22	19	14	25
Angola	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Benin	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Botswana	3	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2
Burkina Faso	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	6	5	5	5	5
Burundi	1	1	n.s.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	30	31	32	34	41	44	47	43	32	29	32	36
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	3
Chad	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	6	5	5	4	4	5	5	6	6	4	4	5
Cote d'Ivoire	31	25	24	24	26	27	26	26	26	25	26	26
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	6	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	6
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	32	40	26	25	29	30	29	30	25	22	27	29
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	6
Gabon	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	7	7	6	6
Gambia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ghana	27	24	24	36	36	33	30	30	31	28	32	30
Guinea	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	4
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kenya	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	19	20	20	20	19
Lesotho	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Liberia	6	5	7	6	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Madagascar	11	11	14	12	11	11	10	10	8	8	8	10
Malawi	3	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	9	4	4	5
Mali	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Morocco	26	38	33	28	37	37	36	27	37	28	28	32
Mozambique	12	12	12	12	12	13	14	13	13	14	14	13
Namibia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.
Niger	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	38	38	38	44	44	41	41	45	49	48	48	43
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
South Africa	139	138	143	144	155	166	164	158	166	164	172	155
Sudan	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Swaziland	10	9	12	9	8	8	9	7	7	6	6	8
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tunisia	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	11	11
Uganda	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	3
United Republic of Tanzania	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	14
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8	7	6	7	7	6	5	4	4	4	4	6
Zimbabwe	12	12	11	12	13	14	9	15	14	14	13	13

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 5 Forestry sector employment (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	5 264	5 367	5 502	5 498	5 558	5 801	5 958	6 713	5 943	6 048	5 867	5 774
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	9	7	6	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Azerbaijan	11	11	12	10	8	8	7	6	5	5	5	8
Bahrain	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Bangladesh	32	33	33	25	21	23	29	30	22	22	22	27
Bhutan	<i>n.s.</i>	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1	1	1
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodia	11	12	12	14	19	19	16	25	23	13	7	15
China	2 654	2 735	2 725	2 724	2 782	2 935	3 097	3 904	3 240	3 301	3 118	3 020
Cyprus	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	12	11	11	10	9	9	15	20	25	29	27	16
Gaza Strip	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	1
Georgia	-	-	9	7	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	6
India	482	477	488	486	489	507	457	450	410	431	417	463
Indonesia	451	488	531	539	553	564	588	570	604	588	562	549
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	21	20	18	18	24	25	25	26	22	19	20	22
Iraq	13	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Israel	12	13	13	13	14	14	15	13	14	14	13	13
Japan	668	654	640	629	620	608	599	578	552	528	514	599
Jordan	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	4
Kazakhstan	36	36	36	36	34	39	34	26	19	19	18	30
Kuwait	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Kyrgyzstan	7	7	7	6	8	7	6	6	6	6	7	7
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	4	9	5	8	9	13	11	15	9	12	7	9
Lebanon	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	7
Malaysia	179	189	210	217	224	234	231	225	207	186	189	208
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	14	13	14	12	10	9	8	8	8	8	9	10
Myanmar	51	53	53	46	42	45	46	45	32	43	55	46
Nepal	12	13	15	12	13	16	15	15	23	23	23	16
Oman	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
Pakistan	42	39	46	43	39	34	36	39	40	41	45	40
Philippines	75	72	61	53	50	50	58	60	55	60	63	60
Qatar	2	2	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Republic of Korea	105	106	101	105	107	107	105	94	79	85	85	98
Saudi Arabia	7	7	17	9	10	13	21	15	15	15	15	13
Singapore	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7
Sri Lanka	24	23	24	29	28	28	27	30	26	28	35	27
Syrian Arab Republic	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	18	17	15	15	7
Tajikistan	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thailand	63	75	85	85	83	100	119	114	86	109	133	96
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	187	173	250	273	267	292	292	282	287	288	297	263
Turkmenistan	-	-	3	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	5
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Viet Nam	30	37	37	37	36	43	44	42	58	97	106	51
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1	2	2	2	1
Europe	4 073	3 934	3 820	3 703	3 612	3 705	3 572	3 495	3 480	3 472	3 602	3 679
Albania	36	35	39	5	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	13
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	49	46	45	43	43	51	49	64	64	61	60	52
Belarus	128	128	129	137	140	145	122	142	146	154	140	137
Belgium and Luxembourg	37	36	35	32	33	33	35	33	33	33	32	34
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29	27	12	7	4	4	11	19	11	11	11	13
Bulgaria	82	70	65	61	56	57	64	63	59	52	48	62
Croatia	45	37	31	33	34	32	29	30	31	29	29	33
Czech Republic	113	100	102	97	91	88	89	91	91	83	76	93
Denmark	30	30	29	28	30	30	31	31	30	30	29	30
Estonia	20	19	19	19	23	27	26	29	30	29	31	25
Finland	114	102	95	91	88	94	90	88	90	88	91	94
France	249	248	238	226	223	217	216	164	156	156	165	205
Germany	417	393	378	344	324	350	315	323	318	324	372	351

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 5 Forestry sector employment (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	27	29	26	24	19	21	22	19	19	21	22	23
Hungary	51	51	50	46	50	50	49	55	45	42	45	48
Iceland	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Ireland	11	12	11	10	11	11	11	12	12	12	13	12
Italy	153	155	161	168	159	231	233	223	225	227	231	197
Latvia	33	37	32	27	31	31	40	42	44	46	50	38
Liechtenstein	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	-	-	30	28	38	39	39	34	32	32	31	34
Malta	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Netherlands	42	42	40	39	37	36	34	36	37	38	35	38
Norway	34	32	28	26	30	30	30	31	30	29	29	30
Poland	197	179	175	165	173	178	160	162	164	156	163	170
Portugal	90	91	83	83	80	79	84	81	78	76	76	82
Republic of Moldova	18	12	12	10	7	7	8	7	6	5	5	9
Romania	244	225	217	200	188	187	172	165	164	147	137	186
Russian Federation	-	-	922	944	885	882	837	785	781	850	900	865
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	43	41	38	34	34	37	37	38	37	35	36	37
Slovakia	82	64	61	65	61	55	56	50	48	45	46	58
Slovenia	36	31	28	26	24	22	22	22	21	20	20	25
Spain	141	144	132	156	151	148	162	159	163	170	183	155
Sweden	129	124	118	106	109	101	96	102	100	98	103	108
Switzerland	76	71	66	63	64	64	60	60	59	59	69	65
The FYR of Macedonia	8	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Ukraine	164	157	144	138	130	129	115	111	131	112	120	132
United Kingdom	250	231	220	216	230	228	217	210	210	191	192	218
North and Central America	1 712	1 632	1 629	1 656	1 734	1 772	1 733	1 721	1 729	1 736	1 734	1 708
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1
Barbados	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Belize	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bermuda	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	338	310	300	311	332	346	339	339	356	352	373	336
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	15	15	16	17	22	22	19	18	15	15	13	17
Cuba	32	32	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	32	30
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
El Salvador	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	6	6	7	7	4
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4	4	4	7	7	9	5	4	4	5	5	5
Haiti	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Honduras	13	12	13	15	16	18	22	23	22	24	21	18
Jamaica	4	3	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	3	3	4
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	77	73	70	60	91	87	91	96	100	102	101	86
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Nicaragua	12	12	6	5	5	6	12	10	10	10	10	9
Panama	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2
Puerto Rico	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Trinidad and Tobago	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	4	3	3
United States	1 203	1 156	1 172	1 192	1 212	1 233	1 195	1 178	1 168	1 175	1 154	1 185
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 5 Forestry sector employment (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)**(in thousands)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	126	124	111	131	137	133	138	133	136	131	130	130
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	76	73	70	73	80	77	77	73	77	75	73	75
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	28	28	28	29	32	33	36	35	34	32	34	32
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	17	19	9	24	19	17	18	18	17	17	16	17
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Tonga	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Vanuatu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South America	716	720	727	690	707	708	863	864	872	947	1 029	804
Argentina	86	86	87	68	74	74	71	73	67	74	84	77
Bolivia	5	6	7	9	10	9	11	11	10	9	9	9
Brazil	409	412	408	396	385	377	526	518	513	583	651	471
Chile	68	70	72	76	71	77	74	77	70	76	73	73
Colombia	33	34	34	34	34	33	31	30	31	27	27	32
Ecuador	31	29	30	17	42	45	47	51	51	48	48	40
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guyana	2	2	2	4	7	10	10	8	8	9	9	6
Paraguay	20	20	21	22	22	24	25	26	26	26	26	23
Peru	19	17	17	22	22	22	23	19	22	23	20	21
Suriname	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	4	2
Uruguay	10	10	10	10	9	8	9	9	14	10	13	10
Venezuela	29	31	34	30	30	27	32	35	57	59	62	39
World	12 410	12 307	12 310	12 217	12 322	12 701	12 828	13 482	12 721	12 867	12 908	12 643

Annex Table 6 *Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force***(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Algeria	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Angola	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Benin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Botswana	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Burkina Faso	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Burundi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cameroon	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Chad	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5
Cote d'Ivoire	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gabon	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
Gambia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ghana	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guinea-Bissau	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Kenya	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Lesotho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liberia	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Madagascar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Malawi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Mali	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Morocco	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Mozambique	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Namibia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Niger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Somalia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Africa	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Sudan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland	3.6	3.2	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.8
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tunisia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Uganda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United Republic of Tanzania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zimbabwe	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

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Annex Table 6 Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bahrain	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bhutan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Brunei Darussalam	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Cambodia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
China	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Cyprus	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
India	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iraq	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Israel	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Japan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Jordan	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Kazakhstan	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Kuwait	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
Kyrgyzstan	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Lebanon	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Malaysia	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.5
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Nepal	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oman	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Philippines	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Qatar	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Republic of Korea	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Singapore	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Tajikistan	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Turkmenistan	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Viet Nam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Europe	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Albania	2.3	2.2	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4
Belarus	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5
Belgium and Luxembourg	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Bulgaria	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
Croatia	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
Czech Republic	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7
Denmark	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Estonia	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.1
Finland	4.4	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6
France	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Germany	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 6 *Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force***(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hungary	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
Iceland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Ireland	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Italy	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Latvia	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	2.7
Liechtenstein	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9
Lithuania	-	-	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
Malta	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Netherlands	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Norway	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Poland	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Portugal	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7
Republic of Moldova	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Romania	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.7
Russian Federation	-	-	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Slovakia	3.0	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0
Slovenia	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
Spain	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Sweden	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
Switzerland	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7
The FYR of Macedonia	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Ukraine	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
United Kingdom	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
North and Central America	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Barbados	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0
Belize	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3
Bermuda	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2
Cuba	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
El Salvador	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Haiti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Honduras	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Jamaica	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Nicaragua	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Panama	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Puerto Rico	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Trinidad and Tobago	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
United States	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Annex Table 6 *Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force***(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6
Tonga	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Vanuatu	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.8
South America	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Argentina	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bolivia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brazil	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Chile	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Colombia	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ecuador	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.9
Guyana	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	2.3	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.2
Paraguay	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Peru	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Suriname	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.6
Uruguay	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7
Venezuela	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
World	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

Annex Table 7 *Gross value-added in forestry (ISIC Division 02)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	3 882	3 920	3 720	3 795	4 153	4 261	4 319	4 335	4 390	4 510	4 425	4 155
Algeria	77	98	104	132	116	115	127	129	131	133	48	110
Angola	83	86	89	99	108	113	123	127	126	133	136	111
Benin	12	12	11	9	10	10	11	10	11	12	11	11
Botswana	13	14	15	16	17	17	17	18	18	19	20	17
Burkina Faso	71	73	75	78	80	83	85	88	90	106	106	85
Burundi	24	26	26	24	25	26	36	35	34	39	39	31
Cameroon	108	100	92	85	136	209	149	171	181	157	163	141
Cape Verde	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Central African Republic	23	20	26	24	31	28	33	20	24	25	29	26
Chad	84	92	90	94	105	105	108	114	117	121	124	105
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	72	70	68	66	64	62	42	37	53	35	27	54
Cote d'Ivoire	112	92	95	97	94	136	152	107	115	115	125	113
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	138	184	160	158	161	142	129	81	124	101	80	133
Djibouti	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Egypt	33	34	35	35	36	37	75	76	77	79	79	54
Equatorial Guinea	23	22	22	26	36	50	50	50	50	50	50	39
Eritrea	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ethiopia	135	135	134	169	174	180	191	188	188	193	193	171
Gabon	233	271	84	85	175	138	128	147	98	128	142	148
Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
Ghana	152	148	160	109	108	114	115	116	111	108	98	122
Guinea	45	46	48	50	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	52
Guinea-Bissau	22	23	22	22	25	24	25	26	26	27	28	24
Kenya	178	186	171	160	148	140	135	128	124	122	120	146
Lesotho	51	30	45	44	37	44	34	37	43	48	48	42
Liberia	111	73	101	92	62	22	16	22	31	33	33	54
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	32	32	32	32	33	33	33	34	34	34	34	33
Madagascar	139	136	126	117	109	101	94	88	82	76	71	104
Malawi	42	42	47	51	54	55	59	60	59	62	63	54
Mali	95	99	101	108	116	106	112	117	123	129	136	113
Mauritania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	187	200	192	190	210	196	220	215	231	231	233	210
Mozambique	91	94	95	109	120	131	143	153	150	158	160	128
Namibia	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
Niger	54	56	58	60	62	64	66	69	71	73	73	64
Nigeria	262	226	151	131	155	137	126	150	201	218	181	176
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	11	12	11	11	16	16	21	15	17	22	26	16
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	34	36	23	21	37	40	39	44	43	43	44	37
Seychelles	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Sierra Leone	35	31	25	28	26	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Somalia	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	8
South Africa	302	293	355	352	398	422	422	431	432	432	432	388
Sudan	166	160	162	194	215	277	288	307	283	329	364	250
Swaziland	11	17	10	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	8	9
Togo	7	7	8	8	8	9	10	13	11	13	12	10
Tunisia	49	57	40	63	61	62	62	62	63	63	63	59
Uganda	88	96	88	79	83	78	83	82	83	86	86	85
United Republic of Tanzania	178	182	207	214	221	229	246	251	245	256	261	226
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	67	72	78	96	120	108	104	98	95	100	101	94
Zimbabwe	68	75	76	84	138	145	157	164	139	146	128	120

