

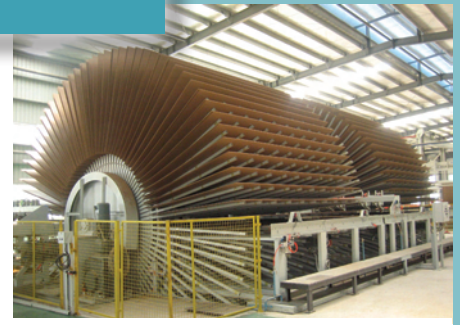


Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

Forest Finance Working Paper

FSFM/ACC/09

## Contribution of the Forestry Sector to National Economies, 1990-2011



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## **Contribution of the Forestry Sector to National Economies, 1990-2011**

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## RECOMMENDED CITATION:

FAO. 2014. *Contribution of the forestry sector to national economies, 1990-2011*, by A. Lebedys and Y. Li. Forest Finance Working Paper FSFM/ACC/09. FAO, Rome.

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# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COMTRADE	United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSTAT	FAO's online statistical database
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HS	Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification
m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metres
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NACE	Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community
NWFPs	Non-wood forest products
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UN	United Nations
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
USD	United States Dollars
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



## ABSTRACT

This paper is the second update of FAO's original report on this topic. It presents information about the contribution of the forestry sector to national economies at the global, regional and country levels. The study presents the status and trends of the forestry sector's contribution (total employment, value-added and export earnings) in the sector and analyses the driving forces behind these trends. It updates the data and analysis to the year 2011. The study gives a reasonable estimation of the general trends in the sector at the regional and global level. However, at the level of individual countries, the use of imputed values for some figures (i.e. FAO estimates rather than published statistics) should be noted and these estimates should be treated with caution.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The figures presented here were collected from online sources and from the databases and libraries located at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The authors express their appreciation to Mr Adrian Whiteman (FAO) for the technical supervision of this work, to Ms Leticia Piña (FAO) and Mr Mauro Paolozzi (FAO) for reviewing the report, to the staff of the FAO Statistics Information and Resources Centre for their assistance with data collection and to Mr Baichuan Yu (State Forestry Administration of China) for supplying some of the statistics for China.

# 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 and this study has been produced to provide detailed information about this topic. It is also hoped that this will help decision makers to understand the importance of the forestry sector to national economies and livelihoods of forest-dependent people and assist them to develop forestry policies and make informed investment decisions.

The present study is the second update of FAO's original report on this topic and it updates the data and analysis to the year 2011. The purpose of the study is three-fold: 1) to provide a consistent and globally comparable dataset on contribution of the forestry sector to national economies for every country and territory in the World; 2) to present the status and trends of the forestry sector's contribution to economies and analyse the driving forces behind these trends; and 3) to examine and assess the availability and quality of data on this subject. Additionally, the last few years have seen a global economic downturn and some recovery, so an important part of this update is to assess the impacts of the recent economic crisis on the forestry sector.

In this study, the economic contribution of the forestry sector is measured by the following three 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 study uses published national and international level economic data from various sources. Following the same methodology as the previous editions of the study, it only takes account of activities in the *formal* forestry sector and their *direct* economic impacts on national economies. The study gives a reasonable estimation of the general trends in the sector at the regional and global level. However, at the level of individual countries, the use of imputed values for some figures (i.e. FAO estimates rather than published statistics) should be noted and these estimates should be treated with caution.

## MAIN RESULTS

### Employment

Over the last decade, total employment in the (formal) forestry sector decreased by about six percent, from 14.0 million in 2000 to 13.2 million in 2011. Most of the decline came from the forestry sub-sector (a 21 percent decrease over 2000-2011) and the developed regions (i.e. Northern America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region). These losses were partly offset by an increase in employment in the forestry sector in the developing regions.

At the global level, employment used to be divided roughly equally between the three main sub-sectors: forestry; the wood industry; and the pulp and paper industry. The recent trend, however, indicates that the gap between employment in forestry and the other two sub-sectors has been widening, as its employment shrinks over time. However, at the regional level, forestry activities remain relatively more important than processing activities in the developing regions.

Labour productivity (i.e. the amount of output per employee) has increased in all three sub-sectors and in most regions over the last 10 years and generally remained higher in the developed regions than in the

developing regions. Most of the growth in productivity took place in the early and mid-2000s, before the recent economic crisis. Productivity fell at the global level between 2007 and 2009, but has gradually recovered in recent years.

At the global level, the forestry sector currently employs about 0.4 percent of the total labour force and this figure has gradually declined from 0.5 percent in 2005. The downward trend is quite gradual though, suggesting that the forestry sector has been able to create new jobs at a rate that has almost kept up with growth in the working-age population. 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 because a significant number of people are employed in the processing sector.

### Value-added

Value-added has been adjusted for inflation (i.e. converted to real values) and is expressed in USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates. Total gross value-added in the (formal) forestry sector has not changed much during the period 2000 to 2011, with an average value of USD 583 billion per year (in real terms) and annual figures within +/- five percent of this average. In 2011, total gross

value-added in the forestry sector amounted to USD 606 billion.

Among the three sub-sectors, the pulp and paper industry makes the largest contribution to GDP, accounting for almost half (45 percent) 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 25 percent of gross value-added in the forestry sector. This distribution of value-added across sub-sectors remained stable in the 2000s but the share of the pulp and paper industry has been declining in recent years.

The forestry, wood and furniture sub-sectors saw significant declines during the global economic crisis in 2008-2009, while the pulp and paper industry was able to hold its ground during the same period at the global level.

At the regional level, the majority of global value-added in the forestry sector is produced 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. However, the share of global value added in developed regions has fallen from about 70 percent in the early 2000s to roughly 50 percent in 2011, as value-added has increased in the Developing Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions.

Value-added per unit of output has increased in the forestry sub-sector during 2000 to 2011, but has declined in the wood industry and the pulp and paper industry (due to falling real products prices). Developing Asia-Pacific is the only region where value-added per unit of output has increased in all three sub-sectors between 2000 and 2011.

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

The contribution of the forestry sector to GDP has continued to decline from over 1.2 percent in 2000 to 0.9 percent in 2011. This decline has occurred because other sectors of the global economy (especially services) have expanded more rapidly (i.e. global GDP has increased by 40 percent over the period) while value-added in the forestry sector has increased by only 3 percent. At the regional level, all regions display this downward trend without exception.

## Trade

Global trade in forest products continued to grow until 2007, but then dropped sharply in 2008-2009 due to the

global economic crisis. Since then, global trade in forest products has recovered slowly. In 2011, global exports of forest products stood at US\$ 421 billion, still six percent below the pre-crisis peak but nine percent above the level of 2000. Exports of forest products expanded in most regions during 2000-2011, except Northern America and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The top four largest exporting regions (Western and Eastern Europe, Northern America, and the Developing Asia-Pacific region) together accounted for around 90 percent of the total global trade in forest products from 2000 to 2011. Most international trade in forest products is either trade between countries within each of these regions or between these four regions. Since 2007, the Developing Asia-Pacific region has overtaken Northern America to become the second largest exporter of forest products. Exports of forest products from Eastern Europe also grew rapidly in the past 10 years, although from a lower base. In contrast, Northern America's relative importance as an exporter of forest products has declined gradually during the same period, largely because of reduced exports from Canada.

Despite the rapid growth in international trade, growth in forest products trade has been slower than the expansion of trade in other merchandise goods. Therefore, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports declined from 3.5 percent in 2000 to 2.3 percent in 2011. This downward trend appears in all regions except the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region, where the share of forest products in total merchandise exports remained roughly the same in the past decade.

## Availability and quality of data and the problem of undervaluation

As might be expected, at the regional level, the availability of statistics is generally better for developed regions than for developing regions. In addition, the availability of value-added statistics is 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.

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 90 percent). For countries where official statistics are not available (mostly developing countries) a variety of techniques were used to estimate missing data points from what little data is available.

In spite of the improvements in data availability in recent years, two major limitations remain in the

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 is possible to conclude that the forestry sector has little economic importance if one simply looks at the sector's contribution to GDP (0.9 percent in 2011) and employment (0.4 percent in 2011) at the global level. However, the contribution of the sector is undervalued when informal activities are either not captured or are greatly underestimated in national accounts (the main source of data used in this study). Part of the reason that these activities are usually excluded is because people often collect fuelwood or non-wood forest products for subsistence in many countries. However, even when these products are collected for sale, it is hard to observe and measure these activities at a national or regional scale, especially when much of this employment occurs in remote rural area. The cost of collecting this information will be very high in many places, but these activities are likely to be significant in many developing countries.

Another point to consider is that this study only focuses the direct economic impacts of the forestry sector on local economies. The full economic impact of forestry could include indirect as well as direct impacts, in terms of income and employment in the rest of the economy (so-called multiplier effects when, for example, the forestry sector purchases goods and machinery from other parts of the economy). Similarly, the study does not assess the importance of income and employment in forestry to marginalised groups (that often live in or close to forests). Thus, the socioeconomic benefits of forestry (i.e. taking income distribution into account) could be higher than these figures imply.

## CONCLUSIONS

Looking at the differences between regions, there are some interesting and important findings.

Sub-Saharan Africa continues to see improvements in value-added in the forestry sector, largely due to development in South Africa. However, the workforce in the sector in the region has not grown and the region has turned from a net exporter of forest products to a net importer in the past 10 years. Despite the sharp decline in roundwood exports, this still remains the major forest product exported from the region. Forest products imports are mainly processed forest products, such as pulp and paper products and wood-based panels. This reflects the problem of a lack of development in

processing facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa. In spite of the abundant forest resources, the forestry sector in the region accounts for an insignificant share of global value-added in the sector. 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.

The three developed regions (Northern America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) are still important producers and consumers of forest products, accounting for 23 percent of employment and half of the value-added in the global forestry sector and 60 percent of forest products exports. The forestry sector in these three regions performs well above the global average for almost all measures of productivity. However, the share of these three developed regions in global value-added, employment and trade has steadily declined over the past decade. The decline is a result of multiple factors, including the recent economic downturn and financial crisis, increased international competition, competition from other sectors (e.g. digital media), changes in consumer preferences (e.g. increased public awareness of environment issues) as well as other demographic, economic and political changes.

In contrast, three developing and transition regions (the Developing Asia-Pacific region, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe) have increasingly gained in importance in the global production and trade of forest products. During 2000-2011, their share in global forestry sector employment increased from 63 percent to 69 percent and their share in global value-added in the sector increased from 28 percent to 47 percent. This is largely due to an expansion of forest processing industries. These three regions also accounted for about 40 percent of global forest products trade in 2011. Despite the recent improvement, the forestry sector in Eastern Europe still has a relatively low level of value-added and thus great potential for further improvement considering its abundant resources, relatively low labour costs, and close proximity to major markets.

The Developing Asia-Pacific region is the only region among these three where the forestry sector has expanded on all fronts (employment, value-added and exports) over the past 10 years. This expansion has been driven by many factors, including: an abundance of cheap skilled labour; relatively abundant forest resources (in some countries); a high rate of economic growth; strong domestic demand; specific policies to encourage development and investment in the sector; and more general improvements in the investment climate. Latin America and the Caribbean has also increased employment and value-added in the forestry sector moderately. The challenge for these regions will

be to maintain this momentum while, at the same time, reducing the pressure on their forest resources.

The North Africa, Western and Central Asia region saw rapid growth in all of the indicators (employment, value-added and trade). However, despite significant growth over the past decade, this region accounts for only a small fraction of global employment, value-added and exports. Negligible forest resources limit the development of the whole sector and most demand is met through imports. It seems likely that the development of secondary processing and a paper industry may partly reduce the dependence on imports of forest products in this region.

The top four largest exporting regions (Western and Eastern Europe, Northern America, and the Developing Asia-Pacific region) together accounted for around 90 percent of total global trade in forest products from 2000 to 2011. Most international trade in forest products is either trade between countries within these regions or between them. Comparing between the three measures, the forestry sector makes the greatest contribution to merchandise exports. However, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports has fallen despite the substantial increase in forest products exports.

At the global level, the forestry sector employed about 0.4 percent of the labour force, contributed about 1.0 percent to GDP and accounted for about 2.4 percent of global merchandise trade in 2011. However, the contribution of the forestry sector to the total economy has steadily declined in recent years, due to faster growth in other sectors. 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 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 forestry sector has been negatively impacted by the recent economic downturn. The sector was among the hardest hit during the recession as the crisis started in the housing market, which relates to major product markets for several forestry sub-sectors. The forestry, wood industry and furniture industry sub-sectors saw significant declines in employment, value-added and exports of forest products during the global economic crisis in 2008-2009. However, it is hard to tell how much of the decline was due to the economic crisis or structural changes and the sector has been recovering since 2009. Overall, the pulp and paper industry fared better during the recession and recovered more quickly than other sub-sectors, thanks to the growth in

developing regions. For example, exports of pulp and paper declined only slightly during the recession.

Northern America and Western Europe were hit the hardest by the recent economic crisis. These regions saw a substantial decrease in employment, value-added and exports during 2008-2009. The forestry sector in some countries also experienced wide-scale and prolonged shutdowns, production curtailments, consolidations and closures. Many workers in the sector have left to find other jobs and have not since returned and value-added has still not returned to its pre-crisis level. The forestry sector in Canada is among the hardest-hit, because many of their forest products industries are export-oriented and the United States of America is the largest trading partner.

The Developing Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean were affected by the economic crisis largely through the decline in forest products exports to the developed regions. Led by China, the forestry sector in the Developing Asia-Pacific region increased its employment and value-added during the recession. In the wake of the economic crisis, China launched a domestic economic stimulus package and largely reduced the potential adverse impacts on its economic growth. The parts of this related to the forestry sector include increased government investment in infrastructure projects, support for the private sector to invest in residential and commercial construction, increased government investment in forest plantations for environmental protection, increased export tax rebates for certain wood products and enhanced access to funding for farmers and small enterprises. This stimulus helped to alleviate the negative impacts of the global economic crisis in China and, by supporting import demand, reduce the impacts on the forestry sector in some major trading partners (e.g. Canada and the United States).

Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a slight decline in value-added and employment in the forestry sector during the recession. However, both regions quickly recovered from the crisis in 2008-2009 and value-added in their forestry sectors reached its pre-crisis level in 2011. Therefore, the recent recovery in value-added in the global forestry sector is mainly due to increases in developing regions rather than developed regions.

The comments above are quite general and there are many differences between countries in each of the regions. For example, the detailed tables presented in Annex 2 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 and references presented in the Annex can be used as a starting point for more in-depth analysis 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.



# INTRODUCTION

The contribution of the forestry sector to national economies is one dimension of sustainable forest management<sup>1</sup> 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 ten and six years ago (FAO, 2004 and 2008) and these studies gained recognition and were widely quoted.

Because of the interest in this subject and significant changes taking place in the forestry sector since 2000, it was decided to update the previous study using the same methodology. This report updates the data and analysis to 2011. The last few years have seen the global economic downturn and some recovery, so this report provides insights into the impacts of the recent economic crisis on the forestry sector and how the sector has coped with the challenges. The work on this study was started in mid-2013 and completed in 2014. The work involved three main activities: the collection and collation 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.

## SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In this study, the economic contribution of the forestry sector is measured by 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 "forestry sector" in this study includes the following sub-sectors: forestry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16) and the

pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17).<sup>2</sup> The detailed definition of each of these sub-sectors is broadly comparable to the annual production and trade statistics compiled by FAO and presented in the FAOSTAT database (<http://faostat.fao.org>).

In addition, statistics for the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31) were also collected, although they have not been included in the total for the forestry sector employment and value-added. No effort was made to estimate missing data points in this part of the dataset.

The objectives of the study were to:

1) update a consistent and comparable dataset on forestry sector employment, value-added and the value of trade for every country and territory in the World;

2) examine the quality and amount of published data on this subject; and

3) describe and analyse the trends in these indicators over the period from 2000 to 2011 (trends in 1990s were discussed in the previous reports).

The dataset covers all of the major countries and territories in the World from 1990 to 2011. Please contact [Arvydas.Lebedys@fao.org](mailto:Arvydas.Lebedys@fao.org) or [Yanshu.Li@fao.org](mailto:Yanshu.Li@fao.org) for a complimentary copy of the database.

## 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 several countries and estimates had to be produced for the whole of the period 1990 to 2011.

The methodology used to produce these estimates is explained in the next section of this report. The study is intended to provide a general trend of the sector at the regional and global level. It is believed that the regional and global totals give a reasonable indication of the

<sup>2</sup> 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 of All Economic Activities (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.

true magnitude of the indicators at this scale. However, at the level of individual countries, the use of imputed values for some figures (i.e., 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 NWFPs. 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 limitation of this study, which is examined in another study on this topic (FAO, 2014b). Moreover, the estimated economic contribution in the study only includes “direct” economic impacts of the forestry sector. The full range of economic contribution of the sector, however, includes not only the direct impacts, but also the ripple effects the sector has throughout the rest of the economy. Therefore, the total economic contribution of the forestry sector is much greater than the estimates presented here. It is important to recognize that this study most likely provides lower bound estimates of the total contribution of the sector to national economies.

For the convenience of international comparison, this report provides statistics on value-added of the forestry sector in constant 2011 United States Dollars (USD) by converting value-added in national currencies to USD using average annual market exchange rate of 2011, after an adjustment for inflation (using GDP deflator). Due to the apparent deficiencies of market exchange rate, purchasing-power-parity (PPP) has been used by some studies for international comparison. However, most PPP data, wherever available, are constructed over a selected bundle of goods and services represented by GDP instead of industry/sector specific goods and services (inputs and outputs). Results for value-added of the forestry sector based on PPP for GDP could be biased and misleading. Therefore, this study deliberately chose to use market exchange rate.

## 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. This is followed by a description of the data at the global and regional levels and the analysis of the historical trends. It is subdivided into three sub-sections covering employment, value-added and trade. Two annexes at the end of the report present a list of references used as sources of information for each country and detailed information for each country.





# DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

## 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. This section 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.

### Definition of the forestry sector

There is no commonly agreed definition of the forestry sector. Ideally, the sector should include all economic activities that mostly depend on the production of goods and services from forests. This would include commercial activities that depend 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 (NWFPs) and the subsistence use of forest products. It could even include economic activities related to provision of forest services (although it would be difficult to determine exactly which activities are really dependent on forest services).

This gives a broad and inclusive definition of the forestry sector, but a narrower and less precise definition had to be used in this study due to limitations such as the availability of published statistics and the definitions already used in compiling 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). Therefore, 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 versions of the ISIC used for most of the period 1990 to 2011 (ISIC Revisions 3 and 4) include three sub-sectors (called Divisions in the ISIC) that clearly fall within the definition of the forestry sector given above. They are:

- ISIC Rev.4 Division 02 (forestry and logging);
- ISIC Rev.4 Division 16 (manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials); and
- ISIC Rev.4 Division 17 (manufacture of paper and paper products).

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). Furthermore, part of activities such as manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery, printing, transport, wholesale and retail trade, private household and recreational activities are also forest related. All these activities generate employment and value-added, 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, 16 and 17.<sup>1</sup> (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”).

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

<sup>1</sup> This definition matches the definition of the forestry sector approved by the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Forest Europe, 2003), which has been used to develop improved Pan-European indicators for sustainable forest management.

## Box 1. The location of forest dependent activities in the ISIC Revision 4

The ISIC Revision 4 is divided into four levels of detail, called: Sections; Divisions; Groups; and Classes. The fundamental level of detail in ISIC Revision 4 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 and logging appear as a separate economic activity at the Division level in ISIC Revision 4 and forms part of Section A (agriculture, forestry and fishing). Different forestry activities are broken down further into four classes of forestry, logging and related activities in this Division. Hunting in forests and growing of Christmas trees are parts of other classes of Division 01 in this Section.

Forest processing activities are located under Section D (manufacturing), which contains a number of manufacturing sectors. Division 16 includes the production of sawnwood and wood-based panels, plus the production of a number of further processed wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials. Production of pulp and paper is covered by Division 17, which also includes some further processing activities. Both of these Divisions are subdivided into Groups and/or Classes. In addition, some charcoal production is part of Class 2011, match production is part of Class 2029 and the production of wooden furniture is part of Division 31.

The location of all forest dependent activities within ISIC Revision 4 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, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Division 01: Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities

Group 012: Growing of perennial crops

Class 0129: Growing of other perennial crops

Group 017: Hunting, trapping and related service activities

Class 0170: Hunting, trapping and related service activities

Division 02: Forestry and logging

Group 021: Silviculture and other forestry activities

Class 0210: Silviculture and other forestry activities

Group 022: Logging

Class 0220: Logging

Group 023: Gathering of non-wood forest products

Class 0230: Gathering of non-wood forest products

Group 024: Support services to forestry

Class 0240: Support services to forestry

### SECTION C: MANUFACTURING

Division 16: Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

Group 161: Sawmilling and planing of wood

Class 1610: Sawmilling and planing of wood

Group 162: Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials

Class 1621: Manufacture of veneer sheets and wood-based panels

Class 1622: Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery

Class 1623: Manufacture of wooden containers

Class 1629: Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials

Division 17: Manufacture of paper and paper products

Group 170: Manufacture of paper and paper products

Class 1701: Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard

Class 1702: Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard

Class 1709: Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard

Division 20: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products

Group 201: Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms

Class 2011: Manufacture of basic chemicals

Group 202: Manufacture of other chemical products

Class 2029: Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.

Division 31: Manufacture of furniture

Group 310: Manufacture of furniture

Class 3100: Manufacture of furniture

Source: United Nations (2008)

## Box 2. The definition of “forestry and logging” given in the ISIC Revision 4

### Division 02: Forestry and logging

*This division includes the production of roundwood for the forest-based manufacturing industries (ISIC divisions 16 and 17) as well as the extraction and gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products. Besides the production of timber, forestry activities result in products that undergo little processing, such as fire wood, charcoal, wood chips and roundwood used in an unprocessed form (e.g., pit-props, pulpwood etc.). These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests.*

#### Group 021: Silviculture and other forestry activities

##### Class 0210: Silviculture and other forestry activities

*This class **includes**: growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts; growing of coppice, pulpwood and fire wood; operation of forest tree nurseries. These activities can be carried out in natural or planted forests. This class **excludes**: growing of Christmas trees, see 0129; operation of tree nurseries, see 0130; gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 0230; production of wood chips and particles, see 1610.*

#### Group 022: Logging

##### Class 0220: Logging

*This class **includes**: production of roundwood for forest-based manufacturing industries; production of roundwood used in an unprocessed form such as pit-props, fence posts and utility poles; gathering and production of fire wood; production of charcoal in the forest (using traditional methods). The output of this activity can take the form of logs, chips or fire wood. This class **excludes**: growing of Christmas trees, see 0129; growing of standing timber: planting, replanting, transplanting, thinning and conserving of forests and timber tracts, see 0210; gathering of wild growing non-wood forest products, see 0230; production of wood chips and particles, not associated with logging, see 1610; production of charcoal through distillation of wood, see 2011.*

#### Group 023: Gathering of non-wood forest products

##### Class 0230: Gathering of non-wood forest products

*This class **includes** the gathering of non-wood forest products and other plants growing in the wild. This class includes gathering of wild growing materials: mushrooms, truffles; berries; nuts; balata and other rubber-like gums; cork; lac and resins; balsams; vegetable hair; eelgrass; acorns, horse chestnuts; mosses and lichens. This class **excludes**: managed production of any of these products (except growing of cork trees), see division 01; growing of mushrooms or truffles, see 0113; growing of berries or nuts, see 0125; gathering of fire wood, see 0220.*

#### Group 024: Support services to forestry

##### Class 0240: Support services to forestry

*This class **includes** carrying out part of the forestry operation on a fee or contract basis. This class includes forestry service activities (forestry inventories, forest management consulting services, timber evaluation, forest fire fighting and protection, forest pest control) and logging service activities (transport of logs within the forest). This class **excludes** operation of forest tree nurseries, see 0210.*

Source: United Nations (2008)

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.

Wherever possible, this study presents statistics that have been published using the ISIC Revision 4 and Revision 3.0. These two versions of the ISIC fully correspond at Division (2-digit) level and were adopted by most of countries from the mid-1990s. However, in some cases, statistics collected using the ISIC were only available for a few years, compared to a complete set of statistics (i.e., for the whole of the period 1990 to 2011) collected using a national classification system. In such cases (e.g., Canada, the United States of America), the latter statistics have been presented to ensure consistency and comparability over time.

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 and disseminated by FAO include the following: roundwood; wood chips, residues and charcoal; solid wood products (sawnwood and wood-based panels); and pulp and paper. 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 from 1961 to 2011. In addition,

FAO recently started collecting trade data on further processed wood and paper products (further processed products like wooden furniture, paper products ready for use, etc.). UN Commodity Trade Statistics Database (COMTRADE) publishes export and import data of all commodities for countries from 1962 onwards.

Statistics from FAOSTAT and COMTRADE were collated to produce datasets of forest products from four sub-sectors:

- Forestry (roundwood and non-wood forest products (NWFPs)<sup>1</sup>);
- Wood industry (sawnwood, wood-based panels, wood chips and residues, charcoal and further processed wood products excluding furniture<sup>2</sup>);
- Pulp and paper industry (pulp, recovered paper, paper, and further processed paper products excluding printed articles<sup>3</sup>); and
- Wooden furniture industry<sup>4</sup>.

For the statistics on export and import presented later on in this report, forest products were simply defined as the sum of the products from the four sub-sectors mentioned above. (For brevity, they are referred to as “forestry products”, the “wood industry products”, the “pulp and paper industry products”, and “wooden furniture” hereafter, while the combination of all four sub-sectors is referred to as the “forest products”).

It should be noted that the industries that produce these products do not exactly match the definitions used in the ISIC. Firstly, charcoal production (outside of the forest) is one of a number of activities under Class 2011 in ISIC.<sup>5</sup> The overwhelming majority of global charcoal production occurs in developing countries, where it is nearly all produced in the forest, but large scale production for export is probably produced in factories (and, therefore, would fall under ISIC Class 2011). Charcoal is listed under wood industry products in the analysis of forest products trade in this report. Secondly, differences might arise 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).

The major difference between the total for forest products and the total for forestry sector’s employment and value-added is the inclusion of wooden furniture into the total for forest products exports and imports.

Harmonized System (HS) nomenclature used for trade clearly separates wooden and other furniture. This allows obtaining export and import statistics for wooden furniture while it is impossible to get employment and value-added statistics for wooden furniture in the ISIC (Class 3100 includes manufacture of all types of furniture).

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

**Employment.** Official forestry sector employment statistics may not always 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 the less developed 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). On the other hand, annual industrial censuses in countries often exclude small enterprises and do not provide full picture. In some countries annual surveys of industries are not fully inclusive and provide statistics for entities employing 10 or more workers. In addition, in some countries different techniques are used to collect data (administrative records, sample surveys, etc.) plus sometimes collected survey data are not adjusted for non-response. Metadata for each country’s survey data are available in the industrial statistics published by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO, 2013b).

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, 16 and 17. For developing countries, it is likely to include activities in ISIC Divisions 16 and 17 (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 (formal and informal) 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.

<sup>1</sup> Include 17 commodities of NWFPs, see Note in Annex 2 Table A-14 (source: FAO, 2005 p.15).

<sup>2</sup> See full list of commodities in Note of Annex 2 Table A-15

<sup>3</sup> See full list of commodities in Note of Annex 2 Table A-16

<sup>4</sup> See full list of commodities in Note of Annex 2 Table A-17

<sup>5</sup> Charcoal production in the forest is included in ISIC Revision 4 under Class 0200, but the definition of Class 2011 (Manufacture of basic chemicals) also includes manufacturing of charcoal from the distillation of wood.

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<sup>1</sup> employed in the forestry sector. The total economically active population refers to the number of all employed and unemployed persons (including those seeking work for the 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, 2014a).

**Value-added.** Gross value-added is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry or sector. The sum of value-added across all sectors is roughly the same as total GDP (indeed, calculating and adding together value-added in all individual sectors is one methodology used to calculate total GDP and it is called production approach).

At the simplest level, value-added in a sector is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Alternatively, this can also

<sup>1</sup> This is also called the labour force.

be expressed as the total value of sales from that sector less the total value of purchases of that sector from other sectors.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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, 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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

### 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 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: United Nations (1999)

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.

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 (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<sup>1</sup>.

**Trade.** Internationally agreed definitions of forest products already exist (for further details, see: FAO, 2014b). 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. These statistics were supplemented with COMTRADE (United Nations, 2013c) data on NWFPs and further processed wood and paper products including furniture. Total trade of the forestry sector was defined as total trade in all of these products.

At the level of the four sub-sectors, products from the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) were defined as roundwood and NWFPs; wood industry products (ISIC Division 16) were defined as wood chips and particles, wood residues, wood charcoal, sawnwood, wood-based panels and further processed wood products; pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 17) products were defined as wood pulp, other fibre pulp, recovered paper, paper and paperboard and further processed paper products; and wooden furniture (part of ISIC Division 31) were defined as wooden seats and other wooden furniture.

As noted above, the definition of the forestry sector used with respect to the trade statistics is different to definition used for the statistics for employment and value-added in the sector (trade statistics include

wooden furniture included under ISIC Division 31). Therefore the value of wooden furniture exports and imports is included into the total value of forest products.

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. It should be noted that this excludes trade in services.

**Measurement of value.** Value-added and trade statistics are all reported in United States Dollars (USD) at the price levels and exchange rates prevailing in the year 2011. 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. Second, the statistics for each country were then converted to the price levels prevailing in each country in the year of 2011 (i.e., they were adjusted for inflation). For this purpose, GDP deflators (value-added data) and export and import deflators (trade data) were used for each country. Finally, the statistics for each country (measured in local currency at year 2011 price levels) were converted to USD using the exchange rate in 2011.

### Geographical regions

The structure and importance of the forestry sector is 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:

- Sub-Saharan Africa (all countries in Africa, other than listed below);
- North Africa, Western and Central Asia (Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Egypt, Georgia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Western Sahara 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 (all countries in Europe, other than those listed below);

<sup>1</sup> Total gross value-added 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 total gross value-added, so readers should be aware of this discrepancy.

- Eastern Europe (Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, TFYR Macedonia and Ukraine);

- Northern America (Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and United States of America); and

- Latin America and the Caribbean (all countries in Americas not listed above).

## DATA SOURCES

Data for updating the databases used in the previous studies (FAO, 2004 and 2008) were obtained from a variety of sources. This includes information from international organisations (e.g., Eurostat, FAO, ILO, UN Statistics Division, UNIDO and the World Bank), plus information from more than 100 national statistical reports and other literature (see Annex 1).

Forestry employment statistics were collected from country reports for FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010 (FAO, 2010), Eurostat (Eurostat, 2013), national statistical publications and other national reports. Employment statistics for the wood industry and pulp and paper industry were taken from the UNIDO yearbook (UNIDO, 2013b), online databases of other international organisations (Eurostat, 2013; ILO, 2013) and national statistics and other reports. Statistics for the total labour force were taken from the FAOSTAT database (FAO, 2014a).

Value-added statistics for forestry (ISIC Division 02) were collated using data from the UN Statistics Division (United Nations, 2013a), other international organisations (AFRISTAT, 2013; Eurostat, 2013). Statistics for value-added in the wood, pulp and paper and furniture industries were mostly obtained from the UNIDO and Eurostat databases. All of this information was supplemented with statistics from various reports published by national statistical services.

Forestry sector trade statistics were taken from the FAOSTAT and COMTRADE databases; 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 every country (total GDP, value-added, exchange rates and deflators) were obtained from UN Statistics Division (United Nations, 2013b) and the World Bank (2013). 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 Global Forest Resource Assessment (FAO, 2010).

## DATA COVERAGE

The aim of this report was to cover all 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 (about 10 countries and territories) it was necessary to estimate figures or use unofficial sources of information.<sup>1</sup>

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 annual statistics about employment and value-added in the forestry sector were not available for some 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 wood and furniture 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 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.

### 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

<sup>1</sup> 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	95	114	117	114
1991	38	115	117	113
1992	42	115	120	112
1993	45	122	126	124
1994	64	123	128	122
1995	60	123	125	119
1996	52	124	122	117
1997	54	120	113	111
1998	52	119	117	113
1999	53	115	109	108
2000	121	117	110	110
2001	55	112	105	110
2002	56	102	99	98
2003	61	97	95	95
2004	57	100	95	94
2005	93	106	97	97
2006	58	107	100	97
2007	55	96	91	84
2008	55	92	90	86
2009	57	79	77	83
2010	80	71	66	76
2011	48	45	38	62
<b>Average (1990-2011)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>

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 95 countries.

02), where published statistics were available for only 61 countries each year (on average).

One of the main reasons for the small number of statistics for the forestry sub-sector is that there is no global 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. More data became available after the latest FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) reports published in 2005 and 2010 that included information on employment in forestry. It should be noted that not all the numbers provided for FRA in country reports were used in this study because of limited quality and comparability of some figures.

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 105 countries each year (on average) and statistics for pulp and paper industry employment for 103 countries. The greater amount of employment statistics for these two sub-sectors is due to the existence of the UNIDO and ILO databases and supporting publications.

The availability of employment statistics was also very different by region (see Table 2). As might be expected, most published statistics were available for the developed regions (Northern America, the Developed Asia-Pacific region and 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 and Oceania.

Although the total number of countries covered by the statistics collected for this study seems quite small (about half of all countries and territories in the World), 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 at least for some years covered the following:

- Forestry sub-sector: official employment statistics were obtained from countries that account for 95 percent of the global forest area, 99 percent of global industrial roundwood production (in 2011).

**Table 2. Average number of employment statistics collected for each year (over the period of 1990 to 2011) by region**

Year	Forestry sector			Furniture industry
	Forestry	Wood industry	Pulp and paper industry	
Sub-Saharan Africa	7	11	12	12
North Africa, Western and Central Asia	4	19	18	18
Developed Asia-Pacific	3	3	3	3
Developing Asia-Pacific	5	15	14	15
Western Europe	17	19	19	19
Eastern Europe	16	18	18	18
Northern America	2	3	3	3
Latin America and the Caribbean	8	17	16	15
<b>Average (1990-2011)</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>

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 7 countries (on average) in Sub-Saharan Africa for every year over the whole of the period 1990 to 2011.



- Wood industry sub-sector: official employment statistics were obtained from countries that account for 99.9 percent of global sawnwood and wood-based panel production (in 2011).

- 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 2011).

As the figures above show, the official employment statistics included in the dataset cover a significant proportion of global forestry sector activities. 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 the 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 limited 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.<sup>1</sup>

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.

Finally, data series for several countries (e.g., Brazil and Mexico) were completely revised. This affected regional numbers and trends, which are now different those in the previous FAO study (2008).

### Statistics for value-added in the forestry sector

<sup>1</sup> For example, in many cases, the employment statistics suggested levels of roundwood production of only one or two cubic metres (m<sup>3</sup>) 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	88	101	92	85
1991	88	103	93	90
1992	96	102	92	85
1993	107	106	100	95
1994	116	112	107	97
1995	129	110	107	98
1996	135	111	107	95
1997	137	106	99	92
1998	136	104	98	92
1999	131	94	94	89
2000	133	97	93	89
2001	135	93	94	91
2002	134	97	91	87
2003	137	94	89	83
2004	136	97	89	84
2005	140	98	93	84
2006	137	102	95	92
2007	131	96	92	82
2008	126	97	89	83
2009	123	88	84	81
2010	119	80	73	73
2011	105	53	48	56
<b>Average (1990-2011)</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>

*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 88 countries.*

In general, the availability of value-added statistics for the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) is better than the availability of employment statistics. Statistics were obtained for 124 countries each year (on average) compared with only 61 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 in sufficient detail (ISIC Division 02), which are either published as national reports or made freely available in the UN database of national income accounts (United Nations, 2013a). Thus, the availability of statistics has improved in recent years.

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.