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 7 Gross value-added in forestry (ISIC Division 02)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	23 706	23 414	25 035	26 181	26 007	25 516	26 881	25 308	25 098	23 628	24 390	25 015
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	7	8	11	3	5	2	2	1	1	0	0	4
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	609	671	681	707	744	739	770	817	879	894	929	767
Bhutan	30	30	27	31	35	37	43	45	46	48	51	38
Brunei Darussalam	8	9	9	10	11	11	12	14	14	14	14	12
Cambodia	114	149	148	123	207	182	136	197	166	121	77	147
China	5 129	5 352	5 701	5 820	6 016	6 177	6 390	6 664	7 108	7 563	7 919	6 349
Cyprus	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	4
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	34	36	37	35	36	36	59	75	99	113	123	62
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	8	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
India	3 708	3 420	3 193	3 980	4 128	3 918	3 947	4 135	4 379	4 539	4 890	4 022
Indonesia	1 429	1 711	2 080	2 398	2 448	2 391	2 428	2 589	1 763	1 822	1 765	2 075
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	85	108	154	97	135	124	134	103	96	71	48	105
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	6 401	6 118	6 324	6 133	6 205	6 297	6 803	5 035	5 210	3 273	3 222	5 547
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	12	8	9	9	9	9	9	7
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	5	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	30	32	20	51	49	53	47	38	18	8	30	34
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2 345	2 496	2 926	3 336	3 056	2 607	2 797	2 691	2 332	2 040	2 195	2 620
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Myanmar	408	374	364	308	272	240	259	222	193	306	330	298
Nepal	157	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	170
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	132	109	108	115	113	83	97	84	61	148	166	111
Philippines	466	294	282	217	169	90	143	93	86	98	77	183
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	921	850	834	857	854	823	844	872	923	1 012	1 022	892
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	91	88	85	89	105	108	117	118	115	115	112	104
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	230	213	207	205	182	228	224	178	150	142	132	190
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1 036	840	1 357	1 201	766	887	986	735	852	687	677	911
Turkmenistan	-	-	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	25	12	14	10	4	2	2	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	7
Viet Nam	293	304	280	273	275	289	450	411	416	426	421	349
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	18 203	13 972	12 704	10 974	13 161	14 831	13 542	13 650	14 430	14 620	14 457	14 049
Albania	68	40	54	17	11	9	9	9	1	4	7	21
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1 128	755	758	639	801	809	765	795	791	796	751	799
Belarus	-	56	59	60	73	119	146	186	165	148	161	117
Belgium and Luxembourg	200	198	193	189	196	183	177	170	142	147	111	173
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	6	27	32	44	44	45	22
Bulgaria	28	25	37	42	30	32	33	34	35	37	38	34
Croatia	-	-	16	19	22	39	35	38	52	69	72	40
Czech Republic	-	-	-	295	339	351	299	276	486	412	488	368
Denmark	179	179	166	140	150	155	159	151	110	110	209	155
Estonia	-	-	37	44	57	72	75	94	104	112	111	78
Finland	3 006	2 236	1 810	1 474	1 949	2 271	2 091	2 318	2 403	2 416	2 460	2 221
France	2 700	2 604	2 326	1 909	2 486	2 609	2 359	2 304	2 850	2 966	2 185	2 482
Germany	2518	412	474	318	646	967	789	814	832	802	1145	884

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 7 Gross value-added in forestry (ISIC Division 02)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	122	111	109	96	86	92	91	93	85	85	82	96
Hungary	133	122	112	100	101	97	90	102	107	106	111	107
Iceland	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ireland	58	42	66	50	72	88	96	71	77	88	91	72
Italy	497	530	539	451	466	357	456	465	449	423	384	456
Latvia	-	-	18	36	42	51	52	71	80	100	104	61
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	17	24	33	47	66	93	75	67	64	51	62	54
Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	44	41	40	41	39	39	38	38	31	36	37	39
Norway	530	486	441	385	324	479	423	390	383	320	255	402
Poland	482	465	513	508	513	635	625	615	605	600	592	559
Portugal	985	814	681	599	565	619	554	490	523	625	683	649
Republic of Moldova	-	-	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	3
Romania	176	181	173	141	177	177	182	141	151	177	183	169
Russian Federation	305	400	397	424	445	345	385	302	272	245	249	343
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	26	25	23	20	22	46	43	34	42	50	66	36
Slovakia	-	-	-	149	151	151	130	101	192	153	176	150
Slovenia	-	-	14	8	15	28	27	27	33	41	44	26
Spain	1171	1046	910	706	747	822	760	764	852	848	820	859
Sweden	2 030	1 833	1 748	1 567	1 913	2 394	1 920	2 063	1 878	1 913	1 759	1 911
Switzerland	426	223	268	219	251	267	199	233	241	268	522	283
The FYR of Macedonia	29	23	28	24	21	16	16	17	15	15	16	20
Ukraine	-	-	22	40	75	108	115	97	87	159	184	98
United Kingdom	226	162	210	212	306	300	299	244	246	254	254	247
North and Central America	16 628	15 186	17 448	18 131	18 726	19 326	17 993	17 587	18 121	18 666	19 171	17 908
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2
Barbados	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Belize	9	11	12	11	12	10	9	9	9	11	4	10
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	4 024	3 481	3 526	3 784	3 933	4 051	3 708	3 922	3 984	4 120	4 292	3 893
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	55	59	62	60	65	65	66	65	65	67	66	63
Cuba	14	14	14	18	12	12	14	14	14	9	19	14
Dominica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dominican Republic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
El Salvador	82	103	108	96	93	94	96	100	100	102	101	98
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	211	220	226	242	249	253	252	257	262	274	279	248
Haiti	5	5	5	7	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5
Honduras	65	65	68	67	61	63	60	63	61	72	69	65
Jamaica	5	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	513	552	564	541	535	539	549	557	564	591	582	553
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	5	23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Panama	20	20	20	19	19	18	18	18	17	17	17	18
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Lucia	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
United States	11 608	10 617	12 823	13 265	13 722	14 195	13 194	12 556	13 022	13 380	13 717	12 918
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 7 Gross value-added in forestry (ISIC Division 02)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	774	831	916	1 064	996	1 004	1 009	1 031	997	1 068	1 176	988
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	266	261	265	281	298	311	312	323	344	340	389	308
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	11	11	12	12	13	13	14	11	13	11	12	12
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	376	432	516	681	578	585	583	597	534	617	672	561
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	106	111	107	82	91	76	81	81	85	80	82	89
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	13	14	14	8	15	17	18	18	20	19	20	16
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South America	8 144	8 532	9 013	9 436	9 850	10 154	10 351	10 577	10 687	12 683	13 156	10 236
Argentina	253	257	281	218	245	248	252	279	293	283	274	262
Bolivia	35	44	58	74	89	87	94	95	89	56	53	70
Brazil	6 911	7 277	7 673	8 033	8 403	8 683	8 865	9 051	9 132	11 164	11 682	8 807
Chile	212	228	250	271	289	331	291	309	220	262	276	267
Colombia	226	222	172	220	171	145	148	124	115	147	133	166
Ecuador	108	116	124	132	138	139	142	152	154	133	118	132
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4
Guyana	7	4	8	10	15	17	18	21	14	15	12	13
Paraguay	169	161	174	183	204	222	218	231	229	232	232	205
Peru	100	88	92	136	153	144	147	120	199	175	170	138
Suriname	12	11	12	10	11	11	23	20	16	11	19	14
Uruguay	35	35	43	43	43	43	49	58	76	76	76	52
Venezuela	70	83	117	104	87	83	103	115	148	128	109	104
World	71 337	65 855	68 834	69 581	72 893	75 092	74 095	72 487	73 724	75 175	76 775	72 350

Notes – types of estimates:

V1 (In countries with gross output data and some value-added data, missing data has been estimated from gross output data in missing years (if available), based on the ratio of value-added to gross output in the years where data are available.) Country with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

China.

V2 (In countries with some value-added data, but no gross output data for the missing years, average value-added per cubic meter of roundwood production has been used to estimate the missing figures) Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iran Islamic Rep. of, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Laos Peoples' Republic of, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

V3 (In countries with no data, value-added has been estimated in the same way as V2, but using the average value-added per cubic meter of roundwood production from countries in the same sub-region (using geographical sub-regions defined in SOFO 1999). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bahamas, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Dem. Republic of Congo, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Guiana, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Ireland, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Republic of Moldova, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Zambia.

Annex Table 8 *Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	1 496	1 354	1 307	1 298	1 336	1 295	1 171	1 303	1 365	1 331	1 379	1 330
Algeria	321	258	222	238	218	199	166	166	166	166	166	208
Angola	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Benin	2	5	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Botswana	4	4	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Burkina Faso	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Burundi	1	1	1	4	4	8	6	6	6	15	16	6
Cameroon	30	91	91	73	102	118	63	81	108	61	82	82
Cape Verde	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Central African Republic	7	2	4	3	3	4	5	6	8	7	9	5
Chad	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	9	7	7	7	8	9	9	11	10	8	8	9
Cote d'Ivoire	196	175	178	186	97	93	68	83	87	84	88	121
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	8	16	15	14	12	12	10	14	13	7	7	12
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	22	21	39	8	68	21	11	19	28	32	32	27
Equatorial Guinea	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	4	3	2	3	7	7	6	5	3	3	2	4
Gabon	10	12	7	20	21	23	17	24	30	44	34	22
Gambia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ghana	42	48	54	61	61	65	66	67	70	64	76	61
Guinea	11	12	11	11	6	8	7	2	2	2	2	7
Guinea-Bissau	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Kenya	17	18	15	17	16	15	16	15	15	17	17	16
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	14	14	23	17	8	9	8	13	8	7	8	12
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	14	21	18	16	14	11	13	15	20	16	18	16
Madagascar	6	6	6	4	2	2	2	2	2	3	13	5
Malawi	2	1	1	1	5	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Mali	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mauritania	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mauritius	5	4	4	4	3	2	3	2	4	4	2	3
Morocco	82	78	67	61	52	41	49	59	75	63	70	63
Mozambique	2	1	1	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1
Namibia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Niger	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Nigeria	11	9	5	2	23	12	23	21	21	21	21	15
Réunion	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Rwanda	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	6	3
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seychelles	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sierra Leone	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Somalia	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1
South Africa	450	320	288	287	329	363	369	399	371	380	392	359
Sudan	4	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	7	8	9	6
Swaziland	8	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Togo	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1
Tunisia	152	156	170	179	184	179	191	200	220	231	212	189
Uganda	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	4	8	8	11	14	20	26	9
United Republic of Tanzania	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	6	6	4	8	8	7	5	4	4	4	4	5
Zimbabwe	31	33	35	34	46	41	11	40	41	35	32	34

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 8 Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	24 844	20 677	20 199	21 356	20 355	20 571	20 592	20 325	17 869	17 299	17 315	20 127
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	2	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	2	n.s.	n.s.	1	1
Azerbaijan	31	31	25	16	3	2	2	1	n.s.	2	1	10
Bahrain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bangladesh	14	11	14	12	11	11	14	17	17	17	17	14
Bhutan	11	11	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	20	15	10
Brunei Darussalam	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	8	8	8
Cambodia	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	n.s.	1
China	1 382	1 496	1 583	2 434	1 998	1 699	2 121	2 001	1 360	1 631	1 918	1 704
Cyprus	41	44	44	44	44	46	50	54	54	55	57	48
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
India	84	72	74	93	92	91	142	74	71	101	51	86
Indonesia	1 216	1 368	1 611	1 550	1 655	1 690	1 711	2 123	1 588	1 240	1 200	1 541
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	93	60	59	51	62	76	74	78	82	86	63	71
Iraq	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Israel	147	172	146	166	151	165	121	130	117	113	100	139
Japan	19 282	14 432	13 721	13 561	12 967	13 295	12 912	12 457	11 601	10 946	10 574	13 250
Jordan	5	6	9	7	13	11	9	12	12	12	12	10
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Kuwait	51	24	69	77	76	84	21	15	17	15	15	42
Kyrgyzstan	6	4	3	2	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	1	2
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	2	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	3	1	2
Lebanon	68	68	68	68	85	76	67	60	53	68	68	68
Malaysia	602	658	693	1 096	1 073	1 085	1 200	1 209	1 165	1 015	1 075	988
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	12	7	5	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	2	4
Myanmar	23	18	17	7	9	48	48	13	21	21	40	24
Nepal	2	8	7	6	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Oman	7	7	7	8	11	16	9	12	14	13	18	11
Pakistan	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	13
Philippines	292	283	247	266	199	191	179	184	129	148	150	206
Qatar	20	14	5	5	9	6	4	10	9	8	5	9
Republic of Korea	881	1 156	1 025	1 186	1 215	1 252	1 268	1 210	950	1 094	1 187	1 129
Saudi Arabia	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	15
Singapore	65	44	48	48	46	48	39	46	49	39	41	47
Sri Lanka	11	9	10	20	13	21	15	15	13	23	24	16
Syrian Arab Republic	32	42	61	23	66	66	66	73	98	98	98	66
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	173	345	285	235	305	252	229	199	134	222	222	236
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	174	170	274	300	175	257	214	249	207	205	243	224
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Viet Nam	10	10	9	8	8	17	15	13	29	41	58	20
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	7	21	17	14	7
Europe	31 715	29 179	28 293	27 849	28 550	30 884	27 944	29 646	28 253	28 895	30 222	29 221
Albania	47	18	7	3	1	1	1	2	6	3	3	8
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	822	786	738	637	669	900	891	1 411	1 458	1 510	1 455	1 025
Belarus	-	-	48	61	45	44	45	41	63	80	69	55
Belgium and Luxembourg	313	290	266	254	250	240	235	567	604	608	633	387
Bosnia and Herzegovina	46	53	7	7	7	7	7	45	47	47	45	29
Bulgaria	80	76	64	61	107	102	30	25	22	28	22	56
Croatia	166	142	216	182	153	129	109	109	108	91	96	136
Czech Republic	-	-	-	274	305	359	429	433	442	417	451	389
Denmark	470	476	492	509	527	545	564	629	676	639	658	562
Estonia	-	-	39	34	39	45	54	70	82	87	98	61
Finland	1 133	709	830	1 011	1 263	1 025	920	1 284	1 202	1 179	1 228	1 071
France	3 737	3 597	3 706	3 497	3 493	3 729	1 389	1 447	1 492	1 516	1 599	2 655
Germany	5 808	6 198	6 322	6 285	6 024	5 267	4 930	5 054	4 619	4 707	4 961	5 471