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. The availability of published

**Table 4. Average number of value-added statistics collected for each year (over the period 1990 to 2011) by region**

Year	Forestry sector			Furniture industry
	Forestry	Wood industry	Pulp and paper industry	
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	16	14	14
North Africa, Western and Central Asia	7	11	10	10
Developed Asia-Pacific	2	3	3	3
Developing Asia-Pacific	22	14	15	14
Western Europe	19	19	18	18
Eastern Europe	15	15	15	13
Northern America	2	2	2	2
Latin America and the Caribbean	25	17	15	13
<b>Average (1990-2011)</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>87</b>

*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 31 countries (on average) in Sub-Saharan Africa for every year over the whole of the period 1990 to 2011.*

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 31 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (on average each year) compared with only seven 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.

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 84 percent of global forest area and 92 percent of global industrial roundwood production (in 2011).
- Wood industries sub-sector: official value-added statistics were obtained from countries that account for 99.1 percent of global sawnwood and wood-based panel production (in 2011).
- 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 2011).

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.

## 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 (m<sup>3</sup>), value-added per m<sup>3</sup> 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 Northern 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., Bangladesh), 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 activities such as woodfuel production).

Similarly, productivity in the wood industry (sawnwood and wood-based panels production per employee in m<sup>3</sup>) and in the pulp and paper industry (pulp exports and paper production per employee in

tonnes) was also calculated to check and validate the published official statistics.

As noted above, a large number of the small countries and territories 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 major forest products producing 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):<sup>1</sup>

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 panels production in m<sup>3</sup> per employee) or the amount of pulp exports and paper production per employee (in tonnes).

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 2011, 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 neighbouring countries.<sup>2</sup>

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 m<sup>3</sup> of roundwood or industrial roundwood production (for the forestry sub-sector) and these figures were then multiplied by reported roundwood 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 m<sup>3</sup> of solid wood production (sawnwood and wood-based panels) and value-added per tonne of pulp exports 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 neighbouring countries (i.e., in the same way that employment estimates were produced under method E2 above).

The text above 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.

<sup>1</sup> Note: These codes - E1, E2, V1, V2 and V3 - are used in the notes to the country tables presented in Annex 2 of this report.

<sup>2</sup> Note that each such case is flagged and comments provided in the datasets which were produced during this study. The database can be freely obtained from FAO (e-mail: [Arvydas.Lebedys@fao.org](mailto:Arvydas.Lebedys@fao.org) or [Yanshu.Li@fao.org](mailto:Yanshu.Li@fao.org)).

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 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 estimated figures are probably not very reliable at the country level. However, the aggregate at the regional level should be quite robust and consistent for analysis. 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 Eastern Europe.



# ANALYSIS OF TRENDS AND CURRENT STATUS

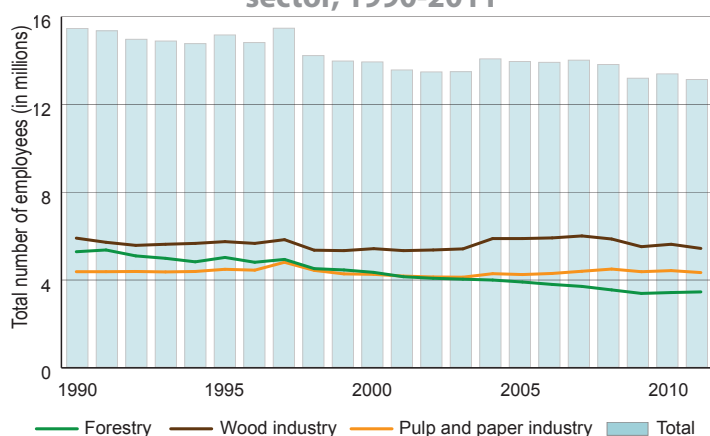
This section examines the trends in the contribution of the forestry sector to national economies and compares the importance of the sector in different geographical regions. The section also identifies the trends in productivity and highlights differences in the structure of the sector in different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

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR

### Trends in total employment

Figure 1 shows that the total employment in the forestry sector decreased by about six percent, from 14.0 million in 2000 to 13.2 million in 2011. Most of the decline came from the forestry sub-sector (a 21 percent decrease over 2000-2011) although the other two sub-sectors also experienced a slight decline in employment over the same period. Additionally, at least 4.6 million people were employed in the furniture industry over the period (with slight upward trend in this figure). Many of these people were employed to produce wooden furniture.

**Figure 1. Forestry sector employment by sub-sector, 1990-2011**



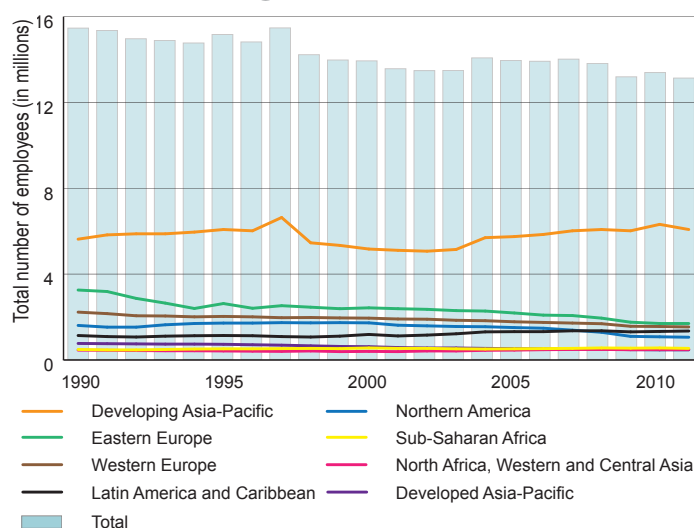
At the global level, employment used to be roughly equally divided among the three main sub-sectors: forestry, wood industry and the pulp and paper industry. However, the recent trend indicates that the gap between employment in forestry and other two sub-sectors is widening as the forestry sub-sector shrinks over time. One job in (formal) forestry activities (ISIC Division 02) led to industrial roundwood production that

supported 1.5 jobs in the wood industry and 1.1 jobs in the pulp and paper industry (on average over the period from 2000 to 2011).

However, these multipliers increased over the period 2000 to 2011, from 1.2 in 2000 to 1.6 in 2011 (for the wood industry) and from 1.0 to 1.3 (for the pulp and paper industry). The multipliers have changed due to different employment trends in forestry and forest industries. There are two main reasons why these multipliers changed. Firstly, employment in forestry decreased over the period drastically (from 4.4 million to 3.5 million). At the same time, the decline in employment of both the wood industry and the pulp and paper industry is relatively small.

The employment statistics show that, in 2011, approximately one person was employed in (formal) forestry for every 1,000 ha of forest (at the global level) and that this employment was supplemented by another three 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 four to five jobs in forest processing for every one job in forestry in Northern America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific regions. In developing countries and Eastern Europe the ratio between (formal) forestry and forest processing jobs ranges within the interval from one (in Sub-Saharan Africa) to three.

**Figure 2. Forestry sector employment by region, 1990-2011**



Interestingly, the trends of changes in the forestry sector's employment vary across regions (Figure 2). Regions can be roughly divided into three groups based on their recent trends of employment in the forestry sector: 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, Northern America and the Developed Asia-Pacific region. These four regions combined lost 1.9 million forestry sector jobs from 2000 to 2011, with employment steadily declining every year. Global economic crisis in 2008-2009 hit these regions the hardest – employment has not recovered yet from the crisis.

There are a number of different reasons for declining employment in these four regions. For example, in Western Europe capital investment is leading to the replacement of manual work with machinery, resulting in increased labour productivity. Many wood processing companies reduced capacities or shifted their production to Eastern Europe. This accounts for some of the 21 percent drop in forestry sector employment in Western Europe over the last eleven 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 1990s), followed by a reduction in employment in these countries. The region has attracted new investments, however newly built factories use latest technologies that require less manual work. Therefore, in spite of the growing volume in production, overall employment in the forestry sector in Eastern Europe fell by 0.6 million or 30 percent over the period 2000 to 2011.

Northern America was hit the hardest by the recent global economic crisis. The wood and pulp and paper industries had to survive through the financial crisis, the collapsed housing market, the rapidly growing use of digital media and increasing competition from imported forest products. The region experienced wide-scale prolonged shutdowns, production curtailments, consolidations and closures. Many workers in the forestry sector in the region have left to find jobs in other industries and have not returned during the slow recovery. As a result, the forestry sector in Northern America lost 0.6 million jobs or 39 percent from 2000 to 2011 (0.2 million in 2009 alone).

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 27 percent

since 2000. The decline in Japan resulted in the drop of forestry sector employment in the Developed Asia-Pacific region by 24 percent. Other two countries in the region, Australia and New Zealand, saw a decrease of 12 percent from 2000 to 2011. This is most likely due to increased productivity in these two countries.

Sub-Saharan Africa was the only region with stable forestry sector employment in the 2000s. The stability in employment in this region is largely due to the generally very slow pace of development in the forestry sector. Total forestry sector employment in Sub-Saharan Africa remained at 0.5 million during the period 2000 to 2011. In spite of abundant forest resources, the forestry sector was not a top priority in the region. Most of investments went to the sectors other than forestry, for example mining and quarrying.

Developing Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and North Africa, Western and Central Asia are the regions where employment in the forestry sector increased from 2000 to 2011. These three regions combined created 1.1 million or 17 percent new jobs over the period. This offset the huge decline of two million jobs in all other regions combined. Now these three regions account for 60 percent of the global forestry sector employment (48 percent in 2000).

In the Developing Asia-Pacific region the number of persons employed in the forestry sector expanded by 0.9 million or 18 percent during the 2000s. China, followed by India, Viet Nam, and Thailand accounted for most of this increase caused by the rapid expansion of their wood processing and pulp and paper industries.

Employment trends in China have had a major impact at the global level. For example, China accounted for 28 percent of the global forestry sector employment in 2011 (i.e., employment in all three sub-sectors combined). 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 24 percent or 1.1 million in 1998. This reduction in China accounted for much of the fall in employment in the forestry sector recorded at the global level in 1998 (a reduction of 1.2 million or eight percent). In later years until 2002 employment in forestry sector in China declined by another 0.5 million. However, starting from 2003 the trend reversed and 0.8 million new jobs were created in China's forestry sector by 2011, due to a rapid expansion of forest processing industries (while employment in the forestry sub-sector continued to fall).

Joining the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001 opened the access to export markets for Chinese goods and its manufacturing industry, supported by growing demand domestically and overseas, has exponentially expanded in later years. This resulted in growing forest industry and employment in it. Similarly, the

membership in WTO helped to expand export-oriented Viet Nam's forest industry and employment in it.

Employment in the forestry sector in North Africa, Western and Central Asia grew by 23 percent to about 0.5 million during the period 2000 to 2011; an upward trend was due to the expansion in the pulp and paper industry.

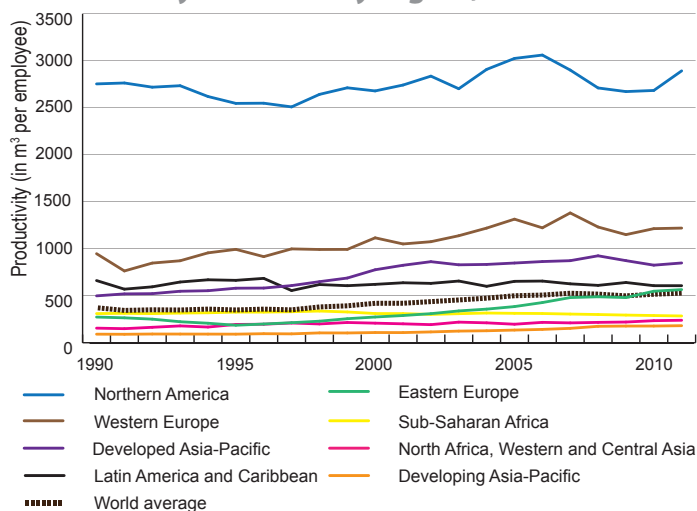
The Latin American and the Caribbean region is the only region where the forestry sector employment has been growing consistently (with some annual fluctuations). It is estimated that 0.2 million or 10 percent additional jobs were created in the forestry sector in this region from 2000 to 2011. However, the total figure for the region masks two diverging trends: employment in South America increased by 18 percent while in Central America and Caribbean it declined by 11 percent. Employment in the forestry sector increased in all South American countries except Paraguay. This growth in South America occurred across all three sub-sectors. This increase can be explained by the increased production in the region 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.

### 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 m<sup>3</sup> or tonnes) per employee. The following text presents the trends in these figures for the different sub-sectors and regions.

At the global level, productivity in (formal) forestry activities (ISIC Division 02) has increased by 26 percent during the period 2000 to 2011 (see Figure 3).

**Figure 3. Labour productivity in (formal) forestry activities by region, 1990-2011**



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

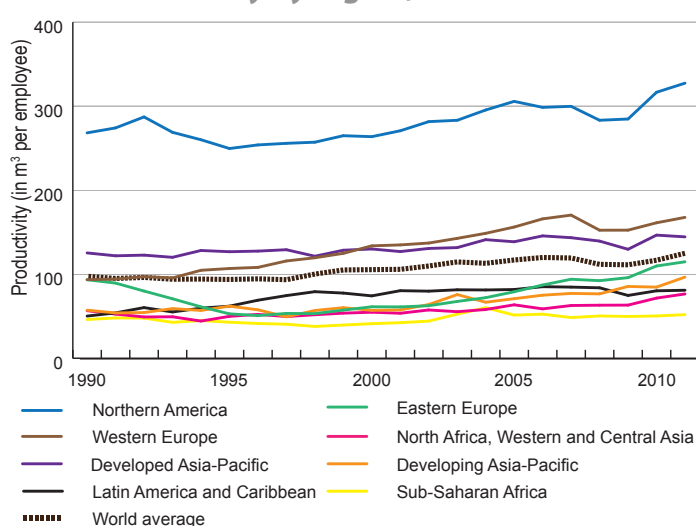
Most of this growth in productivity took place in early and mid-2000s, before the economic crisis. Between 2007 and 2009 the productivity fell by five percent at the global level (by 8 percent in Northern America and 17 percent in Western Europe) because the production declined faster than employment. The global production of industrial roundwood fell by as much as 14 percent, but employment in many countries often did not fall that much (leading to a reduction in labour productivity). By 2011, the production of roundwood per employee bounced back to or exceeded the level of 2007 in all regions except Western Europe.

In all regions, except Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, labour productivity has grown over the period from 2000 to 2011, by between 10 percent (Northern America, Western Europe) and 110 percent (Eastern Europe).

It is noticeable that the level of labour productivity in forestry is much higher in Northern 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, Austria, Australia and New Zealand have similarly high levels of labour productivity. After these countries, other West European countries, the Baltic states, Brazil and Chile have the next highest levels of labour productivity, followed by other 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 many people employed in tree planting appear to have very low productivity. In addition, logging conditions in natural forests (e.g., tropical rainforest, boreal forest,

**Figure 4. Labour productivity in the wood industry by region, 1990-2011**



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

temperate forest, etc.) are very different from that in natural forests, making countries with more harvests from natural forests more likely to have a lower productivity.

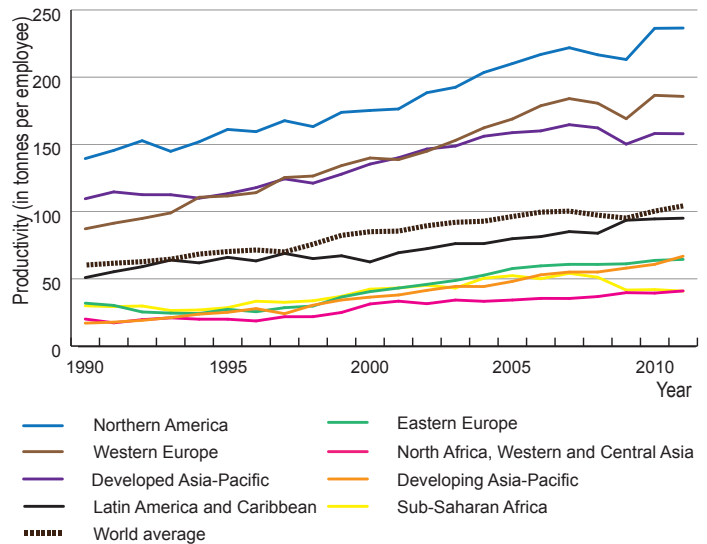
To conclude, the figures presented above give a very general picture of the trends in labour productivity over time and the comparisons in productivity between regions. Detailed knowledge of each individual country would be required to interpret these figures correctly. Alternatively, more detailed and 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 2 of this report can be used as a starting point for such analysis.

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, similar to the forestry sub-sector, labour productivity in the wood industry grew by 13 percent from 2000 to 2007. Then it fell in 2008-2009 when mills had not immediately adjusted their workforce in line with the decline in production due to the economic downturn. Labour productivity has recovered in later years as less productive mills shut down and mills shed off relatively less skilled workers to meet the weakened market demand. At the regional level, the biggest drop in productivity (followed by an upward trend in 2010-2011) is visible for Northern America, Western Europe, Developed Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. Overall, labour productivity has increased in all regions during 2000s, ranging from 10 percent (Developed Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean) to 90 percent (Eastern Europe). The highest levels of productivity remain in Northern America, followed by Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region.

At the level of individual countries, the clear leaders are Sweden, Canada, Finland, New Zealand, Chile and Austria where labour productivity has grown from about 400 m<sup>3</sup> to over 450 m<sup>3</sup> per person over the period 2000 to 2011. In Canada, there have been slight fluctuations in labour productivity, but it still have very high levels of productivity compared with the rest of the World.

Compared with developed countries and a few developing countries (e.g., Chile, Republic of Korea), the levels of labour productivity in all other countries remain very low (about 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. However it should be mentioned, that together with globalisation (relocation of production and transfer of new technologies) this gap in productivity is shrinking and this is particularly noticeable in the

**Figure 5. Labour productivity in the pulp and paper industry by region, 1990-2011**



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

Developing Asia-Pacific region and Eastern Europe during the last years.

Finally, it should be noted that figures presented above about the productivity in the wood industry are very general and do not take into account the differences in the structure of industries in countries. Therefore countries with prevailing primary processing (sawnwood and wood-based panel production) receive higher ranking in productivity than those with more further processed products in the wood industry (e.g., many countries in Western Europe, also some major producers and exporters in Eastern Europe, Developing Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean). But the global and regional figures presented here probably well indicate the trend of improving productivity in the wood processing industries.

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 increased both globally (by 23 percent) and in all regions of the World from 2000 to 2011 except Sub-Saharan Africa. Temporary decline in labour productivity during the global crisis years (2008-2009) is obvious in all three developed regions and Sub-Saharan Africa, while in Eastern Europe and other developing regions it has been consistently growing.

As previously stated, the highest levels of labour productivity occur in the developed regions (Northern America followed by the Western Europe and Developed Asia-Pacific region). Labour productivity in the other regions is generally at half of that 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, Uruguay) that have levels of labour productivity that are comparable with many countries in Western Europe. Productivity in



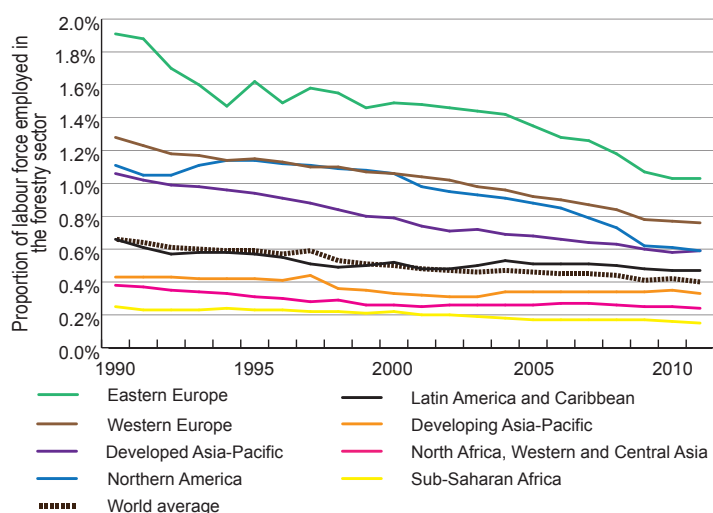
the Developing Asia-Pacific region and Eastern Europe has nearly doubled since 2000.

The most interesting trend was the increase in labour productivity achieved by some of the World's largest pulp and paper producer countries. China, India and Russian Federation all increased labour productivity by 100 percent (or more) over the period 2000 to 2011. In other top producers, the United States of America, Germany, Brazil, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, France and the Nordic countries, labour productivity increased by 30 to 50 percent over the same period. Labour productivity growth was below 20 percent in Japan, while in Canada it has not changed. Declining production and rise in productivity in the developed regions and Eastern Europe combined led to a loss of 25 percent jobs in their pulp and paper industry (opposite to developing countries where expanded both production and employment). Globalisation and the creation of large multinational corporations in this sector are resulting in significant investments in capital and new technology, resulting in large increases in labour productivity.

### 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. Forestry sector's contribution to employment by region, 1990-2011**



At the global level, the forestry sector currently employs about 0.4 percent of the total labour force and this figure has gradually declined from 0.5 percent in 2005. The downward trend was quite flat, thus, in general, the forestry sector has been able to create new jobs at a rate that has almost kept up with the growth in the global labour force.

At the regional level, employment in the forestry sector has decreased in importance over the period in all of the developed regions (Northern America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) and Eastern Europe. The total labour force has not increased very much in these regions altogether (less than five percent), so this decline is largely due to the reduction in employment of 2 million workers over the period (a reduction of about 30 percent). In contrast, employment in the (formal) forestry sector in developing countries has increased by 1.1 million or by about 15 percent over the same period. The total labour force grew by 20 percent in these countries from 2000 to 2011, so the contribution of the sector to employment has slightly declined in the developing regions too.

The figure also shows that the contribution of the forestry sector to employment varies significantly across regions, from 0.2 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa to 1.0 percent in Eastern Europe in 2011. In the developed regions, the forestry sector's contribution to employment is roughly twice the global average. It is also particularly high in Latvia, Estonia, Finland, Belarus, Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Sweden, where the forestry sector directly employs between 2 percent and 4 percent of the total labour force. Among the developing countries, employment generated by the (formal) forestry sector is highest in Suriname, Solomon Islands, Gabon and Guyana (3 to 4 percent of total labour force).

The main reason for these regional differences in the importance of the sector to employment 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.

As noted previously, the employment figures shown above only include "formal" or "visible" activities in the forestry sector. FAO (2014c) has recently undertaken a study that attempted to estimate informal employment among other socioeconomic benefits provided by the forestry sector. According to the results of the study, in addition to the number of persons employed in formal sector (13.2 million), another 41 million people were employed in the informal sector (mainly woodfuel collection and charcoal production). Adding these formal and informal employment figures together would mean that, at the global level, the forestry sector provided jobs to about 1.7 percent of the labour force (this figure does not include employment in the production of wooden furniture).

## VALUE-ADDED IN THE FORESTRY SECTOR

The following section presents the analysis of the 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 2011 prices and exchange rates.

### Trends in total value-added

Figure 7 shows the global trend in gross value-added in the forestry sector. The figure shows that total gross value-added has not changed much from 2000 to 2011, with an average value of USD 583 billion per year (in real terms) and annual figures within +/- five percent of this average. In 2011, total gross value-added in the forestry sector amounted to USD 606 billion.

In addition to this, value-added in the furniture industry amounted to USD 129 billion in 2011, which is 16 percent below the figure for 2000. Value-added in the furniture industry was stable until 2007, then followed a steep decline during 2008-2009. It has slowly recovered since 2010, but has not returned to the pre-crisis level.

Among the three sub-sectors, the pulp and paper industry makes the largest contribution to GDP, accounting for almost half of the total gross value-added in the forestry sector (average for the period 1990 to 2006). The wood industry is the next largest contributor, with a 30 percent share of the total, while forestry activities account for the remaining 25 percent of gross value-added in the forestry sector. This distribution of value-added across sub-sectors remained stable in the 1990s; however after 2000 there was a visible change in the distribution: share of pulp and paper industry declined from 47 percent to 43 percent.

This relative stability in the distribution of value-added across the three sub-sectors is an indication of the strong links between the 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 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 value-added in each sector, through their impact on the gross value of output. However, the link between value-added in the pulp and paper industry and the other two sub-sectors (forestry and wood industry) has weakened in recent years. Probably, this could be explained by the increased ratio of recovered paper used as raw material in paper industry (i.e., decreased reliance on virgin fibre as a raw material).

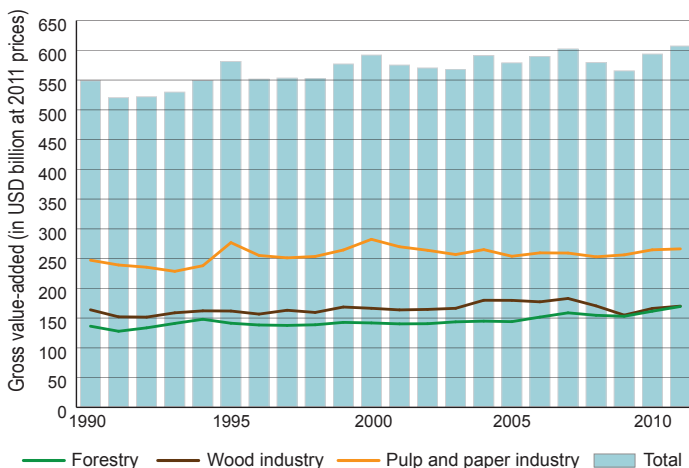
There are three major drivers that increase value-added (output value minus intermediate consumption, i.e., purchases from other sectors): increases in product prices; reduced input costs (cheaper raw materials); and increased sales quantities (if value-added per m<sup>3</sup> or tonne does not fall too much). In response to changing market conditions, industries usually change one or more of these three variables.

The relationship between product prices, value-added and value-added per unit of output is shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9. The figures show the global trends in value-added in the two forest products processing sub-sectors over the last two decades, along with the trends in export prices for the products manufactured by those industries over the same period (all adjusted for inflation). The index of the global production quantity of the main commodities in the wood industry and pulp and paper industry is also included.

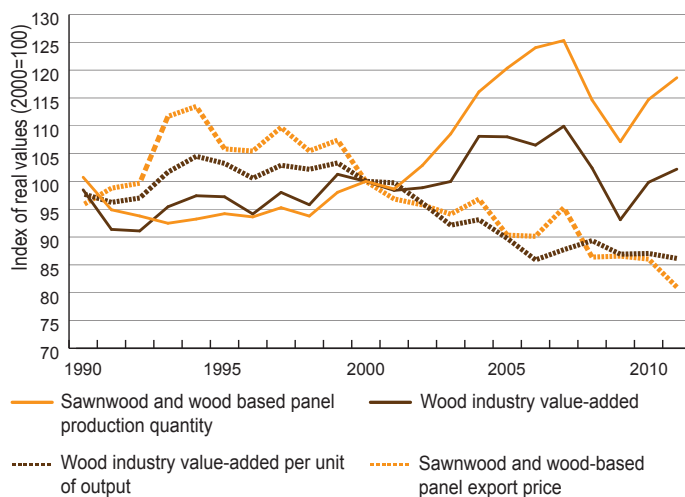
The graphs clearly show that there has been a downward trend in prices of both wood and pulp and paper products since 2000. Decreased products prices have put downward pressure on value-added per unit of output. Value-added in the wood industry had been on a steady rise before the recent global economic downturn, mostly driven by increased production. The upward trend was disrupted by the crisis and value-added in the wood industry plunged 15 percent during 2008-2009 due to weakened demand. Although the wood industry has been slowly recovering since 2010 (mainly through expanded production), it has not yet returned to the pre-crisis level. In contrast, value-added in the pulp and paper industry has been relatively stable over the period with higher production. Although also affected by the recent economic downturn, it weathered the recession better than the wood industry in general.

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, 2000 and 2010). A similar pattern occurs in the

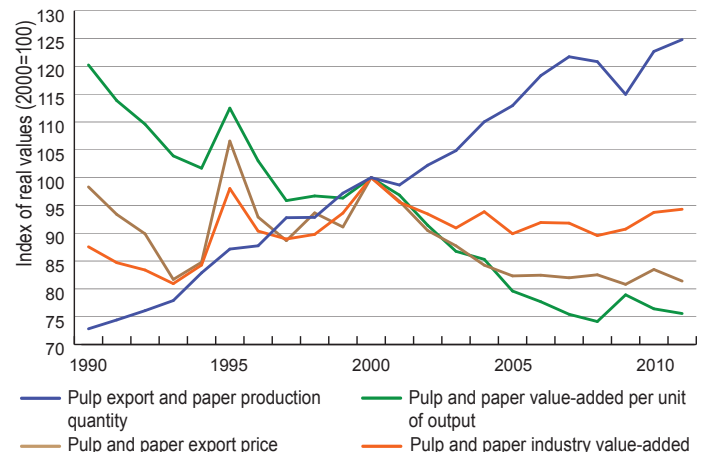
**Figure 7. Gross value-added in the forestry sector by sub-sector, 1990-2011**



**Figure 8. Trends in real export prices, gross value-added, production and value-added per unit of output at the global level for the wood industry, 1990-2011**



**Figure 9. Trends in real export prices, gross value-added, production and value-added per unit of output at the global level for the pulp and paper industry, 1990-2011**



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<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 10 shows that all sub-sectors of the forestry sector lagged behind the economic growth in other sectors at the global level. Compared to other sectors, the forestry sector was among the hardest hit during the recession as the crisis started in the housing market, which is one of the major markets for the forestry sector. Although affected by the recent economic downturn, value-added in mining, agriculture and other activities (services, wholesale and retail trade and others) still increased by 35 to 70 percent over the period 2000 to 2011 (in real prices).

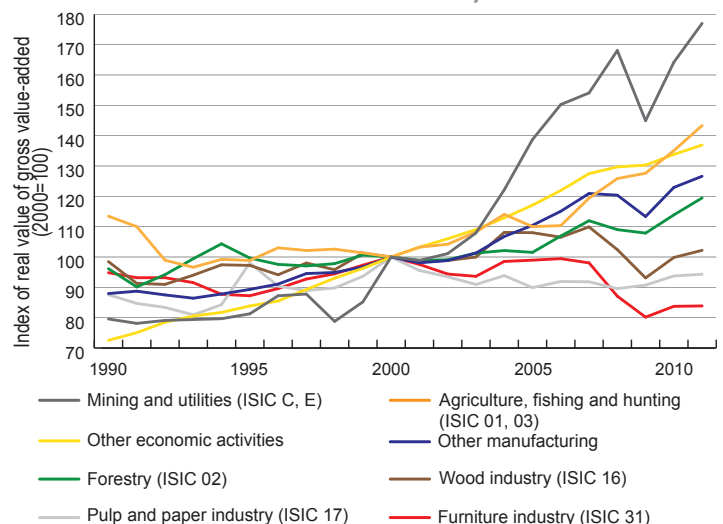
Recent trends in value-added also vary across sub-sectors within the forestry sector. The forestry, wood industry and furniture industry sub-sectors saw significant declines during the global economic crisis in 2008-2009 while the pulp and paper industry was able to hold its ground during the same period. All sub-sectors have been on a path of recovery since 2009, while the forestry sub-sector is the only sector where value-added in 2011 exceeded its pre-crisis level (2007). In general, value-added in the wood industry and furniture industry fluctuated similar to other manufacturing activities over the period 2000 to

2011, while value-added in the pulp and paper industry remained quite flat.

Figure 11 shows the recent trends in the regional distribution of value-added in the forestry sector. The share of the developed regions (Northern America, Western Europe and Developed Asia-Pacific) has gradually decreased from about 70 percent in the early 2000s to roughly 50 percent in 2011.

In contrast, gross value-added in the forestry sector in the Developing Asia-Pacific region has more than doubled over the period 2000 to 2011 due to its rapid growth in forest-based industries. Consequently, its

**Figure 10. Trends in gross value-added at the global level for the forestry sub-sectors and other economic activities, 1990-2011**



Note: "Other manufacturing" comprises Manufacturing (ISIC Section D) other than Wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), Pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17) and Furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31); "Other economic activities" comprise all activities other than Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC Section A), Mining (ISIC Section B), Manufacturing (ISIC Section C) and Utilities (ISIC Section E).

<sup>1</sup> 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.

share of the global total has also increased from 16 percent in 2000 to 33 percent in 2011. Although gross value-added in the forestry sector has been growing, the global share of other regions (Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, Western and Central Asia) has remained stable during the same period, accounting for roughly 18 percent of the global total.

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, gross value-added in the sector has decreased by 35 percent from 2000 to 2011. Northern America ranked first in the world in terms of gross value-added in the forestry sector ten years ago. However, it has been overtaken by the Developing Asia-Pacific region and Western Europe since 2007. In Western Europe, gross value-added in the forestry sector has declined by 20 percent, mainly due to a significant fall in some major producers: Finland; France; Italy; Norway; Spain; and the United Kingdom. Gross value-added in the sector remained relatively stable in some other countries, such as Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Germany.

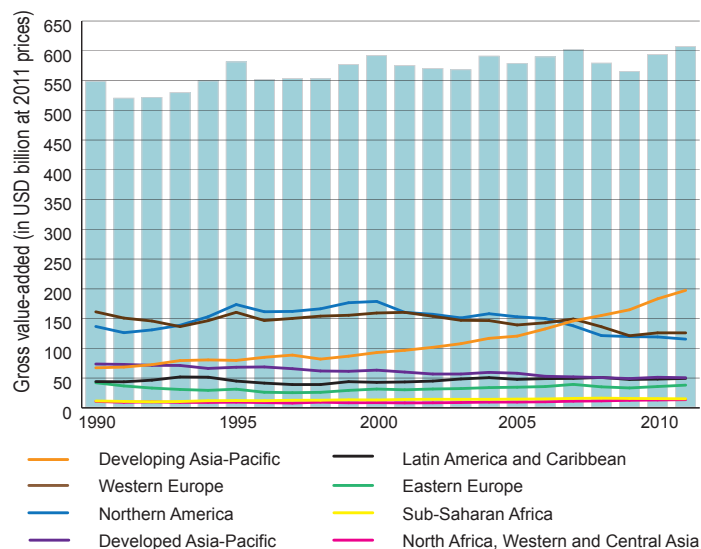
Gross value-added in the forestry sector in the Developed Asia-Pacific region has fallen by 20 percent over the past decade. However, the pace of the decline was different across countries. From 2000 to 2011, gross value-added in the forestry sector fell by 22 percent in Japan, 14 percent in Australia and 3 percent in New Zealand.

Two regions - Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa - accounted for only nine percent of the gross value-added in the global forestry sector in 2011. However, these two regions altogether account for almost 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, gross value-added in the forestry sector has grown steadily by 20 percent over the past decade (except for 2008 and 2009, when it was disrupted by the global economic downturn). Trends were mixed across countries in the region. Gross value-added in the forestry sector in Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and the Baltic States all grew over 50 percent, while in the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and Ukraine it grew less than 10 percent. Reductions in value-added in the forestry sector were recorded in Hungary, Serbia, Slovenia, Montenegro and the Republic of Moldova. The region as a whole quickly recovered from the crisis in 2008-2009 and value-added in the forestry sector in Eastern Europe reached its pre-crisis level in 2011.

Gross value-added in the forestry sector in Sub-Saharan Africa has increased by 15 percent over the period 2000 to 2011 but remains insignificant at the global level (three percent). South Africa accounts for

**Figure 11. Gross value-added in the forestry sector by region, 1990-2011**



about 25 percent of gross value-added in the forestry sector in this region. In addition, the forestry sector in North Africa, Western and Central Asia accounts for two percent of the gross value-added in the forestry sector at the global level. This region recorded the second fastest growth – about 60 percent - over the period 2000 to 2011, lagging only behind the Developing Asia-Pacific region. Rapid development of the paper industry in North Africa, Western and Central Asia accounted for most of this increase over the past decade.

### 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 the forestry sector. In developed countries, the wood industry and pulp and paper industry account for 80 percent to 90 percent of the total gross value-added in the forestry sector, but in Sub-Saharan Africa these industries account for only 30 percent of the total. In the Developing Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and North Africa, Western and Central Asia regions, the share of processing industry value-added is somewhere between the figures mentioned above (50 percent to 70 percent in 2011).

The distribution of gross value-added amongst the three sub-sectors has remained quite stable in most of the regions over the period 2000 to 2011. However, the major exception is the Developing Asia-Pacific region. Expansion of forest products processing facilities in the Developing Asia-Pacific region led to a consistent growth in gross value-added. Therefore, the share of forestry sub-sector in the sector's total value-added in this region gradually decreased from 60 percent to 40 percent over the period 2000 to 2011.