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 8 Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	188	190	182	175	150	126	121	110	119	84	137	144
Hungary	113	103	99	100	113	111	112	117	105	109	121	109
Iceland	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Ireland	169	175	171	174	189	164	176	143	219	266	264	192
Italy	1 346	1 332	1 573	1 590	1 648	4 046	4 094	3 933	4 128	4 265	4 749	2 973
Latvia	96	100	89	77	88	100	99	169	197	157	188	124
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	43	92	88	84	86	97	104	133	91
Malta	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2
Netherlands	447	456	481	443	467	472	432	469	526	799	630	511
Norway	700	605	582	569	674	638	589	677	739	672	638	644
Poland	606	430	403	399	371	418	438	468	498	562	643	476
Portugal	606	633	546	546	584	583	698	736	718	659	668	634
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	9	4	4	6
Romania	356	319	315	296	359	340	481	359	273	298	352	341
Russian Federation	-	1753	1283	1430	831	694	585	507	547	677	722	903
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	115	68	42	46	41	33	37	44	57	54
Slovakia	-	-	106	71	63	53	45	51	38	28	112	63
Slovenia	167	160	133	137	144	126	145	135	155	145	162	146
Spain	1 832	1 720	1 617	1 592	1 601	1 756	1 785	1 873	2 016	2 167	2 196	1 832
Sweden	2 449	1 492	1 299	1 254	1 584	1 647	1 589	1 692	1 730	1 741	1 769	1 659
Switzerland	3 469	3 426	3 129	3 066	3 472	3 697	3 376	3 265	1 607	1 721	1 820	2 913
The FYR of Macedonia	9	8	12	7	6	1	1	7	6	6	6	6
Ukraine	224	212	145	144	90	67	54	56	63	68	68	108
United Kingdom	3 681	3 091	2 949	2 840	3 087	3 308	3 384	3 629	3 600	3 402	3 459	3 312
North and Central America	45 527	41 312	42 960	46 239	50 191	51 926	48 648	50 090	50 608	52 546	49 782	48 166
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Barbados	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Belize	3	4	4	3	5	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	5 440	4 841	5 099	5 349	5 442	5 392	5 556	6 485	6 792	7 149	7 322	5 897
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	37	26	26	29	35	31	34	39	42	31	32	33
Cuba	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	61	68	59
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	9	8	7	10	10	17	18	20	11	14	13	12
Haiti	2	2	1	1	1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1
Honduras	31	33	37	38	35	37	36	43	42	47	49	39
Jamaica	4	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	84	70	58	51	180	145	147	145	153	150	134	118
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	4	3	2	2	2	5	10	9	8	8	8	5
Panama	5	5	5	5	7	5	2	6	6	5	5	5
Puerto Rico	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	12	14	11	14	15	13	13	17	22	24	23	16
United States	39 838	36 243	37 648	40 675	44 415	46 210	42 762	43 257	43 464	45 045	42 117	41 970
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 8 *Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Division 20)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1 951	1 902	2 166	1 954	1 936	1 918	1 887	2 373	2 415	2 649	2 553	2 155
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1 513	1 468	1 652	1 414	1 445	1 438	1 358	1 798	1 848	2 002	1 858	1 618
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	10	11	10	13	12	6	10	12	12	6	7	10
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	<i>1</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
New Zealand	382	379	445	489	419	414	459	503	491	578	626	471
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	37	37	51	30	52	52	52	52	55	52	52	48
Samoa	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Solomon Islands	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tonga	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Vanuatu	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	3	3	3	2
South America	2 154	2 302	2 337	2 945	2 293	1 932	2 402	2 469	2 342	2 842	3 328	2 486
Argentina	328	394	343	308	300	309	212	290	323	276	211	299
Bolivia	17	19	18	21	24	22	26	20	15	13	15	19
Brazil	1 181	<i>1 274</i>	1 300	1 847	1 219	812	1 289	1 312	1 206	1 745	2 246	<i>1 401</i>
Chile	332	336	350	457	468	480	545	582	500	524	576	468
Colombia	86	96	105	122	94	75	89	89	86	58	64	88
Ecuador	17	18	20	18	20	32	21	28	29	35	35	25
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	2	2	2	2	<i>1</i>
Guyana	3	3	3	5	8	12	12	14	13	14	15	9
Paraguay	32	22	30	30	31	43	51	55	55	55	55	42
Peru	49	27	37	44	47	54	59	41	50	67	53	48
Suriname	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	6	5	3	6	4
Uruguay	31	26	20	19	15	13	11	6	17	10	10	16
Venezuela	74	85	108	70	65	78	102	23	43	40	42	66
World	107 687	96 725	97 262	101 642	104 661	108 527	102 645	106 205	102 852	105 562	104 579	103 486

Notes – types of estimates:

V1 (In countries with gross output data and some value-added data, missing data has been estimated from gross output data in missing years (if available), based on the ratio of value-added to gross output in the years where data are available.) Countries with such estimates: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Germany, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mozambique, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Yemen and Zambia.

V2 (In countries with some value-added data, but no gross output data for the missing years, average value-added per cubic meter of sawnwood and wood-based panel production has been used to estimate the missing figures) Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics): Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Iran Islamic Rep. of, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao Peoples' Republic of, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, TFYR of Macedonia, Thailand, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

V3 (In countries with no data, value-added has been estimated in the same way as V2, but using the average value-added per cubic meter of sawnwood and wood-based panel production from countries in the same sub-region (using geographical sub-regions defined in SOFO 1999).) Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics): Angola, Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Chad, Dem. Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, French Guiana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mali, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Republic of Moldova, Réunion, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Togo, Uzbekistan and Vanuatu.

Other notes:

- 1) Rwanda, Tunisia – data include furniture industry.
- 2) Cambodia – data include paper and publishing industry.

Annex Table 9 *Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	1 890	1 808	1 760	1 569	1 724	2 061	1 708	1 667	1 829	1 882	1 863	1 797
Algeria	61	78	92	67	64	85	46	36	40	26	19	56
Angola	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Benin	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Botswana	5	6	7	11	9	20	9	4	4	4	4	7
Burkina Faso	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Burundi	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Cameroon	6	7	6	8	7	8	8	12	21	15	15	10
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cote d'Ivoire	20	20	19	19	18	18	15	20	20	20	20	19
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	112	154	210	131	150	312	146	65	175	189	127	161
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2	3	3	5	10	5	7	8	6	4	4	5
Gabon	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	43	43	38	38	39	35	39	39	43	47	47	41
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Madagascar	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Malawi	8	13	17	17	8	7	2	6	7	7	7	9
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	4	4	7	6	7	8	7	5	10	10	10	7
Morocco	157	86	85	81	100	142	112	122	132	159	150	121
Mozambique	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Namibia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Niger	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	5	3
Nigeria	60	58	47	44	95	93	123	147	182	182	182	110
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	5	6	7	4
Seychelles	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sierra Leone	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Somalia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
South Africa	1 160	1 075	964	921	978	1 073	952	966	957	970	1 032	1 005
Sudan	1	2	3	2	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	2
Swaziland	53	54	62	33	56	59	58	40	34	46	49	49
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	68	72	77	79	85	98	94	94	96	100	91	87
Uganda	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	4	5	7	3
United Republic of Tanzania	49	49	38	29	22	21	21	21	21	22	22	29
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	7	7	7	7	5
Zimbabwe	46	48	47	37	33	36	25	29	29	28	28	35

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 9 *Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	40 035	41 419	40 969	41 559	41 097	43 580	45 096	42 833	41 663	41 536	43 453	42 113
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Azerbaijan	-	14	4	2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2
Bahrain	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bangladesh	54	43	58	42	16	70	49	34	17	17	17	38
Bhutan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
China	4 069	4 179	4 490	4 751	4 801	4 728	5 572	4 136	3 912	4 437	5 093	4 561
Cyprus	18	17	18	16	19	18	20	19	18	18	19	18
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	22	21	21	21	19	16	22	15	14	16	17	19
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	1
India	475	431	422	459	585	772	532	444	576	658	451	528
Indonesia	420	577	603	528	682	749	890	1 088	781	836	1 013	742
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	112	134	121	121	134	149	198	198	198	198	210	161
Iraq	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Israel	306	294	264	281	290	298	345	348	357	351	351	317
Japan	30 682	31 600	30 552	30 654	29 157	30 762	31 390	30 540	29 515	28 426	29 681	30 269
Jordan	26	27	15	24	37	31	28	31	24	23	21	26
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	1
Kuwait	40	15	22	35	40	42	29	34	45	36	36	34
Kyrgyzstan	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Lebanon	55	62	62	62	60	61	62	63	65	62	62	62
Malaysia	160	183	213	224	275	339	376	333	330	323	424	289
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Myanmar	2	2	2	2	3	3	7	7	4	4	4	3
Nepal	3	3	4	5	3	4	7	4	4	4	4	4
Oman	7	7	7	7	6	9	7	6	10	12	9	8
Pakistan	67	75	78	80	83	86	89	97	101	109	112	89
Philippines	154	146	127	115	113	128	120	109	315	336	363	184
Qatar	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	4	7	2
Republic of Korea	2 135	2 510	2 707	2 724	3 126	3 443	3 750	3 694	3 725	4 005	4 143	3 269
Saudi Arabia	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
Singapore	226	200	219	243	273	270	215	210	204	198	197	223
Sri Lanka	23	14	19	29	26	24	20	29	22	15	14	21
Syrian Arab Republic	11	8	9	13	12	15	16	17	21	21	21	15
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	261	140	303	366	427	493	586	656	723	798	560	483
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	520	522	429	546	703	868	555	513	451	405	384	536
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	17	29	31	33	31	33	33	33	56	65	77	40
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	6	7	10	16	18	8	20	17	14	2	2	11
Europe	54 850	50 952	43 935	41 882	43 449	50 082	43 672	44 099	41 956	43 148	45 111	45 740
Albania	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	3	6
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	1 247	1 209	1 095	974	1 117	1 014	927	1 263	1 277	1 346	1 538	1 183
Belarus	-	-	3	8	15	23	11	12	21	34	20	16
Belgium and Luxembourg	1051	993	960	827	857	920	999	1067	1000	991	1210	989
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	33	38	19	15	11	6	6	4	4	4	15
Bulgaria	43	75	31	38	42	55	22	41	30	23	20	38
Croatia	181	148	133	115	99	85	74	58	63	67	78	100
Czech Republic	335	200	209	218	227	237	247	228	205	229	247	235
Denmark	608	646	618	592	566	542	519	458	456	514	500	547
Estonia	-	-	4	2	3	6	8	12	14	13	18	9
Finland	2 586	2 055	2 469	2 966	3 497	4 248	3 160	3 449	3 895	4 033	4 226	3 326
France	6 096	5 970	5 641	5 016	4 986	5 700	4 153	4 316	4 375	4 213	4 465	4 994
Germany	15 849	17 067	11 541	10 133	10 251	11 945	11 011	10 948	8 041	8 288	9 146	11 293

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 9 Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	291	288	299	290	294	243	211	200	218	317	268	265
Hungary	164	133	113	103	103	114	109	138	161	153	144	131
Iceland	9	10	9	10	11	10	11	11	11	11	11	10
Ireland	189	192	192	196	200	218	298	331	308	330	226	244
Italy	3 231	3 123	3 079	3 118	3 543	4 832	4 446	4 081	4 268	4 391	4 537	3 877
Latvia	-	58	26	9	6	4	11	19	13	12	14	17
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	99	41	42	49	39	37	33	25	29	44
Malta	7	7	8	8	8	6	7	10	9	9	9	8
Netherlands	1 516	1 561	1 454	1 353	1 454	1 438	1 387	1 469	1 585	1 583	1 716	1 501
Norway	772	665	573	612	713	1086	856	709	816	782	739	757
Poland	650	349	334	312	324	391	398	476	495	554	605	444
Portugal	657	528	463	359	581	827	545	605	551	554	587	569
Republic of Moldova	-	5	7	5	6	5	4	4	3	1	2	4
Romania	193	209	148	104	112	133	157	97	101	108	139	136
Russian Federation	-	586	123	391	666	1 324	493	506	681	1 251	779	680
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	55	56	80	46	35	56	69	92	61
Slovakia	151	91	145	80	124	130	142	143	147	146	165	133
Slovenia	286	399	285	287	293	280	316	328	347	340	337	318
Spain	1 779	1 707	1 585	1 709	1 962	2 395	2 226	2 342	2 413	2 475	2 799	2 127
Sweden	3 637	2 441	2 239	2 550	3 164	2 999	2 918	3 112	3 107	3 179	3 384	2 975
Switzerland	1 004	1 037	995	905	935	937	801	784	1 021	1 057	987	951
The FYR of Macedonia	11	21	24	12	9	7	4	4	3	2	3	9
Ukraine	-	78	10	4	11	15	53	56	47	49	78	40
United Kingdom	9 202	8 927	8 859	8 454	7 150	7 766	7 053	6 740	6 174	5 990	5 983	7 482
North and Central America	64 047	61 230	61 167	61 810	65 496	74 324	70 033	66 687	67 931	68 839	71 256	66 620
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	1
Barbados	14	39	45	33	33	32	33	34	34	34	34	33
Belize	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	6 795	6 473	6 653	7 138	7 505	7 415	7 544	7 639	7 442	8 056	8 228	7 354
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	75	78	79	70	81	98	90	86	91	95	96	86
Cuba	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	37	37	37	27	27	27	81	81	81	81	81	55
El Salvador	23	20	18	31	33	43	33	2	59	70	70	37
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	12	12	12	15	26	27	28	36	47	61	79	32
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	16	16	18	20	20	21	22	22	22	23	23	20
Jamaica	65	57	55	48	45	42	43	43	43	43	43	48
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1 109	1 007	911	814	1 688	2 089	2 123	2 023	2 133	2 194	2 246	1 665
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	24	24	25	24	27	30	31	28	28	23	25	26
Puerto Rico	88	92	94	99	94	90	94	98	99	103	112	97
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	4	4	6	6	4	5	6	3	3	3	3	4
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	18	15	17	15	14	25	24	23	22	17	17	19
United States	55 751	53 340	53 181	53 454	55 905	64 362	59 866	56 553	57 810	58 020	60 180	57 129
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 9 *Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 21)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1 658	1 752	1 776	2 166	2 218	2 289	2 077	1 737	1 667	1 698	1 655	1 881
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1 141	1 256	1 321	1 715	1 752	1 744	1 673	1 230	1 168	1 195	1 109	1 397
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	509	489	447	443	458	537	396	499	490	495	538	482
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America	7 616	7 957	7 918	7 260	7 521	8 134	7 411	6 784	7 243	8 320	9 304	7 770
Argentina	1134	916	740	598	628	696	825	1047	1139	973	1386	917
Bolivia	2	5	4	5	5	5	25	25	17	24	29	13
Brazil	4 449	4 726	5 020	4 754	4 647	4 654	4 226	3 843	3 719	5 005	5 170	4 565
Chile	689	756	816	731	1 017	1 383	1 071	975	884	978	1 020	938
Colombia	476	537	497	450	482	588	546	446	469	506	647	513
Ecuador	37	37	64	61	22	52	58	55	51	79	79	54
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Peru	169	122	72	75	126	137	139	139	152	194	246	143
Suriname	7	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Uruguay	80	96	94	71	77	72	83	56	45	40	40	69
Venezuela	566	749	598	503	506	536	425	185	756	508	674	546
World	170 096	165 118	157 525	156 245	161 506	180 469	169 997	163 807	162 288	165 424	172 642	165 920

Notes – types of estimates:

V1 (In countries with gross output data and some value-added data, missing data has been estimated from gross output data in missing years (if available), based on the ratio of value-added to gross output in the years where data are available.)

Countries with such estimates: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Benin, Belgium and Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Georgia, Germany, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mozambique, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Tonga, Ukraine, Yemen,

V2 (In countries with some value-added data, but no gross output data for the missing years, average value-added per ton of pulp and paper & paperboard production has been used to estimate the missing figures) Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics): Albania, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran Islamic Rep. of, Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao Peoples' Republic of, Lebanon, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Somalia, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

V3 (In countries with no data, value-added has been estimated in the same way as V2, but using the average value-added per ton of pulp and paper & paperboard production from countries in the same sub-region (using geographical sub-regions defined in SOFO 1999). Countries with such estimates (see numbers in italics): Algeria, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Dem. Republic of Congo, Dem. Peoples' Republic of Korea and Sudan.

Other notes:

- 1) Rwanda, Tunisia – data include publishing and printing industry.
- 2) Cambodia – data included under Annex I - Annex Table 8.

Annex Table 10 *Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	875	859	660	569	480	1 020	924	922	916	914	914	823
Algeria	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Angola	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	4	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Cape Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	1	1	1	2	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	17	34	21	26	26	34	35	35	32	35	35	30
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3	3	2	2	4	4	5	7	8	7	5	5
Gabon	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	11	12	8	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mauritius	5	6	9	8	7	8	8	5	8	8	8	7
Morocco	26	26	26	26	31	21	23	21	24	28	28	25
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	437	437	299	189	89	609	506	506	506	506	506	417
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	295	266	222	244	248	260	258	261	252	244	249	255
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2	2	5	1	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Uganda	8	8	8	8	8	7	8	10	8	8	8	8
United Republic of Tanzania	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Zimbabwe	23	21	18	15	20	28	31	27	28	24	24	23

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 10 Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	16 182	21 191	19 678	19 494	18 718	18 312	19 156	18 092	15 798	14 862	14 811	17 845
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	6	3	2	4	9	17	12	8	8	8	8	8
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	1 446	1 543	1 687	1 867	1 709	1 368	1 574	1 052	928	963	1 159	1 391
Cyprus	37	38	39	37	39	38	36	33	30	45	45	38
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
India	6	7	6	7	5	9	8	17	69	129	52	29
Indonesia	103	160	194	199	208	241	286	422	622	381	337	287
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	28	32	32	24	32	43	42	51	61	74	58	43
Iraq	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Israel	166	163	161	192	205	199	313	290	268	286	286	230
Japan	12 018	16 795	14 671	13 802	12 887	12 705	13 019	12 682	11 008	9 869	9 672	12 648
Jordan	18	18	24	35	29	29	28	30	34	32	34	28
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	39	20	59	71	67	67	49	54	70	57	57	56
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
Malaysia	72	114	128	179	215	280	305	334	321	367	556	261
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Myanmar	4	3	2	3	2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Nepal	2	6	4	3	7	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Oman	24	24	24	24	20	14	22	29	32	25	34	25
Pakistan	7	8	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	4
Philippines	233	214	200	204	210	228	217	236	153	210	210	210
Qatar	1	2	24	25	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	16
Republic of Korea	978	1 390	1 498	1 447	1 643	1 590	1 738	1 536	1 070	1 264	1 257	1 401
Saudi Arabia	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Singapore	107	109	116	122	120	127	129	139	118	110	119	120
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	6	6	3	4	5	4	3	3	3
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	597	242	459	869	928	963	934	675	478	488	292	630
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	75	84	126	154	139	150	201	261	283	296	366	194
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viet Nam	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	31	45	24
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	13	10	8
Europe	28 006	28 156	28 921	30 148	28 398	30 749	30 707	30 198	30 937	31 825	31 509	29 959
Albania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	929	1 106	1 153	1 126	1 147	1 401	1 370	1 137	1 151	1 147	1 202	1 170
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belgium and Luxembourg	1 502	1 562	1 447	1 354	1 339	1 393	1 401	690	736	752	752	1 175
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Bulgaria	58	58	50	50	42	36	31	22	22	23	24	38
Croatia	153	137	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	163	160
Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208	223	238	238	227
Denmark	622	644	695	750	809	872	941	919	1 009	990	1 015	842
Estonia	-	-	-	38	44	40	44	56	56	55	55	48
Finland	370	281	237	217	224	324	335	367	393	390	409	323
France	3 550	3 574	3 535	3 505	3 420	3 495	2 438	2 390	2 457	2 541	2 520	3 039
Germany	7 411	8 053	8 373	8 244	7 895	7 562	7 243	6 937	6 644	6 615	6 615	7 417

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 10 Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	100	94	96	101	85	103	108	98	99	92	95	97
Hungary	153	122	101	96	91	95	85	83	74	84	83	97
Iceland	43	46	46	37	34	34	35	35	35	35	35	38
Ireland	86	92	90	87	95	114	118	122	127	132	137	109
Italy	2 416	2 416	3 160	3 185	3 211	5 304	5 494	5 293	5 531	5 895	6 001	4 355
Latvia	-	-	-	42	33	26	24	24	26	30	40	31
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	73	60	70	82	80	89	76
Malta	27	25	26	28	29	35	31	34	32	32	32	30
Netherlands	339	370	375	370	391	395	636	680	717	1 225	531	548
Norway	237	233	216	254	352	350	369	446	483	448	365	341
Poland	573	463	490	458	441	558	591	723	769	840	913	620
Portugal	265	330	325	284	285	288	462	477	511	488	472	381
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	366	324	277	279	302	328	356	312	294	257	257	305
Russian Federation	-	-	-	1 043	510	374	297	292	258	299	299	422
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	-	47	50	42	32	46	37	48	43
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	49	40	23	38	38
Slovenia	-	-	-	260	118	137	137	137	137	137	137	150
Spain	1 299	1 364	1 337	2 003	1 898	1 939	2 066	2 207	2 489	2 608	2 827	2 003
Sweden	443	328	302	284	343	369	375	391	405	407	419	370
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The FYR of Macedonia	50	43	43	33	20	11	9	9	9	9	9	22
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	5 214	4 692	4 584	5 439	4 657	4 586	5 151	5 758	5 882	5 716	5 652	5 212
North and Central America	21 585	20 094	21 252	22 613	23 600	23 882	24 881	26 902	28 719	30 117	30 196	24 895
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	1 924	1 595	1 606	1 714	1 907	2 030	2 169	2 443	2 887	3 091	3 512	2 262
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	36	5	5	6	8	7	8	9	10	9	9	10
Cuba	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	7	7	8	8	6	6	8	6	15	8	8	8
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	10	10	10	10	11	12	12	11	11	11	11	11
Jamaica	44	44	34	42	36	32	39	39	39	39	39	39
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	107	107	105	103	402	296	300	356	374	388	369	264
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Puerto Rico	79	76	78	77	79	82	82	90	86	88	93	83
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	5	10	8	11	11	9	6	3	2	1	1	6
United States	19 299	18 165	19 327	20 570	21 069	21 337	22 187	23 874	25 223	26 412	26 084	22 141
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 10 *Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Class 3610)***(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1 024	1 062	1 162	1 208	1 238	1 230	1 234	1 242	1 297	1 294	1 262	1 205
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	904	868	946	979	973	967	961	969	1 024	1 021	989	964
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	3	3	4	3	2	8	8	8	8	8	8	6
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	112	185	207	221	257	249	260	260	260	260	260	230
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America	2 102	2 008	2 334	2 576	2 697	2 350	2 165	2 205	2 265	2 119	2 190	2 274
Argentina	316	330	345	359	539	570	210	301	328	278	278	350
Bolivia	3	4	4	4	4	4	8	7	9	8	9	6
Brazil	1 457	1 262	1 093	1 371	1 346	1 012	1 528	1 531	1 517	1 450	1 450	1 365
Chile	65	69	96	97	115	110	119	135	132	109	114	106
Colombia	60	53	490	463	418	421	64	59	51	41	106	202
Ecuador	10	8	7	7	9	11	15	17	17	23	23	13
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	37	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	68
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	21	27	24	21	27	18	15	17	19	17	17	20
Venezuela	132	185	206	182	168	135	135	67	122	122	122	143
World	69 774	73 368	74 009	76 607	75 131	77 544	79 066	79 560	79 932	81 131	80 882	77 001

Annex Table 11 Gross value-added in the forestry sector (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)

(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	7 268	7 082	6 786	6 662	7 213	7 617	7 198	7 305	7 584	7 724	7 667	7 282
Algeria	459	434	418	436	398	399	339	332	338	326	233	374
Angola	90	93	96	106	115	120	129	134	133	140	143	118
Benin	14	17	15	14	12	12	12	11	13	13	12	13
Botswana	22	24	26	32	29	37	26	22	23	23	24	26
Burkina Faso	72	74	76	78	81	83	85	88	90	106	107	85
Burundi	25	27	27	28	29	34	42	41	41	54	55	37
Cameroon	144	197	189	165	245	335	219	264	310	233	260	233
Cape Verde	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Central African Republic	30	23	30	27	35	32	39	26	33	33	39	32
Chad	84	92	90	94	105	105	108	114	117	121	124	105
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	82	79	76	74	74	73	53	50	64	44	37	64
Cote d'Ivoire	328	287	292	303	209	247	235	211	222	219	233	253
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	146	200	176	174	174	156	140	97	139	109	87	145
Djibouti	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Egypt	167	209	284	174	254	370	232	160	280	300	238	243
Equatorial Guinea	24	24	24	28	38	52	51	51	52	51	51	41
Eritrea	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Ethiopia	141	141	139	177	191	192	204	201	198	199	200	180
Gabon	244	282	91	106	196	161	145	172	128	173	176	170
Gambia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2
Ghana	198	200	220	177	176	187	189	190	189	179	182	190
Guinea	55	58	59	61	60	62	61	57	57	56	56	58
Guinea-Bissau	22	23	22	23	25	25	25	26	27	27	28	25
Kenya	238	247	223	214	203	190	191	183	182	186	185	204
Lesotho	51	30	45	44	37	44	34	37	43	48	48	42
Liberia	125	88	125	109	70	32	25	35	39	41	41	66
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	49	57	54	52	50	48	50	53	58	55	57	53
Madagascar	149	144	135	124	113	106	99	92	86	80	85	110
Malawi	51	57	66	70	67	65	64	69	68	71	72	65
Mali	95	100	101	108	117	107	112	117	123	129	136	113
Mauritania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauritius	9	7	10	10	10	10	10	7	14	14	12	10
Morocco	425	365	344	333	362	379	381	396	438	453	453	394
Mozambique	94	97	99	112	122	133	144	155	152	160	163	130
Namibia	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
Niger	56	57	59	62	64	66	69	73	76	78	78	67
Nigeria	332	294	203	176	273	242	272	319	404	421	384	302
Réunion	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
Rwanda	18	17	17	16	21	20	25	20	23	26	34	21
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	37	40	26	25	41	45	43	51	48	51	53	42
Seychelles	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3
Sierra Leone	36	32	25	29	27	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Somalia	10	9	9	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
South Africa	1 913	1 687	1 607	1 559	1 705	1 858	1 744	1 797	1 760	1 782	1 856	1 752
Sudan	171	166	170	201	224	286	298	316	291	338	373	258
Swaziland	71	78	78	48	70	73	72	54	48	59	63	65
Togo	8	8	8	8	9	11	11	14	13	14	14	11
Tunisia	269	286	287	321	331	339	347	356	380	395	367	334
Uganda	90	98	91	83	89	89	95	97	102	111	120	97
United Republic of Tanzania	232	233	247	245	245	252	269	273	267	279	284	257
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	78	82	86	107	130	119	112	108	106	110	112	105
Zimbabwe	146	156	158	156	217	221	193	232	208	209	187	189

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 11 Gross value-added in the forestry sector (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)