The distribution of gross 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., China and Viet Nam). However, the stability noted above indicates that most developing countries 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 of value-added across regions for each sub-sector separately and these are shown in the following three figures.

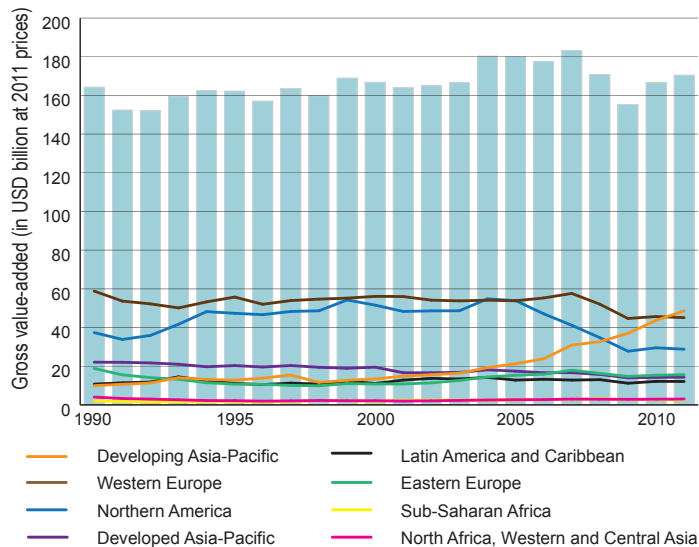
Figure 12 shows the trends in gross value-added in (formal) forestry activities by region and at the global level. This shows that gross value-added in the sub-sector has increased by 20 percent globally during 2000-2011. However, at the same time, global industrial roundwood production has remained roughly the same (FAO, 2014a). This indicates that the gross value-added per m<sup>3</sup> has increased (in real terms) over the period (see below for further discussion of trends in productivity).

At the regional level, gross value-added in (formal) forestry activities has decreased or remained stable in the three developed regions (Northern America, Developed Asia-Pacific, and Western Europe). During 2000-2011, the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region had the fastest annual growth rate (five percent) among all regions, followed by the Developing Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions (around 3 percent).

However, a great majority of the increase in gross value-added in the global forestry sub-sector came from the Developing Asia-Pacific region, especially China and India. Many factors contributed to the rapid increase in the forestry activities in China, including the

continuous government program for forest plantations, newly-implemented forest tenure reform, governmental conservation programs, reform in logging policies, special governmental subsidies and financing incentives to tree farmers and increasing demand for fast-growing timber from domestic wood products industries. 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 the developing regions.

**Figure 13. Gross value-added in the wood industry by region, 1990-2011**

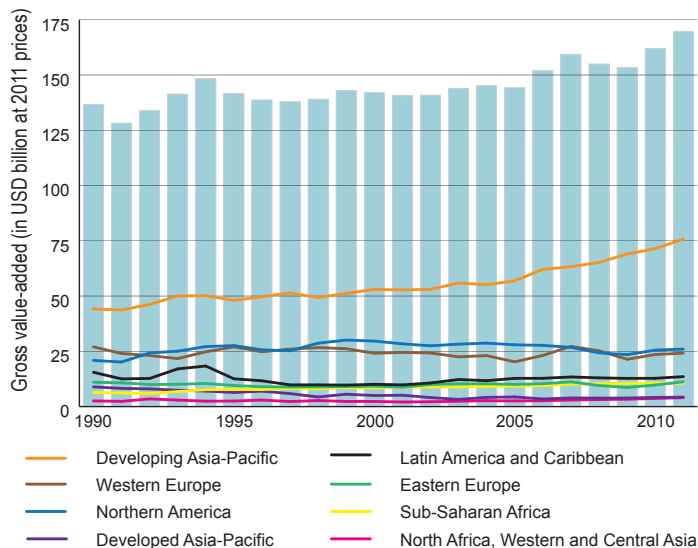


There had been a slight upward trend in gross value-added in the global wood industry before the recent economic downturn (Figure 13). The trend was disrupted during 2008-2009, but has slowly resumed since then.

The trends, however, were mixed across regions. The share of the developed regions in value-added in the global wood industry dropped from 76 percent in 2000 to 52 percent in 2011, largely due to the recession in Northern America and Western Europe and continuous decline in Japan. On the other hand, the Developing Asia-Pacific region increased its share rapidly from 8 percent to 29 percent (mostly due to strong developments in China's wood industry) and the Eastern Europe region increased theirs modestly from 6 percent to 9 percent during the same period. Other regions increased slightly or remained stable.

Therefore, the recent recovery in value-added in the global wood industry was mainly attributable to the increase in these two regions rather than the modest recovery of the developed regions. Since the wood industry in China is largely driven by the growth in domestic real estate, the pace of development of wood industry in the country was not affected much by the

**Figure 12. Gross value-added in (formal) forestry activities by region, 1990-2011**



global economic downturn<sup>1</sup>. The recent trend shows that several developing and East European countries (e.g., China, Congo, Gabon, the Russian Federation, and Romania) have also achieved considerable gains in value-added in their wood industry, but there is still room for improvement in some other countries with similar resource endowment.

Figure 14 shows the trend in gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry since 1990. Overall, gross value-added in the sub-sector at the global level has slightly trended down since 2000. Between 2000 and 2011, the share of the three developed regions in the global value-added in the pulp and paper sub-sector dropped from 76 percent to 56 percent. Demand for paper products in these regions has deteriorated due to increased public awareness of environmental issues, competition from digital media in advertising and publishing and rapid growth of production capacities for paper and paperboard in Asia and Latin America. The recent economic recession accelerated the deterioration. Paperboard products were also adversely affected by the slowdown in industrial production of these regions. In contrast, the Developing Asia-Pacific region had tripled their share of global gross value-added in the sub-sector, from merely 9 percent in 2000 to over 27 percent in 2011.

At the individual country level, countries such as China, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Chile, Viet Nam and India saw the largest increase in gross

value-added in the pulp and paper sub-sector over the past decade. Although small in number, North Africa, Western and Central Asia and several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (e.g. Ethiopia and Zambia), saw the fastest growth over the same period. The relatively low per capita paper and paperboard consumption in developing countries suggests a great potential for further expansion of the sub-sector in these countries.

### Trends in value-added per unit of output

Another indicator of the level of development in the forestry sector is the gross 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.

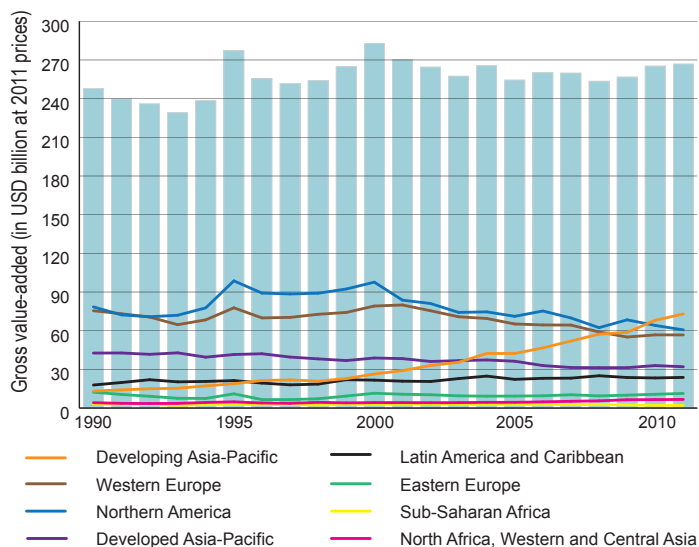
Figure 15 shows the trends in value-added per unit of output in the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) from 1990 to 2011 at the global and regional levels. These figures are all expressed in USD per m<sup>3</sup>, at 2011 prices (i.e., adjusted for inflation) and exchange rates. At the global level, value-added per m<sup>3</sup> of production experienced two jumps in the past 20 years— one in the early-1990s, the other during 2009-2011 (post-crisis recovery).

The first point to note about these figures is that value-added per m<sup>3</sup> 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 m<sup>3</sup> has increased in the Sub-Saharan Africa, Developing Asia-Pacific, Northern America (mainly the United States of America) and North Africa, Western and Central Asia regions<sup>2</sup>. Eastern Europe remained roughly the same. The major exceptions to these trends are Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Europe (including the Nordic countries), the Developed Asia-Pacific region (except for Australia), Canada, and the Republic of Korea where value-added per m<sup>3</sup> has fallen by more than five percent. For Western Europe, this is most likely the result of falling roundwood prices due to increased competition (i.e., relatively cheaper roundwood and processed products imports) from Eastern Europe. In Canada, the recent economic downturn and the increased salvage logging of forests damaged by the recent

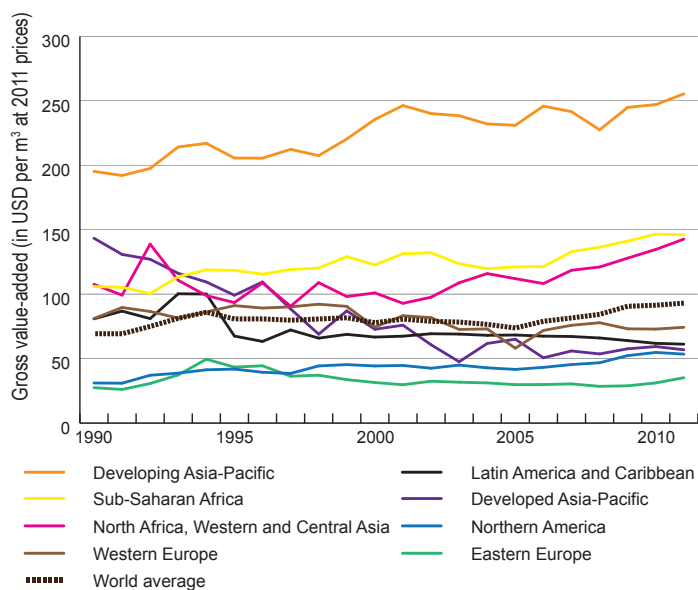
<sup>1</sup> There has been considerable debate over China's production statistics on certain wood products (e.g., plywood, particleboard, wood flooring). It is beyond the scope of this study to argue the validity of the official statistics from the State Forestry Administrative of China. Please refer to FAO (2013) for a discussion on China's production statistics on plywood.

**Figure 14. Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry by region, 1990-2011**



<sup>2</sup> The trends for the two Asia-Pacific regions are highly influenced by the trends for India, China and Japan. Excluding these countries, the trend for the Developing Asia-Pacific region would actually show a decrease instead and the trend for the Developed Asia-Pacific region would be flat rather than the sudden decline after 1996.

**Figure 15. Value-added per unit of output in (formal) forestry activities by region, 1990-2011**

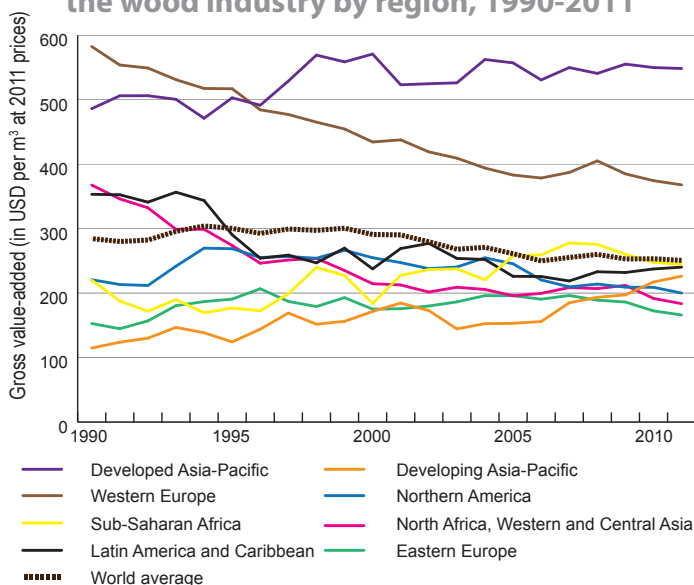


Note: For Northern America, Western and Eastern Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific regions, these figures are value-added per m<sup>3</sup> of roundwood production. For the other regions, the figures are value-added per m<sup>3</sup> of industrial roundwood production.

mountain pine beetle infestation may contribute to the decline in value-added per m<sup>3</sup> of roundwood.

Figure 16 shows the recent trends in value-added per unit of output for the wood industry (i.e., sawnwood and wood-based panels production). At the global level, there was a slight upward trend during the early 1990s with value-added per m<sup>3</sup> increasing by just under 10 percent. However, the trend came to a halt during 1995-2000 and has been reversed since 2000. A significant increase is shown for Sub-Saharan Africa and the Developing and Developed Asia-Pacific regions (mainly Australia and Japan). For Northern America and Eastern Europe, value-added per unit of output for the wood industry increased steadily before the recent economic

**Figure 16. Value-added per unit of output in the wood industry by region, 1990-2011**



downturn but trended down afterwards. A downward trend is shown for Latin America and the Caribbean, and, in particular, the Western Europe and North Africa, Western and Central Asia regions.

In the case of the wood industry, it is also worth noting that the developed regions have a much higher value-added per m<sup>3</sup> than the developing regions in general. 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 (i.e., prices are converging). However, it is notable that value-added per m<sup>3</sup> in Eastern Europe is still considerably lower than in every other developed region (e.g., about 50 percent lower than in Western Europe). 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). Production of wood products made from roundwood infested by mountain pine beetle may also explain the recent decrease in per unit value-added of wood products in Canada.

There are different possible explanations for the diverse trends amongst the developing regions, but changes in the wood industry's product mix have played a significant role in many regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the share of reconstituted panels (particleboard and fibreboard) and softwood plywood has increased and these products are generally cheaper than other products (e.g., tropical sawnwood and plywood). Therefore, value-added per unit of output declined in the region. In the Developing Asia-Pacific region, China saw a significant increase in wood-based panel production over the last 10 years, as an efficient and cost-effective way to use wood waste materials and small-diameter timber, absorb surplus low-cost rural labour, and conserve limited timber resources. As a result, value-added in per unit output in the region increased over time and closed the gap between itself and the global average.

The decline in value-added per unit of output in North Africa, Western and Central Asia was mainly due to reduced production in Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)<sup>1</sup> during early 1990s when raw material imports from the Russian Federation discontinued and domestic supply was replaced with imported products. Overall, it is likely that many developing countries have reduced production costs with gradual improvements in technology and, more importantly, increased some product prices through product improvement and expansion of exports. It is also possible that local market

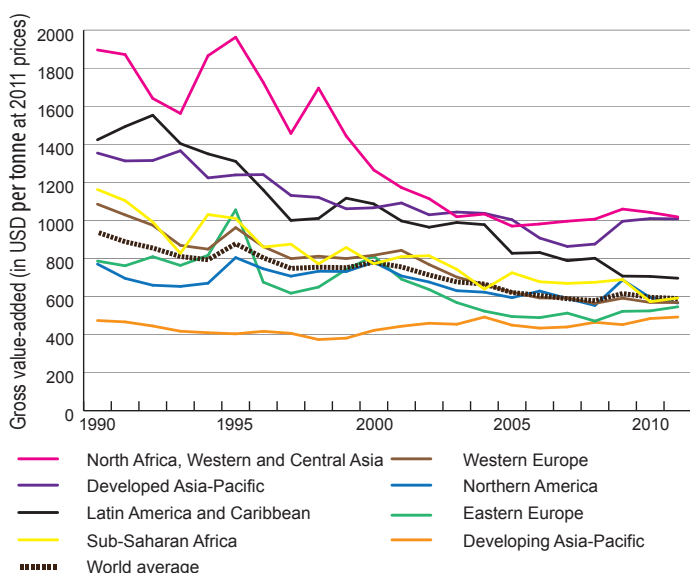
<sup>1</sup> Armenia; Azerbaijan; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Uzbekistan.

prices have increased in some of these countries due to their high levels of economic growth.

In the pulp and paper industry, the previous downward trend in value-added per tonne has continued during 2000-2011 (see Figure 17). Furthermore, this trend appears at the global level and in all regions except the Developing Asia-Pacific region. From 2000 to 2011, the global gross value-added in the sub-sector declined by 24 percent or about USD 190 per tonne (in constant 2011 prices), which is very similar to the decline in the average world trade price for pulp and paper over the same period (a decline of about 20 percent or USD 200 per tonne in real prices).

At the regional level, the order of regions (in terms of gross value-added per tonne) is very different to the other two sub-sectors. In North Africa, Western and Central Asia value-added per tonne is highest because of the high proportion of paper and further processed paper products in production (main raw materials are recovered paper, imported pulp and primary paper products). Value-added per tonne is also 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 Latin America and the Caribbean is high, due to the significant level of industry development in some countries in this region (e.g., Brazil, Mexico and Chile). The figures for Northern America are somewhat lower than expected, but this reflects the high proportion of pulp production (which generally results in lower value-added per tonne) in the region. The figures for Sub-Saharan 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

**Figure 17. Value-added per unit of output in the pulp and paper industry by region, 1990-2011**



countries. The paper industry in China has undergone significant reforms during the past decade by shutting down inefficient mills, investing in large state of the art mills, and increasing the usage of recovered paper. As a result, value-added per tonne of pulp and paper products in the country has increased constantly and converged to the global average over time.

The pulp and paper industries in Northern America and Western Europe are facing the biggest difficulties – value-added per tonne of pulp and paper has contracted by around 30 percent in these regions since 2000. Recent numerous announcements by the leading multinational companies about restructuring, mergers and acquisitions, divestments and closure of plants confirm these difficulties. Value-added per tonne in Eastern Europe is also declining, due to the lack of investments in new technologies.

The other interesting feature of Figure 17 is that there has been a trend towards convergence of value-added per tonne across regions. 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.

### Trends in value-added per employee

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

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, value-added per employee in the forestry sector as a whole increased by 9 percent from 2000, and stood at around USD 46,000 per employee in 2011 (at 2011 prices and exchange rates). However, the figures vary widely across regions and among the three sub-sectors of the forestry sector.

Value-added per employee is highest in Northern America (USD 109,000), the Developed Asia-Pacific region (USD 108,000) and Western Europe (USD 82,000) and the lowest in Eastern Europe (USD 22,000). From 2000 to 2011, value-added per employee has increased in all regions, although to various extents: by less than



five percent in Western Europe, Northern America, Developed Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions; by 20 percent to 30 percent in Sub-Saharan Africa and the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region. Other two regions experienced more rapid growth (although from a low base) – by more than 70 percent for Eastern Europe, and by more than 80 percent for the Developing Asia-Pacific region.

There is an interesting divergence between the developed and developing regions in the way of achieving growth in value-added per employee in the forestry sector. Decreases in both employment and value-added in the developed regions (e.g., Western Europe, Northern America, the Developed Asia-Pacific region, and Eastern Europe) suggest that firms in these regions achieved their productivity growth by replacing labour with capital (e.g., due to greater mechanisation of forest operations and the adoption of new processing technologies). In contrast, the developing regions (e.g., the Developing Asia-Pacific region, Sub-Saharan Africa and North Africa, Western and Central Asia region) saw increases in both employment and value-added and the latter grows faster than the former. This suggests that countries in the developing regions achieved their growth in labour productivity by rapid expansion of higher value-added industries (e.g., wood processing and pulp and paper industries). Latin America and the Caribbean is the only developing region where value-added per employee has a slight increase because the growth in value-added has not kept up with its expansion in employment in two sub-sectors (forestry, and pulp and paper).

For each of the three sub-sectors of the forestry sector, the global average level of value-added per employee in 2011 (at real 2011 prices and exchange rates) was as follows:

- Formal forestry activities: USD 49,000 (a 50 percent increase from 2000);
- Wood industry: USD 31,000 (a 2 percent increase from 2000);
- Pulp and paper industry: USD 61,000 (a 7 percent decrease from 2000).

In addition to the above, average value-added per employee in the furniture industry in 2011 was about USD 28,000, dropped 27 percent from 2000.

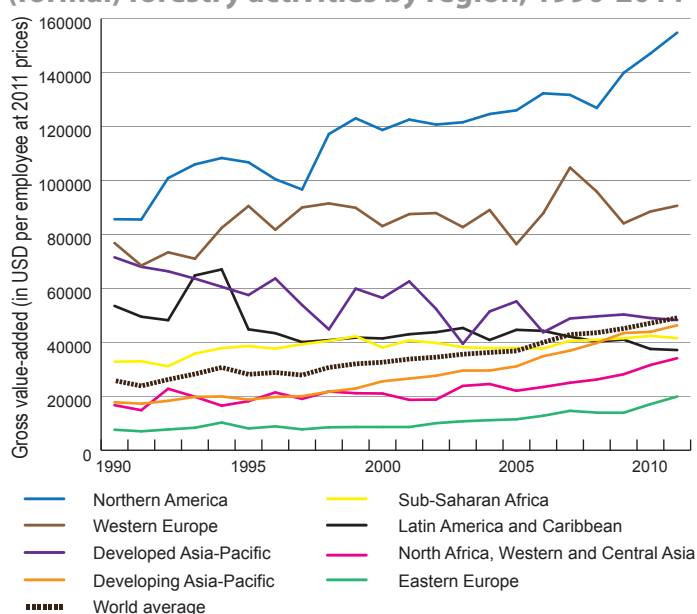
These differences are reflected in the wage levels in the three sub-sectors, where jobs in forestry are generally not well-paid, while jobs in the two forest products processing sub-sectors are generally comparable to wage levels in similar manufacturing industries. A more detailed description of recent trends at the level of the individual sub-sectors is given in the text below.

In the (formal) forestry sub-sector at the global level, value-added per employee has been continuously growing at an annual rate of 3.8 percent from 2000 to

2011 (see Figure 18). Two factors contributed to this almost 50 percent increase in value-added per employee over the period. Firstly, labour productivity (output in m<sup>3</sup> per employee) has increased by over 25 percent, and, secondly, value-added per m<sup>3</sup> has grown by 20 percent over this period.

At the regional level, value-added per employee has significantly increased in all regions except the Developed Asia-Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The decrease in the Developed Asia-Pacific region mainly came from Japan, where forestry has declined in terms of logging volumes, employment and value-added since the mid-1990s while Australia and New Zealand both increased in value-added per employee in the forestry sub-sector by around 40 percent during the same period. The differences between regions in the level of value-added per employee largely reflect the much higher levels of output (in m<sup>3</sup>) per employee in developed countries (due to mechanisation of operations) rather than the levels of value-added per m<sup>3</sup>.

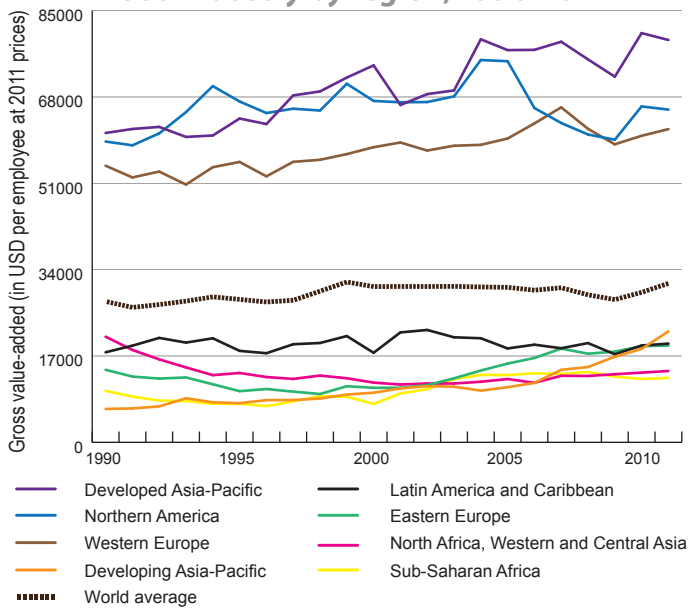
**Figure 18. Value-added per employee in (formal) forestry activities by region, 1990-2011**



In the wood industry, the trend in value-added per employee has been flatter than in forestry, although a steeper upward trend lasted until the beginning of the recent economic downturn, particularly for the developed regions (Figure 19). The developing and developed regions apparently belong to two different clusters. The three developed regions have a very high level of value-added per employee due to both a high level of output (in m<sup>3</sup>) per employee and relatively high levels of value-added per unit of output (in USD per m<sup>3</sup>). The developing regions, on the other hand, have lower value-added per employee in general. However, per employee value-added for most of them has been improving. For example, value-added per employee for the Developing Asia-Pacific region has sustained an

annual growth rate of around 8 percent during 2000-2011 and the gap between these regions has narrowed.

**Figure 19. Value-added per employee in the wood industry by region, 1990-2011**

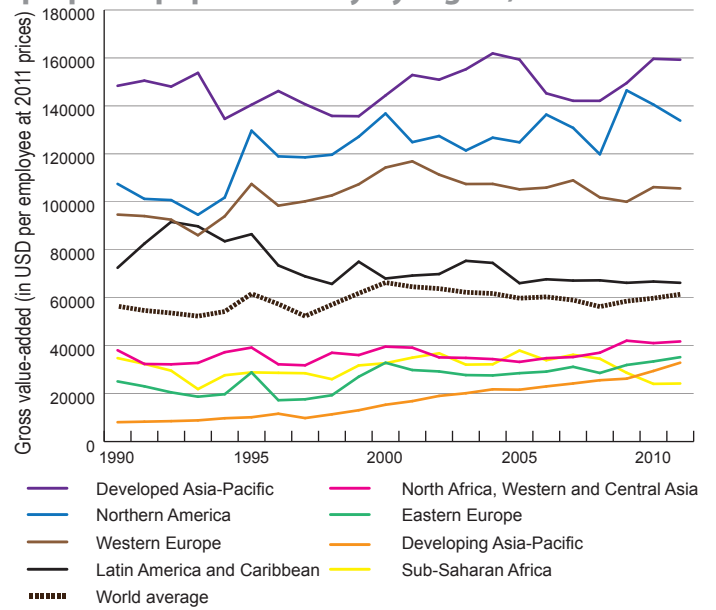


In the pulp and paper industry, value-added per employee had declined steadily at the global level since 2000 (Figure 20), dipped into the bottom in 2008, and has been on a path of slow recovery since 2009. There have been two opposing trends in this sub-sector. First, the average level of value-added per unit of output has gradually declined over the period, due to falling pulp and paper prices. Secondly, the productivity per employee (in tonnes) has increased over the period.

The latter trend probably partly stems from the former trend. Declining prices and value-added per tonne has encouraged companies to expand the scale of production (e.g., by building large new mills in Asia and Latin America and cutting existing capacities in Northern America and Western Europe in recent years), to gain economies of scale, cut production costs, and increase productivity per employee (in tonnes). Thus, the industry has generally been able to remain competitive in an environment of falling prices.

At the regional level, value-added per employee has increased in the Developing and Developed Asia-Pacific regions, Eastern Europe, and North Africa, Western and Central Asia while decreased in other regions from 2000 to 2011. Value-added per employee in the Developing Asia-Pacific region has doubled during 2000-2011 (mainly due to the expansion of China’s pulp and paper industry). Value-added per employee of the sub-sector has improved modestly for Australia and Japan while decreased slightly for New Zealand. 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 tonnes) and the high level of value-added per unit of output.

**Figure 20. Value-added per employee in the pulp and paper industry by region, 1990-2011**

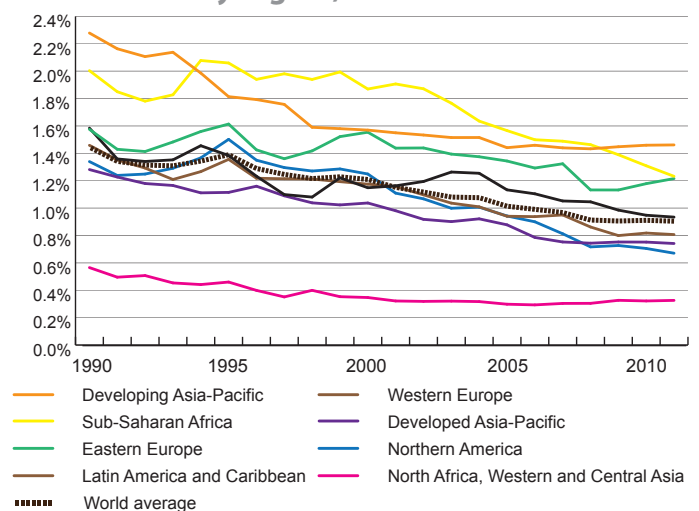


**Trends in the forestry sector’s contribution to GDP**

In spite of the slight increase in value-added in the forestry sector, the contribution of the sector to GDP has continued to decline, from over 1.2 percent in 2000 to 0.9 percent in 2011 (see Figure 21 and Figure 22). In addition to this, the furniture industry contributed another 0.2 percent to global GDP in 2011.

This decline has occurred because the global economy has expanded rapidly (i.e., global GDP has increased by over 40 percent during 2000-2011) while gross value-added in the forestry sector has increased by only 3 percent. At the regional level, all regions display the same downward trend without exception. The forestry sector’s importance is highest in the Developing Asia-Pacific region, where it accounts for about 1.5 percent of total GDP, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe, where it accounts for about 1.2 percent of GDP.

**Figure 21. Forestry sector’s contribution to GDP by region, 1990-2011**



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

At the individual country level, the number of countries where more than 3 percent of their GDP came from the forestry sector continued to drop, from 37 in 2000 to 23 in 2011. Fourteen of them are countries and territories in Sub-Saharan Africa, accounting for 27 percent of the countries and territories in the region. 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.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the forestry sector's contribution to GDP has decreased from about 1.2 percent in 2000 to around 0.9 percent in 2011. At the country level, the forestry sector is particularly important in Guyana, Chile, Paraguay, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Suriname and Uruguay, where it accounts for more than two percent of GDP, although the percentage has been decreasing over time. It is worth noting that Suriname, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Uruguay are the only three countries in the region where the forestry sector grew faster than other sectors during 2000-2011. Brazil still remained the country with the largest share of value-added in the region. Its share had shrunk from more than 70 percent in 1990 to around 45 percent in 2000, and returned to around 55 percent in 2011, mainly due to the growth in the wood and pulp industry. The forestry sector's share in GDP also dropped in Brazil as the sector grew at around one percent annually from 2000 to 2011 while other sectors in the country sustained an annual growth rate of more than 3.5 percent over the same period.

The forestry sector's contribution to GDP in the Developing Asia-Pacific region remained roughly the same during the period 2000 to 2011. At the regional level, both value-added in the forestry sector and the size of the economy have doubled since 2000. The contribution of the forestry sector to GDP in the region was able to sustain at around 1.5 percent over the period 2000 to 2011 largely due to the rapid expansion of the sector in China. In China, the forestry sector has grown faster than the whole economy and quadrupled in its size since 2000 (mainly due to the recent expansion of forest products processing industries in the country). The forestry sector in several other countries (e.g., Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, and Solomon Islands) was also able to keep up with or even exceeded the growth of other sectors. Therefore, the share in total GDP did not decline as much as in other regions and remained roughly stable over the past 10 years or so.

The share of the top four countries in the Developing Asia-Pacific region (China, India, Indonesia, and Malaysia) in value-added in the forestry sector increased from about 79 percent in 2000 to about 89 percent in 2011. The forestry sector is most important in some of the smaller countries (e.g., Solomon Islands and Bhutan,

where it accounts for than 11 percent and 4 percent of the economy, respectively). The forestry sector is also important in some larger countries: Cambodia; Laos; Papua New Guinea; and Malaysia, where it accounted for 2 percent (or more) of their GDPs in 2011. As in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean, subsistence production in the forestry sector is significant in this region.

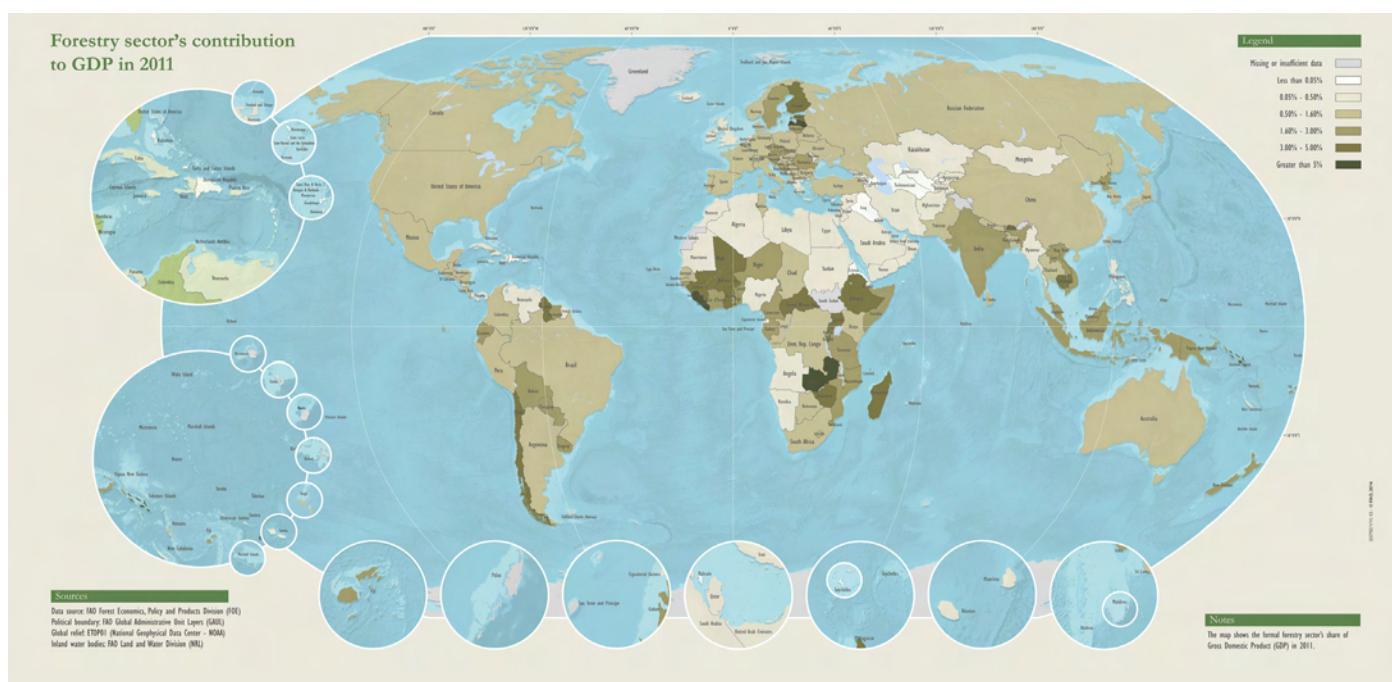
In Eastern Europe (including the Russian Federation), the forestry sector played a crucial role in the recovery of economies during the transition period (1990s). After the steep recession in these economies in the early-1990s, the forestry sector has become one of the leading sectors and it has recovered faster than many other sectors in most of these countries. For example, the contribution of the forestry sector to GDP fell from 1.6 percent in 1990 to 1.4 percent in 1992, but has since increased to 1.5 percent in 2000. In later years the growth of other sectors of the economy overtook the forestry sector (except for Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania) and the contribution of the forestry sector in Eastern Europe gradually decreased to 1.2 percent in 2011. Some of the reasons for the 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 1.5 percent of GDP in 10 of the 20 countries in this region. Furthermore, the forestry sector is particularly important in Estonia and Latvia, where it accounts for more than four percent of GDP.

In four regions – Northern America, Western Europe, Developed Asia-Pacific, and North Africa, Western and Central Asia - 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 Northern America, the forestry sector accounts for about 0.7 percent of GDP, down from 1.3 percent in 2000. This regional total figure is highly influenced by the downward trend in the United States of America and Canada. In the United States of America, value-added in the forestry sector has contracted 30 percent from 2000 to 2011. However, the country's economy has expanded 20 percent over the same period. As a result, the forestry sector's contribution to GDP in the country has gradually decreased, from around 1 percent in 2000 to 0.6 percent in 2011. In Canada, the share of the forestry sector in GDP firstly increased in the 1990s from 2.6 percent to 3.2 percent, then declined gradually to around 1.2 percent in 2011, due to various degrees of reduction in value-added in all three sub-sectors.