(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	88 585	85 509	86 203	89 096	87 460	89 667	92 570	88 465	84 630	82 463	85 158	87 255
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	2
Azerbaijan	-	53	40	20	8	5	4	3	1	2	1	14
Bahrain	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bangladesh	677	724	753	761	772	820	833	868	913	928	963	819
Bhutan	41	41	36	38	42	44	51	52	54	68	66	48
Brunei Darussalam	15	16	16	18	19	19	21	23	24	23	22	20
Cambodia	115	150	149	124	209	183	137	199	168	121	78	149
China	10 580	11 027	11 775	13 004	12 815	12 604	14 083	12 801	12 379	13 631	14 930	12 694
Cyprus	63	65	66	65	67	68	74	76	74	75	78	70
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	56	57	58	56	55	52	81	89	113	129	141	81
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5
India	4 267	3 924	3 690	4 532	4 805	4 781	4 620	4 653	5 027	5 298	5 392	4 635
Indonesia	3 065	3 656	4 293	4 476	4 785	4 830	5 029	5 800	4 132	3 898	3 977	4 358
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	290	302	334	268	331	349	406	379	375	355	321	337
Iraq	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Israel	453	466	411	447	441	463	466	478	473	463	451	456
Japan	56 365	52 150	50 598	50 348	48 328	50 355	51 105	48 032	46 325	42 645	43 477	49 066
Jordan	31	34	24	31	50	41	36	43	36	35	33	36
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	10	10	10	10
Kuwait	91	39	90	112	116	126	50	49	63	50	50	76
Kyrgyzstan	-	9	8	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	30	34	21	53	51	56	50	42	21	11	32	37
Lebanon	123	131	131	131	145	137	130	123	118	131	131	130
Malaysia	3 107	3 337	3 832	4 657	4 404	4 031	4 372	4 234	3 827	3 377	3 694	3 897
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	14	8	6	4	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	5
Myanmar	433	394	383	318	284	292	314	242	217	331	375	326
Nepal	163	182	182	183	178	180	184	181	181	181	181	180
Oman	14	14	14	15	17	25	16	18	24	25	27	19
Pakistan	214	198	200	209	210	182	198	191	173	268	290	212
Philippines	912	723	655	598	482	410	441	386	530	582	590	574
Qatar	20	15	5	5	9	6	5	11	12	12	12	10
Republic of Korea	3 936	4 515	4 566	4 767	5 195	5 518	5 863	5 775	5 598	6 110	6 352	5 291
Saudi Arabia	166	166	166	166	167	167	167	168	168	168	168	167
Singapore	291	244	267	291	319	317	254	256	254	237	238	270
Sri Lanka	125	111	115	138	143	153	153	161	149	152	150	141
Syrian Arab Republic	42	51	70	37	78	81	82	90	119	119	119	81
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	663	698	795	805	914	974	1 039	1 033	1 007	1 162	915	910
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1 730	1 532	2 060	2 046	1 644	2 012	1 754	1 497	1 510	1 297	1 305	1 671
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	n.s.	n.s.	1
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Viet Nam	319	342	320	314	314	339	498	457	501	533	556	409
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	8	10	13	18	20	11	22	24	36	19	16	18
Europe	104 767	94 103	84 932	80 705	85 160	95 797	85 158	87 395	84 640	86 663	89 790	89 010
Albania	126	68	70	27	19	16	15	15	11	11	13	36
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	3 197	2 750	2 591	2 249	2 588	2 723	2 583	3 469	3 526	3 653	3 744	3 007
Belarus	-	-	110	129	134	186	202	239	249	261	250	196
Belgium and Luxembourg	1 564	1 482	1 419	1 271	1 304	1 344	1 410	1 804	1 746	1 747	1 954	1 549
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	45	26	22	24	40	83	94	94	95	58
Bulgaria	151	176	132	141	180	188	85	101	87	87	80	128
Croatia	-	-	365	315	274	253	217	205	223	226	246	258
Czech Republic	-	-	-	787	871	946	976	937	1 134	1 058	1 187	987
Denmark	1 257	1 301	1 277	1 241	1 244	1 242	1 242	1 237	1 243	1 263	1 368	1 265
Estonia	-	-	80	80	99	124	137	177	200	212	227	148
Finland	6 724	5 000	5 110	5 452	6 709	7 545	6 172	7 051	7 500	7 627	7 914	6 618
France	12 532	12 171	11 673	10 422	10 964	12 038	7 901	8 067	8 717	8 695	8 249	10 130
Germany	24 175	23 677	18 338	16 737	16 922	18 179	16 730	16 817	13 493	13 797	15 252	17 647

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 11 Gross value-added in the forestry sector (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	600	589	590	561	529	460	423	404	422	486	488	505
Hungary	410	359	324	303	316	322	311	358	373	368	375	347
Iceland	10	11	10	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	12
Ireland	417	409	429	419	461	470	570	545	603	684	581	508
Italy	5 074	4 984	5 192	5 160	5 657	9 235	8 996	8 479	8 846	9 078	9 670	7 306
Latvia	-	-	134	122	136	155	161	259	290	269	306	203
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	131	200	230	198	190	194	180	224	194
Malta	9	9	10	10	10	8	9	12	12	12	12	10
Netherlands	2 007	2 058	1 975	1 838	1 960	1 950	1 856	1 976	2 142	2 418	2 383	2 051
Norway	2 001	1 756	1 596	1 567	1 712	2 203	1 869	1 776	1 938	1 775	1 632	1 802
Poland	1 737	1 245	1 250	1 219	1 208	1 444	1 461	1 559	1 598	1 716	1 840	1 480
Portugal	2 248	1 975	1 690	1 503	1 731	2 030	1 796	1 831	1 792	1 839	1 938	1 852
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	16	16	6	7	12
Romania	725	708	636	541	648	649	820	597	525	583	674	646
Russian Federation	-	2 739	1 803	2 244	1 943	2 362	1 463	1 316	1 500	2 172	1 750	1 929
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	143	120	173	130	102	135	163	214	147
Slovakia	-	-	373	299	337	334	317	295	377	327	453	346
Slovenia	-	-	431	432	452	434	488	491	535	526	543	481
Spain	4 781	4 474	4 113	4 007	4 309	4 973	4 771	4 980	5 281	5 490	5 815	4 818
Sweden	8 116	5 765	5 286	5 371	6 662	7 040	6 427	6 867	6 715	6 833	6 912	6 545
Switzerland	4 899	4 686	4 393	4 190	4 657	4 900	4 376	4 282	2 868	3 046	3 329	4 148
The FYR of Macedonia	48	52	64	43	36	25	21	27	23	24	25	35
Ukraine	-	-	178	188	176	190	222	209	196	276	330	218
United Kingdom	13 108	12 179	12 018	11 506	10 543	11 375	10 736	10 613	10 020	9 647	9 696	11 040
North and Central America	126 202	117 728	121 574	126 180	134 413	145 576	136 674	134 364	136 660	140 051	140 209	132 694
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4
Barbados	14	39	45	33	33	32	33	34	34	34	34	33
Belize	13	15	16	15	18	19	18	18	18	20	13	17
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	16 260	14 795	15 279	16 271	16 880	16 858	16 807	18 047	18 219	19 325	19 843	17 144
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	167	164	167	160	181	195	190	190	198	193	194	182
Cuba	86	86	86	90	84	84	86	85	86	84	101	87
Dominica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dominican Republic	39	39	39	29	29	29	84	84	84	84	84	57
El Salvador	106	124	127	127	130	139	130	102	159	173	172	136
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	232	240	245	267	285	297	298	313	319	348	371	292
Haiti	7	7	7	8	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Honduras	112	113	123	124	117	121	118	128	125	142	140	124
Jamaica	74	65	62	56	52	50	52	51	52	51	52	56
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1 706	1 630	1 533	1 406	2 362	2 773	2 819	2 724	2 850	2 934	2 962	2 336
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	8	26	5	5	5	8	13	12	11	12	11	11
Panama	50	49	50	49	53	53	51	52	50	45	47	50
Puerto Rico	88	92	94	99	94	90	94	98	99	103	112	97
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Lucia	6	6	8	7	6	7	7	4	4	4	4	6
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	31	30	29	31	31	41	38	41	44	42	42	36
United States	107 197	100 200	103 652	107 394	114 042	124 767	115 822	112 367	114 296	116 444	116 014	112 018
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 11 Gross value-added in the forestry sector (ISIC Divisions 02, 20 and 21)

(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	4 383	4 485	4 858	5 184	5 151	5 212	4 973	5 141	5 079	5 415	5 384	5 024
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	2 920	2 986	3 238	3 410	3 495	3 494	3 343	3 351	3 360	3 538	3 355	3 317
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	26	26	26	30	30	24	28	28	30	22	23	27
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	1 268	1 300	1 408	1 613	1 455	1 536	1 438	1 599	1 515	1 690	1 837	1 514
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	146	150	161	115	146	132	136	136	143	135	137	140
Samoa	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Solomon Islands	16	16	17	11	17	19	20	20	23	21	22	18
Tonga	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.
Vanuatu	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	3
South America	17 914	18 791	19 268	19 641	19 664	20 220	20 164	19 829	20 272	23 845	25 788	20 491
Argentina	1 716	1 567	1 364	1 123	1 172	1 253	1 289	1 617	1 754	1 533	1 871	1 478
Bolivia	54	67	81	101	118	114	145	140	121	93	97	103
Brazil	12 542	13 277	13 993	14 633	14 269	14 148	14 360	14 207	14 057	17 914	19 098	14 772
Chile	1 233	1 320	1 416	1 459	1 774	2 194	1 907	1 866	1 604	1 764	1 872	1 674
Colombia	788	854	774	793	746	808	784	659	670	711	843	766
Ecuador	162	170	208	211	179	222	221	235	234	247	232	211
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	8	8	8	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
Guyana	10	7	11	15	23	29	29	35	27	29	27	22
Paraguay	209	193	213	222	243	273	277	294	292	296	296	255
Peru	318	237	202	255	326	335	346	300	401	436	469	329
Suriname	21	17	19	16	17	17	29	29	24	17	29	21
Uruguay	145	157	157	134	135	128	143	120	138	126	126	137
Venezuela	709	917	824	677	658	696	630	323	947	676	824	716
World	349 120	327 699	323 621	327 468	339 060	364 089	346 737	342 499	338 865	346 161	353 996	341 756

Annex Table 12 Contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Algeria	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9
Angola	1.0	0.9	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Benin	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Botswana	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Burkina Faso	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.0
Burundi	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.5	6.9	6.9	6.6	8.1	9.1	5.6
Cameroon	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.1	5.5	3.2	3.5	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.3
Cape Verde	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
Central African Republic	4.0	3.0	4.3	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.9	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.0
Chad	8.0	7.9	7.2	9.0	8.9	8.9	10.1	10.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.8
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.2
Cote d'Ivoire	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.2
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6
Djibouti	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Egypt	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Equatorial Guinea	11.6	12.0	10.6	11.4	14.7	17.4	13.2	7.8	6.5	4.5	3.8	10.3
Eritrea	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Ethiopia	4.7	7.0	6.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	4.5
Gabon	6.5	7.2	2.4	2.7	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.6	3.8	5.0	4.1
Gambia	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
Ghana	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.1	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.9
Guinea	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.5
Guinea-Bissau	12.7	12.5	11.6	11.7	12.7	12.0	10.9	10.3	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.4
Kenya	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.5
Lesotho	10.0	5.5	7.9	7.4	5.9	6.7	4.7	4.7	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.4
Liberia	23.2	18.6	31.8	28.6	28.6	13.3	10.3	12.7	11.4	9.5	8.2	17.8
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Madagascar	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	3.6
Malawi	4.9	4.7	6.0	5.7	6.3	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.1
Mali	6.0	6.4	5.9	6.5	7.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.0	6.4
Mauritania	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Mauritius	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Morocco	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Mozambique	5.4	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.4	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.8
Namibia	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.0
Niger	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.2
Nigeria	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8
Réunion	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Rwanda	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Seychelles	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Sierra Leone	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.3
Somalia	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9
South Africa	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sudan	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
Swaziland	7.6	8.1	7.9	4.6	6.6	6.8	6.5	4.8	4.3	5.5	6.5	6.3
Togo	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.0
Tunisia	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5
Uganda	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4
United Republic of Tanzania	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.7
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.8	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Zimbabwe	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.1

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Annex Table 12 Contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Azerbaijan	-	0.7	7.6	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1.0
Bahrain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bangladesh	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3
Bhutan	16.1	15.5	12.8	12.9	13.5	13.1	14.2	13.6	13.1	15.3	14.2	14.0
Brunei Darussalam	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cambodia	6.6	8.0	7.4	6.0	9.6	7.8	5.5	7.9	6.5	4.5	2.7	6.6
China	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7
Cyprus	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.6
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
India	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
Indonesia	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.4
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Iraq	0.2	0.1	0.2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Israel	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Japan	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
Jordan	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kuwait	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Kyrgyzstan	-	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3.3	3.6	2.1	4.9	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.0	1.4	0.7	1.9	3.0
Lebanon	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Malaysia	7.8	7.6	7.7	8.9	7.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.6	4.6	4.7	6.7
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6
Myanmar	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
Nepal	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.4
Oman	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Philippines	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Qatar	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Republic of Korea	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Singapore	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Sri Lanka	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2
Syrian Arab Republic	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Viet Nam	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Europe	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Albania	3.7	2.8	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
Belarus	-	-	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	7.2	4.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.9
Bulgaria	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1
Croatia	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9
Czech Republic	-	-	-	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3
Denmark	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Estonia	-	-	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0	3.8
Finland	7.9	6.3	6.6	7.1	8.5	8.8	7.1	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.6
France	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0
Germany	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1

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Annex Table 12 Contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Hungary	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Iceland	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ireland	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9
Italy	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Latvia	-	-	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.9	3.6
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	-	1.4	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1
Malta	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Netherlands	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Norway	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5
Poland	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Portugal	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.0
Romania	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
Russian Federation	-	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	-	4.5	3.5	2.7	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.7
Slovakia	-	-	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.4
Slovenia	-	-	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.7
Spain	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Sweden	4.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7
Switzerland	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.0
The FYR of Macedonia	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2
Ukraine	-	-	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7
United Kingdom	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
North and Central America	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Barbados	0.7	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8
Belize	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.0	3.2
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6
Cuba	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Dominica	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Dominican Republic	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
El Salvador	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0
Haiti	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Honduras	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.8
Jamaica	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Panama	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Puerto Rico	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saint Lucia	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
United States	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Annex Table 12 Contribution of the forestry sector to Gross Domestic Product**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.1
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
New Zealand	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7.5	7.1	6.7	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.0	5.1
Samoa	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Solomon Islands	7.6	7.4	7.2	4.4	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.2	8.1	7.3	9.0	7.1
Tonga	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Vanuatu	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.6
South America	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.1
Argentina	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Bolivia	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6
Brazil	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.8	4.1	3.4
Chile	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3
Colombia	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Ecuador	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.8
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Guyana	2.6	1.7	2.4	3.1	4.7	5.6	5.3	5.9	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.1
Paraguay	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.2
Peru	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
Suriname	3.2	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.6	3.5	3.2	2.6	1.9	3.5	2.6
Uruguay	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8
Venezuela	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
World	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4