**Figure 22. Forestry sector's contribution to GDP in 2011, by country**



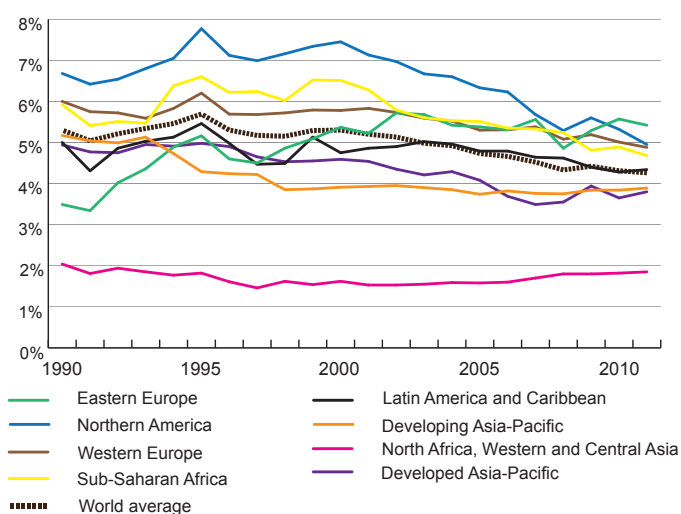
In Western Europe, the contribution of the forestry sector to GDP declined from 1.2 percent in 2000 to 0.8 percent in 2011. Among all developed countries, the forestry sector's contribution to GDP is highest in Finland (at four percent in 2011). It is also significant in Sweden (three percent of GDP) and Austria and Portugal (slightly less than two percent of GDP in both countries). In other West European countries, the forestry sector accounted for less than one percent of their GDPs in 2011.

In the Developed Asia-Pacific region, the forestry-sector's contribution to GDP has declined from one percent in 2000 to 0.7 percent in 2011. The downward trend in the economic importance of the sector largely reflects the decline of the sector's importance in Japan and, to a lesser extent, Australia. In contrast, the forestry sector remains important in New Zealand, where it accounts for about three percent of GDP.

The economic importance of the forestry sector in North Africa, Western and Central Asia has also declined and the contribution of the sector to GDP in this region is the lowest in the World (0.3 percent in 2011). 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 Tunisia and Turkey. Note that the forestry sector in countries such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and United Arab Emirates has grown faster than other sectors in their economies since 2000, mostly due to developments in the pulp and paper industry and wood industry (in some countries). Therefore, the forestry sector's share of GDP in these countries actually increased during 2000-2011.

Figure 23 shows the contribution of the forestry sector's to total value-added in the Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC Rev.4 Section A) and Manufacturing (ISIC Rev.4 Section D) sectors. Forestry sector's share in the global Agricultural and Manufacturing GDP decreased slightly from 5.3 percent in 2000 to 4.3 percent in 2011. There apparently has been a general trend towards convergence across regions in the forestry sector's share in Agricultural and Manufacturing GDP. Most regions followed the general downward trend except for Eastern Europe and Western and Central Asia, where the share has increased during 2000-2011.

**Figure 23. Forestry sector's contribution to Agricultural and Manufacturing GDP, 1990-2011**



*Note: The sum of gross value-added in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC Rev.4 Section A) and Manufacturing (ISIC Rev.4 Section D) is used as "Agricultural and Manufacturing GDP" here.*

## Potential underestimation

The problems of underestimation of 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 value-added from woodfuel production activities and the gathering and processing of non-wood forest products. These activities are not likely to be fully captured and included in published national income accounts in many countries.

In recent years, a number of developing countries attempted to quantify the value of informal or non-monetary activities in their national income accounts. Several countries (e.g., Ethiopia, Niger, and Mozambique) have recently revised whole series for forestry value-added and published them in official statistics (UN, 2013a). A brief review of some of these statistics showed that the results so far have been mixed (for more discussion on this see FAO, 2004).

According to FAO (2014c), annual income from informal wood production of fuelwood, charcoal, and construction materials is around USD 33 billion in Africa, Asia and Oceania, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. At the regional level, the contribution from these would add another 1 percent to their GDP. This makes the total contribution of the forestry sector to GDP more than 2 percent in Africa, the highest among all regions.

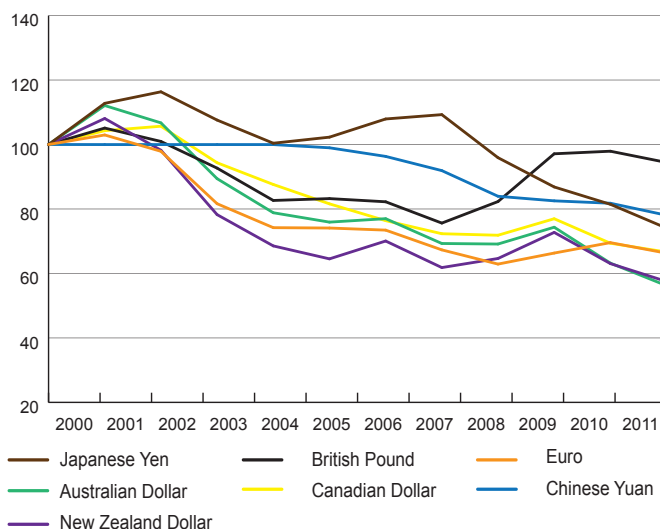
Due to the variability in the estimates of value-added in informal activities (and the lack of estimates in most cases), estimates of value-added in informal forestry sector activities were deliberately excluded from the figures presented above. This was done in order to improve comparability between countries and over time. The little evidence that does exist confirms that value-added in informal activities is probably substantial in many developing 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 value-added from these activities (see FAO 2014c for some preliminary estimates).

## Estimation with alternative exchange rate

As described earlier in the methodology section, this study uses the exchange rates between local currencies and the U.S. dollar in 2011 to convert value-added in

the forestry sector and a country's GDP into comparable units (i.e., USD). However, several major currencies have appreciated significantly against the U.S. dollar in the past decade (Figure 24). Using the 2011 exchange rate, therefore, may overestimate value-added for these countries in USD. Another methodology is to use the average exchange rates over the study period (e.g., from 2000 to 2011).

**Figure 24. Nominal exchange rates of selected major currencies against US dollar, 2000-2011 (indices of national currencies per US dollar, 2000=100)**

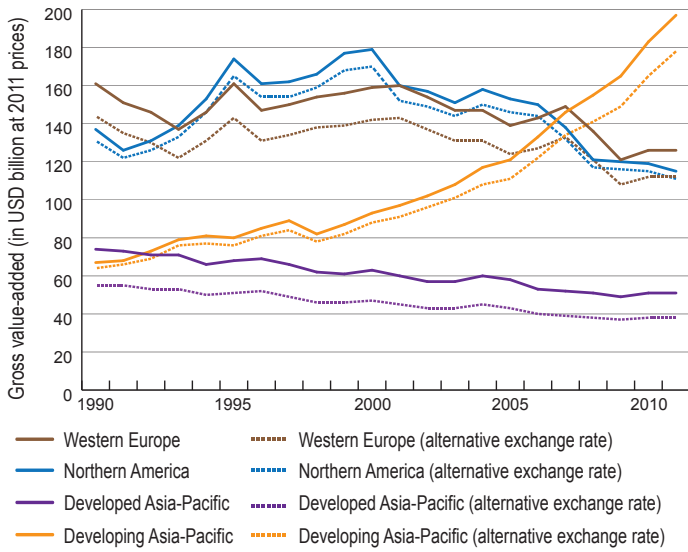


Source: World Bank (2013).

Figure 25 shows value-added in the forestry sector for major regions using 2011 exchange rate and the average exchange rate over 2000-2011 (for major currencies only). For the sake of simplicity, only a group of selected major currencies (Euro, Japanese Yen, Chinese Yuan, New Zealand Dollar, British Pound, Australian Dollar, and Canadian Dollar) were adjusted (i.e., using average exchange rates) while the analysis for other countries remained the same (i.e., using the 2011 exchange rates).

The total value-added in the global forestry sector in 2011 would be USD 556 billion (2011 USD price) if the alternative exchange rates for major currencies were used. This is USD 50 billion, or 8 percent, lower than the original estimates. In general, the estimates for most regions would be lower than the original estimates presented earlier in this chapter, although to different extents (ranging from 4 percent in Northern America to 25 percent in the Developed Asia-Pacific region). This adjustment, however, has a negligible impact on the national/regional contribution of the forestry sector to the general economy (GDP) and compound annual growth rates over the study period.

**Figure 25. Value-added in the forestry sector by region using alternative exchange rates**



## FOREST PRODUCTS TRADE

In this study, the importance of forest products in international trade has been measured as the proportion of forest products in total merchandise trade (by value)<sup>1</sup>. 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.

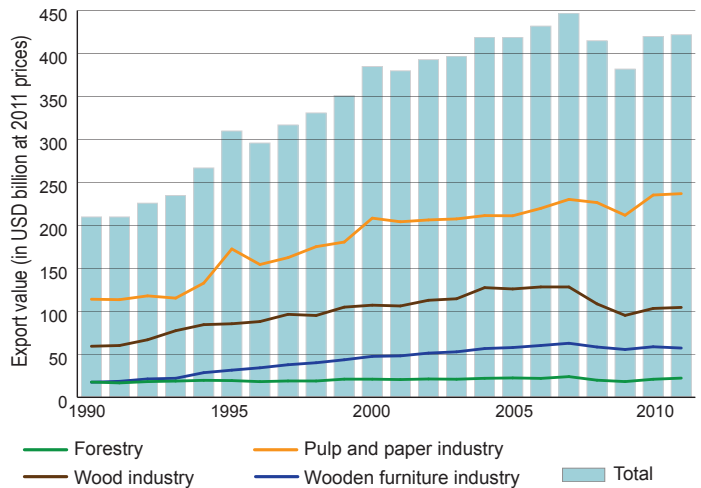
There are a number of benefits of international trade. At a basic economic level, it allows producers and consumers to buy and sell products at the best available price. From a development perspective, it can also be a driving force for economic development, particularly where the domestic market is 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.

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. The global trade in forest products continued to grow until 2007, but at a lower rate, and it dropped sharply in 2008-2009 due to the global economic crisis. Since then, the global trade in forest products has recovered slowly. In 2011, the global exports of forest products stood at USD 421 billion, still five percent below the pre-crisis peak but 10 percent above the level of 2000 (see Figure 26).

<sup>1</sup> These figures have all been adjusted to USD at the price levels and exchange rates prevailing in the year 2011.

During 2000-2011, the share of each forestry sub-sector in the total global trade in forest products remained rather stable. The pulp and paper industry accounted for about half (ranging from 51 to 56 percent in different years), the wood industry – for 25 to 31 percent, the wooden furniture industry – for 12 to 14 percent of the global forest products exports (value). The share of the forestry sub-sector (logs and NWFPs) remained stable at five percent of the global trade in forest products over the same period.

**Figure 26. Exports of forest products by sub-sector, 1990-2011**

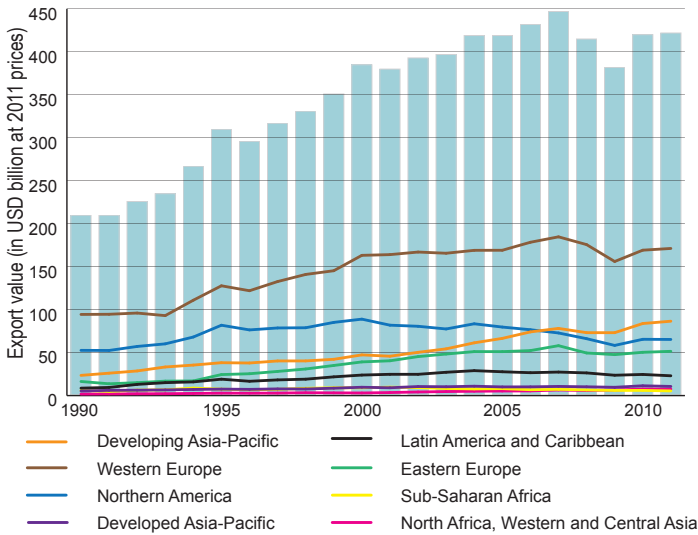


*Note: Products from the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) comprise roundwood and NWFPs; products from the wood industry (ISIC Division 16) comprise sawnwood, wood-based panels, wood chips and residues, charcoal and further processed wood products including prefabricated buildings and excluding furniture; products from the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Division 17) comprise pulp, paper, recovered paper and further processed paper products excluding printed articles; products from wooden furniture industry (part of ISIC Division 31) include furniture made of wood.*

Exports of forest products expanded in most regions during 2000-2011, except Northern America and Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 27). The top four largest exporting regions (Western and Eastern Europe, Northern America, and the Developing Asia-Pacific region) together accounted for around 90 percent of the total global trade in forest products from 2000 to 2011. Most international trade in forest products is either trade between countries within each of these regions or between these four regions.

However, this generally stable global total masks regional disparities and shifts that took place over the last 10 years. Since 2007, the Developing Asia-Pacific region has overtaken Northern America to become the second largest exporter of forest products. Its share in the global trade of wood products has almost doubled from 12 percent in 2000 to 21 percent in 2011, mostly due to the rapid development of forest processing industries in China and Viet Nam. Exports of forest products in these two countries have more than quadrupled from USD 11 billion in 2000 to USD

**Figure 27. Exports of forest products by region, 1990-2011**



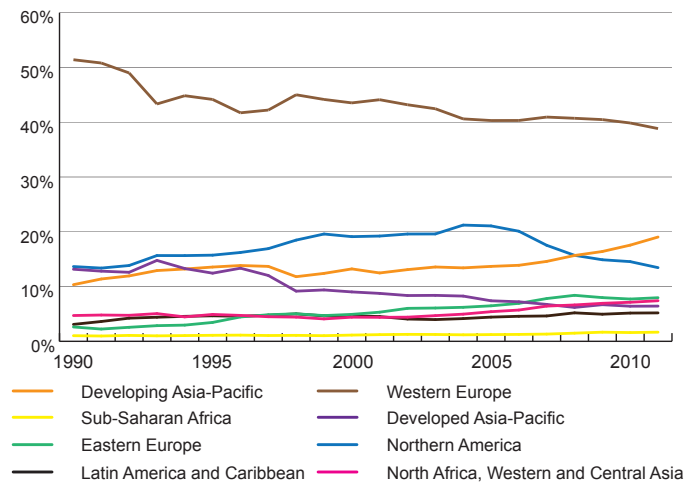
48 billion in 2011. Their share in the global exports of forest products reached 11 percent in 2011, up from three percent in 2000.

The exports of forest products in Eastern Europe also grew rapidly in the past 10 years, although from a lower base. Eastern Europe accounted for 12 percent of the global trade of forest products in 2011, compared to 10 percent in 2000. Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, and Hungary are among the countries in the region that saw the largest growth in forest products exports.

In contrast, Northern America's relative importance as an exporter of forest products has declined gradually (from 23 percent in 2000 to 16 percent in 2011) during the same period, largely because of the reduced exports from Canada. The appreciation of Canadian dollar, weakened demand from the United States of America and Western Europe, and the competition from emerging economies (e.g., Latin America and the Developing Asia-Pacific region) all contributed to the reduction in Canada's exports of forest products. As the largest trading partner of the United States of America in forest products, Canada suffered the largest decline in forest products exports due to the depressed housing market and weakened demand in wood and paper products. Forest products exports of Northern America dropped 27 percent, or USD 23 billion (2011 prices), from 2000 to 2011.

Other regions maintained a relatively stable share in the global trade of forest products. Western Europe has consistently been the largest exporter of wood products, accounting for around 40 percent of the global total during 2000-2011. Latin America and the Caribbean, the Developed Asia-Pacific region, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region each accounted for no more than five percent of the global total forest products exports.

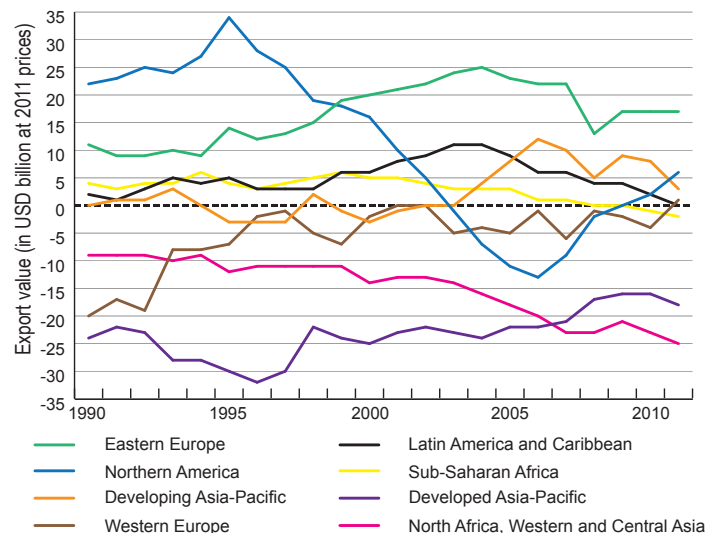
**Figure 28. Share in forest products imports by region, 1990-2011**



Western Europe has consistently been the largest importer of forest products, accounting for about 40 percent of the global forest products imports during 2000-2011 (Figure 28). Forest products imports of Northern America have gradually decreased and its share in the global forest products imports has decreased from 23 percent in 2000 to 16 percent in 2011. In contrast, the Developing Asia-Pacific region has become an increasingly important importer of forest products. The share of the region in the global forest products imports increased from 12 percent in 2000 to 21 percent in 2011. The shares of other regions in the global forest products imports have remained relatively stable over the same period.

Figure 29 shows how net trade in forest products varied across regions and changed during 1990-2011. Net trade is derived by offsetting imports against the exports of forest products. Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Developing Asia-Pacific region have been net exporters of forest products over the whole period 2000-2011. In contrast, the

**Figure 29. Net trade in forest products by region, 1990-2011**



Developed Asia-Pacific region, Western Europe and the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region have been net importers of forest products during the same time period. The trade deficit in forest products in the Developed Asia-Pacific region has been shrinking over the past decade. The North Africa, Western and Central Asia region, on the other hand, has run a widening trade deficit in forest products. Northern America enjoyed trade surplus in forest products before 2003, experienced some trade deficit in forest products during 2003-2008, and has started to gain surplus again since 2009. Sub-Saharan Africa has gradually turned from a net exporter to a net importer of forest products although the deficit is quite small.

At the country level, changes in net trade are even more noticeable. For example, net imports of forest products in Japan have consistently declined since the mid-1990s. Net imports grew considerably in the United States of America before 2007 but decreased sharply during and after the recent economic recession. Net imports in India, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and some countries in Western Europe and the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region have continued to grow over the past 10 years.

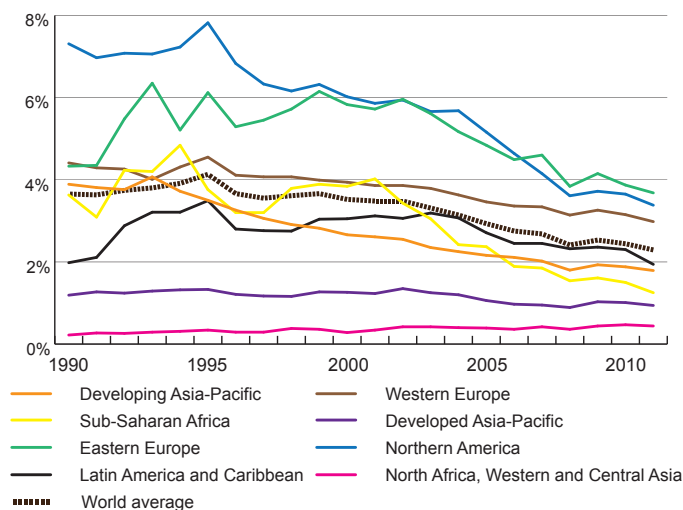
A trend of rapid growth in net exports is visible in China, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Uruguay and Viet Nam. In contrast, net exports in forest products have declined greatly in Canada and Russian Federation and to a lesser degree in South Africa, Brazil, Finland, Indonesia, Malaysia and Gabon.

### Trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise trade

As previously noted, international trade in forest products expanded 10 percent over the period 2000 to 2011. However, despite this rapid growth, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports continued to decline, a trend that has been in place since 1995, down from 3.5 percent in 2000 to 2.3 percent in 2011 (see Figure 30). This is because the growth in forest products exports has been slower than the global trade in other merchandise.

This downward trend appears in all regions except the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region, where the share of forest products in total merchandise exports remains roughly the same in the past decade. Northern America and Eastern Europe saw the sharpest decline in the share of forest products in total merchandise exports, both down from around 6 percent in 2000 to around 3.5 percent in 2011. However, what caused the decline is quite different for these two regions. As previously noted, forest products exports in Northern America (mainly Canada) declined during 2000-2011. The decline caused the reduction in forest products' share in total merchandise trade of the region. Similarly, Sub-

**Figure 30. Share of forest products in total merchandise exports by region, 1990-2011**



Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean also saw a decrease in the share of forest products in total merchandise exports during the same period due to the reduced exports in forest products. In Eastern Europe, on the other hand, the share of forest products in total merchandise trade decreased because the exports in other products and goods grew faster than that of forest products despite the sharp increase in forest product exports of the region from 2000 to 2011.

Compared to the 1990s, the value of forest products exports has been less volatile during 2000-2011. This is largely because 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, have not fluctuated as much as they did in the 1990s.

There has been a trend towards a narrower gap between regions in the share of forest products in total merchandise exports. The trend could possibly continue because the growth (if there is any) of forest products exports for most regions are generally not as fast as the growth of the trade in the products of other sectors. Forest products exports in some regions may continue to decrease due to low international competitiveness, improved forest law enforcement, rising domestic demand, changes in forest products trade policies, and global trade regulation to promote sustainable forest management. At the country level, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports has also declined in all major trading countries.

Figure 31 shows the trends in the share of products from the forestry sub-sector (i.e., roundwood and NWFPs) in total merchandise exports. In general, exports of roundwood and NWFPs account for a very small share of forest products exports (about five percent of total forest products exports) and exports from this sub-sector now account for around 0.1 percent of total merchandise exports at the global level.



Compared to other forest products, exports from this sub-sector are relatively more evenly distributed between regions: the Developing Asia-Pacific region (28%); Eastern Europe (22%); Western Europe (15%); Northern America (16%); Sub-Saharan Africa (6%); the Developed Asia-Pacific region (7%); Latin America and the Caribbean (4%) and the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region (2%).

Exports from this sub-sector remain relatively more important in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe. However, the exports declined sharply in both regions over 2000-2011, reflecting the general reluctance of most countries to export roundwood, in the belief that domestic processing can generate income and employment in national economies. The log export ban in Gabon and the export taxes on softwood logs in Russian Federation are attributable to the significant decline of roundwood exports in these two regions.

In most other regions, the share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise exports has remained flat or trended lower. The forestry sub-sector in Northern America increased their roundwood exports to East Asia (mainly China, Japan, and South Korea) and this helped offset the impacts of the depressed regional demand. As a result, the forestry sub-sector in Northern America was able to maintain a relatively stable share in total merchandise exports during 2000-2011. During 2000-2011, the exports from the forestry sub-sector increased in the Developing Asia-Pacific region (mainly due to the increased exports in NWFP from China and increased roundwood exports from Myanmar and Papua New Guinea) and the Developed Asia-Pacific region (increased roundwood exports from New Zealand). Despite the increase in exports, the relative importance of the forestry sub-sector in total

merchandise exports still declined due to faster growth in other sectors.

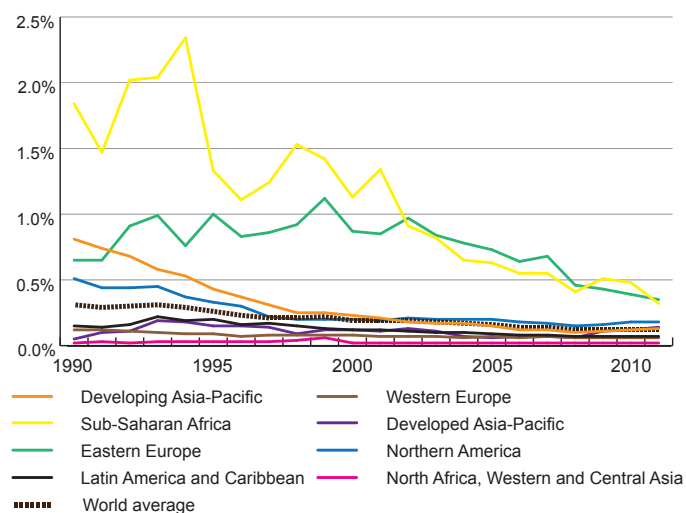
Exports of products from the wood industry (i.e., charcoal, sawnwood, wood-based panels, wood chips and residues, and further processed wood products) accounted for nearly 25 percent of total forest products exports in 2011. Their contribution to global merchandise exports has declined slightly from just below one percent in 2000 to 0.6 percent in 2011 (see Figure 32).

Wood industry exports were concentrated in four regions in 2011: Western Europe (33%); the Developing Asia-Pacific region (23%); Eastern Europe (19%); and Northern America (14%). Each of the rest four regions accounted for no more than five percent of the global total.

At the regional level, exports of the wood industry products traditionally are relatively more important in Northern America and Eastern Europe due to high level of intra-trade between Canada and the United States of America and between Eastern Europe and Western Europe, respectively. In Eastern Europe, wood industry products accounted for around 1.5 percent of total merchandise exports in 2011. In other regions, the importance of this sub-sector to exports is similar to or below the global average (around 0.6 percent).

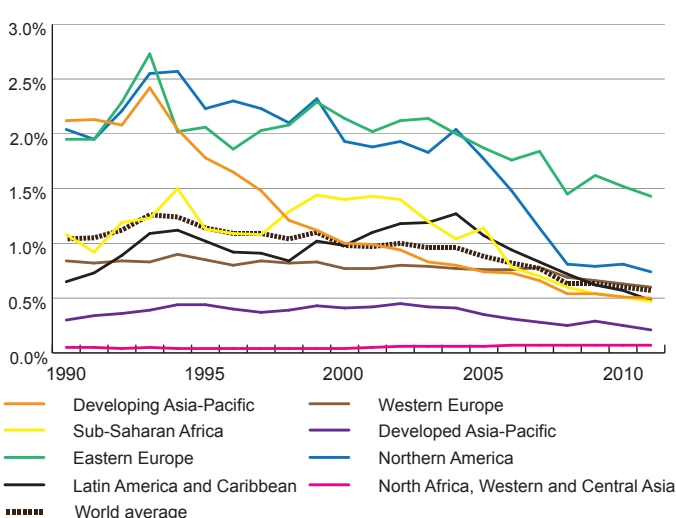
This sub-sector's contribution to exports has declined in almost all regions. Northern America experienced the largest decline where exports nearly halved over 2000-2011. Most of the decline came from Canada due to weakened demand in the United States of America and the softwood lumber dispute between the two countries. Canada's softwood sawnwood exports to the United States of America plummeted from a peak

**Figure 31. Share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise exports by region, 1990-2011**



Note: Products from the forestry sub-sector comprise roundwood and NWFPs.

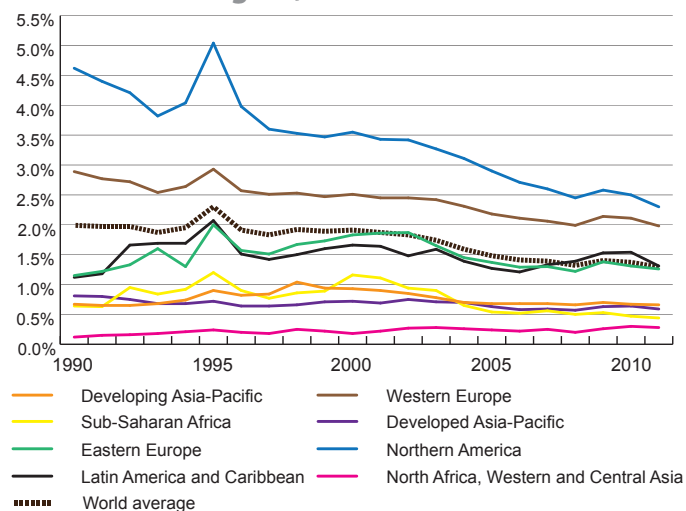
**Figure 32. Share of wood industry products in total merchandise exports by region, 1990-2011**



Note: Products from the wood industry comprise sawnwood, wood-based panels, wood chips and residues, charcoal and further processed wood products excluding furniture.

of 42.3 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2000 to 9.5 million m<sup>3</sup> in 2011. In the meantime, sawnwood producers in Canada managed to diversify their export markets and expanded their exports to other countries (e.g., China, Japan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Korea). The United States of America experienced a moderate decline in the exports of wood industry products and also saw significant increase in its sawnwood exports to China.

**Figure 33. Share of pulp and paper industry products in total merchandise exports by region, 1990-2011**



Note: Products from the pulp and paper industry comprise pulp, paper, recovered paper and further processed paper products excluding printed articles.

Exports of products from the pulp and paper industry account for the largest share of total forest product exports and currently account for about 1.3 percent of total merchandise exports at the global level (compared with about 1.9 percent in 2000). The largest two exporting regions, Western Europe and Northern America, together accounted for about 70 percent of the global pulp and paper products exports in 2011, down from 75 percent in 2000. The Developing Asia-Pacific region has recently emerged as another important pulp and paper products exporter, accounting for about 15 percent of the global total in 2011, up from 8 percent in 2000.

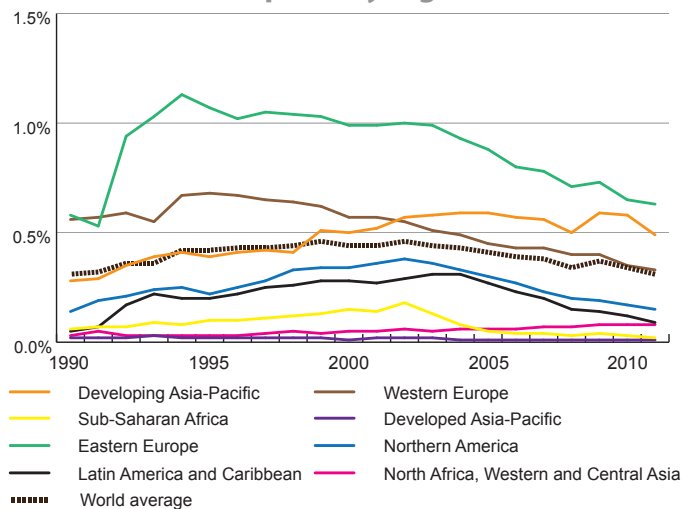
Exports from the pulp and paper industry are relatively important in Northern America and Western Europe, but have declined in importance since 1990 (particularly in Northern America). In other regions, the relative importance of exports from this sub-sector has remained about the same during 2000-2011 (Figure 33). Pulp and paper products exports account for slightly above one percent of total merchandise exports in Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean. Pulp and paper products account for about 0.5 percent of total merchandise exports in other regions except the North Africa, Western and Central Asia region, where they are insignificant.

Traditionally, Western Europe is the largest wooden furniture exporter, accounting for about half of the global wooden furniture exports in 2000. However, its share has declined gradually to about one third of the global total in 2011 as the Developing Asia-Pacific region (mainly China, Malaysia and Viet Nam) and Eastern Europe (mainly Poland) have recently emerged as important wooden furniture exporters. The newly emerged exporters have the comparative advantage of lower labour costs. Wooden furniture exports in Italy and Denmark declined more than 30 percent from 2000 to 2011 due to the increased international competition. In contrast, the value of wooden furniture exports in Germany almost doubled during the same period. The top four largest wooden furniture exporting countries (i.e., China, Italy, Germany and Poland) accounted for around 60 percent of the value of global wooden furniture trade in 2011.

Wooden furniture exports are relatively more important in Eastern Europe, accounting for 0.6 percent of total merchandise exports in the region in 2011 (Figure 34). Its importance to the Developing Asia-Pacific region has gradually increased in the past decade (0.5 percent of total merchandise exports in 2011). Trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise imports

Western Europe has consistently been the major consumer of imported forest products (40 percent of global forest products imports). The Developing Asia-Pacific region has overtaken Northern America to become the second largest forest products importer since 2009. Despite a significant increase in forest products imports to Australia, the value of forest products imports into the Developed Asia-Pacific region has gradually declined from 2000 to 2011, largely due to the weakened demand in Japan.

**Figure 34. Share of wooden furniture in total merchandise exports by region, 1990-2011**



**Figure 35. Share of forest products in total merchandise imports by region, 1990-2011**

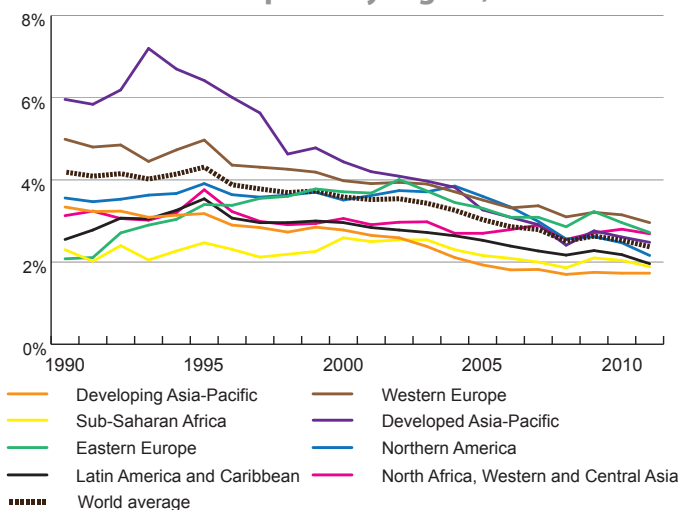
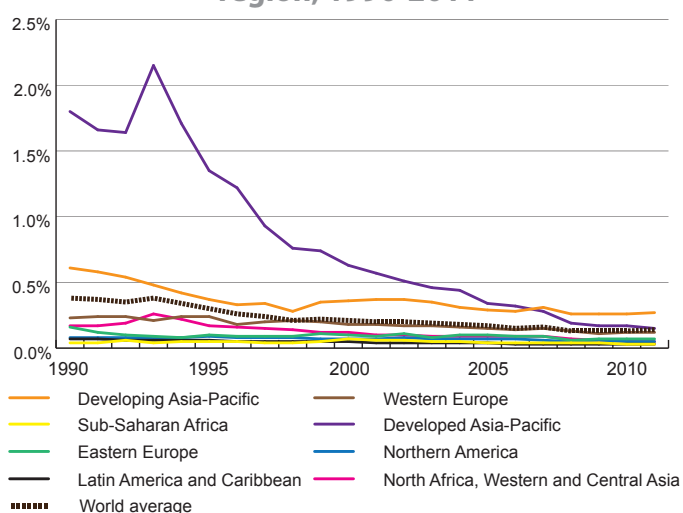


Figure 35 shows the trends in the share of forest products in total merchandise imports by region during 2000-2011. In most regions, the share of forest products in total merchandise imports is close to the global average (2.4 percent in 2011) and has trended down since 2000.

At the level of individual sub-sectors, the share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise imports has been stable over the period (see Figure 36) for most regions except the Developed Asia-Pacific region. The relative importance of the products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise imports has steadily declined in Japan since the 1990s.

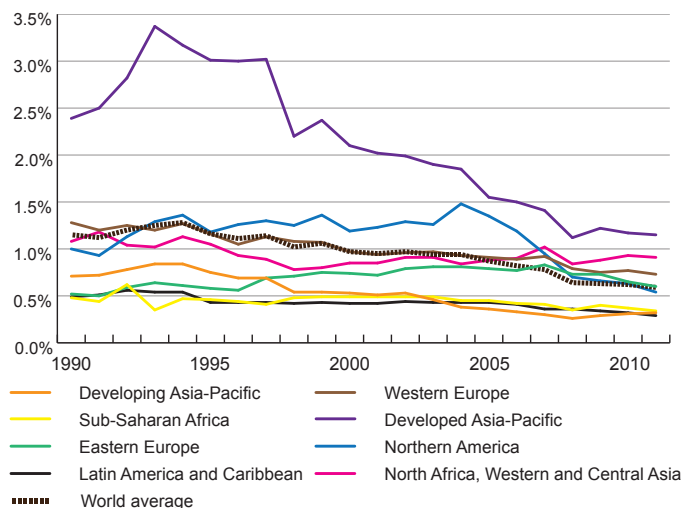
**Figure 36. Share of products from the forestry sub-sector in total merchandise imports by region, 1990-2011**



*Note: Products from the forestry sub-sector comprise roundwood and NWFPs.*

Figure 37 shows the share of wood industry products in total merchandise imports by region. Despite the recent decline, the importance of wood industry products is still relatively higher in the Developed Asia-

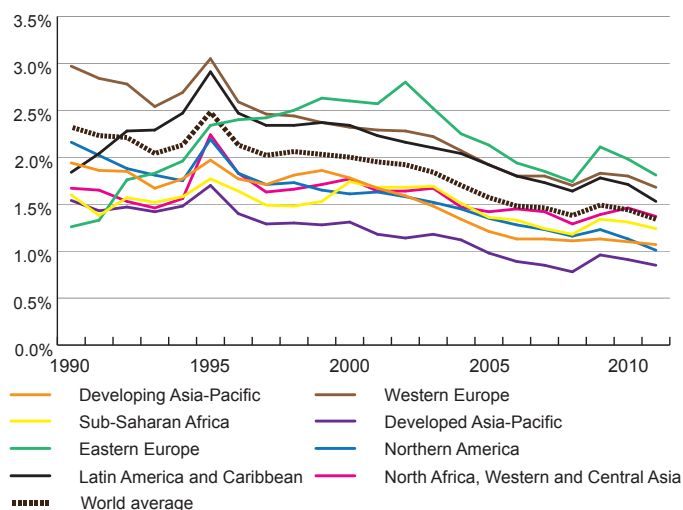
**Figure 37. Share of wood industry products in total merchandise imports by region, 1990-2011**



*Note: Products from the wood industry comprise sawnwood, wood-based panels, wood chips and residues, charcoal and further processed wood products excluding furniture.*

Pacific region than elsewhere. This is due to the high level of imports into Japan. There is a flat or downward trend in the importance of imports of wood industry products in all regions.

**Figure 38. Share of pulp and paper industry products in total merchandise imports by region, 1990-2011**



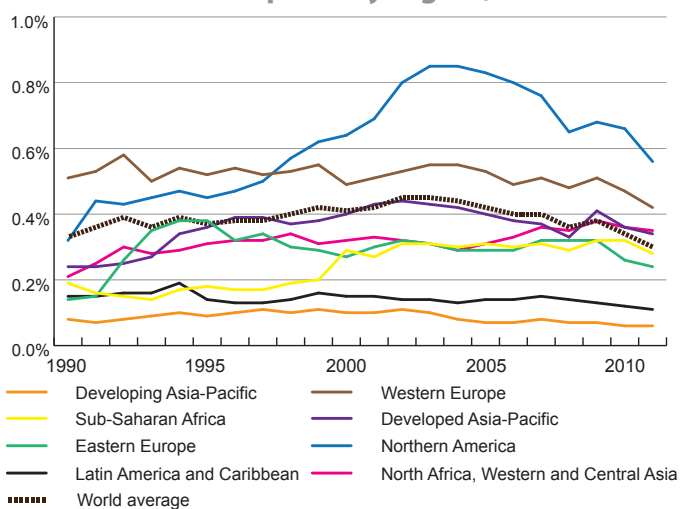
*Note: Products from the pulp and paper industry comprise pulp, paper, recovered paper and further processed paper products excluding printed articles.*

The share of the pulp and paper industry products in total merchandise imports declined from two percent in 2000 to 1.3 percent in 2011 (Figure 38). Globalisation in the pulp and paper industry led to increased competition and falling real prices which negatively affected this sub-sector in terms of profitability, value-added and export earnings. Imports of the pulp and paper industry products are relatively more important in Eastern

Europe, Western Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Wooden furniture imports have increased in all regions from 2000 to 2011. Similar to other forest products, Western Europe is the largest importer of wooden furniture, consistently accounting for about 45 percent of total global furniture imports during 2000-2011. Northern America is the second largest wooden furniture importer, accounting for around 30 percent of the global total. Wooden furniture products are relatively important in merchandise imports in these two regions (Figure 39).

**Figure 39. Share of wooden furniture in total merchandise imports by region, 1990-2011**



### Potential underestimation

In general, the availability and quality of trade data is much better than those for employment and value-added. There is only one main issue concerning the analysis of the forestry sector's contribution to total merchandise trade at the global level.

FAOSTAT (FAO, 2014a) and COMTRADE (UN, 2013c) databases do 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 dependent on the Russian Federation to supply forest products (see more discussion in FAO, 2004). In addition to this, the quality of the statistics that are available for some of these countries is quite limited in the databases. 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 reflected.



# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

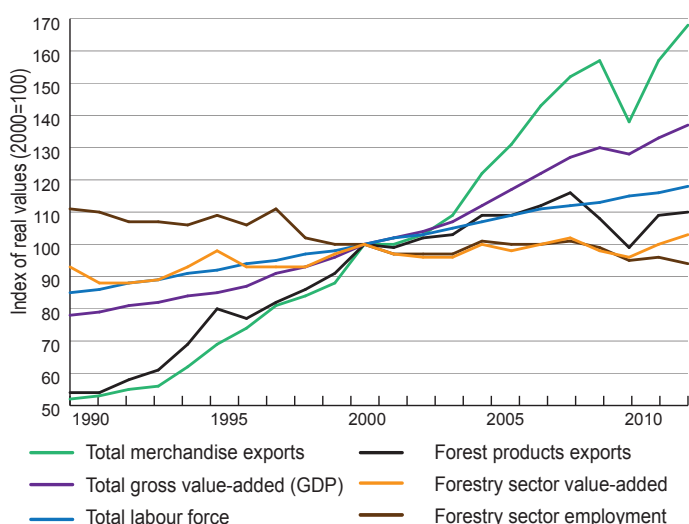
Table 5 presents a summary of the size and trends of the global forestry sector. At the global level, the (formal) forestry sector employed 13.2 million people, generated USD 606 billion in value-added and exported products with a total value of USD 421 billion in 2011. During 2000-2011, employment in the sector decreased by about 6 percent but value-added in the sector and the value of forest products exports increased by 3 percent and 10 percent (in real terms), respectively. Overall, the forestry sector grew slower than other sectors in employment, value-added and trade (see Figure 40).

**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 2011						Change in absolute values over the period 2000 to 2011		
	Employment		Value-added		Exports		Employment	Value-added	Exports
	millions	%	USD billions	%	USD billions	%	%	%	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.5	4	15	3	5	1	-2	+15	-40
North Africa, Western and Central Asia	0.5	4	14	2	8	2	+23	+57	+149
Developed Asia-Pacific	0.5	3	51	8	11	3	-24	-20	+10
Developing Asia-Pacific	6.1	46	197	33	87	21	+18	+113	+83
Western Europe	1.5	12	126	21	171	41	-21	-21	+5
Eastern Europe	1.7	13	38	6	52	12	-30	+21	+31
Northern America	1.1	8	116	19	65	15	-39	-35	-27
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.3	10	49	8	23	5	+13	+15	-4
<b>All tropical countries</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>+13</b>	<b>+18</b>	<b>+6</b>
<b>All temperate countries</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+10</b>
<b>World total</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>+3</b>	<b>+10</b>

Note: The changes in value-added and exports are changes in the real value of these items (i.e., adjusted for inflation and exchange rates); export figures include wooden furniture.

**Figure 40. Employment, value-added and export trends at the global level for the total forestry sector and whole economy, 1990-2011**



Looking at the differences between regions, there are some interesting and important findings.

Sub-Saharan Africa continues to see improvements in value-added in the forestry sector, largely due to development in South Africa. However, the workforce in the sector in the region has not grown and the region has turned from a net exporter of forest products to a net importer in the past 10 years. Despite the sharp decline in roundwood exports (a 40 percent drop from 2000 to 2011), this still remains the major forest product exported from the region. Forest products imports are mainly processed forest products, such as pulp and paper products and wood-based panels. This reflects the problem of a lack of development in processing facilities in Sub-Saharan Africa. In spite of the abundant forest resources (16 percent of the global forest area), the forestry sector in the region accounts for an insignificant share of global value-added in the sector. 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.

The three developed regions (Northern America, Western Europe and the Developed Asia-Pacific region) are still important producers and consumers of forest products, accounting for 23 percent of employment and half of the value-added in the global forestry sector and 60 percent of forest products exports. This is largely due to the high levels of value-added achieved in the forest processing sectors in these regions. The forestry sector in these three regions performs well above the global average for almost all measures of productivity. However, the share of these three developed regions in global value-added, employment and trade has steadily declined over the past decade. The decline is a result of multiple factors, including the recent economic downturn and financial crisis, increased international competition, competition from other sectors (e.g. digital media), changes in consumer preferences (e.g. increased public awareness of environment issues) as well as other demographic, economic and political changes.

In contrast, the two developing regions (the Developing Asia-Pacific region and Latin America and the Caribbean) and Eastern Europe have increasingly gained in importance in the global production and trade of forest products. During 2000-2011, their share in global forestry sector employment increased from 58 percent to 68 percent and their share in global value-added in the sector increased from 28 percent to 47 percent. This is largely due to an expansion of forest processing industries. These three regions also accounted for about one third of global forest products trade in 2011. Despite the recent improvement, the forestry sector in Eastern Europe still has a relatively low level of value-added and thus great potential for further improvement considering its abundant resources, relatively low labour costs, and close proximity to major markets.

The Developing Asia-Pacific region is the only region among these three where the forestry sector has expanded on all fronts (employment, value-added and exports) over the past 10 years. This expansion has been driven by many factors, including: an abundance of cheap skilled labour; relatively abundant forest resources (in some countries); a high rate of economic growth; strong domestic demand; specific policies to encourage development and investment in the sector; and more general improvements in the investment climate. Latin America and the Caribbean has also increased employment and value-added in the forestry sector moderately. The challenge for these regions will be to maintain this momentum while, at the same time, reducing the pressure on their forest resources.

The North Africa, Western and Central Asia region saw rapid growth in all of the indicators (employment, value-added and trade). However, despite significant growth over the past decade, this region accounts for only a small fraction of global employment, value-added and exports. Negligible forest resources limit the development of the whole sector and most demand is met through imports. It seems likely that the development of secondary processing and a paper industry may partly reduce the dependence on imports of forest products in this region.

The top four largest exporting regions (Western and Eastern Europe, Northern America, and the Developing Asia-Pacific region) together accounted for around 90 percent of total global trade in forest products from 2000 to 2011. Most international trade in forest products is either trade between countries within these regions or between them. Comparing between the three measures, the forestry sector makes the greatest contribution to merchandise exports. However, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports has fallen despite the substantial increase in forest products exports.

Table 6 presents the relative contribution of the forestry sector to national economies and the trend from 2000 to 2011. This shows that, at the global level, the forestry sector employed about 0.4 percent of the labour force, contributed about 1.0 percent to GDP and accounted for about 2.4 percent of global merchandise trade in 2011. However, the relative contribution of the forestry sector in the total economy has steadily declined in recent years, due to the faster growth in other sectors of the economy. For example, the global economy has expanded rapidly (i.e., global GDP has increased by over 40 percent during 2000-2011) while gross value-added in the forestry sector has increased by only 3 percent. Furthermore, this decline has been across the board for nearly all regions.

The contribution of the sector to employment still remains relatively more important in the three developed regions and Eastern Europe, despite the steady decline over the years. This is partly because of the employment generated in the forest processing sector, which is generally less developed in developing countries. The importance of the forestry sector employment has remained about the same in all 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 remains relatively important in all developing regions and Eastern Europe. However, the importance of the sector has declined slightly over the period 2000 to 2011 due to faster growth in other sectors. Among them, the Developing Asia-Pacific region experienced the smallest decline largely due to the rapid expansion of the forest

**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 total GDP			Share of Agricultural and Manufacturing GDP			Share of merchandise exports		
	2000	2011	Change	2000	2011	Change	2000	2011	Change	2000	2011	Change
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.9	1.2	-0.7	6.5	4.7	-1.8	3.8	1.2	-2.6
North Africa, Western and Central Asia	0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.9	+0.3	0.3	0.4	+0.1
Developed Asia-Pacific	0.8	0.6	-0.2	1.0	0.7	-0.3	4.6	3.8	-0.8	1.3	0.9	-0.4
Developing Asia-Pacific	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.5	-0.1	3.9	3.9	0.0	2.7	1.8	-0.9
Western Europe	1.1	0.8	-0.3	1.2	0.8	-0.4	5.8	4.9	-0.9	3.9	3.0	-0.9
Eastern Europe	1.5	1.0	-0.5	1.6	1.2	-0.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	5.8	3.7	-2.1
Northern America	1.1	0.6	-0.5	1.2	0.7	-0.5	7.4	5.0	-2.4	6.0	3.4	-2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	-0.2	4.7	4.3	-0.4	3.0	1.9	-1.1
<i>All tropical countries</i>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<i>All temperate countries</i>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<i>World total</i>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>

Note: Export figures include wooden furniture.

processing sector in countries such as China, Viet Nam and Papua New Guinea, where the sector was able to keep up with or even exceed the growth of other sectors.

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 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.

Comparing between the three measures, the forestry sector makes the greatest contribution to merchandise exports. However, the share of forest products in total merchandise exports has fallen despite the substantial increase in forest products exports. The regions where the forestry sector is a relatively important component of trade are Europe and Northern America. Forest products share in exports continuously grew only in North Africa, Western and Central Asia. All other regions saw a steady decline in the importance of forest products exports.

The forestry sector has been negatively impacted by the recent economic downturn. The forestry sector was among the hardest hit during the recession as the crisis started in the housing market, which relates to major product markets for several forestry sub-sectors. The

forestry, wood industry and furniture industry sub-sectors saw significant declines in employment, value-added and exports of forest products during the global economic crisis in 2008-2009. However, it is hard to tell how much of the decline was due to the economic crisis or structural changes and the sector has been recovering since 2009. They have been on a path of recovery since 2009. The exports of the pulp and paper sub-sector declined moderately during the recession. However, the pulp and paper industry fared better in general during the recession and recovered sooner than other sub-sectors in the forestry sector.

Northern America and Western Europe were hit the hardest by the recent economic crisis. These regions saw a substantial decrease in employment, value-added and exports during 2008-2009. The forestry sector in some countries also experienced wide-scale and prolonged shutdowns, production curtailments, consolidations and closures. Many workers in the sector have left to find other jobs and have not since returned and value-added has still not returned to its pre-crisis level. The forestry sector in Canada is among the hardest-hit, because many of their forest products industries are export-oriented and the United States of America is the largest trading partner.

The Developing Asia-Pacific region, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean were affected by the economic crisis largely through the decline in forest products exports to the developed regions. Led by China, the forestry sector in the Developing Asia-Pacific region increased its employment and value-added during

the recession. In the wake of the economic crisis, China launched a domestic economic stimulus package and largely reduced the potential adverse impacts to its economic growth. The parts of this related to the forestry sector include increased government investment in infrastructure projects, support for the private sector to invest in residential and commercial construction, increased government investment in forest plantations for environmental protection, increased export tax rebates for certain wood products and enhanced access to funding for farmers and small enterprises. This stimulus helped to alleviate the negative impacts of the global economic crisis in China and, by supporting import demand, reduce the impacts on the forestry sector in some major trading partners (e.g. Canada and the United States of America).

Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean experienced a slight decline in value-added and employment in the forestry sector during the recession. However, both regions quickly recovered from the crisis in 2008-2009 and value-added in their forestry sectors reached its pre-crisis level in 2011. Therefore, the recent recovery in value-added in the global forestry sector is mainly due to increases in developing regions rather than developed regions.

The comments above are quite general and there are many differences between countries in each of the regions. For example, the detailed tables presented in Annex 2 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 and references presented in the Annex can be used as a starting point for more in-depth analysis 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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# ANNEXES



# ANNEX 1 COUNTRY RELATED REFERENCES

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Kiribati	<b>National Statistics Office.</b> 2013. <i>National accounts</i> . Tarawa, Kiribati. Available at: <a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/country/ki/stats/Economic/NatAccounts/GDP-Current.htm">www.spc.int/prism/country/ki/stats/Economic/NatAccounts/GDP-Current.htm</a>
Kyrgyzstan	<b>National Statistical Committee.</b> 2012. <i>Statistical Yearbook 2007-2011</i> . Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Available at: <a href="http://stat.kg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=blogsection&amp;id=11&amp;Itemid=51">stat.kg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=blogsection&amp;id=11&amp;Itemid=51</a>
	<b>National Statistical Committee.</b> 2013. <i>Industry 2008-2012</i> . Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. Available at: <a href="http://stat.kg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=blogsection&amp;id=11&amp;Itemid=51">stat.kg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;task=blogsection&amp;id=11&amp;Itemid=51</a>
Latvia	<b>Central Statistical Bureau.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical database</i> . Riga, Latvia. Available at: <a href="http://data.csb.gov.lv">data.csb.gov.lv</a>
Lithuania	<b>State Forest Service.</b> 2013. <i>Lithuanian statistical yearbook of forestry 2013</i> . Kaunas, Lithuania. Available at: <a href="http://www.amvmt.lt/2013/ST2013.aspx?&amp;MID=0&amp;AMID=790">www.amvmt.lt/2013/ST2013.aspx?&amp;MID=0&amp;AMID=790</a>
	<b>Statistics Lithuania.</b> 2013. <i>Official statistics portal</i> . Vilnius, Lithuania. Available at: <a href="http://osp.stat.gov.lt/en/web/guest/home">osp.stat.gov.lt/en/web/guest/home</a>
Madagascar	<b>Banque Centrale.</b> 2011. <i>Rapport annuel 2010</i> . Antananarivo, Madagascar. Available at: <a href="http://www.banque-centrale.mg/index.php?id=m6_4_13">www.banque-centrale.mg/index.php?id=m6_4_13</a>
	<b>INSTAT.</b> 2013. <i>Annuaire statistiques</i> . Institut National de la Statistique, Antananarivo, Madagascar. Available at: <a href="http://www.instat.mg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=44&amp;Itemid=77&amp;limitstart=1">www.instat.mg/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=44&amp;Itemid=77&amp;limitstart=1</a>
Malaysia	<b>Department of Statistics.</b> 2013. <i>Annual national accounts</i> . Putrajaya, Malaysia. Available at: <a href="http://www.statistics.gov.my/portal/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1589&amp;Itemid=111&amp;lang=en">www.statistics.gov.my/portal/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1589&amp;Itemid=111&amp;lang=en</a>

Mauritius	<p><b>Statistics Mauritius.</b> 2012. <i>Digest of labour statistics 2012</i>. Ministry of Finance &amp; Economic Development, Port Louis, Mauritius. Available at: <a href="http://statsmauritius.gov.mu/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/Labour.aspx">statsmauritius.gov.mu/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/Labour.aspx</a></p> <p><b>Statistics Mauritius.</b> 2013. <i>Digest of industrial statistics 2011</i>. Ministry of Finance &amp; Economic Development, Port Louis, Mauritius. Available at: <a href="http://statsmauritius.gov.mu/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/Manufacturing.aspx">statsmauritius.gov.mu/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/Manufacturing.aspx</a></p>
Mexico	<p><b>INEGI.</b> 2013. Banco de Información Económica. Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía, Aguascalientes, Mexico. Available at: <a href="http://www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/bie/">www.inegi.org.mx/sistemas/bie/</a></p>
Montenegro	<p><b>MONSTAT.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical yearbook 2013</i>. Statistical Office of Montenegro, Podgorica, Montenegro. Available at: <a href="http://www.monstat.org/eng/publikacije_page.php?id=1159">www.monstat.org/eng/publikacije_page.php?id=1159</a></p>
Netherlands	<p><b>Statistics Netherlands.</b> 2013. <i>StatLine</i> database. Voorburg/Heerlen, Netherlands. Available at: <a href="http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb">statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb</a></p>
New Zealand	<p><b>MPI.</b> 2014. <i>Annual forestry employment statistics</i>. Ministry for Primary Industries, Wellington, New Zealand. Available at: <a href="http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-resources/statistics-forecasting/forestry/annual-forestry-employment-statistics.aspx">www.mpi.govt.nz/news-resources/statistics-forecasting/forestry/annual-forestry-employment-statistics.aspx</a></p> <p><b>Statistics New Zealand.</b> 2013. <i>Infoshare database</i>. Statistics New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand. Available at: <a href="http://www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/infoshare">www.stats.govt.nz/products-and-services/infoshare</a></p>
Nicaragua	<p><b>Banco Central.</b> 2013. <i>Cuadros de Anuario de Estadísticas Macroeconómicas</i>. Banco Central, Managua, Nicaragua. Available at: <a href="http://www.bcn.gob.ni/estadisticas/anuario_estadistico/index.php">www.bcn.gob.ni/estadisticas/anuario_estadistico/index.php</a></p>
Norway	<p><b>Statistics Norway.</b> 2013. <i>STATBANK</i> database. Oslo, Norway. Available at: <a href="http://www.ssb.no/en/statistikkbanken">www.ssb.no/en/statistikkbanken</a></p>
Pakistan	<p><b>Federal Bureau of Statistics.</b> 2013. <i>National Accounts</i>. Islamabad, Pakistan. Available at: <a href="http://www.pbs.gov.pk/national-accounts-tables">http://www.pbs.gov.pk/national-accounts-tables</a></p>
Panama	<p><b>Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censo.</b> 2013. <i>Cuentas Nacionales.</i>, Panama City, Panama. Available at: <a href="http://www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.aspx?ID_SUBCATEGORIA=26&amp;ID_PUBLICACION=567&amp;ID_IDIOMA=1&amp;ID_CATEGORIA=4">www.contraloria.gob.pa/inec/Publicaciones/Publicaciones.aspx?ID_SUBCATEGORIA=26&amp;ID_PUBLICACION=567&amp;ID_IDIOMA=1&amp;ID_CATEGORIA=4</a></p>
Paraguay	<p><b>Banco Central.</b> 2013. <i>Cuentas Nacionales</i>. Banco Central del Paraguay, Asuncion, Paraguay. Available at: <a href="http://www.bcp.gov.py/boletin-de-cuentas-nacionales-anales-i370">www.bcp.gov.py/boletin-de-cuentas-nacionales-anales-i370</a></p>
Peru	<p><b>INEI.</b> 2013. <i>Sistema de Información Económica</i>. Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Lima, Peru. Available at: <a href="http://www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/economia">www.inei.gob.pe/estadisticas/indice-tematico/economia</a></p>
Philippines	<p><b>FMB.</b> 2013. <i>Philippine Forestry Statistics 1990-2011</i>. Forest Management Bureau, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Quezon City, Philippines. Available at: <a href="http://forestry.denr.gov.ph/statbook.htm">forestry.denr.gov.ph/statbook.htm</a></p>
Poland	<p><b>Central Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>Forestry 2013</i> (in Polish). Warsaw, Poland. Available at: <a href="http://www.stat.gov.pl/gus/5840_1540_PLK_HTML.htm">www.stat.gov.pl/gus/5840_1540_PLK_HTML.htm</a></p>
Portugal	<p><b>Statistics Portugal.</b> 2013. <i>Economic accounts for forestry</i>. Lisbon, Portugal. Available at: <a href="http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=cn_quadros&amp;boui=95392532">www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&amp;xpgid=cn_quadros&amp;boui=95392532</a></p>
Republic of Korea	<p><b>ECOS.</b> 2010. <i>Online database</i>. Economic Statistics System, The Bank of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea. Available at: <a href="http://kosis.kr/eng">kosis.kr/eng</a></p> <p><b>KOSIS.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical database</i>. Korean Statistical Information Service, Statistics Korea, Daejeon, Republic of Korea. Available at: <a href="http://kosis.kr/eng">kosis.kr/eng</a></p>
Republic of Moldova	<p><b>National Bureau of Statistics.</b> 2012. <i>Statistical Yearbook 2012</i>. Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Available at: <a href="http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&amp;idc=263&amp;id=2193">www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&amp;idc=263&amp;id=2193</a></p> <p><b>National Bureau of Statistics.</b> 2013. <i>National accounts 2012</i>. Chisinau, Republic of Moldova. Available at: <a href="http://www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&amp;idc=263&amp;id=2334">www.statistica.md/pageview.php?l=en&amp;idc=263&amp;id=2334</a></p>

Réunion	<b>INSEE.</b> 2013. <i>Les comptes de branches de 1993 à 2005 à La Réunion</i> . Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques, Paris, France. Available at: <a href="http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?ref_id=ecoop014&amp;reg_id=24">http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/tableau.asp?ref_id=ecoop014&amp;reg_id=24</a>
Russian Federation	<b>ROSSTAT.</b> 2012. <i>Central database of statistical data</i> . Federal State Statistics Service, Moscow, Russian Federation. Available at: <a href="http://cbsd.gks.ru">cbsd.gks.ru</a> <b>ROSSTAT.</b> 2013. <i>National accounts of Russia</i> (in Russian). Federal State Statistics Service, Moscow, Russian Federation. Available at: <a href="http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1135087050375">http://www.gks.ru/wps/wcm/connect/rosstat_main/rosstat/ru/statistics/publications/catalog/doc_1135087050375</a>
Rwanda	<b>National Bank.</b> 2013. <i>Economic statistics</i> . Kigali, Rwanda. Available at: <a href="http://www.bnr.rw/index.php?id=213">www.bnr.rw/index.php?id=213</a>
Saint Lucia	<b>Central Statistical Office.</b> 2012. <i>National accounts data</i> . Ministry of Finance, International Financial Services and Economic Affairs, Castries, Saint Lucia. Available at: <a href="http://204.188.173.139:9090/stats/index.php/statistics/economy">http://204.188.173.139:9090/stats/index.php/statistics/economy</a>
Serbia	<b>Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical yearbook of Serbia 2013</i> . Belgrade, Serbia. Available at: <a href="http://webzrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/01/17/41/06_National_accounts.pdf">webzrzs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/repository/documents/00/01/17/41/06_National_accounts.pdf</a>
Singapore	<b>Statistics Singapore.</b> 2013. <i>Yearbook of Statistics 2013</i> . Ministry of Trade and Industry, Singapore. Available at: <a href="http://www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications_and_papers/reference/yearbook_of_stats.html">www.singstat.gov.sg/publications/publications_and_papers/reference/yearbook_of_stats.html</a>
Slovenia	<b>Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>SI-STAT</i> data portal. Ljubljana, Slovenia. Available at: <a href="http://www.stat.si/pxweb">www.stat.si/pxweb</a>
Solomon Islands	<b>Central Bank.</b> 2012. <i>2011 Annual report</i> . Central Bank, Honiara, Solomon Islands. Available at: <a href="http://www.cbsi.com.sb/index.php?id=105">www.cbsi.com.sb/index.php?id=105</a> <b>National Statistical Office.</b> 2010. <i>Report on Economic Activity and Labour Force</i> . Honiara, Solomon Islands. Available at: <a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/solomons/index.php/sinso-documents?view=download&amp;fileId=61">www.spc.int/prism/solomons/index.php/sinso-documents?view=download&amp;fileId=61</a>
South Africa	<b>FSA.</b> 2013. <i>Employment in the South African Forestry and Forest Products Industry 2011</i> . Forestry South Africa, Johannesburg, South Africa. Available at: <a href="http://www.forestry.co.za/statistical-data/">www.forestry.co.za/statistical-data/</a>
Spain	<b>National Institute of Statistics.</b> 2013. <i>INEbase</i> database, National accounts (in Spanish). Madrid, Spain. Available at: <a href="http://www.ine.es/daco/daco42/cne00/dacocne_b10.htm">www.ine.es/daco/daco42/cne00/dacocne_b10.htm</a>
Sweden	<b>Statistics Sweden.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical database</i> . Stockholm, Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://www.ssd.scb.se/databaser/makro/start.asp?lang=2">www.ssd.scb.se/databaser/makro/start.asp?lang=2</a> <b>Swedish Forest Agency.</b> 2013. <i>Swedish Statistical Yearbook of Forestry 2013</i> . Jönköping, Sweden. Available at: <a href="http://www.skogsstyrelsen.se/en/AUTHORITY/Statistics/Statistical-Yearbook-/Statistical-Yearbooks-of-Forestry/">www.skogsstyrelsen.se/en/AUTHORITY/Statistics/Statistical-Yearbook-/Statistical-Yearbooks-of-Forestry/</a>
Tajikistan	<b>TAJSTAT.</b> 2013. <i>Online database</i> . Statistical agency, Dushanbe, Tajikistan. Available at: <a href="http://www.stat.tj/en/database/real-sector/">www.stat.tj/en/database/real-sector/</a>
TFYR Macedonia	<b>State Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>MAKStat database</i> . Skopje, TFYR Macedonia. Available at: <a href="http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/pxweb2007bazi/dialog/statfile1.asp">makstat.stat.gov.mk/pxweb2007bazi/dialog/statfile1.asp</a>
Thailand	<b>Bank of Thailand.</b> 2013. <i>National accounts 2012</i> . Bangkok, Thailand. Available at: <a href="http://www.bot.or.th/English/Statistics/EconomicAndFinancial/RealSector/Pages/Index.aspx#">www.bot.or.th/English/Statistics/EconomicAndFinancial/RealSector/Pages/Index.aspx#</a>
Tonga	<b>Statistics Department.</b> 2013. <i>National accounts statistics</i> . Statistics Department, Nuku'alofa, Tonga. Available at: <a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/tonga/index.php/economic/national-accounts/key-na-aggregates-current">www.spc.int/prism/tonga/index.php/economic/national-accounts/key-na-aggregates-current</a> <b>Statistics Department.</b> 2013. <i>Manufacturing employment</i> . Statistics Department, Nuku'alofa, Tonga. Available at: <a href="http://www.spc.int/prism/tonga/index.php/surveys/manufacturing-survey/manufacturing-employment">www.spc.int/prism/tonga/index.php/surveys/manufacturing-survey/manufacturing-employment</a>

Turkey	<p><b>TURKSTAT.</b> 2013. <i>Annual Industry and Service Statistics</i>. Turkish Statistical Institute, Ankara, Turkey. Available at: <a href="http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1035">www.turkstat.gov.tr/PreTablo.do?alt_id=1035</a></p> <p><b>TURKSTAT.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical indicators, 1923-2012</i>. Turkish Statistical Institute, Ankara, Turkey. Available at: <a href="http://www.turkstat.gov.tr/Kitap.do?metod=KitapDetay&amp;KT_ID=0&amp;KITAP_ID=160">www.turkstat.gov.tr/Kitap.do?metod=KitapDetay&amp;KT_ID=0&amp;KITAP_ID=160</a></p>
Uganda	<p><b>Bureau of Statistics.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical abstract 2013</i>. Bureau of Statistics, Kampala, Uganda. Available at: <a href="http://www.ubos.org">www.ubos.org</a></p>
Ukraine	<p><b>State Statistics Service.</b> 2013. <i>National Accounts</i>. Kyiv, Ukraine. Available at: <a href="http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua">www.ukrstat.gov.ua</a></p> <p><b>State Statistics Service.</b> 2013. <i>Labour in Ukraine</i>. Kyiv, Ukraine. Available at: <a href="http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua">www.ukrstat.gov.ua</a></p>
United Kingdom	<p><b>Forestry Commission.</b> 2013. <i>Forestry Statistics</i>. United Kingdom. <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-7aqdgc">www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-7aqdgc</a></p>
United Republic of Tanzania	<p><b>Bank of Tanzania.</b> 2013. <i>Quarterly economic bulletin</i>. Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania. Available at: <a href="http://www.bot-tz.org/Publications/PublicationsAndStatistics.asp">www.bot-tz.org/Publications/PublicationsAndStatistics.asp</a></p>
United States of America	<p><b>Bureau of Economic Analysis.</b> 2014. <i>Gross-Domestic-Product-(GDP)-by-Industry Data</i>. U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, United States of America. Available at: <a href="http://www.bea.gov/industry/gdpbyind_data.htm">www.bea.gov/industry/gdpbyind_data.htm</a></p> <p><b>Census Bureau.</b> 2013. <i>Statistics of US businesses</i>. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, United States of America. Available at: <a href="http://www.census.gov/econ/susb">www.census.gov/econ/susb</a></p> <p><b>Census Bureau.</b> 2013. <i>Nonemployer Statistics</i>. U.S. Census Bureau, Washington, United States of America. Available at: <a href="http://www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer">www.census.gov/econ/nonemployer</a></p>
Uruguay	<p><b>Banco Central.</b> 2013. <i>Informe de Cuentas Nacionales</i>. Montevideo, Uruguay. Available at: <a href="http://www.bcu.gub.uy/Estadisticas-e-Indicadores/Paginas/Presentacion%20Cuentas%20Nacionales.aspx">www.bcu.gub.uy/Estadisticas-e-Indicadores/Paginas/Presentacion%20Cuentas%20Nacionales.aspx</a></p>
Viet Nam	<p><b>General Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical yearbook of Vietnam 2012</i>. Hanoi, Viet Nam. Available at: <a href="http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=515&amp;idmid=5&amp;ItemID=14157">www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=515&amp;idmid=5&amp;ItemID=14157</a></p> <p><b>General Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>Statistical data</i>. Hanoi, Viet Nam. Available at: <a href="http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=470&amp;idmid=3&amp;ItemID=14451">www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=470&amp;idmid=3&amp;ItemID=14451</a></p>
Zambia	<p><b>Central Statistical Office.</b> 2013. <i>Volume 128 2013 The Monthly December</i>. Lusaka, Zambia. Available at: <a href="http://www.zamstats.gov.zm/gen/monthly.php">www.zamstats.gov.zm/gen/monthly.php</a></p>



# ANNEX 2 GLOBAL TABLES

## Country nomenclature and regional groups used in the tables

The country names used in these tables follow standard UN practice regarding nomenclature and alphabetical listing of countries. The regional groups represent FAO's standardized regional breakdown of the world according to geographical criteria.

For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR), Macao Special Administrative Region (Macao SAR) and Taiwan province of China.

A dispute exists between the Government of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

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

0 = either a true zero or an insignificant value (less than half a unit)

– = not available

Figures presented in *italics* are FAO estimates.