Annex Table 13 Value of forest products exports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	1 794	1 378	1 838	1 892	2 581	2 201	2 428	2 131	2 250	2 422	2 867	2 162
Algeria	n.s.	n.s.	3	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Angola	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	n.s.	2	1	2	3	1
Benin	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Botswana	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Burkina Faso	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.
Burundi	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Cameroon	154	136	163	121	305	341	323	369	227	359	536	276
Cape Verde	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Central African Republic	13	7	11	10	38	22	17	24	39	42	56	25
Chad	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Comoros	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Congo	65	62	96	81	101	105	122	66	66	21	11	72
Cote d'Ivoire	208	165	173	190	213	160	126	173	194	117	102	165
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	316	230	272	319	348	324	294	199	201	188	224	265
Djibouti	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Egypt	n.s.	n.s.	9	10	14	16	12	10	5	12	10	9
Equatorial Guinea	45	45	48	33	50	66	78	85	98	118	97	69
Eritrea	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ethiopia	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Gabon	193	92	185	323	368	120	110	166	331	383	333	237
Gambia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Ghana	64	58	86	96	258	111	97	94	90	120	138	110
Guinea	2	2	3	1	4	3	4	8	7	5	6	4
Guinea-Bissau	1	2	2	1	1	4	5	2	2	1	1	2
Kenya	4	4	7	2	2	1	n.s.	1	2	2	8	3
Lesotho	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Liberia	169	58	74	22	4	8	15	7	13	25	214	55
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Madagascar	2	4	3	2	5	3	9	8	14	12	18	7
Malawi	n.s.	n.s.	5	n.s.	n.s.	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Mali	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2	2	1	2	1
Mauritania	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.
Mauritius	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	4	4	5	1
Morocco	52	34	61	81	82	77	48	62	51	71	123	67
Mozambique	1	1	5	2	2	3	5	11	7	11	28	7
Namibia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Niger	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.
Nigeria	13	20	36	33	36	15	18	33	50	38	33	30
Réunion	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Rwanda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Helena	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Sao Tome and Principe	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Senegal	n.s.	n.s.	3	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Seychelles	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Sierra Leone	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	2	n.s.
Somalia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	5	1
South Africa	366	342	470	473	645	737	1 027	677	708	751	791	635
Sudan	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Swaziland	98	96	74	70	67	33	62	61	68	67	62	69
Togo	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	4	2	1	1	1
Tunisia	9	8	12	8	15	15	14	16	14	13	14	13
Uganda	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
United Republic of Tanzania	13	7	14	5	9	7	5	7	3	6	5	7
Western Sahara	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Zambia	n.s.	n.s.	2	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	1	1	1
Zimbabwe	6	6	15	5	10	24	32	37	46	44	32	23

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 13 Value of forest products exports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	12 161	13 218	14 201	14 480	14 472	14 829	14 057	15 381	18 230	16 564	17 685	15 025
Afghanistan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Armenia	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.
Azerbaijan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	1	1	1
Bahrain	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Bangladesh	3	9	4	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	14	14	14	5
Bhutan	10	12	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2
Brunei Darussalam	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Cambodia	11	19	119	103	146	153	101	92	106	42	28	84
China	1 770	2 151	2 677	3 038	3 217	3 494	3 286	3 615	3 539	3 038	3 640	3 042
Cyprus	n.s.	n.s.	3	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	1	5	9	12	12	16	26	40	20	19	15	16
Gaza Strip	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Georgia	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	5	9	13	12	4
India	33	40	44	18	35	37	24	34	37	68	54	39
Indonesia	2 764	3 364	3 393	4 121	3 704	3 644	3 631	3 929	6 630	5 096	5 517	4 163
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	n.s.	n.s.	26	n.s.	1	1	1	2	1	n.s.	n.s.	3
Iraq	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Israel	33	37	31	26	30	20	21	24	29	31	45	30
Japan	2 157	2 170	2 003	1 401	1 385	1 516	1 459	1 804	1 729	1 845	1 934	1 764
Jordan	12	12	5	8	9	9	14	18	6	6	18	11
Kazakhstan	-	-	n.s.	3	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	29	42	9
Kuwait	8	8	1	n.s.	n.s.	3	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	2
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	22	34	44	58	82	51	69	34	27	27	14	42
Lebanon	n.s.	n.s.	20	2	1	1	11	3	5	5	4	5
Malaysia	3 237	3 179	3 442	3 848	3 739	3 394	3 408	3 324	2 703	3 097	2 793	3 287
Maldives	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mongolia	n.s.	n.s.	4	11	8	4	9	15	24	7	1	7
Myanmar	184	471	378	341	205	301	237	186	230	205	246	271
Nepal	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1
Oman	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Pakistan	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Philippines	148	117	108	101	65	52	54	54	70	47	94	83
Qatar	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Republic of Korea	460	484	545	509	720	902	719	1 039	1 854	1 574	1 627	948
Saudi Arabia	7	7	131	3	25	27	10	7	23	22	20	26
Singapore	901	734	793	462	642	593	482	532	561	533	591	620
Sri Lanka	n.s.	n.s.	4	3	7	6	1	3	3	3	3	3
Syrian Arab Republic	n.s.	n.s.	2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1
Tajikistan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Thailand	112	126	145	159	242	404	342	476	493	702	789	363
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Turkey	43	43	48	33	128	110	66	87	72	78	82	72
Turkmenistan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.
United Arab Emirates	n.s.	n.s.	81	42	21	18	17	5	2	8	48	22
Uzbekistan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Viet Nam	243	196	134	170	46	69	63	43	36	49	47	100
West Bank	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Yemen	n.s.	n.s.	2	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Europe	44 809	42 622	42 075	41 303	46 913	56 514	49 737	54 880	58 377	60 840	70 864	51 721
Albania	1	2	3	13	8	8	1	9	5	7	6	6
Andorra	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Austria	2 923	3 055	2 945	2 379	2 742	3 087	3 243	3 202	3 341	3 686	4 298	3 173
Belarus	-	-	21	37	48	60	80	75	106	162	173	85
Belgium and Luxembourg	1 987	1 822	1 831	1 430	1 684	2 139	1 874	2 065	2 353	3 082	3 902	2 197
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	2	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	55	57	60	65	27
Bulgaria	31	55	83	49	48	32	70	80	60	118	130	69
Croatia	-	-	328	308	230	325	199	252	171	210	366	265
Czech Republic	-	-	-	567	628	685	702	794	743	782	904	726
Denmark	444	424	392	348	381	415	355	409	407	350	405	394
Estonia	-	-	37	63	118	171	224	282	354	403	381	226
Finland	6 750	6 160	6 901	7 706	8 619	9 148	8 141	9 014	9 644	9 721	10 974	8 434
France	3 313	3 463	3 761	3 041	3 685	4 347	3 196	3 879	4 812	4 957	5 790	4 022
Germany	6 060	6 110	5 469	4 881	5 681	7 759	7 190	8 118	8 209	8 550	11 497	7 229

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Annex Table 13 Value of forest products exports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	101	90	96	48	38	41	39	70	67	69	80	67
Hungary	186	157	211	121	110	142	172	235	290	333	350	210
Iceland	n.s.	n.s.	11	n.s.	2	2	2	2	2	1	n.s.	2
Ireland	137	145	170	149	178	199	201	201	249	256	243	193
Italy	1 516	1 459	1 409	1 799	2 019	2 347	2 117	2 298	2 367	2 114	2 573	2 002
Latvia	-	-	40	92	219	442	486	547	639	590	627	409
Liechtenstein	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Lithuania	-	-	28	51	127	266	245	219	176	176	201	165
Malta	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Netherlands	2 464	2 370	1 942	1 714	1 906	2 358	2 179	2 316	2 486	2 465	2 908	2 282
Norway	1 608	1 548	1 423	1 375	1 534	2 219	1 933	1 632	1 927	1 864	1 344	1 673
Poland	435	341	670	529	660	719	593	689	763	852	1 017	661
Portugal	1 503	1 144	970	833	1 184	1 456	1 204	1 278	1 087	1 057	1 311	1 184
Republic of Moldova	-	-	1	n.s.	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2
Romania	195	225	195	124	265	319	331	350	292	434	516	295
Russian Federation	-	-	1 235	2 193	1 493	2 930	1 675	1 668	2 338	3 914	3 792	2 360
San Marino	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	52	12	9	9	40	55	66	49	83	42
Slovakia	-	-	-	122	321	319	269	328	385	412	472	328
Slovenia	-	-	335	378	415	293	265	633	337	328	426	379
Spain	811	870	828	793	1 128	1 530	1 125	1 503	1 540	1 455	2 152	1 249
Sweden	7 821	6 909	6 744	7 142	8 251	9 526	8 384	8 772	8 791	8 818	10 127	8 299
Switzerland	1 274	1 222	1 300	1 153	1 214	1 366	1 338	1 658	1 959	1 367	1 440	1 390
The FYR of Macedonia	-	-	n.s.	26	22	17	17	13	10	8	8	14
Ukraine	-	-	4	8	8	11	74	70	64	98	105	49
United Kingdom	2 040	1 939	1 869	1 817	1 933	1 826	1 771	2 106	2 278	2 087	2 194	1 987
North and Central America	33 504	31 016	33 613	34 233	38 572	48 149	43 757	42 861	40 648	44 433	44 643	39 585
Antigua and Barbuda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Bahamas	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Barbados	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Belize	1	4	4	1	5	2	2	2	3	3	6	3
Bermuda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
British Virgin Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Canada	16 614	14 986	16 418	18 544	22 230	27 605	24 767	25 035	24 924	29 025	27 714	22 533
Cayman Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Costa Rica	20	18	14	18	17	23	16	14	14	21	22	18
Cuba	3	4	5	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Dominica	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.
Dominican Republic	n.s.	n.s.	2	1	1	2	1	n.s.	1	1	1	1
El Salvador	5	4	10	9	8	7	6	6	18	15	9	9
Greenland	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Grenada	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Guadeloupe	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Guatemala	22	19	35	26	18	19	11	10	15	18	20	19
Haiti	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Honduras	26	18	47	58	47	27	35	44	46	43	45	40
Jamaica	2	n.s.	5	1	1	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Martinique	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Mexico	239	184	292	147	149	467	564	554	402	318	267	326
Montserrat	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Netherlands Antilles	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	2	n.s.
Nicaragua	4	3	3	2	7	16	22	25	19	12	16	12
Panama	5	6	4	6	4	18	8	8	7	6	7	7
Puerto Rico	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Lucia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	n.s.	1	2	2	2
United States	16 562	15 769	16 770	15 418	16 080	19 958	18 323	17 160	15 196	14 969	16 532	16 612
United States Virgin Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

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Annex Table 13 Value of forest products exports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1 211	1 432	1 657	2 122	2 313	2 366	2 186	2 079	1 912	2 071	2 611	1 995
American Samoa	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Australia	364	404	449	492	570	634	597	666	666	675	807	575
Cook Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n.s.
Fiji	21	42	23	19	20	28	20	21	29	18	25	24
French Polynesia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Guam	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Kiribati	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Marshall Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Micronesia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Nauru	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
New Caledonia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
New Zealand	699	844	961	1 223	1 200	1 215	1 088	1 020	995	1 148	1 483	1 080
Niue	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Northern Mariana Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Palau	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Papua New Guinea	86	104	159	299	409	360	357	255	107	172	240	231
Samoa	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.
Solomon Islands	39	38	63	87	112	116	121	114	109	52	51	82
Tonga	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Vanuatu	1	n.s.	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	4	3	2
South America	2 822	3 175	3 852	3 937	4 394	5 017	3 889	3 968	3 665	4 880	5 576	4 106
Argentina	227	162	110	88	112	264	256	276	252	226	293	206
Bolivia	47	51	55	66	96	74	73	69	45	24	27	57
Brazil	1 438	1 855	2 199	2 354	2 471	2 413	1 870	1 845	1 706	2 738	3 024	2 174
Chile	988	967	1 167	1 170	1 349	1 853	1 300	1 243	1 222	1 465	1 787	1 319
Colombia	26	41	53	24	24	61	48	55	61	76	93	51
Ecuador	26	26	26	28	42	55	75	68	45	42	58	44
Falkland Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
French Guiana	4	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Guyana	2	7	5	7	21	39	44	37	29	33	38	24
Paraguay	34	28	49	67	70	93	50	61	47	50	42	54
Peru	5	6	9	13	23	12	22	38	42	80	80	30
Suriname	2	1	3	4	8	6	9	8	4	4	3	5
Uruguay	21	28	41	37	28	37	54	69	90	75	82	51
Venezuela	2	n.s.	133	79	148	107	86	186	118	64	46	88
World	96 301	92 841	97 236	97 966	109 244	129 065	116 055	121 291	125 082	131 209	144 246	114 594

Annex Table 14 Value of forest products imports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	4 890	3 686	2 750	2 497	2 866	3 148	2 761	2 977	2 905	3 123	2 581	3 107
Algeria	235	539	239	298	397	465	342	364	330	384	276	352
Angola	7	9	7	4	5	7	3	6	6	8	2	6
Benin	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	4	11	12	4
Botswana	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	21	20	23	21	20	15	15	12
Burkina Faso	3	3	2	2	2	1	7	9	11	6	8	5
Burundi	2	4	n.s.	n.s.	2	8	5	1	1	2	3	3
Cameroon	33	35	10	11	21	19	17	19	19	16	18	20
Cape Verde	1	2	2	2	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	3
Central African Republic	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Chad	1	2	n.s.	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	2
Comoros	n.s.	n.s.	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1
Congo	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2
Cote d'Ivoire	17	18	17	21	30	37	31	31	38	61	49	32
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	13	11	2	7	15	7	19	5	6	4	4	9
Djibouti	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	4	5	7	3
Egypt	3 566	2 049	1 273	1 100	1 042	1 217	1 024	1 166	922	1 049	545	1 359
Equatorial Guinea	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	n.s.	2	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Eritrea	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	16	11	10	7	7	6
Ethiopia	-	-	1	3	7	4	8	17	12	21	28	11
Gabon	4	5	5	5	4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
Gambia	0	0	1	1	1	1	n.s.	1	1	1	2	1
Ghana	9	6	6	7	10	7	8	12	15	13	21	10
Guinea	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	4	5	3
Guinea-Bissau	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Kenya	25	27	17	28	24	22	24	28	34	38	32	27
Lesotho	5	3	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1
Liberia	3	3	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	1	n.s.	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	53	46	38	55	46	42	42	42	36	40	33	43
Madagascar	4	4	9	6	9	10	8	9	9	5	8	7
Malawi	5	5	2	3	3	8	2	3	4	5	5	4
Mali	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	8	8	9	4
Mauritania	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	2	2
Mauritius	31	35	39	47	47	44	52	16	66	69	41	44
Morocco	205	253	290	271	336	379	287	311	290	308	349	296
Mozambique	4	4	1	1	4	4	3	n.s.	n.s.	8	2	3
Namibia	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	43	41	68	35	36	20
Niger	4	3	1	1	1	1	2	5	5	6	3	3
Nigeria	109	116	92	126	123	67	51	89	132	158	149	110
Réunion	35	37	45	44	46	50	56	51	58	60	69	50
Rwanda	7	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3
Saint Helena	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Sao Tome and Principe	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Senegal	18	16	9	14	27	22	18	19	20	39	37	22
Seychelles	2	n.s.	8	n.s.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
Sierra Leone	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	4	2
Somalia	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	n.s.
South Africa	224	207	366	268	386	421	434	398	463	458	486	374
Sudan	5	4	10	8	10	24	32	30	31	17	22	18
Swaziland	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Togo	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	4	4	4	3
Tunisia	197	169	189	118	199	196	140	198	188	135	205	176
Uganda	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	3	17	18	5
United Republic of Tanzania	21	18	5	14	9	5	4	4	11	23	10	11
Western Sahara	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Zambia	10	9	5	6	2	4	4	2	8	12	2	6
Zimbabwe	13	14	38	7	10	26	25	26	40	47	34	25

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Annex Table 14 Value of forest products imports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	33 466	32 890	34 875	36 767	38 527	41 335	42 385	42 957	36 056	38 443	42 902	38 237
Afghanistan	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Armenia	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2	n.s.	n.s.	7	1
Azerbaijan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	16	23	22	23	32	13
Bahrain	22	22	25	18	23	33	29	29	33	27	26	26
Bangladesh	17	16	36	26	50	57	58	82	127	90	93	59
Bhutan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Brunei Darussalam	19	18	11	1	7	22	17	7	8	8	5	11
Cambodia	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	7	6	2
China	6 290	7 624	8 603	9 770	10 856	11 172	10 908	12 215	10 988	12 457	14 699	10 507
Cyprus	70	87	99	83	88	100	77	95	55	56	94	82
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	5	5	11	43	65	129	26	21	11	11	9	31
Gaza Strip	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Georgia	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	4	2	5	5	2
India	498	605	635	318	301	469	729	660	824	815	1 000	623
Indonesia	401	400	548	546	659	602	604	750	1 271	1 048	1 376	746
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	362	315	311	166	326	354	495	288	204	399	480	336
Iraq	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	2	4	4	1
Israel	524	563	623	633	509	543	671	703	537	691	759	614
Japan	18 104	15 712	15 452	16 797	15 729	16 588	18 501	18 354	13 075	12 979	13 334	15 875
Jordan	72	70	164	192	126	162	128	125	109	95	168	128
Kazakhstan	-	-	n.s.	1	3	3	44	36	19	48	88	27
Kuwait	77	74	131	119	150	110	108	113	140	122	98	113
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	3	6	3	10	12	4
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	1	n.s.	1	n.s.	1	1	2	2	2	n.s.	1
Lebanon	119	104	165	126	175	122	185	190	205	166	137	154
Malaysia	510	639	644	382	646	695	863	781	821	1 001	972	723
Maldives	5	5	8	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	4	6
Mongolia	1	2	1	n.s.	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	2
Myanmar	5	7	6	2	6	13	11	14	13	17	20	10
Nepal	3	4	5	1	1	2	n.s.	2	1	3	3	2
Oman	37	42	50	56	38	56	50	15	19	17	17	36
Pakistan	164	153	186	145	178	143	198	147	158	164	163	164
Philippines	290	252	301	361	399	516	578	597	532	583	631	458
Qatar	13	14	17	12	14	12	12	16	23	17	15	15
Republic of Korea	2 824	2 895	2 858	2 906	3 120	3 704	3 323	3 202	2 500	3 067	3 708	3 101
Saudi Arabia	488	659	732	842	1 255	1 159	742	683	917	903	755	831
Singapore	1 073	1 089	1 047	784	1 031	1 281	1 037	917	898	890	928	998
Sri Lanka	91	81	97	35	95	81	81	71	76	82	82	79
Syrian Arab Republic	39	40	104	67	131	88	87	148	157	150	128	104
Tajikistan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	2	3	4	1
Thailand	960	1 058	1 182	1 139	1 413	1 709	1 426	1 265	705	938	1 222	1 183
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Turkey	354	306	442	755	611	872	901	875	953	963	1 251	753
Turkmenistan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.	2	3	1	4	4	2
United Arab Emirates	n.s.	2	277	320	396	336	309	342	393	346	345	279
Uzbekistan	-	-	n.s.	1	2	n.s.	3	11	17	32	37	11
Viet Nam	16	16	40	54	68	107	88	85	143	138	133	81
West Bank	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Yemen	9	9	65	52	39	83	60	62	72	53	45	50
Europe	56 872	52 454	48 625	44 683	50 540	57 398	50 419	55 100	57 034	57 707	68 365	54 472
Albania	3	5	9	17	9	8	5	24	15	16	16	12
Andorra	n.s.	n.s.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	4
Austria	1 324	1 490	1 485	1 256	1 485	1 549	1 660	1 684	1 810	2 132	2 609	1 680
Belarus	-	-	1	1	4	9	25	72	58	150	177	55
Belgium and Luxembourg	3 084	3 051	2 721	2 376	2 660	3 085	2 644	2 846	3 243	3 643	4 489	3 077
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	21	2	22	24	8
Bulgaria	70	104	35	34	56	32	95	83	53	101	126	72
Croatia	-	-	83	180	122	248	265	300	254	266	323	227
Czech Republic	-	-	-	319	367	403	451	591	593	601	725	506
Denmark	1 927	1 857	1 598	1 224	1 590	1 553	1 426	1 738	1 698	1 636	1 731	1 634
Estonia	-	-	1	11	27	45	61	84	112	86	106	59
Finland	444	389	572	526	606	755	559	619	774	790	904	631
France	5 645	5 246	5 038	4 432	5 132	6 099	4 065	4 879	6 456	6 483	7 897	5 579
Germany	11 744	11 625	10 049	7 850	8 885	10 387	8 723	9 017	9 029	9 286	12 520	9 920

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Annex Table 14 Value of forest products imports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	1 002	931	577	397	434	312	349	698	639	638	869	622
Hungary	411	418	213	260	329	338	371	427	533	553	685	413
Iceland	62	58	46	57	60	57	60	66	67	62	45	58
Ireland	541	545	544	444	599	553	852	636	680	660	730	617
Italy	5 686	5 153	5 210	5 285	6 134	7 025	5 041	5 916	5 930	6 314	7 824	5 956
Latvia	-	-	2	28	43	96	106	83	94	55	93	67
Liechtenstein	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Lithuania	-	-	1	12	49	95	81	131	128	113	126	82
Malta	40	46	37	39	59	58	42	51	59	59	63	50
Netherlands	4 441	4 158	3 908	3 409	3 504	4 035	3 998	4 044	4 429	4 398	4 524	4 077
Norway	677	717	697	685	916	1 454	1 319	1 115	1 215	1 094	1 021	992
Poland	159	119	180	399	486	826	912	1 077	1 125	1 240	1 403	721
Portugal	773	516	519	687	776	962	943	995	874	811	976	803
Republic of Moldova	-	-	3	5	11	9	15	14	22	32	29	16
Romania	135	109	102	55	96	142	136	166	165	168	190	133
Russian Federation	-	-	52	76	85	82	339	417	326	402	388	241
San Marino	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	59	15	7	8	123	135	121	134	182	87
Slovakia	-	-	-	36	94	120	127	205	205	225	294	163
Slovenia	-	-	288	269	315	272	231	420	279	299	394	307
Spain	2 179	2 212	2 207	1 970	2 327	3 111	2 649	3 291	3 770	3 574	4 338	2 875
Sweden	913	831	813	779	1 117	1 353	1 022	1 191	1 197	1 337	1 577	1 103
Switzerland	2 403	2 031	1 807	1 789	1 897	2 052	1 874	1 936	1 894	1 468	1 659	1 892
The FYR of Macedonia	-	-	n.s.	29	31	26	27	53	49	67	54	37
Ukraine	-	-	1	8	9	16	199	164	169	224	240	114
United Kingdom	12 044	9 779	9 613	9 718	10 213	10 217	9 618	9 906	8 962	8 561	9 006	9 785
North and Central America	23 036	19 438	21 565	22 989	25 414	30 917	31 121	32 189	29 436	32 827	33 966	27 536
Antigua and Barbuda	10	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bahamas	36	20	23	24	26	28	30	33	29	31	30	28
Barbados	19	42	30	22	26	22	20	54	50	36	36	32
Belize	6	3	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	13	5
Bermuda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
British Virgin Islands	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canada	2 143	1 700	1 888	1 990	2 412	2 974	2 815	3 881	3 545	4 254	4 203	2 891
Cayman Islands	n.s.	1	4	4	8	5	5	7	5	5	5	4
Costa Rica	130	113	221	137	126	159	139	138	136	238	245	162
Cuba	303	330	6	12	11	24	21	26	25	25	53	76
Dominica	7	9	3	5	4	4	6	6	5	8	10	6
Dominican Republic	112	118	125	138	153	154	140	181	198	214	193	157
El Salvador	47	68	101	84	82	90	85	94	113	130	128	93
Greenland	n.s.	n.s.	11	10	7	6	5	6	6	6	7	6
Grenada	n.s.	n.s.	5	4	6	7	7	12	5	5	5	5
Guadeloupe	72	73	61	57	44	42	34	35	26	27	31	46
Guatemala	119	71	126	121	101	142	80	85	127	122	159	114
Haiti	15	13	4	11	10	22	16	15	12	13	11	13
Honduras	47	99	112	79	77	125	119	85	114	64	69	90
Jamaica	97	125	132	143	147	163	117	78	73	73	86	112
Martinique	42	33	35	35	34	23	19	21	20	20	23	28
Mexico	1 087	1 057	1 448	1 301	1 474	2 133	1 885	1 832	1 867	2 385	2 729	1 745
Montserrat	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands Antilles	30	18	26	27	24	24	24	24	22	20	17	23
Nicaragua	12	8	13	16	12	7	11	10	17	17	22	13
Panama	97	96	62	101	112	82	103	100	68	69	69	87
Puerto Rico	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Saint Lucia	n.s.	n.s.	13	13	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	11
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	n.s.
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	2	2	7	5	5	7	5	12	19	19	19	9
Trinidad and Tobago	56	49	55	62	63	82	75	74	89	79	78	69
United States	18 547	15 387	17 043	18 576	20 420	24 566	25 333	25 354	22 837	24 941	25 706	21 701
United States Virgin Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 14 Value of forest products imports**(in million USD at 2000 prices and exchange rates)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	1 491	1 265	1 422	1 582	1 636	1 842	1 726	1 515	1 695	1 790	2 100	1 642
American Samoa	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Australia	1 263	1 049	1 092	1 292	1 386	1 553	1 479	1 245	1 381	1 479	1 769	1 363
Cook Islands	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
Fiji	9	14	5	7	15	16	11	4	8	12	13	10
French Polynesia	13	14	16	15	18	14	13	20	18	22	21	17
Guam	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Kiribati	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall Islands	n.s.	n.s.	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Micronesia	n.s.	n.s.	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Nauru	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
New Caledonia	10	11	8	8	8	9	9	6	10	11	10	9
New Zealand	188	170	282	242	192	233	199	223	262	240	265	227
Niue	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Northern Mariana Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Palau	n.s.	n.s.	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Papua New Guinea	4	3	2	3	4	4	4	7	4	13	10	5
Samoa	1	1	5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
Solomon Islands	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
Tonga	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Vanuatu	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	1	1	1	n.s.
South America	1 609	1 864	2 397	2 071	2 302	3 246	2 679	3 144	3 120	2 902	3 083	2 583
Argentina	103	114	379	459	477	650	674	802	871	745	766	549
Bolivia	5	5	20	22	27	59	15	22	37	37	43	27
Brazil	231	363	369	424	554	995	786	916	754	890	978	660
Chile	95	89	165	166	137	192	182	243	259	183	185	172
Colombia	300	319	297	235	214	359	313	292	302	302	360	299
Ecuador	170	166	166	100	106	176	145	149	221	178	121	154
Falkland Islands	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
French Guiana	2	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Guyana	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Paraguay	22	21	23	31	25	20	19	19	31	30	30	25
Peru	169	200	68	117	102	107	91	157	151	137	184	135
Suriname	6	6	6	6	3	6	2	2	1	2	2	4
Uruguay	51	41	60	59	64	58	59	81	92	94	96	69
Venezuela	453	536	837	444	588	618	387	454	393	297	312	483
World	121 364	111 595	111 635	110 588	121 285	137 886	131 092	137 882	130 246	136 792	152 998	127 579

Annex Table 15 Forest products exports as a proportion of total merchandise exports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.1
Algeria	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Angola	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Benin	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Botswana	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Burkina Faso	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	0.6	0.1
Burundi	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Cameroon	13.3	12.8	16.1	11.1	20.1	26.3	24.0	23.4	16.1	25.1	29.2	19.8
Cape Verde	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.0
Central African Republic	20.2	9.7	19.5	14.9	26.7	17.0	14.8	18.3	29.9	31.9	36.2	21.7
Chad	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>
Comoros	0.5	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Congo	19.1	13.7	13.1	10.6	12.9	10.8	6.8	8.1	8.3	5.9	4.1	10.3
Cote d'Ivoire	13.5	10.9	12.9	16.1	11.6	9.5	8.3	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.8	9.4
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1.9	2.7	4.8	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.5	3.4
Djibouti	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	2.4	0.3	0.4	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	1.7	3.0	1.4	0.9
Egypt	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Equatorial Guinea	42.6	31.9	54.2	26.3	36.4	28.2	22.5	12.7	13.0	12.0	7.6	26.1
Eritrea	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Ethiopia	-	-	0.3	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Gabon	13.3	5.3	12.4	15.0	15.5	4.8	4.2	5.9	15.5	13.8	10.6	10.6
Gambia	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	2.3	0.7	2.5	3.3	0.8
Ghana	12.2	17.2	11.8	15.0	24.4	9.9	9.1	8.6	7.9	10.9	8.4	12.3
Guinea	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Guinea-Bissau	8.2	13.1	32.1	4.3	3.3	19.4	18.1	4.5	7.7	1.2	1.6	10.3
Kenya	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
Lesotho	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Liberia	46.1	15.8	20.0	7.2	1.2	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.1	4.9	42.8	13.3
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Madagascar	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.4
Malawi	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1.7	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4
Mali	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Mauritania	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.1
Mauritius	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Morocco	1.2	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.2
Mozambique	1.0	0.7	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.6	6.6	3.7	5.4	7.8	3.3
Namibia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Niger	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	0.1
Nigeria	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Réunion	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Rwanda	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.6	0.2
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	1.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	0.5	1.5	5.6	5.2	6.9	1.9
Senegal	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.9	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Seychelles	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sierra Leone	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	0.8	4.4	9.2	21.1	12.1	4.4
Somalia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	4.1	0.5
South Africa	1.6	1.7	2.5	2.4	3.2	3.6	4.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Sudan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Swaziland	13.4	12.6	9.6	8.8	7.6	3.5	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.1
Togo	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
Tunisia	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Uganda	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.6	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
United Republic of Tanzania	2.6	1.5	2.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.1
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zimbabwe	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.1