**Table A-1. Forestry sub-sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Algeria	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Angola	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
Botswana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burundi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Cameroon	23	31	20	12	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	11	11	11
Central African Republic	3	2	4	5	5	4	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	4
Chad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comoros	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	7
Côte d'Ivoire	18	16	28	29	30	22	24	19	20	21	21	21	21	21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4	4	6	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	4	5	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	1
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gabon	3	5	7	7	4	9	10	10	12	13	12	14	14	14
Gambia	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ghana	9	8	7	8	7	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	8	8
Guinea	3	3	5	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kenya	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	5	1	5	5	7	4	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Libya	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Madagascar	7	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
Malawi	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayotte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	12	19	12	13	13	14	16	18	19	19	18	16	12	12
Mozambique	8	10	13	14	14	14	15	15	15	16	16	16	18	19
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	27	27	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	9	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	38	40	46	47	50	60	66	68	70	63	67	67	64	63
Sudan	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swaziland	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tunisia	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Uganda	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
United Republic of Tanzania	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zimbabwe	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>282</b>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Azerbaijan	5	4	4	4	17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bahrain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bhutan	2	2	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodia	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China*	1,870	1,962	1,471	1,398	1,326	1,267	1,239	1,202	1,167	1,092	1,015	988	1,012	1,015
Taiwan Province of China	8	6	6	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6
China, Hong Kong SAR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-1. Forestry sub-sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	13	12	23	23	22	20	20	17	15	14	11	10	11	11
Georgia	12	4	4	3	4	4	5	6	6	8	8	8	8	8
India	280	261	250	248	246	244	242	246	246	246	246	246	246	246
Indonesia	83	81	83	75	89	88	88	85	80	80	92	81	92	103
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12	13	10	10	6	8	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	6
Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Israel	4	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	108	90	67	60	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	69	70
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	14	10	14	16	10	6	10	13	3	5	7	7	7	7
Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kyrgyzstan	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	9	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	67	69	59	50	49	59	65	66	62	67	62	56	55	43
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	17	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	22	25	20	22	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	27
Nepal	6	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Occupied Palestinian Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Oman	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	30	16	28	28	28	28	28	30	30	31	32	32	32	32
Philippines	10	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	10
Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Republic of Korea	7	9	12	13	15	17	21	24	24	26	26	28	30	31
Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	16	17	16	17	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15
Syrian Arab Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tajikistan	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Thailand	18	17	32	33	34	58	54	50	46	42	39	36	33	31
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	66	52	28	27	28	28	29	28	32	32	34	34	36	37
Turkmenistan	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Viet Nam	9	22	28	30	28	25	22	21	21	24	25	25	29	29
Yemen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>2,738</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>2,116</b>	<b>2,054</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>1,769</b>	<b>1,778</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	23	19	18	18	18	19	18	18	17	17	18	17	17	17
Belarus	22	26	33	34	34	33	32	33	33	33	33	31	36	36
Belgium	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	14	10	10	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	7
Bulgaria	42	29	23	20	19	19	18	18	17	17	18	18	17	18
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	14	11	16	15	14	13	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	10
Czech Republic	55	47	40	37	36	34	34	33	33	30	28	29	27	27
Denmark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Estonia	10	8	9	8	9	8	7	6	6	8	7	5	6	6
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	31	21	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	21	21	25	25
France	26	34	42	42	40	36	35	35	35	34	32	31	30	29
Germany	69	76	63	52	48	47	46	43	40	42	41	41	43	48
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	10	8	7	8	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	4
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	37	19	18	17	17	15	16	16	15	15	14	16	16	19
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	56	29	26	26	27	26	27	26	25	25	25	26	26	27
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	15	14	18	22	35	32	38	35	31	25	17	14	20	17
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	15	16	13	11	8	8	7	10	11	11	15	11	8	8

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**Table A-1. Forestry sub-sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Netherlands	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Norway	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	6
Poland	131	67	60	58	55	53	49	47	48	54	49	50	46	48
Portugal	19	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	10	10
Republic of Moldova	5	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5
Romania	89	83	58	54	65	65	66	60	56	61	53	36	20	22
Russian Federation	859	720	610	578	527	503	480	444	400	356	303	271	242	228
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	13	10	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Slovakia	36	41	32	30	29	27	27	30	24	27	26	26	24	25
Slovenia	6	13	10	11	10	10	8	9	11	11	11	12	10	11
Spain	36	28	38	35	41	38	34	34	42	34	31	30	35	33
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	34	29	27	27	26	25	25	29	30	31	34	33	35	33
Switzerland	8	8	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
TFYR Macedonia	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Ukraine	62	54	105	96	109	111	110	98	91	87	76	73	66	65
United Kingdom	18	19	14	18	20	22	17	21	16	16	22	20	17	18
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>828</b>
Anguilla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	33	36	26	20	26	26	24	24	22	20	17	18	18	17
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	98	88	64	69	77	88	102	104	96	111	111	100	115	133
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	38	42	40	40	40	42	45	45	45	46	44	40	41	42
Colombia	17	10	6	5	6	7	7	6	7	7	12	21	22	24
Costa Rica	8	14	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2
Cuba	6	7	18	17	10	11	11	11	13	14	13	14	15	15
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	25	8	8	4	7	15	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
El Salvador	7	5	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	3	12	7	7	8	6	6	6	7	8	10	12	10	13
Guyana	1	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	6	6	5	5	5	5
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras	4	2	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	16	12	19	16	13	11	12	10	9	11	12	10	9	9
Montserrat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	2	3	5	3	5	5	6	11	12	13	9	7	26	15
Panama	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Paraguay	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Peru	8	10	10	7	12	19	18	12	21	26	29	27	23	37
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-1. Forestry sub-sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Uruguay	1	2	6	6	6	6	7	5	6	9	14	13	13	11
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	9	8	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	5	5	5	3	3
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>365</b>
Bermuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada	73	93	86	74	74	76	71	70	63	60	54	46	51	47
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	170	166	164	158	154	156	159	152	147	143	137	122	122	122
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>168</b>
American Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	11	11	14	13	10	12	12	11	11	13	10	11	9	11
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	6	9	8	9	9	10	9	8	7	7	7	6	6	7
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	8	12	8	6	7	8	7	8	8	7	6	5	7	7
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	2	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	7	7	5	6	8
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>5,028</b>	<b>4,352</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>4,077</b>	<b>4,039</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>3,795</b>	<b>3,706</b>	<b>3,552</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>3,431</b>	<b>3,456</b>

Notes – types of estimates:

**E1** (In countries with some data, missing data has been estimated from roundwood production data, by taking employment per cubic metre 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 and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guam, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Martinique, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Réunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, TFYR Macedonia, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Wallis and Futuna Islands, 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 metre of roundwood from neighbouring countries). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Angola, Bahamas, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guyana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Mongolia, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

**Table A-2. Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Algeria	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Angola	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	15	15	15	15	15
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	7	6	10	10	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
Central African Republic	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1	2
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Côte d'Ivoire	9	10	11	12	11	9	8	8	9	10	12	12	11	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	9	6	8	5	5	3	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	3
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2
Gabon	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	5	6
Gambia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	21	23	28	29	29	32	32	33	30	32	34	34	33	27
Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Libya	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Madagascar	48	48	48	48	48	43	31	41	43	41	41	41	41	41
Malawi	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	7	9	7	10	9	10	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Mozambique	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Africa	61	68	82	78	77	47	48	51	51	56	56	50	48	43
Sudan	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3
Swaziland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tunisia	2	2	9	10	13	17	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Uganda	2	12	14	13	11	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
United Republic of Tanzania	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Zimbabwe	4	4	7	6	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>246</b>
Afghanistan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Armenia	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	6	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	13	10	16	19	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Bhutan	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Brunei Darussalam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	8	1	4	2	5	6	6	5	5	10	7	7	7	7
China*	697	730	500	513	517	638	943	1,028	1,121	1,252	1,313	1,307	1,423	1,287
Taiwan Province of China	62	33	25	24	22	21	21	21	19	19	19	17	18	17
China, Hong Kong SAR	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table 2. Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	8	5	6	5	5	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2
Georgia	7	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2	3
India	140	161	118	125	118	119	116	129	138	143	170	204	246	246
Indonesia	326	393	392	401	400	352	348	312	299	280	239	212	220	211
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11	10	9	9	10	9	8	7	7	7	8	7	8	10
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Japan	303	258	202	186	169	164	154	151	143	141	143	131	123	124
Jordan	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Kazakhstan	22	6	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kyrgyzstan	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2	8	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
Lebanon	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	90	145	127	115	111	113	116	131	133	126	119	110	112	104
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Myanmar	16	16	7	9	10	8	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nepal	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Oman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3
Pakistan	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Philippines	50	23	18	18	19	21	25	20	24	24	19	21	26	24
Qatar	2	0	1	1	1	1	5	6	6	8	9	7	7	7
Republic of Korea	41	38	25	25	26	25	24	25	25	18	17	16	17	17
Saudi Arabia	2	3	5	5	10	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Singapore	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Sri Lanka	3	2	3	8	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	3
Syrian Arab Republic	10	14	16	16	16	16	17	18	25	26	26	25	25	25
Tajikistan	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	27	53	52	49	47	55	131	117	105	113	113	117	125	125
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	61	62	84	76	78	81	87	82	89	80	72	68	68	68
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uzbekistan	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	7	13	60	66	83	90	109	114	112	122	127	126	125	129
Yemen	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	9	11	13	15	15	15	15
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>2,521</b>	<b>2,492</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>2,518</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	35	33	34	34	32	32	33	33	33	33	34	32	32	33
Belarus	42	40	49	47	46	48	49	49	43	55	56	50	49	47
Belgium	13	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	13	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Bulgaria	24	14	21	20	21	21	22	23	24	24	26	24	22	22
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	22	15	14	16	15	15	16	15	16	17	13	12	11	12
Czech Republic	102	77	66	69	72	76	83	75	76	69	70	67	65	64
Denmark	13	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	15	14	14	11	10	9
Estonia	6	17	20	19	20	22	23	22	22	20	15	14	13	15
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	39	30	32	31	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	27	27	27
France	99	87	79	79	79	79	78	75	75	75	75	72	70	69
Germany	252	222	194	182	180	169	172	161	151	156	146	136	134	134
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	31	29	23	21	19	19	24	32	31	29	26	28	23	21
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	15	33	36	35	38	35	37	37	37	34	32	26	24	22
Iceland	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland	7	4	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	9	7	6	5
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	214	197	187	186	190	186	181	169	170	165	160	150	150	149
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	15	16	34	35	36	38	35	35	35	32	29	23	25	23
Liechtenstein	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	28	19	20	22	24	25	22	26	27	26	22	17	16	17

(Continued on next page)

**Table 2. Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Luxembourg	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Netherlands	19	20	20	20	19	18	17	17	17	17	18	17	15	15
Norway	19	16	15	15	14	14	14	14	15	16	15	14	13	14
Poland	93	141	151	150	139	135	143	137	138	155	144	134	142	147
Portugal	55	59	59	57	57	56	54	54	53	52	49	43	41	41
Republic of Moldova	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Romania	94	77	98	89	90	91	91	85	79	73	74	73	73	76
Russian Federation	683	506	390	406	409	390	382	358	336	340	327	276	263	261
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	23	17	18	17	15	14	14	13	11	14	16	14	16	15
Slovakia	26	23	23	22	23	24	26	29	29	31	33	30	29	30
Slovenia	20	15	14	14	13	13	13	12	13	13	12	10	10	10
Spain	74	97	111	111	112	111	112	108	106	99	98	76	76	75
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	46	40	41	42	40	40	39	39	39	39	40	36	35	35
Switzerland	48	41	35	35	34	33	34	34	35	36	34	35	35	33
TFYR Macedonia	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	2
Ukraine	83	52	41	36	40	44	55	61	58	54	51	44	43	48
United Kingdom	114	102	95	94	95	95	95	93	86	86	79	64	76	58
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,550</b>
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	25	12	16	15	14	35	27	26	32	26	30	31	32	32
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	438	447	458	433	462	460	512	503	485	497	474	460	455	434
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	21	27	24	23	24	24	26	29	30	29	28	26	25	27
Colombia	6	7	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7
Costa Rica	5	5	5	4	4	6	6	6	7	5	7	6	7	5
Cuba	19	13	11	12	10	9	9	10	11	9	8	9	8	8
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	9	6	5	2	2
Ecuador	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6
El Salvador	13	13	9	7	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Guyana	4	10	6	5	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	8	12	12	12	15	14	16	15	15	13	13	10	8	9
Jamaica	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	25	21	26	24	21	20	21	20	20	20	19	18	17	19
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panama	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Paraguay	6	9	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Peru	5	7	18	11	6	9	9	12	13	17	17	13	13	14
Puerto Rico	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	6
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued on next page)



**Table 2. Employment in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Uruguay	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	7	6	9	13	20	23	22	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>622</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	123	132	165	161	175	185	186	169	166	147	129	118	112	112
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	508	574	602	560	550	529	542	549	549	508	444	348	334	327
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>439</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	46	46	45	48	55	60	54	53	51	49	46	46	37	40
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	13	15	16	17	18	18	21	22	21	21	20	17	16	16
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	4	6	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>5,913</b>	<b>5,754</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>5,339</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>5,923</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>5,875</b>	<b>5,516</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>5,439</b>

Notes – types of estimates:

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

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Aruba, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Caledonia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Réunion, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, TFYR Macedonia, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, United States Virgin Islands, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, 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 metre of sawnwood and wood-based panel production from neighbouring countries). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Benin, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Niger, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Togo, Uzbekistan and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

**Table A-3. Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in thousands)													
Algeria	8	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	23	24	21	19	18	19	20	20	18	20	21	23	24	24
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malawi	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	6	10	9	8	8	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Mozambique	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	8	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	49	50	44	42	41	49	44	31	38	34	37	42	45	41
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swaziland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	5	5	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zimbabwe	5	6	5	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>118</b>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	16	11	16	16	16	29	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China*	1,204	1,330	1,134	1,138	1,150	1,140	1,304	1,301	1,348	1,383	1,519	1,526	1,579	1,468
Taiwan Province of China	60	65	58	55	53	53	52	51	51	50	48	46	48	47
China, Hong Kong SAR	16	8	4	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

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\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-3. Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in thousands)													
China, Macao SAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	7	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Georgia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
India	142	175	180	168	174	175	176	176	188	249	229	227	214	215
Indonesia	43	89	107	117	106	120	118	119	126	134	129	120	126	131
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10	14	15	16	18	18	18	17	17	18	21	22	21	19
Iraq	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Israel	6	8	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	7	7	7	7
Japan	257	269	243	225	213	207	201	198	195	196	194	186	182	181
Jordan	2	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Kazakhstan	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	3	3	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Malaysia	14	23	33	30	33	31	35	37	36	39	37	39	54	63
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	2	3
Nepal	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Oman	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pakistan	9	10	14	12	13	13	15	14	14	14	17	17	17	17
Philippines	15	19	22	18	19	21	21	21	21	23	18	16	16	14
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Republic of Korea	64	67	54	56	58	58	57	58	57	49	48	46	51	53
Saudi Arabia	3	3	4	5	7	10	12	14	17	17	17	17	17	17
Singapore	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sri Lanka	3	4	5	6	3	3	3	2	2	9	5	6	5	5
Syrian Arab Republic	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	18	30	44	48	45	49	65	69	78	79	74	75	78	79
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	22	21	23	26	31	29	33	36	37	41	40	39	45	48
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	6	6	6	6	6
Uzbekistan	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viet Nam	7	16	35	39	48	53	61	70	70	79	81	86	90	93
Yemen	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>2,209</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>2,545</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>2,527</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	19	17	16	16	16	17	18	18	17	18	18	16	15	15
Belarus	21	20	25	33	23	24	25	24	23	25	26	22	28	29
Belgium	18	17	17	17	16	16	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	15	14	10	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	12	11	10	10
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	10	7	6	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3
Czech Republic	25	27	19	20	20	19	19	20	20	22	20	20	19	19
Denmark	12	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	6	5	5
Estonia	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	46	39	38	39	38	37	36	33	31	29	29	25	24	23
France	106	95	90	91	89	87	85	82	77	75	72	66	64	63
Germany	190	165	159	161	158	153	150	145	145	144	143	138	137	135
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	9	9	12	11	12	9	10	8	8	9	9	9	8	8
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	13	9	13	13	14	13	13	15	15	14	15	14	14	15
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	2
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	89	89	89	88	88	89	89	87	86	85	84	83	82	82
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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**Table A-3. Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Lithuania	6	5	4	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Netherlands	30	22	25	25	24	22	23	22	22	21	20	18	19	19
Norway	11	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	7	6	6	6	5	5
Poland	42	36	41	39	38	38	39	40	40	42	47	49	56	57
Portugal	19	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12
Republic of Moldova	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Romania	43	27	20	19	18	18	17	16	16	15	15	15	12	14
Russian Federation	218	172	150	155	163	155	142	131	131	132	124	115	111	111
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	14	12	13	13	12	11	10	9	9	9	10	12	14	14
Slovakia	20	15	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	7
Slovenia	11	8	7	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	4
Spain	41	50	55	55	56	57	56	56	54	53	52	48	52	54
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	60	47	44	43	42	41	40	38	36	35	34	33	31	32
Switzerland	17	15	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	10
TFYR Macedonia	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	29	23	24	24	22	22	28	29	31	31	31	29	29	29
United Kingdom	126	118	94	89	89	84	79	73	74	67	64	64	54	58
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>1,044</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>860</b>
Anguilla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	30	22	27	26	25	26	27	27	25	25	27	25	22	21
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	127	131	162	159	161	164	184	190	190	196	207	199	201	205
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	9	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	16	16	17	14	16
Colombia	12	15	20	20	19	19	19	20	21	18	19	18	18	18
Costa Rica	2	3	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	7	7	7	7
Cuba	8	5	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	1	0	8	8	8	8	8	6	9	9	9	9	9	9
Ecuador	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
El Salvador	1	2	5	3	4	5	6	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Guyana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Martinique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	20	18	21	20	20	19	18	18	18	16	16	15	15	15
Montserrat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panama	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Paraguay	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peru	6	5	16	4	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8	9	10
Puerto Rico	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-3. Employment in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Turks and Caicos Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uruguay	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	13	11	23	21	12	15	22	20	22	24	32	30	24	28
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>359</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	140	121	116	109	106	108	104	101	94	87	91	74	74	75
Greenland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	590	640	598	562	530	503	485	469	458	447	430	393	382	378
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>453</b>
American Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	21	18	20	19	20	24	23	24	26	20	21	19	20	15
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	10	9	6	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wallis and Futuna Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>4,494</b>	<b>4,261</b>	<b>4,182</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,127</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>4,248</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>4,497</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>4,430</b>	<b>4,339</b>

Notes – types of estimates:

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

Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Réunion, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, TFYR Macedonia, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, 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 tonne of pulp export and paper & paperboard production from neighbouring countries). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

**Table A-4. Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in thousands)													
Algeria	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	5	4	4	4	3
Burkina Faso	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Burundi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Comoros	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	11	15	12	12	11	11	10	10	12	13	13	14	14	14
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ethiopia	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	9	6	6	7	8	8	8
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ghana	3	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Lesotho	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	13	17	36	41	41	37	27	35	37	37	37	37	37	37
Malawi	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
Mali	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mayotte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	4	5	5	7	7
Mozambique	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Namibia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	127	85	158	206	223	133	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	3	3	3	3	3
Somalia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa	43	46	43	43	49	41	33	38	37	42	36	32	31	32
Sudan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swaziland	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Togo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	8	9	6	7	9	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Uganda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Republic of Tanzania	7	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Zimbabwe	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>344</b>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	1	1
Azerbaijan	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Bahrain	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bangladesh	7	7	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
China*	415	350	270	298	340	424	649	713	838	913	1,044	986	1,117	1,064
Taiwan Province of China	59	50	41	35	33	32	30	29	29	27	25	25	25	25
China, Hong Kong SAR	7	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-4. Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
India	13	21	26	28	23	26	31	32	35	36	40	50	57	57
Indonesia	86	159	192	178	168	168	166	167	206	205	194	192	200	191
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6	7	6	7	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	12	12
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4
Israel	6	12	9	12	11	10	14	13	13	14	17	17	17	17
Japan	197	152	123	114	104	101	96	95	92	92	90	81	77	78
Jordan	3	6	6	6	5	8	9	10	11	13	13	13	12	11
Kazakhstan	17	21	9	9	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kuwait	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6
Kyrgyzstan	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	10	9	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Malaysia	24	46	68	62	72	70	77	87	89	103	100	82	79	79
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nepal	2	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	6	11	11	11	11
Occupied Palestinian Territory	3	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	5	6	8	9
Oman	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Pakistan	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	50	23	31	29	27	25	31	38	31	27	23	21	21	21
Qatar	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Republic of Korea	49	53	38	39	42	42	41	42	44	35	33	33	33	33
Saudi Arabia	5	6	10	10	28	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Singapore	7	6	5	5	7	6	7	6	6	5	7	8	9	9
Sri Lanka	2	6	7	7	4	4	3	3	4	10	7	6	6	6
Syrian Arab Republic	19	27	31	31	31	31	31	34	26	27	28	30	30	30
Tajikistan	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	32	57	73	80	88	97	107	117	129	129	129	129	129	129
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	6	11	24	22	43	64	80	100	107	106	97	96	96	96
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uzbekistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Viet Nam	17	17	41	69	93	129	170	202	248	280	272	266	278	283
Yemen	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,266</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	42	37	34	33	31	29	29	28	27	27	27	26	25	25
Belarus	42	40	49	47	46	48	49	49	46	45	47	47	47	47
Belgium	20	20	19	18	19	17	17	16	15	13	12	11	11	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	26	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	7
Bulgaria	22	15	15	15	16	19	22	23	25	26	27	23	20	20
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	25	13	12	11	11	10	10	10	11	11	10	9	9	9
Czech Republic	18	34	32	40	39	38	38	36	36	34	27	24	23	21
Denmark	24	25	23	23	21	20	19	18	18	18	14	10	8	8
Estonia	14	11	11	10	10	13	13	11	10	10	9	7	7	7
Faroe Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	12	10	12	12	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	8	7	7
France	77	74	95	97	96	91	88	83	81	78	53	49	47	45
Germany	219	189	186	194	173	162	157	152	149	152	138	123	132	127
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	8	6	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	20	13	13	13
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	26	19	17	21	22	22	21	19	19	20	19	17	15	15
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	3	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	152	153	138	137	143	147	143	135	134	134	133	119	114	103
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	7	6	7	8	10	8	11	11	11	10	8	6	4	4
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	13	10	11	12	14	17	19	22	24	23	23	17	17	20

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-4. Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	26	23	29	29	25	24	21	22	20	21	20	18	18	17
Norway	12	13	15	14	13	13	12	12	12	13	12	11	10	9
Poland	77	121	118	112	107	121	147	145	144	160	145	148	143	140
Portugal	44	45	50	33	46	47	52	50	45	45	39	35	32	31
Republic of Moldova	9	5	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Romania	180	124	100	99	95	99	101	97	93	80	80	64	59	59
Russian Federation	399	313	130	135	139	141	142	142	141	160	186	162	169	152
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	22	19	15	15	15	15	15	14	13	13	13	13	13	13
Slovakia	19	13	10	10	10	11	11	12	13	15	12	10	13	13
Slovenia	15	13	12	11	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	9	8
Spain	75	95	121	123	124	124	125	125	123	115	101	79	76	64
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	19	16	24	22	20	18	18	17	18	18	16	14	14	14
Switzerland	48	21	15	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12
TFYR Macedonia	8	5	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Ukraine	133	111	58	55	49	49	48	52	52	54	51	40	38	40
United Kingdom	135	125	144	126	129	117	113	105	102	108	89	88	60	74
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,532</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,452</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,151</b>
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	14	10	14	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	169	165	198	195	205	198	201	206	215	226	225	233	258	264
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	8	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	9	9
Colombia	13	15	12	13	12	13	14	16	17	19	19	21	22	23
Costa Rica	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Ecuador	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
El Salvador	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	4	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Jamaica	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	16	23	28	30	31	33	34	36	37	39	41	36	37	34
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Paraguay	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11
Peru	8	6	8	8	5	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Puerto Rico	2	2	2	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued on next page)



**Table A-4. Employment in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Uruguay	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>408</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	82	69	94	99	99	99	93	94	91	86	80	70	69	66
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	563	587	671	631	592	559	560	553	548	519	470	372	346	345
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>411</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	40	43	41	41	43	45	47	49	42	36	31	26	25	25
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	7	7	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	5	5	4	4	4
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>4,034</b>	<b>4,057</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>4,153</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>4,986</b>	<b>4,940</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>4,611</b>

Notes: In countries with some employment data, figures for the missing years have been estimated (*see numbers in italics*) by interpolating series between data points and/or repeating figures of the closest available year.

**Table A-5. Forestry sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in thousands)													
Algeria	24	21	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Angola	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Benin	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Botswana	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
Burkina Faso	5	5	5	5	8	6	5	5	4	17	17	17	17	17
Burundi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cabo Verde	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	30	39	30	23	19	20	20	21	22	22	23	21	21	22
Central African Republic	5	4	7	9	8	6	7	8	8	8	8	6	5	6
Chad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	5	5	5	6	6	6	7	8	9	11	9	9	9	9
Côte d'Ivoire	28	27	40	41	41	32	33	28	30	32	34	34	33	33
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5	5	7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	16	16
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	36	34	39	34	33	33	36	37	35	37	37	38	39	39
Equatorial Guinea	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	6	6	5	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	7	7	9	9
Gabon	5	7	10	10	7	12	12	14	16	17	17	18	19	21
Gambia	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ghana	32	33	36	39	37	42	42	42	40	42	44	44	42	37
Guinea	4	5	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Guinea-Bissau	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kenya	18	19	20	19	19	19	19	19	20	19	19	18	18	18
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	6	1	5	6	7	4	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Libya	6	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
Madagascar	56	53	50	51	50	47	34	44	46	44	45	45	45	45
Malawi	6	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	26	37	28	30	30	30	32	32	33	33	32	29	25	25
Mozambique	12	13	15	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	20	21	22
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nigeria	39	42	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	44
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	9	11	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Africa	147	158	172	168	168	156	158	150	158	153	160	159	157	147
Sudan	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	5
Swaziland	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6
Togo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tunisia	9	11	16	16	20	24	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Uganda	4	14	17	16	14	13	12	12	11	11	12	12	12	12
United Republic of Tanzania	14	14	14	12	10	9	8	8	8	8	6	6	7	7
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	8	6	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Zimbabwe	11	12	13	12	11	13	13	12	10	10	10	9	9	9
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>645</b>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	9	6	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	5
Azerbaijan	11	8	6	6	19	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	32	23	35	38	40	53	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Bhutan	3	2	6	5	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	3
Brunei Darussalam	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cambodia	10	6	5	3	6	7	6	6	6	10	7	7	7	7
China*	3,771	4,022	3,105	3,049	2,993	3,045	3,486	3,532	3,636	3,727	3,847	3,821	4,014	3,769
Taiwan Province of China	130	103	89	84	79	79	78	77	75	74	72	68	71	70
China, Hong Kong SAR	19	9	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1

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\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-5. Forestry sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	27	22	32	31	29	26	26	23	21	19	16	15	15	14
Georgia	19	5	7	5	6	7	8	10	9	10	11	11	10	11
India	563	597	548	542	539	538	534	551	572	638	645	677	706	707
Indonesia	451	563	582	594	594	559	554	516	506	494	460	413	438	445
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	33	37	34	35	34	34	33	31	31	33	37	36	36	35
Iraq	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Israel	15	17	12	11	11	11	12	12	12	14	13	13	13	13
Japan	668	617	512	471	441	431	415	409	398	397	397	377	374	375
Jordan	2	5	4	4	5	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Kazakhstan	38	18	18	21	16	11	13	18	7	10	11	11	11	11
Kuwait	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Kyrgyzstan	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5	17	7	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	6	8
Lebanon	8	8	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Malaysia	171	237	219	194	193	203	216	234	231	232	218	205	220	210
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	26	15	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Myanmar	41	45	31	35	36	36	34	34	35	35	33	32	32	36
Nepal	10	14	19	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	20
Occupied Palestinian Territory	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3
Oman	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
Pakistan	42	30	45	45	45	45	47	48	49	50	53	53	53	53
Philippines	75	50	49	43	45	49	54	50	54	56	47	47	51	49
Qatar	2	0	1	1	1	1	5	6	7	9	10	8	7	7
Republic of Korea	113	114	91	94	98	101	102	107	106	93	91	90	98	101
Saudi Arabia	6	8	10	11	18	32	34	36	38	38	38	38	38	38
Singapore	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Sri Lanka	23	22	25	30	23	23	23	21	20	28	25	24	23	23
Syrian Arab Republic	11	17	19	19	19	20	22	22	29	31	31	30	30	30
Tajikistan	5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Thailand	63	101	128	131	126	162	250	235	229	235	227	228	236	235
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	149	135	134	129	137	137	148	146	157	153	146	141	149	152
Turkmenistan	2	4	2	2	3	4	5	7	9	9	9	9	9	9
United Arab Emirates	7	7	7	5	4	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	7	7
Uzbekistan	16	10	7	8	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	7	7
Viet Nam	24	51	123	135	159	167	192	205	204	225	233	238	244	251
Yemen	1	1	2	3	2	2	5	11	14	16	19	19	19	19
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>6,631</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>5,962</b>	<b>5,856</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>6,440</b>	<b>6,488</b>	<b>6,598</b>	<b>6,784</b>	<b>6,844</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>7,053</b>	<b>6,821</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	35	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	76	70	68	68	66	69	68	69	67	69	69	65	64	65
Belarus	85	87	106	114	102	104	106	107	99	113	115	103	113	113
Belgium	35	34	35	35	33	33	32	32	32	31	31	29	28	28
Bosnia and Herzegovina	32	16	16	16	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	13
Bulgaria	81	57	53	49	50	50	50	51	52	51	56	52	49	50
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	46	32	36	37	35	34	32	31	31	31	27	25	23	26
Czech Republic	183	151	126	126	128	130	136	128	129	121	118	116	112	109
Denmark	29	29	29	27	26	25	25	26	26	26	25	21	20	19
Estonia	19	27	31	29	31	32	31	29	30	29	24	21	19	21
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	116	90	91	90	89	88	87	85	84	82	80	72	76	75
France	232	216	210	212	207	202	198	191	187	183	179	169	164	161
Germany	512	463	416	395	386	369	368	349	336	342	330	315	314	317
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	51	46	42	40	37	34	39	45	43	42	40	41	36	33
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	66	62	67	65	69	63	66	68	67	63	61	56	54	56
Iceland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland	14	12	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	14	12	12	10
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	359	314	302	300	304	301	297	282	281	275	269	258	257	258
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	33	31	54	59	73	73	75	72	68	59	48	39	47	41
Liechtenstein	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	49	40	37	36	34	35	32	39	41	40	40	30	27	29

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**Table A-5. Forestry sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in thousands)													
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	7	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	2
Netherlands	54	44	48	47	45	42	42	41	40	40	40	37	36	36
Norway	35	31	29	28	28	27	27	26	27	28	28	25	25	24
Poland	266	244	253	247	232	226	231	224	226	251	239	233	244	251
Portugal	92	85	84	83	83	81	79	79	78	76	73	66	63	63
Republic of Moldova	18	7	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
Romania	226	187	176	162	173	174	174	161	152	149	142	124	106	112
Russian Federation	1,760	1,398	1,150	1,139	1,100	1,048	1,004	933	866	828	754	662	616	600
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	49	39	38	38	35	32	30	28	26	30	33	32	37	36
Slovakia	82	79	67	63	62	60	62	67	61	66	68	64	61	62
Slovenia	36	36	31	30	30	30	28	28	30	29	28	27	25	25
Spain	151	175	204	200	209	206	202	198	202	186	181	154	162	162
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	140	116	112	112	108	106	104	106	105	105	108	102	101	100
Switzerland	73	64	55	54	52	51	51	52	52	53	51	51	52	48
TFYR Macedonia	8	6	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	9	9	8	7
Ukraine	174	129	170	156	170	177	192	188	180	172	158	146	138	142
United Kingdom	258	239	203	201	204	201	191	187	176	169	165	148	147	134
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>4,666</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>3,632</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>3,238</b>
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	88	70	70	61	65	87	78	77	79	71	75	74	72	70
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Belize	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5	9	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	663	666	683	661	701	711	798	798	771	803	791	759	771	772
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	68	81	76	75	77	79	84	88	88	91	88	82	81	85
Colombia	35	33	30	29	30	30	31	31	33	30	36	44	47	48
Costa Rica	15	22	13	13	9	13	13	13	14	13	17	16	17	15
Cuba	32	25	31	32	22	22	22	24	26	26	24	26	25	25
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	8	8	15	15	15	15	15	14	18	18	15	15	11	11
Ecuador	32	18	17	14	17	25	23	24	25	25	26	26	26	26
El Salvador	21	20	21	18	21	21	20	18	18	19	19	19	19	19
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	6	16	10	10	10	9	9	9	10	11	12	14	13	15
Guyana	5	14	9	8	7	9	9	9	11	11	10	9	9	9
Haiti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras	13	17	18	18	21	20	22	20	21	19	18	14	12	13
Jamaica	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	62	50	65	60	54	51	51	49	47	47	47	43	42	43
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	3	4	7	4	6	6	7	12	13	14	10	8	27	16
Panama	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Paraguay	12	15	8	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Peru	19	22	43	22	25	35	34	32	41	50	55	48	45	61
Puerto Rico	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	3	3	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	9
Trinidad and Tobago	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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**Table A-5. Forestry sector employment (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in thousands)</i>													
Uruguay	7	6	8	8	9	10	10	9	11	14	19	18	19	17
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	29	25	35	37	35	41	47	48	51	54	62	60	52	56
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,222</b>	<b>1,313</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,346</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	337	346	367	344	355	370	362	341	323	294	274	238	238	234
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	1,268	1,379	1,364	1,280	1,234	1,188	1,186	1,170	1,154	1,098	1,011	863	838	827
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,589</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,101</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,061</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	78	75	78	80	84	95	89	88	89	82	77	76	66	67
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	29	33	30	32	35	35	36	35	34	33	32	28	28	28
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	12	17	9	9	11	11	10	11	11	11	10	9	11	11
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	2	4	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	7	7	5	7	9
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>15,579</b>	<b>15,273</b>	<b>14,043</b>	<b>13,672</b>	<b>13,581</b>	<b>13,588</b>	<b>14,176</b>	<b>14,055</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>14,114</b>	<b>13,922</b>	<b>13,286</b>	<b>13,491</b>	<b>13,232</b>

**Table A-6. Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Algeria	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Angola	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Benin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Botswana	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Burkina Faso	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Burundi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cabo Verde	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cameroon	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Central African Republic	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
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	0.0	0.0
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Côte d'Ivoire	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Eritrea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
Gabon	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
Gambia	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ghana	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Guinea	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Guinea-Bissau	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Kenya	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	0.0	0.0
Liberia	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Libya	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Madagascar	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Malawi	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
Mauritania	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mauritius	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Mozambique	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	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	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	0.1	0.1
Réunion	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
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	0.0	0.0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	0.0	0.0
South Africa	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8
Sudan	0.0	0.1	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	3.9	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4
Togo	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tunisia	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Uganda	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
United Republic of Tanzania	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Zimbabwe	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Azerbaijan	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bahrain	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Bhutan	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7
Brunei Darussalam	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cambodia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
China*	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-6. Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Taiwan Province of China	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
China, Macao SAR	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Georgia	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
India	0.2	0.2	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	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Iraq	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Israel	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Japan	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Jordan	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Kazakhstan	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Kuwait	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Kyrgyzstan	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Lebanon	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Malaysia	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	3.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Myanmar	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nepal	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Oman	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
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	0.1	0.1
Philippines	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Qatar	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5
Republic of Korea	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Singapore	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Syrian Arab Republic	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Tajikistan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Thailand	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Turkmenistan	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
United Arab Emirates	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Uzbekistan	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Viet Nam	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Yemen	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Andorra	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Austria	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Belarus	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5
Belgium	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Bulgaria	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Czech Republic	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1
Denmark	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Estonia	2.2	3.8	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.1
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8
France	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Germany	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gibraltar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Iceland	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Ireland	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Table A-6. Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force  
(ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Latvia	2.3	2.6	4.9	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.3	5.8	4.9	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.5
Liechtenstein	4.4	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Lithuania	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7
Luxembourg	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Malta	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6
Netherlands	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Norway	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Poland	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4
Portugal	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Republic of Moldova	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Romania	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1
Russian Federation	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
San Marino	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Slovakia	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2
Slovenia	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4
Spain	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0
Switzerland	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
TFYR Macedonia	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7
Ukraine	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
United Kingdom	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Anguilla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Aruba	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Bahamas	0.5	0.4	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	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Belize	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Colombia	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Costa Rica	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Cuba	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ecuador	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
El Salvador	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
Grenada	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guadeloupe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Guyana	1.9	5.0	3.0	2.7	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8
Haiti	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Honduras	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Jamaica	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Martinique	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexico	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Montserrat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7
Panama	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Paraguay	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Peru	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Puerto Rico	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	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 Vincent and the Grenadines	0.2	0.2	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-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Continued on next page)



**Table A-6. Forestry sector employment as a proportion of total labour force  
(ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16, 17), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Suriname	1.9	1.9	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Uruguay	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Bermuda	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Canada	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	0.0	0.0	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 States of America	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
French Polynesia	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Solomon Islands	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.4	3.0	3.9
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>