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Annex Table 15 Forest products exports as a proportion of total merchandise exports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.2
Afghanistan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Armenia	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Azerbaijan	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bahrain	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Bangladesh	0.2	0.5	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Bhutan	15.0	16.6	0.6	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0
Brunei Darussalam	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Cambodia	7.4	7.1	39.5	31.3	29.4	20.0	17.6	13.6	11.7	4.3	2.1	16.7
China	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.2
Cyprus	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.4
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	0.8	0.4	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	2.9	5.9	5.0	3.6	2.1
India	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Indonesia	12.2	13.5	11.8	14.0	12.1	11.0	10.5	9.6	9.0	10.1	8.9	11.2
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Iraq	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Israel	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Japan	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Jordan	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6
Kazakhstan	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.5	0.5	0.1
Kuwait	0.1	0.6	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	25.9	36.9	36.0	29.1	35.3	22.6	29.4	11.6	6.3	7.8	4.1	22.3
Lebanon	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Malaysia	10.7	9.1	9.2	9.2	7.3	5.7	5.6	5.0	3.4	3.5	2.8	6.5
Maldives	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1.2	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Mongolia	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.0	2.4	3.2	7.2	2.7	0.2	2.0
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	22.1	30.5	27.4	18.7	19.1	20.1	15.2	21.9
Nepal	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Oman	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Pakistan	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Philippines	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
Qatar	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Republic of Korea	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
Saudi Arabia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Singapore	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Sri Lanka	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Syrian Arab Republic	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Tajikistan	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Thailand	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Turkmenistan	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
United Arab Emirates	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1
Uzbekistan	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Viet Nam	4.3	5.6	2.9	3.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.9
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Europe	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Albania	0.3	0.8	1.4	5.3	4.4	3.1	0.3	4.7	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.5
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	7.6	8.0	7.9	6.8	7.4	7.2	7.4	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.0
Belarus	-	-	0.6	1.8	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.6	2.4	2.1
Belgium and Luxembourg	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	2.8	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	9.8	10.4	8.7	6.1	4.5
Bulgaria	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	3.2	2.7	1.5
Croatia	-	-	4.8	6.1	5.3	8.3	5.2	6.8	4.4	5.3	8.2	6.1
Czech Republic	-	-	-	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4
Denmark	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0
Estonia	-	-	8.5	8.1	16.9	18.0	11.5	9.9	12.0	18.3	12.0	12.8
Finland	35.4	35.8	35.2	32.2	31.9	29.6	25.1	25.1	25.7	25.9	23.8	29.6
France	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Germany	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8

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Annex Table 15 Forest products exports as a proportion of total merchandise exports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Hungary	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4
Iceland	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.8	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Ireland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Italy	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Latvia	-	-	4.3	8.6	42.9	54.9	29.4	29.0	32.4	34.0	33.6	29.9
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	3.0	1.5	9.2	13.6	5.7	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.3	6.0
Malta	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Netherlands	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5
Norway	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.6	4.2	3.4	4.5	4.0	2.2	4.1
Poland	1.6	1.8	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9
Portugal	8.0	6.8	6.0	5.5	7.0	7.7	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.8	5.4	6.2
Republic of Moldova	-	-	0.3	0.1	2.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
Romania	3.5	3.9	3.1	1.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.7
Russian Federation	-	-	4.1	6.7	3.7	6.4	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.2	3.6	4.4
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	2.7	5.6	6.1	6.0	3.3	3.6	3.3	4.0	4.8	4.4
Slovakia	-	-	-	2.0	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
Slovenia	-	-	4.8	5.9	6.2	4.5	4.0	8.7	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3
Spain	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7
Sweden	16.9	16.3	16.5	15.1	13.6	14.4	13.0	12.4	11.8	11.4	11.6	13.9
Switzerland	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.8	1.9	1.8	2.2
The FYR of Macedonia	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.3
Ukraine	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5
United Kingdom	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
North and Central America	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	4.6
Antigua and Barbuda	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4
Bahamas	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Barbados	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Belize	1.0	3.0	2.7	0.6	4.0	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.1	2.9	2.0
Bermuda	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	14.1	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.3	14.5	12.7	12.0	11.1	11.7	10.0	12.7
Cayman Islands	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Costa Rica	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cuba	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Dominica	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.3	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.3
Dominican Republic	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
El Salvador	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5
Greenland	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Grenada	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0
Haiti	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Honduras	2.2	1.6	4.2	4.9	3.9	1.7	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.0
Jamaica	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>
Nicaragua	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.0	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.5	2.1
Panama	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Saint Lucia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.4	0.4	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1
United States	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.7
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 15 Forest products exports as a proportion of total merchandise exports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.2	4.5	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.5
American Samoa	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Australia	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	18.2	14.5	24.2	24.2	24.2	18.2	-	20.6
Fiji	4.6	10.6	5.9	5.0	4.4	6.1	3.6	4.7	6.2	3.2	4.4	5.3
French Polynesia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Guam	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Kiribati	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
New Zealand	8.4	9.7	10.3	12.4	11.8	12.0	10.8	10.0	9.4	10.4	11.2	10.6
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	10.8	11.3	13.3	17.9	24.5	19.0	20.8	17.0	7.0	8.8	11.4	14.7
Samoa	0.1	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.5	1.8	4.2	1.5	1.5	5.6	7.1	2.4
Solomon Islands	49.9	42.9	60.7	64.3	80.9	69.3	80.7	76.1	83.0	34.7	60.3	63.9
Tonga	4.6	<i>n.s.</i>	0.7	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5
Vanuatu	5.4	1.6	3.2	6.0	6.4	5.7	12.7	6.1	11.1	15.3	10.9	7.7
South America	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.8	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6
Argentina	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Bolivia	4.3	5.3	7.0	8.1	8.3	6.5	6.5	6.1	4.3	2.4	2.2	5.5
Brazil	4.7	5.2	5.2	5.6	6.1	6.9	5.6	5.0	4.7	5.3	5.5	5.4
Chile	9.6	9.3	10.8	11.7	11.6	13.4	9.6	8.6	8.9	9.5	9.8	10.3
Colombia	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Ecuador	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	0.6	2.0	1.3	1.3	4.2	8.5	8.9	6.0	6.2	6.1	7.7	4.8
Paraguay	3.1	3.8	7.5	9.4	9.7	12.5	6.2	7.1	5.3	6.9	4.9	6.9
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.5
Suriname	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7
Uruguay	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.3
Venezuela	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3
World	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.7

Annex Table 16 Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Africa	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.5
Algeria	3.3	7.1	3.0	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.8	3.0	4.0
Angola	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Benin	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.7
Botswana	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Burkina Faso	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
Burundi	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	4.5	5.5	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.9
Cameroon	4.0	5.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	2.2
Cape Verde	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.4
Central African Republic	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chad	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Comoros	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	1.8	6.7	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.2	0.2	0.3	2.2
Congo	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cote d'Ivoire	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.4
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Djibouti	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	2.3	2.9	4.3	1.5
Egypt	19.3	14.5	9.5	9.1	7.3	8.2	6.7	8.0	5.3	6.2	3.9	8.9
Equatorial Guinea	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.2
Eritrea	-	-	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.2
Ethiopia	-	-	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.0
Gabon	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
Gambia	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5
Ghana	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7
Guinea	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Kenya	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
Lesotho	0.7	0.4	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1
Liberia	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8
Madagascar	0.5	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.2
Malawi	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Mali	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.6
Mauritania	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.5
Mauritius	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	0.8	3.1	3.0	2.0	2.3
Morocco	2.9	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.6
Mozambique	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.9	0.2	0.4
Namibia	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	3.2	2.9	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.4
Niger	1.6	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	0.9	0.9
Nigeria	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.2
Réunion	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Rwanda	3.4	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.2
Saint Helena	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.8	2.2	2.2	0.9
Senegal	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	3.1	2.4	2.2
Seychelles	0.7	0.2	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7
Sierra Leone	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	3.5	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.6
Somalia	0.9	1.6	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4
South Africa	1.3	1.2	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Sudan	2.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.6
Swaziland	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Togo	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Tunisia	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.0	3.3	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.4	2.8
Uganda	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.6
United Republic of Tanzania	1.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.6
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.8
Zimbabwe	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.1

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 16 Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Asia	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.1
Afghanistan	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Armenia	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.2	n.s.	n.s.	0.8	0.1
Azerbaijan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.3	0.9
Bahrain	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
Bangladesh	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
Bhutan	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.9
Brunei Darussalam	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8
Cambodia	0.1	n.s.	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
China	10.2	10.0	8.7	7.0	7.7	8.1	8.1	8.9	7.9	7.4	6.5	8.2
Cyprus	2.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.7
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.0	2.5	3.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.2
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.4
India	2.5	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Indonesia	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.1	2.7
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.0	1.4	2.9	3.4	2.1
Iraq	1.6	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	n.s.	n.s.	0.1	0.1	n.s.	0.3
Israel	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2
Japan	5.6	5.3	5.8	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.3	4.9	3.9	4.0	3.5	5.2
Jordan	2.2	2.2	4.4	4.7	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	3.7	3.3
Kazakhstan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	0.2	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.7	0.7
Kuwait	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	n.s.	0.2	0.1	n.s.	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.5	2.2	0.8
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	n.s.	0.3
Lebanon	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.0
Malaysia	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Maldives	2.4	2.2	3.4	4.6	4.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2
Mongolia	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Myanmar	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nepal	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	n.s.	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oman	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9
Pakistan	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8
Philippines	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Qatar	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Republic of Korea	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.2
Saudi Arabia	1.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	4.1	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.4
Singapore	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1
Sri Lanka	2.8	2.3	2.5	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.7
Syrian Arab Republic	2.0	1.8	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.4	2.5
Tajikistan	-	-	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2
Thailand	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.8
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2
Turkmenistan	-	-	1.5	n.s.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
United Arab Emirates	n.s.	n.s.	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Uzbekistan	-	-	n.s.	0.2	0.6	n.s.	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.5
Viet Nam	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
West Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	0.5	0.4	2.4	1.4	1.1	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9
Europe	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8
Albania	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.2
Belarus	-	-	n.s.	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	0.7	0.6	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.5
Bulgaria	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.9	1.4
Croatia	-	-	1.2	3.0	2.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.3
Czech Republic	-	-	-	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
Denmark	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.1	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.8	4.5
Estonia	-	-	0.3	1.3	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.0
Finland	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
France	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Germany	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.8

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 16 Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Greece	4.7	4.2	2.7	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.7
Hungary	3.1	3.3	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.5
Iceland	3.5	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	1.7	3.1
Ireland	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.2
Italy	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5
Latvia	-	-	0.4	2.7	5.4	7.5	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.9	3.4
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	-	0.1	0.3	2.9	3.2	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8
Malta	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1
Netherlands	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.9
Norway	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.1	4.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Poland	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.0
Portugal	2.7	1.9	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.7
Republic of Moldova	-	-	0.7	1.7	11.3	7.5	1.8	1.6	2.9	5.0	3.8	4.0
Romania	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
Russian Federation	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	2.0	4.4	1.5	1.3	5.0	4.9	3.6	5.0	4.9	3.6
Slovakia	-	-	-	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.5
Slovenia	-	-	4.5	3.9	4.4	3.7	3.1	5.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.9
Spain	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.0
Sweden	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1
Switzerland	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.0
The FYR of Macedonia	-	-	n.s.	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.5	2.8	4.0	2.6	2.4
Ukraine	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.1
United Kingdom	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.5
North and Central America	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.4
Antigua and Barbuda	3.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4
Bahamas	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3
Barbados	2.1	4.6	4.4	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.1	5.1	4.7	3.2	3.1	3.5
Belize	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.8	1.5
Bermuda	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.	n.s.
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7
Cayman Islands	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0
Costa Rica	3.9	4.4	7.3	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.1	3.8	3.9	3.7
Cuba	4.2	7.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.6
Dominica	4.1	6.6	2.5	4.6	3.7	3.0	4.4	4.5	3.8	5.9	7.0	4.6
Dominican Republic	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.4
El Salvador	2.1	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6
Greenland	n.s.	n.s.	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.6
Grenada	n.s.	n.s.	3.7	2.7	4.8	5.0	4.1	6.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	3.1
Guadeloupe	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.7
Guatemala	4.3	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.1	4.0	2.5	2.3	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.2
Haiti	3.1	2.6	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.9
Honduras	3.6	7.1	7.9	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.0	3.3	4.2	2.3	2.4	4.7
Jamaica	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	3.2
Martinique	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	1.7
Mexico	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
Montserrat	n.s.	n.s.	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
Netherlands Antilles	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.0
Nicaragua	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1
Panama	5.2	4.7	2.6	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	3.3
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	n.s.	n.s.	0.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
Saint Lucia	n.s.	0.1	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	2.9
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	n.s.	n.s.	2.3	1.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	1.4	1.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.5	6.4	9.6	9.2	11.4	5.4
Trinidad and Tobago	4.3	2.9	3.8	3.7	5.1	4.5	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.5
United States	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.6
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(continued on next page)

Annex Table 16 Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports**(in percent)**

Country/area	Year											Average 1990-2000
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Oceania	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
American Samoa	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Australia	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.7
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.6	-	3.3
Fiji	1.2	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5
French Polynesia	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.7
Guam	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>	<i>n.s.</i>
Kiribati	0.1	<i>n.s.</i>	1.1	1.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.6
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0
New Zealand	2.2	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.3
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.5
Samoa	1.8	1.6	4.2	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.0
Solomon Islands	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Tonga	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.8	3.7	2.5	1.4	0.8	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.6
Vanuatu	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.5
South America	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Argentina	2.0	1.3	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6
Bolivia	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.6	2.0	4.0	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7
Brazil	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Chile	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2
Colombia	3.4	4.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.8
Ecuador	8.5	6.8	7.0	4.4	3.7	5.6	5.1	4.2	5.5	8.4	3.3	5.7
Falkland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Guyana	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Paraguay	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3
Peru	3.5	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9
Suriname	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4
Uruguay	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.3
Venezuela	3.0	2.4	3.1	1.8	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5
World	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8

ANNEX 2 COUNTRY RELATED REFERENCES

Country	Source
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Azerbaijan	State Statistical Committee , Statistical Yearbook of South Caucasus - Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia (2000, 2002 editions), National Statistical Service of Republic of Armenia, State Statistical Committee of Azerbaijan Republic, State Department for Statistics of Georgia, State Statistical Committee, Baku, Azerbaijan. State Statistical Committee , 1994, Statistical Yearbook 1994, State Statistical Committee, Baku, Azerbaijan.
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