**Table A-7. Gross value-added in the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	75	112	46	59	41	29	35	21	21	29	33	37	41	40
Angola	34	39	45	45	45	45	42	42	33	33	33	33	33	33
Benin	77	85	114	118	127	124	128	126	134	111	115	118	122	129
Botswana	30	35	33	35	39	43	48	53	59	66	73	81	90	90
Burkina Faso	156	63	199	192	195	192	184	199	256	293	380	313	308	308
Burundi	59	64	49	38	30	23	18	14	16	15	12	12	12	12
Cabo Verde	9	8	7	8	8	8	8	6	9	8	8	8	8	8
Cameroon	233	409	296	217	246	315	329	237	313	618	626	486	515	519
Central African Republic	41	57	153	142	132	97	100	98	134	125	111	74	50	61
Chad	44	27	39	49	42	50	59	58	59	59	65	76	67	73
Comoros	23	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	26	26	26	26	26	26
Congo	179	165	68	77	99	89	87	70	63	67	59	42	44	47
Côte d'Ivoire	246	164	241	217	204	179	181	186	182	182	164	152	146	146
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	29	29	29
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	32	35	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Equatorial Guinea	114	210	168	173	140	129	106	94	58	33	33	33	33	33
Eritrea	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	564	751	637	756	819	741	801	797	795	817	885	869	909	860
Gabon	223	432	317	329	256	290	224	208	243	277	164	196	74	74
Gambia	2	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ghana	336	427	803	845	887	942	981	1,034	1,044	1,110	1,088	1,175	1,206	1,025
Guinea	73	66	65	84	68	99	93	204	206	206	206	206	206	206
Guinea-Bissau	74	85	23	23	24	14	15	15	17	18	19	19	19	19
Kenya	285	219	235	238	261	273	276	284	277	260	236	243	260	251
Lesotho	11	12	12	12	12	13	14	15	15	15	14	16	17	19
Liberia	42	42	132	181	222	120	98	97	101	108	110	115	128	144
Libya	31	32	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Madagascar	274	244	382	381	312	291	282	302	324	330	366	323	371	371
Malawi	36	57	57	57	57	57	54	53	43	42	42	42	42	42
Mali	237	277	334	354	336	370	366	404	389	387	392	402	412	423
Mauritania	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mauritius	4	3	24	24	15	11	12	12	15	11	11	13	7	6
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	167	254	163	164	150	146	161	164	171	176	165	142	106	106
Mozambique	114	142	153	193	196	209	227	269	274	295	333	335	322	305
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	117	112	127	132	138	140	147	139	144	144	144	146	148	149
Nigeria	652	329	488	600	519	615	728	715	726	735	801	939	829	906
Réunion	6	6	6	5	6	7	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Rwanda	17	24	39	41	53	52	79	97	130	120	138	135	138	140
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	48	69	70	70	72	81	86	92	96	116	112	128	130	130
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	157	212	199	132	168	144	143	138	146	160	178	193	191	224
Somalia	17	11	13	14	16	17	17	28	24	23	21	25	25	24
South Africa	724	1,299	1,316	1,346	1,403	1,320	1,279	1,261	1,253	1,275	1,382	1,328	1,481	1,386
Sudan	12	13	7	8	2	2	7	12	12	18	30	21	28	26
Swaziland	25	19	22	21	20	19	19	21	20	21	21	21	15	10
Togo	25	32	35	36	38	40	39	38	43	43	43	43	43	43
Tunisia	47	60	61	61	61	61	57	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Uganda	219	200	306	336	330	357	368	404	417	491	536	582	608	570
United Republic of Tanzania	275	385	273	309	312	317	349	350	373	387	405	464	547	598
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	287	469	571	596	621	648	676	700	710	736	764	792	821	851
Zimbabwe	226	415	343	348	348	348	343	290	270	258	231	224	182	182
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>8,227</b>	<b>8,839</b>	<b>9,235</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>9,444</b>	<b>9,585</b>	<b>9,857</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>10,786</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>10,973</b>	<b>10,828</b>
Afghanistan	68	10	3	5	11	27	20	6	9	40	35	34	32	32
Armenia	10	2	2	3	3	2	3	4	4	5	7	6	6	8
Azerbaijan	18	6	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	785	842	1,066	1,110	1,148	1,167	1,187	1,207	1,228	1,231	1,235	1,263	1,310	1,349
Bhutan	43	44	49	51	67	67	68	63	65	64	62	64	59	58
Brunei Darussalam	25	40	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	5	7	3	2
Cambodia	119	240	202	204	199	243	257	275	306	317	347	342	359	338
China*	11,883	13,405	16,570	16,207	17,221	19,615	19,891	20,482	21,760	24,169	25,620	27,440	28,977	32,333
Taiwan Province of China	95	86	38	51	72	54	42	45	54	60	57	51	42	53
China, Hong Kong SAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-7. Gross value-added in the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011**  
(Continued)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	10	7	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	80	81	263	264	283	316	320	298	288	303	278	288	306	340
Georgia	22	6	23	19	29	40	57	77	125	43	48	40	41	49
India	17,780	17,682	20,975	22,085	21,398	21,962	21,045	22,680	25,584	23,668	24,770	26,436	27,283	28,097
Indonesia	4,016	6,708	5,616	5,098	4,995	4,952	5,026	4,888	5,710	6,172	5,834	6,021	5,953	5,904
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	93	429	616	613	460	520	474	421	440	615	519	514	453	429
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Japan	7,568	4,442	3,090	3,099	2,113	1,209	1,410	1,652	1,882	2,018	2,004	1,765	1,868	1,995
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	98	36	36	40	26	15	23	29	28	29	31	33	85	86
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	15	3	2	2	2	4	3	4	4	4	2	4	1	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	67	199	120	129	153	158	181	170	164	266	257	220	200	162
Lebanon	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malaysia	4,371	4,859	3,791	3,458	3,566	3,520	3,354	3,229	3,308	3,371	3,047	3,139	2,938	3,051
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	6	3	6	5	4	5	6	4	7	7	8	7	6	5
Myanmar	173	102	106	106	87	95	94	192	183	151	148	173	190	223
Nepal	258	364	237	205	177	153	132	114	99	85	74	64	55	55
Occupied Palestinian Territory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	862	505	776	811	767	836	841	592	620	634	564	545	553	539
Philippines	764	148	128	98	61	71	137	136	146	115	92	94	58	89
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	1,307	1,216	1,426	1,342	1,334	1,204	1,125	1,031	1,030	1,126	1,198	1,144	1,203	1,246
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	185	220	227	225	210	211	212	266	304	344	344	375	329	326
Syrian Arab Republic	5	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	2	2	2
Thailand	523	473	330	316	301	292	284	317	325	312	294	279	297	308
Timor-Leste	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Turkey	1,804	1,506	1,242	982	1,275	1,434	1,713	1,649	1,647	1,834	2,137	2,335	2,740	3,077
Turkmenistan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	68	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5	5
Viet Nam	582	537	811	819	841	806	781	750	751	712	760	838	857	843
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>53,707</b>	<b>54,215</b>	<b>57,776</b>	<b>57,371</b>	<b>56,830</b>	<b>59,004</b>	<b>58,707</b>	<b>60,603</b>	<b>66,096</b>	<b>67,722</b>	<b>69,797</b>	<b>73,541</b>	<b>76,224</b>	<b>81,019</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	69	47	46	35	28	32	31	30	39	50	59	60	61	59
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2,034	1,487	1,432	1,395	1,441	1,378	1,344	1,352	1,530	1,668	1,525	1,353	1,532	1,716
Belarus	42	630	249	183	153	155	148	151	164	164	179	143	196	286
Belgium	345	223	182	183	169	173	179	186	198	212	171	128	143	160
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	20	165	167	177	176	162	166	189	170	184	143	149	159
Bulgaria	76	96	67	51	57	66	69	80	88	91	130	111	131	135
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	561	212	261	260	242	248	254	245	259	277	317	280	286	336
Czech Republic	1,168	1,167	1,204	1,158	1,202	1,149	1,169	1,297	1,450	1,356	1,236	979	1,103	1,453
Denmark	270	314	292	369	386	367	360	337	368	312	308	278	390	378
Estonia	22	164	221	207	214	228	221	211	186	262	220	145	217	310
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	4,301	3,125	3,638	3,350	3,351	3,310	3,211	3,260	3,428	4,696	4,486	3,841	3,949	4,019
France	4,954	5,608	3,596	4,728	4,169	2,695	3,109	3,113	3,824	4,514	3,753	2,713	2,880	3,509
Germany	4,226	3,715	2,899	2,928	3,054	2,946	3,227	2,764	3,050	3,856	3,438	2,829	3,377	3,044
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	361	91	118	92	85	88	72	84	94	86	85	70	68	71
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	510	313	319	321	322	284	287	246	237	264	266	240	260	280
Iceland	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Ireland	113	153	186	171	184	261	292	272	288	324	272	258	245	218
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	764	1,014	875	722	816	833	809	809	913	886	895	832	856	821
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	55	179	257	256	359	349	359	344	366	477	369	517	799	863
Liechtenstein	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Lithuania	39	178	138	139	148	160	168	173	180	231	208	150	204	225

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-7. Gross value-added in the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	33	35	27	30	31	31	22	20	19	19	18	16	17	17
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	2	2
Netherlands	74	58	73	74	67	67	77	69	68	70	75	75	83	79
Norway	1,470	2,023	1,341	1,363	1,430	1,199	1,147	1,141	1,028	1,195	1,032	832	935	846
Poland	3,045	1,223	1,167	1,166	986	1,023	1,021	1,083	1,192	1,370	1,272	1,291	1,425	1,826
Portugal	1,150	962	1,142	1,214	1,219	1,116	1,076	989	981	947	921	854	915	956
Republic of Moldova	3	39	24	9	9	9	11	10	10	8	10	9	9	12
Romania	905	495	553	537	587	707	668	611	624	635	627	596	641	917
Russian Federation	3,763	3,491	3,123	3,269	4,409	4,619	4,614	4,211	4,065	4,332	2,968	2,702	2,938	2,767
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	112	125	149	82	74	73	85	95	92	87	86	82	84	85
Slovakia	309	604	442	458	504	483	495	474	548	690	751	663	641	731
Slovenia	99	188	193	192	187	177	169	190	230	268	254	225	236	269
Spain	1,891	1,676	2,714	2,522	2,625	2,548	2,452	2,458	2,453	2,475	2,022	1,408	1,621	1,554
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	3,516	5,134	4,441	4,482	4,309	4,524	4,717	2,426	3,892	4,872	5,105	4,933	5,546	5,894
Switzerland	890	551	584	303	322	348	348	352	443	514	497	405	438	401
TFYR Macedonia	57	31	41	22	17	22	22	21	27	27	36	33	33	30
Ukraine	163	351	625	259	283	307	383	384	412	404	360	295	339	439
United Kingdom	631	829	558	578	584	613	604	606	575	610	610	564	561	479
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>38,040</b>	<b>36,563</b>	<b>33,348</b>	<b>33,277</b>	<b>34,207</b>	<b>32,768</b>	<b>33,387</b>	<b>30,266</b>	<b>33,512</b>	<b>38,426</b>	<b>34,750</b>	<b>30,056</b>	<b>33,313</b>	<b>35,347</b>
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	216	235	260	254	295	408	434	461	429	406	340	313	297	290
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	11	11	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	5	3	4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	73	133	149	156	159	157	153	152	141	144	165	197	216	218
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	9,674	6,980	3,750	3,652	4,495	5,635	5,410	6,148	6,207	6,494	6,286	6,348	6,385	7,036
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	449	671	724	979	1,251	1,534	1,340	1,560	1,538	1,684	1,709	1,432	1,353	1,500
Colombia	817	642	450	429	477	548	500	545	551	564	538	571	559	542
Costa Rica	76	127	75	94	84	86	77	95	111	156	153	138	135	136
Cuba	18	16	23	29	36	31	26	24	23	28	28	28	28	15
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dominican Republic	1	1	3	5	7	6	3	7	9	10	6	6	6	6
Ecuador	637	784	760	669	608	566	598	632	636	637	591	790	856	856
El Salvador	124	134	146	145	147	150	148	145	146	147	166	172	171	172
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	79	20	23	26	25	24	17	17	10	9	12	15	12	11
Grenada	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	303	421	462	347	356	366	370	352	369	368	341	290	342	403
Guyana	63	155	108	120	109	108	105	117	87	74	69	72	76	67
Haiti	7	6	7	9	11	10	9	8	8	9	10	11	11	6
Honduras	146	101	82	84	81	84	86	91	98	101	100	90	88	87
Jamaica	6	7	6	7	7	6	6	5	5	6	7	7	7	4
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	1,949	1,133	1,993	1,858	1,617	1,639	1,479	1,434	1,407	1,477	1,338	1,221	1,209	1,180
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	187	96	96	116	109	95	95	100	97	104	113	108	100	104
Panama	25	23	35	36	38	35	40	42	42	45	45	46	49	53
Paraguay	208	334	234	201	185	215	239	280	303	308	315	314	300	337
Peru	152	198	214	187	203	161	230	247	256	279	253	191	192	212
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	26	25	44	50	34	33	31	31	24	19	22	23	28	41
Trinidad and Tobago	5	11	11	10	13	12	16	13	14	12	12	17	17	17
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Table A-7. Gross value-added in the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	129	159	281	178	220	229	210	178	200	211	265	258	296	194
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	122	139	136	161	106	91	88	68	72	84	90	93	54	49
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>15,509</b>	<b>12,570</b>	<b>10,082</b>	<b>9,811</b>	<b>10,682</b>	<b>12,240</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>13,388</b>	<b>12,984</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>12,793</b>	<b>13,545</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	6,408	9,799	8,420	9,175	8,571	9,057	8,817	8,285	7,543	7,461	5,516	5,090	5,655	5,759
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	14,474	17,790	21,200	19,213	18,929	19,205	19,892	19,647	20,165	19,316	18,813	18,405	19,880	20,264
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>20,882</b>	<b>27,588</b>	<b>29,620</b>	<b>28,387</b>	<b>27,501</b>	<b>28,262</b>	<b>28,709</b>	<b>27,932</b>	<b>27,708</b>	<b>26,777</b>	<b>24,329</b>	<b>23,495</b>	<b>25,534</b>	<b>26,023</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	717	840	957	1,008	978	1,048	1,978	1,969	811	1,014	1,065	1,353	1,357	1,119
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	19	42	37	37	35	38	40	39	35	34	26	23	27	22
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
New Zealand	627	1,091	942	1,031	981	985	777	752	739	880	761	756	913	1,147
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	136	172	218	93	71	61	51	49	53	77	109	149	328	328
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	23	11	5	5	5	4	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
Solomon Islands	15	46	31	31	32	50	56	55	53	38	55	53	71	93
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	15	12	11	7	7	7	6	10	8	7	7	8	8	8
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>2,206</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,199</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>2,887</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,711</b>	<b>2,726</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>136,393</b>	<b>141,380</b>	<b>141,872</b>	<b>140,297</b>	<b>140,571</b>	<b>143,706</b>	<b>144,879</b>	<b>144,039</b>	<b>151,673</b>	<b>158,830</b>	<b>154,678</b>	<b>153,046</b>	<b>161,549</b>	<b>169,488</b>

Notes – types of estimates:

**V1** (In countries with gross output data and some value-added data, missing data have 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 and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Brazil, China, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and United States of America.

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

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Faroe Islands, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Réunion, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 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 cubic metre of roundwood production from neighbouring countries). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Chad, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Eritrea, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Lebanon, Libya, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, New Caledonia, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

**Table A-8. Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	409	253	168	184	208	204	204	177	191	155	139	160	140	122
Angola	3	2	6	7	7	9	10	10	11	11	13	15	16	18
Benin	5	3	5	6	9	6	10	17	28	16	16	16	16	16
Botswana	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	2	30	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Cabo Verde	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	105	135	75	109	85	83	86	87	89	91	97	95	100	108
Central African Republic	14	10	18	27	17	13	12	13	15	17	14	12	9	10
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	25	25	23	32	44	44	47	54	60	98	79	92	87	102
Côte d'Ivoire	431	183	191	197	184	151	136	130	155	166	210	210	193	187
Democratic Republic of the Congo	33	18	9	3	8	14	16	19	21	29	51	56	56	56
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	34	32	45	25	24	16	26	27	33	30	27	24	22	22
Equatorial Guinea	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	6	10	4	5	5	8	7	5	5	5	5	3	4	4
Gabon	31	72	111	117	128	155	115	204	206	220	244	209	270	347
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	138	142	218	242	249	286	288	302	274	294	307	312	297	249
Guinea	51	25	12	11	11	10	10	10	9	14	14	14	14	14
Guinea-Bissau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Kenya	27	25	35	75	35	32	28	23	22	23	23	21	25	25
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	40	7	8	10	12	5	10	10	12	12	16	16	16	16
Libya	17	12	10	9	7	8	9	12	14	13	12	11	10	10
Madagascar	12	15	47	17	12	13	24	24	27	31	32	23	23	23
Malawi	3	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	7	4	5	5	5
Mali	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	8	3	5	6	7	6	6	4	5	12	8	2	3	2
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	130	71	142	99	97	93	96	97	98	106	100	85	85	85
Mozambique	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	8	9
Namibia	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	19	8	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Réunion	18	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Rwanda	2	1	2	2	2	2	5	7	8	9	9	8	10	8
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	9	9	11	11	16
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Somalia	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
South Africa	962	775	811	1,179	1,325	1,311	1,294	1,375	1,430	1,562	1,599	1,303	1,123	989
Sudan	18	11	25	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	21	38	34
Swaziland	13	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Togo	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	9
Tunisia	119	141	171	178	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175	175
Uganda	1	9	20	20	21	19	17	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
United Republic of Tanzania	5	1	2	2	3	5	7	5	5	4	7	14	13	13
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	22	33	66	74	82	95	107	112	117	126	145	161	175	192
Zimbabwe	60	77	40	41	41	41	41	31	29	27	25	23	21	21
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2,393</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>2,952</b>	<b>2,938</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>3,235</b>	<b>3,098</b>	<b>3,018</b>
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	3	4	3	3
Armenia	123	1	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
Azerbaijan	68	5	3	3	3	2	4	5	5	9	5	8	9	5
Bahrain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bangladesh	17	14	28	33	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Bhutan	9	5	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	9	11	9	8	8
Brunei Darussalam	10	11	10	8	9	8	8	7	8	7	6	7	7	8
Cambodia	5	9	7	6	7	6	7	8	8	15	11	10	10	10
China*	1,137	2,456	3,941	4,734	5,183	6,253	9,313	12,346	15,389	21,817	24,691	29,292	35,945	40,773
Taiwan Province of China	651	424	248	212	252	288	303	298	346	313	321	286	313	342
China, Hong Kong SAR	54	30	9	9	6	5	7	6	4	4	5	5	5	5

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-8. Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	82	90	103	96	100	107	113	112	114	120	115	104	93	84
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	13	18	45	50	46	34	43	48	49	60	64	64	72	74
Georgia	26	1	2	3	3	4	5	7	7	8	6	11	7	7
India	154	165	152	174	187	188	170	288	203	314	271	387	352	352
Indonesia	3,417	4,741	4,426	5,433	5,406	4,929	4,332	3,467	2,778	3,076	2,462	2,270	1,816	1,805
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	294	213	185	179	196	197	168	156	209	202	222	209	249	295
Iraq	0	7	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Israel	210	220	145	174	169	199	167	147	167	189	215	203	203	203
Japan	17,339	15,443	13,368	10,955	10,362	10,084	11,357	10,954	10,306	10,154	9,731	8,252	8,778	9,247
Jordan	9	19	10	12	16	21	23	25	27	37	34	38	34	34
Kazakhstan	1,194	27	36	38	38	32	34	44	40	45	45	39	34	40
Kuwait	35	67	28	37	33	29	26	23	21	27	20	25	24	24
Kyrgyzstan	17	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	7	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Lebanon	129	106	62	57	53	49	46	42	39	37	37	37	37	37
Malaysia	1,170	2,109	2,008	1,719	1,788	1,894	2,071	1,765	1,960	1,853	1,461	1,457	1,619	1,613
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	38	5	7	4	4	3	4	4	7	6	8	8	8	8
Myanmar	10	20	8	10	15	16	17	23	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nepal	5	11	9	8	7	9	10	10	12	13	14	14	14	14
Occupied Palestinian Territory	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	14	17	15	15	21	32	32
Oman	21	45	19	11	15	13	19	30	40	27	30	46	52	52
Pakistan	23	20	8	15	22	32	47	70	102	107	110	110	110	110
Philippines	478	313	227	212	204	242	202	119	80	106	139	167	202	191
Qatar	53	16	24	19	20	23	99	99	99	174	156	184	117	117
Republic of Korea	1,230	1,078	1,161	1,104	1,219	1,162	1,226	1,215	1,229	1,428	1,408	1,255	1,305	1,309
Saudi Arabia	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306
Singapore	103	74	64	59	56	55	54	52	49	57	58	61	65	67
Sri Lanka	22	42	48	24	38	54	79	116	171	8	37	24	24	24
Syrian Arab Republic	35	73	61	53	53	153	256	252	254	176	183	197	197	197
Tajikistan	48	2	0	0	0	1	1	7	6	5	4	4	4	4
Thailand	1,301	1,059	788	819	871	907	1,008	996	993	1,133	1,032	988	1,090	1,168
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	304	437	549	423	523	591	640	804	745	1,018	940	854	980	1,058
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	346	0	5	7	5	6	19	33	8	4	5	4	2	2
Viet Nam	43	76	113	123	152	186	227	272	273	403	412	441	578	598
Yemen	5	7	39	32	40	40	55	63	85	90	96	96	96	96
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>30,553</b>	<b>29,790</b>	<b>28,294</b>	<b>27,201</b>	<b>27,490</b>	<b>28,228</b>	<b>32,563</b>	<b>34,322</b>	<b>36,271</b>	<b>43,476</b>	<b>44,789</b>	<b>47,600</b>	<b>54,902</b>	<b>60,424</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	93	2	7	5	5	5	7	4	8	10	9	10	8	8
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2,393	2,708	2,898	2,910	2,853	2,881	3,043	2,923	3,238	3,495	3,122	2,740	2,959	3,017
Belarus	2,477	1,294	666	408	313	306	323	323	307	249	233	186	200	195
Belgium	1,245	1,026	1,167	1,260	1,233	1,278	1,365	1,341	1,396	1,519	1,332	1,114	1,075	1,066
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	11	72	67	70	67	73	68	76	84	89	72	76	81
Bulgaria	216	276	63	76	83	113	141	152	163	171	141	126	138	151
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	404	127	211	192	216	281	286	283	280	335	322	268	280	302
Czech Republic	966	1,132	1,143	1,231	1,230	1,370	1,516	1,455	1,469	1,564	1,593	1,316	1,290	1,257
Denmark	859	1,117	1,257	1,181	1,114	1,149	1,165	1,190	1,190	1,209	1,033	743	713	652
Estonia	140	154	302	347	370	416	437	447	468	479	388	324	413	460
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	2,191	2,068	2,271	2,295	2,255	2,253	2,153	2,117	2,360	2,650	1,873	1,247	1,743	1,581
France	6,753	6,868	5,966	5,770	5,740	6,022	5,266	4,880	4,896	5,279	5,357	4,863	4,485	4,736
Germany	12,332	12,217	11,611	10,419	9,968	9,469	10,067	9,547	10,062	10,148	8,977	7,749	8,964	9,189
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	1,106	714	502	442	354	382	483	778	819	756	727	708	619	654
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	293	495	489	525	454	442	451	411	412	419	409	303	317	288
Iceland	29	23	21	21	21	25	21	24	27	29	26	26	26	26
Ireland	305	303	535	477	480	516	554	590	600	573	418	375	310	295
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	10,426	9,558	9,717	10,777	9,758	9,074	9,030	8,604	8,781	8,835	8,344	7,295	7,240	7,127
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	121	229	513	551	670	639	674	703	619	803	557	468	693	741
Liechtenstein	12	18	12	14	14	15	14	14	16	17	15	6	6	12
Lithuania	372	170	298	347	408	487	556	589	587	616	499	409	463	517

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**Table A-8. Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	17	22	75	68	77	68	86	81	68	66	59	51	64	62
Malta	4	3	4	5	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	58	32	51	37	19	2	9	14	12	11	8	8	10	13
Netherlands	1,070	1,350	1,562	1,655	1,455	1,556	1,571	1,554	1,569	1,799	1,850	1,574	1,413	1,453
Norway	1,644	1,522	1,557	1,794	1,686	1,642	1,851	1,760	1,765	1,864	1,453	1,317	1,323	1,349
Poland	1,277	1,705	2,146	1,867	1,830	2,156	2,487	2,299	2,396	2,901	2,789	2,998	2,840	2,919
Portugal	1,580	1,483	1,735	1,612	1,547	1,409	1,361	1,353	1,377	1,454	1,262	1,038	1,091	1,075
Republic of Moldova	46	7	5	5	7	6	10	14	7	10	13	10	9	11
Romania	1,132	946	911	1,127	1,243	1,201	1,449	1,405	1,460	1,546	1,489	1,441	1,756	1,806
Russian Federation	9,611	3,221	2,809	2,908	3,264	3,829	4,569	5,581	5,828	6,786	5,859	5,205	5,136	5,108
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	272	124	126	95	79	82	97	108	108	112	129	116	105	113
Slovakia	253	356	389	423	432	510	538	628	780	856	926	787	934	894
Slovenia	334	261	334	323	319	329	330	335	362	410	348	280	283	306
Spain	5,144	4,202	4,688	4,642	4,608	4,559	4,530	4,642	4,854	4,884	4,712	3,530	3,284	3,242
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	3,217	2,387	2,837	2,844	2,981	3,192	3,031	3,894	3,994	4,510	3,135	2,916	3,221	2,681
Switzerland	3,546	3,868	3,062	3,197	3,256	3,249	3,386	3,451	3,520	3,726	3,728	3,684	3,677	3,460
TFYR Macedonia	21	3	18	14	19	19	20	18	26	20	29	21	13	14
Ukraine	729	218	261	289	337	383	471	482	504	532	446	390	379	423
United Kingdom	4,964	4,287	4,634	4,623	4,729	5,036	5,130	5,071	4,733	4,792	4,618	3,693	3,447	3,416
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>77,671</b>	<b>66,505</b>	<b>66,928</b>	<b>66,845</b>	<b>65,506</b>	<b>66,423</b>	<b>68,560</b>	<b>69,139</b>	<b>71,145</b>	<b>75,525</b>	<b>68,326</b>	<b>59,412</b>	<b>61,011</b>	<b>60,705</b>
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	313	293	244	211	213	265	281	279	314	254	297	305	314	312
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	4	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Belize	3	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	127	123	131	140	139	138	133	131	125	134	132	148	156	145
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	4,852	5,254	5,005	6,414	7,109	7,218	7,897	6,599	6,765	6,906	6,799	5,472	6,080	5,802
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	701	974	1,420	2,021	2,334	1,627	1,851	1,633	1,796	1,531	2,118	1,745	1,923	2,057
Colombia	360	358	136	125	132	135	156	154	175	201	181	184	183	186
Costa Rica	47	51	51	41	37	42	44	63	62	61	55	64	63	53
Cuba	81	81	95	98	86	96	98	107	113	100	91	98	89	87
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	980	1,122	939	817	750	685	745	812	831	457	458	426	563	563
El Salvador	12	34	8	8	9	9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	8	8	10	10	10	10
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	10	30	20	20	12	22	22	22	23	17	13	13	10	8
Guyana	14	35	38	31	26	35	28	30	32	35	27	29	29	28
Haiti	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras	49	59	67	67	62	60	60	69	65	63	57	41	39	34
Jamaica	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	2,415	1,587	1,921	1,799	1,608	1,931	1,895	1,905	1,862	1,975	1,756	1,697	1,762	1,866
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	11	19	30	31	29	25	23	23	42	34	30	28	27	28
Panama	7	7	6	7	7	7	8	7	6	6	3	3	7	7
Paraguay	81	153	137	123	114	94	117	132	151	166	165	126	117	128
Peru	88	259	195	200	255	232	252	274	278	280	248	208	202	192
Puerto Rico	65	70	74	74	71	71	69	65	55	55	55	55	55	55
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	4	11	20	19	15	18	19	21	23	19	20	24	25	37
Trinidad and Tobago	24	7	27	26	10	11	10	10	11	11	8	8	8	8
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)



**Table A-8. Gross value-added in the wood industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 16), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	35	14	21	14	44	88	67	61	105	91	75	67	89	94
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	446	516	458	509	615	569	419	376	361	393	420	420	380	371
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>11,081</b>	<b>11,070</b>	<b>12,824</b>	<b>13,705</b>	<b>13,406</b>	<b>14,222</b>	<b>12,803</b>	<b>13,230</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>13,046</b>	<b>11,196</b>	<b>12,158</b>	<b>12,098</b>
Bermuda	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Canada	6,658	10,668	15,906	14,546	15,360	14,274	16,848	14,747	12,481	10,296	8,324	6,379	6,979	6,679
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	30,722	36,678	35,663	33,756	33,245	34,378	37,976	39,152	34,610	30,853	26,414	21,362	22,534	22,100
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>37,382</b>	<b>47,348</b>	<b>51,571</b>	<b>48,304</b>	<b>48,607</b>	<b>48,654</b>	<b>54,826</b>	<b>53,901</b>	<b>47,094</b>	<b>41,151</b>	<b>34,740</b>	<b>27,743</b>	<b>29,514</b>	<b>28,780</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	4,096	3,901	5,011	4,572	5,153	5,475	5,584	5,196	5,065	5,309	4,763	4,814	4,469	3,975
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	21	13	46	38	14	15	20	21	24	23	24	24	24	24
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Zealand	648	978	1,117	1,096	1,092	1,236	1,182	1,272	1,237	1,199	1,229	921	991	1,066
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	31	67	20	43	55	51	63	55	46	52	45	42	30	30
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	3	1	7	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	6	6	6	6
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	1	1	10	13	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>4,807</b>	<b>4,962</b>	<b>6,216</b>	<b>5,772</b>	<b>6,319</b>	<b>6,782</b>	<b>6,854</b>	<b>6,549</b>	<b>6,377</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>6,071</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>5,525</b>	<b>5,106</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>163,943</b>	<b>161,871</b>	<b>166,472</b>	<b>163,774</b>	<b>164,577</b>	<b>166,445</b>	<b>179,963</b>	<b>179,813</b>	<b>177,327</b>	<b>182,985</b>	<b>170,514</b>	<b>154,997</b>	<b>166,208</b>	<b>170,131</b>

Notes – types of estimates:

**V1** (In countries with gross output data and some value-added data, missing data have 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 and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Tonga and Viet Nam.

**V2** (In countries with some value-added data, but no gross output data for the missing years, average value-added per cubic metre of sawnwood and wood-based panel production has been used to estimate the missing figures). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bermuda, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Réunion, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, TFYR Macedonia, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, 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 cubic metre of sawnwood and wood-based panel production from neighbouring countries). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Angola, Bahamas, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, French Guiana, Gambia, Guadeloupe, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Mali, Martinique, Mauritania, New Caledonia, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Togo, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

**Table A-9. Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	228	141	93	103	116	113	114	98	95	86	78	89	78	68
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	10	11	28	63	10	16	21	29	38	51	68	68	68	68
Central African Republic	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	37	35	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	169	467	179	224	284	292	301	360	461	448	410	376	344	344
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2	7	9	11	9	9	14	12	16	11	13	16	30	30
Gabon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	17	17	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	69	56	79	81	87	82	98	122	114	122	154	94	89	89
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5	13	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
Madagascar	5	3	9	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	6	8	8	8
Malawi	16	14	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	6	12	18	17	18	14	15	16	21	8	8	13	15	18
Mayotte	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	280	247	250	224	223	208	213	152	157	151	122	108	155	138
Mozambique	2	2	24	29	25	22	20	18	16	18	14	17	17	17
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	173	66	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	76	76	76	72
Réunion	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6	9	15	14	12	13	13	13	13	11	13	14	16	16
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2,479	2,293	2,138	2,169	2,328	2,254	2,052	2,052	1,946	1,966	1,939	1,680	1,444	1,326
Sudan	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Swaziland	85	97	231	234	223	186	210	186	188	201	177	136	57	44
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	60	86	78	81	78	80	105	105	105	105	102	99	99	99
Uganda	3	3	9	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
United Republic of Tanzania	9	27	20	17	14	11	9	11	41	38	7	2	2	2
Western Sahara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	18	10	41	46	48	54	59	67	69	72	96	113	130	159
Zimbabwe	89	68	49	51	51	73	74	74	63	63	63	63	63	63
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>3,849</b>	<b>3,767</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,764</b>	<b>3,665</b>	<b>3,555</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>2,719</b>
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	19	0	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	6	8
Azerbaijan	16	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	5	8	7	10
Bahrain	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Bangladesh	65	85	39	39	39	70	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
Bhutan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	31	42	39	34	37	34	37	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
China*	4,414	6,002	10,323	11,654	13,831	16,009	23,515	24,070	27,602	33,096	38,109	39,576	47,767	51,515
Taiwan Province of China	1,296	1,311	1,423	1,236	1,421	1,544	1,507	1,437	1,333	1,318	1,352	1,129	1,555	1,469

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-9. Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Hong Kong SAR	387	228	96	93	93	61	48	40	17	36	28	29	28	28
China, Macao SAR	9	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	35	36	36	38	42	39	40	35	32	31	34	28	28	26
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	25	20	27	29	29	30	38	35	34	36	38	37	42	42
Georgia	4	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	4	6	6
India	869	1,397	1,837	1,428	1,640	1,550	1,518	1,768	1,853	2,198	2,290	1,922	2,494	2,509
Indonesia	1,180	2,102	2,991	4,973	5,971	6,331	5,949	5,228	5,834	5,562	5,427	6,257	5,650	6,860
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	355	416	617	502	439	527	544	538	480	487	530	533	520	473
Iraq	531	44	9	11	11	6	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Israel	437	470	508	514	490	488	434	473	530	570	572	533	531	538
Japan	38,490	35,732	34,898	33,247	31,033	31,903	32,275	31,590	28,658	27,163	27,470	27,836	29,212	28,757
Jordan	45	56	69	85	90	87	105	108	97	115	127	131	96	96
Kazakhstan	9	6	4	15	21	22	25	29	32	37	62	55	49	48
Kuwait	106	94	56	60	56	71	66	62	59	71	64	91	91	91
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	126	126	116	112	105	149	144	134	126	118	118	118	118	118
Malaysia	311	659	1,047	1,055	1,077	905	988	692	712	855	813	930	1,016	1,038
Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	3	3	3	3
Myanmar	2	3	2	4	4	3	2	2	15	6	6	6	6	7
Nepal	7	10	14	13	13	17	24	31	41	38	39	36	39	37
Occupied Palestinian Territory	20	21	20	17	14	12	10	11	13	12	35	19	29	29
Oman	21	25	21	28	27	23	24	22	21	6	28	34	59	59
Pakistan	113	157	167	183	235	276	382	461	541	553	669	669	671	670
Philippines	383	432	510	401	368	350	320	291	249	266	284	281	284	248
Qatar	1	1	5	5	5	4	22	27	26	26	7	21	12	12
Republic of Korea	3,147	4,976	5,811	5,703	5,918	5,840	5,467	5,472	5,449	5,156	5,470	5,128	5,486	5,632
Saudi Arabia	678	678	805	841	877	916	956	998	1,041	1,378	1,824	2,414	2,414	2,414
Singapore	356	420	304	220	238	189	193	227	220	203	203	200	215	190
Sri Lanka	47	49	78	53	71	95	127	171	230	92	44	48	47	46
Syrian Arab Republic	15	1	9	12	12	48	58	58	58	51	45	50	50	50
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	483	902	1,568	1,610	1,718	1,795	1,723	1,784	1,853	1,878	1,757	1,668	1,807	1,693
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	906	1,768	1,294	1,265	1,157	1,010	1,100	1,049	1,264	1,252	1,106	1,193	1,323	1,497
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	73	73	73	83	78	99	96	117	143	224	262	479	480	480
Uzbekistan	16	6	6	8	11	14	8	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
Viet Nam	39	86	149	277	325	374	459	515	583	606	695	696	882	915
Yemen	38	38	8	14	12	11	54	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>55,114</b>	<b>58,484</b>	<b>64,993</b>	<b>65,876</b>	<b>67,524</b>	<b>70,920</b>	<b>78,337</b>	<b>77,647</b>	<b>79,319</b>	<b>83,615</b>	<b>89,687</b>	<b>92,328</b>	<b>103,189</b>	<b>107,780</b>
Åland Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	21	0	2	4	3	3	5	4	4	5	6	11	17	17
Andorra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	2,186	2,578	3,011	3,205	3,020	2,809	2,700	2,603	2,631	2,610	2,368	2,361	2,386	2,411
Belarus	318	315	162	99	76	74	79	79	75	81	83	71	90	94
Belgium	1,828	1,840	2,156	2,090	2,050	1,892	1,876	1,751	1,762	1,672	1,568	1,505	1,394	1,441
Bosnia and Herzegovina	59	0	6	9	7	10	7	10	8	8	6	11	11	14
Bulgaria	134	148	47	72	104	130	113	128	127	138	139	170	197	196
Channel Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	440	255	173	185	176	184	185	183	164	185	191	142	150	143
Czech Republic	1,077	978	881	870	821	754	912	890	969	1,012	874	773	839	767
Denmark	980	1,007	973	960	954	906	814	715	701	676	612	579	515	481
Estonia	30	19	45	48	55	53	46	48	60	69	66	47	71	77
Faroe Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	4,468	7,361	8,959	8,891	7,580	6,607	6,585	5,546	6,042	5,651	4,584	2,885	4,108	4,045
France	11,016	10,498	9,301	9,881	9,262	8,655	8,387	7,702	6,979	7,086	6,549	6,111	6,063	6,310
Germany	14,729	13,145	15,336	15,875	15,772	15,000	15,079	14,912	15,337	15,497	14,674	13,934	13,805	13,901
Gibraltar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	589	503	705	519	579	550	540	470	499	562	423	391	428	313
Guernsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	427	361	355	437	428	422	385	369	366	396	385	377	420	436
Iceland	12	13	13	12	13	10	10	9	6	2	3	3	3	3
Ireland	347	466	482	507	471	475	374	341	279	343	236	220	220	230
Isle of Man	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italy	7,516	9,294	8,577	8,316	7,835	7,590	7,858	7,431	7,175	7,212	6,762	6,739	6,875	7,063
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	51	8	61	53	65	69	63	67	65	47	50	54	52	53

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-9. Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	182	105	79	94	94	96	114	110	103	106	115	106	152	173
Luxembourg	41	41	52	43	45	47	53	52	51	61	57	60	60	60
Malta	12	13	14	13	14	12	12	12	12	11	10	8	9	10
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	5	6	4
Netherlands	3,101	2,502	2,679	2,696	2,692	2,549	2,560	2,392	2,410	2,478	2,205	1,956	1,940	2,003
Norway	1,813	2,613	1,816	2,027	1,455	1,347	1,275	1,075	1,064	902	679	493	497	239
Poland	1,370	1,298	1,558	1,749	1,783	1,907	2,055	1,843	1,902	2,108	1,887	2,195	2,183	2,325
Portugal	1,212	1,322	1,528	1,431	1,364	1,263	1,223	1,215	1,234	1,207	997	922	1,365	1,251
Republic of Moldova	5	6	2	2	3	6	10	11	10	9	7	5	5	6
Romania	614	447	417	465	577	515	483	426	442	651	737	590	380	357
Russian Federation	6,191	6,140	6,153	5,039	4,673	3,974	3,505	3,797	3,831	4,159	3,659	4,085	4,715	5,200
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	233	217	216	152	115	106	134	158	163	147	157	191	188	202
Slovakia	416	509	569	666	554	446	376	381	438	455	414	426	429	421
Slovenia	500	179	278	308	314	268	280	272	249	269	223	261	203	214
Spain	5,115	6,087	5,484	5,563	5,416	5,098	4,970	4,796	4,690	4,847	4,691	4,295	4,628	4,800
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	6,417	8,308	8,130	8,268	7,379	6,824	6,067	5,575	5,583	5,370	4,679	4,808	5,200	5,266
Switzerland	2,089	1,994	2,065	2,080	2,092	2,018	1,940	1,892	1,789	1,891	1,895	1,668	1,489	1,313
TFYR Macedonia	25	16	18	18	19	18	16	16	19	22	22	25	26	17
Ukraine	204	48	481	468	461	446	461	515	520	458	415	481	561	646
United Kingdom	12,009	8,171	7,865	7,595	7,488	7,165	7,154	6,722	6,245	6,290	6,032	6,154	5,795	5,593
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>87,778</b>	<b>88,810</b>	<b>90,652</b>	<b>90,711</b>	<b>85,810</b>	<b>80,301</b>	<b>78,709</b>	<b>74,521</b>	<b>74,001</b>	<b>74,695</b>	<b>68,464</b>	<b>65,120</b>	<b>67,474</b>	<b>68,095</b>
Anguilla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentina	1,079	661	973	1,042	1,341	1,478	1,649	1,998	1,770	1,745	1,927	1,732	1,525	1,453
Aruba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bahamas	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barbados	19	41	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Belize	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	64	76	72	78	75	72	72	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	10,205	12,288	11,173	10,100	9,710	11,752	12,780	9,763	10,623	10,254	10,233	9,159	9,477	9,676
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	1,456	2,804	3,289	3,485	3,179	3,127	3,243	3,063	3,138	3,382	4,023	4,184	3,506	4,039
Colombia	1,015	906	1,370	1,384	1,421	1,422	1,484	1,363	1,394	1,309	1,377	1,366	1,241	1,098
Costa Rica	96	159	155	157	149	156	175	180	202	205	177	173	201	202
Cuba	14	6	5	4	3	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominican Republic	1	1	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Ecuador	186	515	248	240	241	228	245	246	246	258	295	306	322	322
El Salvador	28	60	101	101	145	145	145	153	153	153	160	160	170	171
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guadeloupe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemala	23	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Guyana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Haiti	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Honduras	26	34	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	25
Jamaica	94	56	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Martinique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mexico	2,759	2,898	3,107	3,048	3,103	3,165	3,359	3,475	3,529	3,649	3,724	3,855	4,015	3,908
Montserrat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaragua	2	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Panama	73	46	33	48	48	45	43	43	40	38	35	33	31	32
Paraguay	67	82	113	116	114	113	105	106	104	94	102	102	101	101
Peru	302	244	440	442	470	445	508	590	614	701	918	781	883	912
Puerto Rico	146	155	145	147	139	117	94	80	72	72	72	72	72	72
Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-9. Gross value-added in the pulp and paper industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Trinidad and Tobago	34	50	39	27	41	50	44	28	62	62	62	62	62	62
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	90	81	98	91	110	102	81	81	73	135	529	357	580	441
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	91	92	81	123	112	231	547	819	772	864	1,138	1,079	880	1,009
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>17,883</b>	<b>21,320</b>	<b>21,661</b>	<b>20,855</b>	<b>20,620</b>	<b>22,872</b>	<b>24,795</b>	<b>22,278</b>	<b>23,082</b>	<b>23,211</b>	<b>25,063</b>	<b>23,713</b>	<b>23,357</b>	<b>23,782</b>
Bermuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	13,326	20,650	19,014	17,447	15,088	13,175	13,147	12,826	11,951	10,724	9,235	8,069	7,802	7,351
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	65,150	78,008	78,636	66,281	66,005	61,024	61,480	58,335	63,343	59,161	53,140	60,371	56,284	53,300
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>78,476</b>	<b>98,658</b>	<b>97,649</b>	<b>83,728</b>	<b>81,093</b>	<b>74,199</b>	<b>74,627</b>	<b>71,161</b>	<b>75,294</b>	<b>69,885</b>	<b>62,375</b>	<b>68,440</b>	<b>64,086</b>	<b>60,651</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	3,087	4,731	2,991	3,823	4,077	3,891	4,187	3,866	3,472	3,566	3,138	2,940	3,111	2,587
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	10	9	5	14	16	16	13	11	12	12	13	15	15	15
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	1,081	1,086	950	1,280	1,041	983	856	864	845	721	724	561	664	706
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>4,179</b>	<b>5,826</b>	<b>3,945</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>5,133</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>5,056</b>	<b>4,742</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>4,299</b>	<b>3,876</b>	<b>3,516</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>3,308</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>247,279</b>	<b>276,865</b>	<b>282,401</b>	<b>269,888</b>	<b>263,945</b>	<b>256,846</b>	<b>265,079</b>	<b>253,900</b>	<b>259,606</b>	<b>259,295</b>	<b>252,970</b>	<b>256,246</b>	<b>264,744</b>	<b>266,334</b>

Notes – types of estimates:

**V1** (In countries with gross output data and some value-added data, missing data have 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 and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, China, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan, Tonga, Viet Nam and Yemen.

**V2** (In countries with some value-added data, but no gross output data for the missing years, average value-added per tonne of pulp export and paper & paperboard production has been used to estimate the missing figures). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Réunion, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), 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 cubic metre of spulp export and paper & paperboard production from neighbouring countries). Countries and territories with such estimates (see numbers in italics):

Angola, Bahrain, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominican Republic, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.

**Table A-10. Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	176	109	72	79	89	87	88	76	73	67	60	69	60	52
Angola	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Burkina Faso	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burundi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cabo Verde	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central African Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Comoros	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	6	9	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Democratic Republic of the Congo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	49	66	49	62	76	57	38	57	70	68	67	65	63	63
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	2	2	9	13	12	20	15	18	15	17	15	10	15	23
Ethiopia	5	6	12	12	15	16	16	22	17	16	15	19	19	19
Gabon	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya	18	11	38	41	45	40	35	36	36	41	47	55	71	64
Lesotho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Madagascar	16	16	16	16	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Malawi	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	7	7
Mali	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	9	14	12	11	12	11	17	14	14	14	14	13	18	16
Mayotte	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Morocco	113	27	88	85	63	57	73	82	86	69	72	87	119	121
Mozambique	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Namibia	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Niger	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nigeria	878	438	1,051	1,403	1,185	883	886	886	886	886	886	886	886	886
Réunion	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Rwanda	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Africa	1,043	555	653	671	612	630	687	656	695	661	527	534	423	423
Sudan	1	1	4	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Swaziland	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Togo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tunisia	119	141	171	178	175	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
Uganda	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
United Republic of Tanzania	6	2	2	3	5	8	13	15	11	11	7	16	14	14
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	39	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Zimbabwe	33	39	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>2,321</b>	<b>2,726</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,211</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>2,036</b>
Afghanistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Armenia	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	6	6	6	6
Azerbaijan	94	5	5	5	7	3	6	12	11	10	8	16	19	14
Bahrain	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Bangladesh	10	21	22	32	48	73	109	163	244	244	244	244	244	244
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei Darussalam	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Cambodia	1	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
China*	1,029	1,458	2,373	2,896	3,368	4,302	6,458	8,084	9,974	12,285	14,400	15,909	19,569	21,017
Taiwan Province of China	695	664	747	610	580	592	595	525	520	500	489	420	457	443

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-10. Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Hong Kong SAR	122	27	14	11	4	6	5	5	5	2	1	1	1	1
China, Macao SAR	12	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	89	105	93	92	88	75	79	68	69	63	64	54	53	39
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	4	3	10	10
India	26	130	189	211	148	221	231	252	259	271	329	455	601	601
Indonesia	356	782	897	870	942	986	937	802	1,331	1,484	982	1,077	1,251	1,310
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	88	119	110	172	189	260	253	313	257	226	261	237	225	225
Iraq	28	28	26	26	25	25	25	25	24	24	24	23	47	47
Israel	237	409	364	624	599	530	529	511	515	526	552	582	520	520
Japan	20,217	14,758	11,290	10,858	9,618	9,647	10,762	10,897	10,810	10,934	8,139	6,267	6,258	6,258
Jordan	33	58	61	68	67	68	79	94	98	127	131	118	110	91
Kazakhstan	192	72	37	42	57	64	73	75	83	99	91	81	81	99
Kuwait	119	179	97	124	119	114	110	105	101	102	89	117	107	95
Kyrgyzstan	22	3	6	7	4	1	3	2	4	4	4	7	5	5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	183	183	177	174	171	168	165	162	159	157	157	157	157	157
Malaysia	169	608	1,039	968	1,086	1,042	1,122	942	968	1,009	921	858	867	848
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	1
Myanmar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	5	14	7	6	6	6	7	8	8	21	34	34	34	34
Occupied Palestinian Territory	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	61	79	63	114	165	63
Oman	67	41	75	85	76	62	87	67	58	89	85	41	87	87
Pakistan	12	6	13	12	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
Philippines	222	121	455	448	411	449	352	256	199	166	134	104	104	104
Qatar	4	53	63	68	63	61	128	113	108	73	61	111	93	93
Republic of Korea	1,582	2,438	2,193	2,204	2,328	2,259	2,783	2,800	3,103	2,708	2,692	2,823	3,114	3,114
Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Singapore	187	197	165	154	194	183	170	151	146	153	214	269	294	300
Sri Lanka	4	14	11	13	16	21	27	35	45	57	49	81	90	90
Syrian Arab Republic	35	73	61	53	53	58	98	97	125	125	125	125	125	125
Tajikistan	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1,105	548	537	584	635	690	750	816	887	887	887	887	887	887
Timor-Leste	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Turkey	167	339	820	631	820	1,010	1,100	1,296	1,309	1,450	1,493	1,299	1,530	1,530
Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uzbekistan	26	26	17	20	27	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Viet Nam	46	46	88	346	445	639	866	880	1,135	1,183	1,143	1,138	1,328	1,278
Yemen	20	20	25	9	10	15	13	29	45	46	74	88	88	88
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>27,391</b>	<b>23,723</b>	<b>22,258</b>	<b>22,604</b>	<b>22,399</b>	<b>23,868</b>	<b>28,162</b>	<b>29,821</b>	<b>32,833</b>	<b>35,284</b>	<b>34,116</b>	<b>33,914</b>	<b>38,695</b>	<b>39,991</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	7	8	8	9	10	10	9
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	2,396	2,103	2,182	2,090	2,016	1,802	1,826	1,810	1,882	2,575	1,789	1,675	1,694	1,709
Belarus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgium	2,830	1,406	1,424	1,453	1,358	1,262	1,339	1,275	1,281	1,207	1,022	1,017	949	927
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	83	76	75	74	73	71	70	69	68	67	66	64	63
Bulgaria	157	105	66	70	74	102	126	148	165	208	209	165	144	139
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	371	297	177	159	159	177	227	224	231	258	247	195	193	182
Czech Republic	550	550	661	717	936	856	916	910	899	978	657	561	546	520
Denmark	1,409	1,696	1,972	1,925	1,826	1,755	1,732	1,698	1,585	1,580	1,325	1,038	902	892
Estonia	93	98	142	165	204	212	194	174	180	179	150	116	133	142
Faroe Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	886	602	740	745	649	644	724	714	710	740	714	541	522	527
France	6,415	6,436	6,316	6,424	6,219	5,958	5,864	5,573	5,406	5,244	3,865	3,470	3,400	3,222
Germany	16,415	11,499	12,608	12,635	10,669	10,121	10,159	10,405	11,348	11,318	10,011	8,491	9,492	9,091
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	345	208	335	432	429	400	640	458	669	529	578	626	626	626
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	399	201	202	229	241	248	245	253	275	291	292	259	238	238
Iceland	56	44	26	21	20	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Ireland	177	175	328	337	340	345	357	392	427	467	467	467	467	467
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	7,032	9,166	11,315	10,883	11,066	10,139	9,930	10,159	10,236	10,978	9,452	8,130	7,080	7,392
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	103	59	94	146	113	124	160	156	182	140	93	69	62	63
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-10. Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Lithuania	436	144	203	232	289	355	249	253	293	377	249	270	302	347
Luxembourg	8	15	15	14	13	16	16	15	12	14	13	14	11	10
Malta	30	28	63	65	57	12	3	47	34	31	30	31	31	31
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	1,166	1,987	2,341	2,193	2,080	1,879	1,712	1,746	1,651	1,763	1,791	1,513	1,566	1,477
Norway	1,231	1,474	1,669	1,616	1,713	1,767	1,783	1,637	1,538	1,470	1,132	1,101	1,044	967
Poland	1,207	1,588	1,816	2,570	1,872	2,323	2,665	2,563	2,710	3,022	2,784	2,969	2,776	2,827
Portugal	635	663	1,080	1,060	1,039	1,009	1,056	966	889	906	756	690	696	611
Republic of Moldova	8	8	8	8	8	11	17	20	24	20	22	23	22	25
Romania	1,164	1,104	731	740	729	760	782	735	724	750	716	640	558	562
Russian Federation	5,680	2,455	1,628	1,331	1,420	1,848	1,582	1,841	2,190	2,036	2,086	1,934	2,085	2,046
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	122	135	159	144	127	113	112	109	120	137	141	140	145	123
Slovakia	163	91	72	109	149	155	196	240	283	237	238	226	288	299
Slovenia	237	306	305	305	354	349	339	335	327	344	343	258	242	214
Spain	5,968	3,994	5,877	5,879	5,902	5,677	5,991	5,923	5,881	5,523	4,771	3,488	3,367	2,777
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	1,116	1,183	1,462	1,415	1,386	1,339	1,400	1,376	1,458	1,622	1,478	1,178	1,232	1,277
Switzerland	1,816	1,816	1,738	1,798	1,774	1,685	1,641	1,760	1,909	1,773	1,648	1,531	1,506	1,549
TFYR Macedonia	118	23	17	17	17	16	16	10	19	20	26	24	26	23
Ukraine	247	247	247	222	246	275	330	324	351	298	274	193	197	236
United Kingdom	8,086	6,373	7,854	7,673	7,390	6,738	6,749	6,827	6,544	7,661	6,090	4,126	4,576	4,046
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>69,157</b>	<b>58,368</b>	<b>65,955</b>	<b>65,899</b>	<b>62,958</b>	<b>60,571</b>	<b>61,172</b>	<b>61,176</b>	<b>62,531</b>	<b>64,792</b>	<b>55,555</b>	<b>47,265</b>	<b>47,212</b>	<b>45,679</b>
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	301	229	246	200	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	8	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	5,984	6,545	5,125	4,159	4,717	4,466	4,515	4,392	4,614	5,067	5,226	5,278	6,510	6,643
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	163	283	324	273	317	263	271	292	270	312	306	306	306	306
Colombia	194	211	224	271	256	286	312	360	401	463	466	485	487	508
Costa Rica	54	20	32	29	30	29	29	19	19	24	24	21	18	14
Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	39	46	67	101	75	64	67	68	75	78	225	212	212	212
El Salvador	10	14	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	21	24	70	71	63	54	51	60	58	53	42	36	33	34
Jamaica	63	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	2,097	1,714	2,081	2,023	1,947	2,992	2,778	2,747	2,726	2,696	2,496	2,242	2,362	2,381
Montserrat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2	3	3	4	4	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Panama	14	16	21	22	45	42	32	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Paraguay	1	2	9	13	14	17	21	27	33	41	52	65	81	81
Peru	289	276	112	102	115	124	162	150	152	171	235	250	286	290
Puerto Rico	65	70	74	74	71	71	69	65	55	55	55	55	55	55
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	25	18	1	1	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)



**Table A-10. Gross value-added in the furniture industry (ISIC Rev.4 Division 31), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	23	20	23	27	35	30	38	28	14	27	29	37	37	37
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	421	466	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>9,786</b>	<b>10,017</b>	<b>8,944</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>8,334</b>	<b>9,088</b>	<b>8,996</b>	<b>8,898</b>	<b>9,107</b>	<b>9,675</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>9,677</b>	<b>11,077</b>	<b>11,252</b>
Bermuda	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3
Canada	4,341	4,084	7,379	7,803	7,754	7,258	7,352	6,929	6,598	6,398	5,445	4,702	4,610	4,610
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	28,870	32,025	42,342	38,561	37,006	36,995	39,134	38,815	35,372	29,580	24,022	22,910	22,636	22,900
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>33,215</b>	<b>36,113</b>	<b>49,726</b>	<b>46,369</b>	<b>44,765</b>	<b>44,257</b>	<b>46,490</b>	<b>45,749</b>	<b>41,974</b>	<b>35,981</b>	<b>29,471</b>	<b>27,616</b>	<b>27,249</b>	<b>27,513</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	2,920	3,580	3,679	3,659	3,374	3,142	3,563	3,393	3,298	1,946	2,014	1,956	1,716	1,691
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	6	16	17	12	12	17	17	15	15	13	11	11	12	12
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	259	324	347	336	339	377	383	387	387	385	385	320	324	345
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wallis and Futuna Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3,186</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>4,042</b>	<b>4,008</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>3,796</b>	<b>3,699</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,048</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>145,322</b>	<b>133,661</b>	<b>153,246</b>	<b>149,505</b>	<b>144,636</b>	<b>143,481</b>	<b>151,003</b>	<b>151,651</b>	<b>152,398</b>	<b>150,278</b>	<b>133,457</b>	<b>122,864</b>	<b>128,329</b>	<b>128,519</b>

Notes: In countries with some value-added data, figures for the missing years have been estimated (*see numbers in italics*) by interpolating series between data points and/or repeating figures of the closest available year.







**Table A-11. Gross value-added in the forestry sector (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16 and 17), 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Trinidad and Tobago	63	68	77	63	64	74	70	52	86	85	82	87	87	87
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	253	255	400	284	374	419	359	320	379	437	870	682	966	730
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	658	747	675	793	833	891	1,054	1,263	1,205	1,341	1,649	1,591	1,314	1,430
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>44,132</b>	<b>44,971</b>	<b>42,813</b>	<b>43,490</b>	<b>45,007</b>	<b>48,518</b>	<b>50,735</b>	<b>47,848</b>	<b>49,105</b>	<b>49,420</b>	<b>51,093</b>	<b>47,668</b>	<b>48,308</b>	<b>49,424</b>
Bermuda	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Canada	26,392	41,116	43,339	41,168	39,019	36,505	38,812	35,858	31,975	28,482	23,075	19,539	20,435	19,789
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	110,346	132,476	135,498	119,250	118,179	114,607	119,348	117,134	118,119	109,329	98,367	100,138	98,697	95,664
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>136,740</b>	<b>173,595</b>	<b>178,840</b>	<b>160,419</b>	<b>157,201</b>	<b>151,115</b>	<b>158,163</b>	<b>152,994</b>	<b>150,096</b>	<b>137,813</b>	<b>121,444</b>	<b>119,678</b>	<b>119,134</b>	<b>115,454</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	7,900	9,472	8,960	9,404	10,207	10,414	11,749	11,031	9,348	9,889	8,967	9,107	8,937	7,682
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	50	63	88	89	65	69	73	71	71	69	63	63	67	62
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	4	2	5	5	3	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
New Zealand	2,357	3,155	3,009	3,407	3,114	3,204	2,814	2,888	2,821	2,800	2,714	2,239	2,567	2,919
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	167	239	238	135	126	112	113	104	98	129	154	191	358	358
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	27	12	8	8	6	4	3	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
Solomon Islands	18	47	37	36	33	52	58	57	55	42	61	59	77	99
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	16	13	21	20	9	9	8	12	10	10	11	11	11	11
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>10,541</b>	<b>13,004</b>	<b>12,368</b>	<b>13,106</b>	<b>13,565</b>	<b>13,870</b>	<b>14,824</b>	<b>14,177</b>	<b>12,412</b>	<b>12,947</b>	<b>11,978</b>	<b>11,678</b>	<b>12,026</b>	<b>11,140</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>547,615</b>	<b>580,116</b>	<b>590,746</b>	<b>573,960</b>	<b>569,094</b>	<b>566,997</b>	<b>589,921</b>	<b>577,752</b>	<b>588,606</b>	<b>601,110</b>	<b>578,163</b>	<b>564,289</b>	<b>592,501</b>	<b>605,953</b>









**Table A-12. Contribution of the forestry sector (ISIC Rev.4 Division 02, 16 and 17) to Gross Domestic Product, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.9	2.5	1.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Bermuda	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada	2.6	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2
Greenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	2.2	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
French Polynesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	2.7	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.7
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	3.3	3.1	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.8
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	7.1	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Solomon Islands	6.9	11.3	9.3	8.5	8.8	10.9	10.9	9.5	8.7	6.9	8.8	8.2	9.8	11.5
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	3.6	2.3	3.9	3.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>





**Table A-13. Contribution of the forestry sector (ISIC Rev.4 Divisions 02, 16 and 17) to Agricultural and Manufacturing Gross Domestic Product (ISIC Rev.4 Sections A and D), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	percent													
Luxembourg	2.2	2.3	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.5	4.6	4.5
Malta	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	7.2	8.5	8.9	6.0	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.3	3.1
Netherlands	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.3
Norway	12.9	13.3	10.7	11.8	10.3	9.6	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.7	7.5	6.5	6.7	6.1
Poland	5.3	6.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.7	7.4	6.8	7.1	7.2	7.3
Portugal	9.7	9.9	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	9.4	9.1	10.2	9.9
Republic of Moldova	0.7	2.3	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.8
Romania	3.4	3.4	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0
Russian Federation	3.1	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.5	3.5	4.1	4.3	4.1
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	2.9	4.5	4.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.0
Slovakia	4.9	10.8	9.5	9.6	9.7	8.9	8.3	8.4	9.1	9.2	9.2	10.9	9.9	9.4
Slovenia	9.1	8.2	8.7	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.2	7.4	8.4	7.7	7.8
Spain	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	18.3	20.8	17.9	18.8	17.6	17.3	15.9	13.8	14.9	15.6	15.2	17.4	16.5	16.2
Switzerland	6.1	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.2
TFYR Macedonia	3.4	2.5	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.2	2.5
Ukraine	0.8	1.2	4.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.7	4.3
United Kingdom	6.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.9
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Anguilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antigua and Barbuda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.6
Aruba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Barbados	4.9	13.6	14.1	14.2	15.7	14.3	14.7	15.4	15.9	16.6	16.6	18.0	18.1	18.5
Belize	8.1	11.8	7.0	7.7	8.0	7.0	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.3	5.8	6.1	4.7	4.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7.6	8.0	8.6	8.9	8.8	8.4	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.9
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	6.6	7.5	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.3
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	12.7	15.0	15.3	17.5	17.7	17.5	17.9	17.7	19.0	19.5	23.9	22.5	20.4	21.4
Colombia	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.9
Costa Rica	4.5	5.2	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4
Cuba	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Dominican Republic	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ecuador	9.5	12.4	10.8	11.0	10.7	10.3	11.1	11.8	11.7	9.1	8.6	9.3	10.3	9.7
El Salvador	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	5.0
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenada	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	4.1	5.5	5.2	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.3
Guyana	9.4	15.6	13.8	13.7	11.7	12.4	11.3	13.8	18.1	19.7	15.5	17.4	19.7	16.9
Haiti	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4
Honduras	7.1	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.3	2.6
Jamaica	4.3	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.0
Montserrat	0.5	0.4	2.7	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5
Nicaragua	12.9	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.5	4.7	4.4
Panama	5.2	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5
Paraguay	7.5	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.0	8.0	9.2	9.6	8.8	8.0	8.8	6.8	7.3
Peru	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.7
Puerto Rico	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Saint Lucia	5.8	7.6	5.4	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.5	6.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	6.1	2.8	5.0	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.3	6.1
Trinidad and Tobago	3.8	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.5
Turks and Caicos Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-13. Contribution of the forestry sector (ISIC Rev.4 Divisions 02, 16 and 17) to Agricultural and Manufacturing Gross Domestic Product (ISIC Rev.4 Sections A and D), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>percent</i>													
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	5.1	5.0	5.8	4.4	5.7	5.4	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.4	9.2	8.2	11.7	8.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.5
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Bermuda	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2
Canada	13.1	17.5	15.0	14.9	14.1	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.0	12.5	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.5
Greenland	0.0	0.0	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 Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	6.0	6.6	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.0	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.5
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
American Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	6.4	6.3	5.5	5.6	6.1	5.9	6.8	6.4	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.4
Cook Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fiji	6.5	7.1	9.4	9.5	6.8	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.4	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.0
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
New Zealand	10.7	12.1	10.2	11.3	10.7	11.0	9.5	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.7	8.0	8.9	10.1
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	8.4	7.2	7.4	4.2	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.6	8.5	7.5
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	17.8	8.0	5.0	5.0	3.6	2.5	1.9	3.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.4
Solomon Islands	14.0	21.9	21.7	26.6	22.7	24.6	25.5	26.8	25.1	21.2	25.3	23.3	28.6	33.0
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.9
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	12.5	6.7	13.0	12.8	5.9	6.1	5.1	7.6	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.1
Wallis and Futuna Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>

**Table A-14. Export value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	2	12	8	8	2	6	9	9	10	4	2	20	3	1
Angola	1	6	11	4	2	3	8	6	5	4	4	5	3	3
Benin	0	0	1	3	7	15	18	15	16	15	16	13	34	86
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	2	4	0	8	3	3	2	1	2	1	0	1
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	425	687	274	81	49	22	15	181	276	263	191	248	326	214
Central African Republic	10	21	59	50	41	50	52	47	49	46	56	69	54	67
Chad	80	80	88	89	67	52	70	67	74	31	36	29	18	19
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	616	379	235	839	403	417	353	372	288	273	227	219	105	104
Côte d'Ivoire	225	72	62	69	63	60	70	64	43	53	72	57	65	50
Democratic Republic of the Congo	115	106	60	11	11	68	111	117	121	99	101	85	95	119
Djibouti	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Egypt	16	18	22	15	17	27	28	27	34	37	65	86	83	125
Equatorial Guinea	139	212	329	379	306	409	243	182	181	226	92	15	115	129
Eritrea	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	2	2	5	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	15	14
Gabon	1,039	572	1,044	1,168	789	428	596	605	513	580	388	642	498	23
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	58	46	49	26	29	32	35	43	37	99	133	80	82	79
Guinea	5	8	16	14	7	4	3	2	13	19	12	9	63	15
Guinea-Bissau	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4	4
Kenya	56	51	25	30	10	27	21	24	24	6	10	4	3	6
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	105	5	106	128	207	125	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	23
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Madagascar	1	2	7	6	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	18	4	2
Malawi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
Mali	0	0	3	5	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	62	59	67	56	65	85	71	86	85	74	65	66	60	67
Mozambique	1	1	26	23	26	41	51	36	13	104	71	62	117	102
Namibia	2	2	1	3	5	3	4	3	4	4	6	8	7	6
Niger	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	43	49	16	15	11	19	48	59	44	51	43	50	55	51
Réunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	7	7	6	6	5	6	6	6	7	8	3	3	3	4
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	1	2	6	7
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
South Africa	77	162	118	126	173	135	106	92	109	98	85	77	78	82
Sudan	50	137	93	142	143	185	189	168	85	81	77	108	81	73
Swaziland	8	8	8	8	11	26	24	24	22	25	25	25	25	25
Togo	0	1	4	3	2	3	5	20	23	25	35	30	46	40
Tunisia	4	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	9	8	5	4	5
Uganda	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	2
United Republic of Tanzania	10	7	10	5	5	6	9	9	14	13	9	13	13	13
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	3	5	2	0
Zimbabwe	6	8	11	13	74	44	14	4	7	7	15	6	6	9
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>2,335</b>	<b>2,191</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>2,079</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>1,580</b>
Afghanistan	6	9	24	11	10	20	25	22	31	40	60	56	60	42
Armenia	–	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	–	1	3	4	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	3
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	1	2
Brunei Darussalam	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	10	123	13	1	1	2	2	2	2	8	22	36	51	17
China*	677	1,055	799	730	765	874	1,021	1,014	995	1,013	951	1,267	1,846	2,269
Taiwan Province of China	12	21	31	26	28	31	38	35	46	60	50	49	45	54
China, Hong Kong SAR	334	365	408	332	287	217	213	178	174	191	158	144	167	215

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\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-14. Export value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	6	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	6	27	19	4	6	12	17	9	18	14	14	19	19	21
Georgia	–	1	15	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
India	122	173	197	306	263	222	264	298	214	205	228	192	217	323
Indonesia	89	57	133	182	177	115	111	116	114	160	109	108	81	95
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25	25	9	24	19	13	11	16	17	17	18	17	24	21
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0
Israel	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
Japan	20	10	10	9	14	17	15	18	23	26	30	24	26	28
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Kazakhstan	–	3	15	15	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	4
Kuwait	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12	75	164	143	50	79	82	74	61	107	96	67	123	281
Lebanon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Malaysia	2,522	1,293	1,078	664	768	819	815	925	826	771	701	723	745	655
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	138	155	299	299	278	572	794	793	775	737	841	643	847	946
Nepal	2	2	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	22	23	24	19	25
Occupied Palestinian Territory	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	7	5
Oman	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pakistan	50	49	49	49	49	50	41	42	21	17	13	15	14	15
Philippines	40	41	23	13	13	14	20	16	18	17	24	11	16	15
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	1
Republic of Korea	205	206	195	191	146	160	140	116	106	114	117	165	171	209
Saudi Arabia	5	9	2	4	5	11	11	7	5	8	5	3	3	2
Singapore	173	161	116	121	126	90	100	91	88	109	106	88	85	92
Sri Lanka	1	2	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	5
Syrian Arab Republic	14	14	14	15	11	10	7	9	9	9	8	5	4	4
Tajikistan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Thailand	48	25	32	27	24	27	33	29	41	36	45	40	43	37
Timor-Leste	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Turkey	40	84	44	47	74	55	49	54	54	28	31	41	34	37
Turkmenistan	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	5
United Arab Emirates	2	2	7	6	8	19	6	18	25	26	16	19	20	18
Uzbekistan	–	0	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Viet Nam	245	52	93	45	37	29	53	24	67	103	38	31	33	59
Yemen	1	1	4	3	4	5	6	4	5	6	7	7	8	8
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>3,817</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>3,192</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>3,943</b>	<b>3,765</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>4,732</b>	<b>5,522</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	23	23	23	25	26	25	24	25	23	22	24	19	19	25
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	198	98	135	140	136	132	139	124	128	145	142	114	143	149
Belarus	–	62	95	97	99	120	149	140	119	202	136	87	151	153
Belgium	–	–	219	178	168	180	184	191	157	202	260	181	213	244
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	2	12	12	16	15	25	28	37	48	42	49	57	67
Bulgaria	71	66	66	59	83	84	102	110	104	105	72	67	93	95
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	232	67	74	70	68	78	76	78	88	82	83	96	109
Czech Republic	–	190	188	202	568	282	245	247	285	300	251	296	374	442
Denmark	38	35	136	79	45	47	42	65	63	93	82	62	78	83
Estonia	–	194	294	238	218	221	176	146	120	158	151	83	177	220
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	49	101	102	84	91	92	94	115	116	124	136	114	90	107
France	659	503	827	655	557	538	552	579	603	633	563	548	680	714
Germany	492	479	714	699	639	568	600	771	900	927	810	566	597	670
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	21	12	15	13	10	11	12	20	17	25	15	17	16	16
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	182	61	106	100	95	105	102	85	74	93	91	82	106	113
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	18	83	42	41	27	46	46	25	29	27	25	23	63	58
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	123	168	198	194	203	188	177	193	195	189	190	185	212	235
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	351	297	265	294	289	337	318	256	433	309	218	387	378
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	165	124	129	118	143	133	124	123	215	146	94	151	209

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**Table A-14. Export value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	–	–	23	20	18	25	28	28	28	34	30	31	40	48
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	8	7	9	10
Netherlands	65	61	86	108	110	121	121	100	125	166	136	123	145	197
Norway	106	75	58	46	59	39	33	50	64	83	78	87	89	90
Poland	92	120	118	113	171	206	226	200	207	212	208	259	304	296
Portugal	91	112	142	175	173	208	219	212	215	217	231	113	159	176
Republic of Moldova	–	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Romania	8	23	132	75	76	90	92	80	65	76	74	52	89	114
Russian Federation	–	2,319	3,830	4,190	5,072	5,091	5,430	5,405	5,331	6,041	3,768	2,922	2,411	2,020
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	40	33	34	33	31
Slovakia	–	75	144	152	123	117	136	270	162	141	152	231	250	222
Slovenia	–	27	30	27	29	29	29	48	59	75	73	70	87	119
Spain	148	176	222	235	251	268	236	226	202	191	236	180	204	257
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	85	177	112	123	169	158	176	251	236	384	274	155	162	124
Switzerland	183	156	319	257	189	174	188	177	215	195	169	122	109	127
TFYR Macedonia	–	20	8	7	15	10	16	18	21	14	16	18	15	13
Ukraine	–	24	263	226	251	315	394	346	314	311	251	237	283	295
United Kingdom	79	63	65	57	67	77	97	124	121	132	118	82	112	122
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>4,964</b>	<b>6,471</b>	<b>9,242</b>	<b>9,111</b>	<b>10,257</b>	<b>10,095</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>10,952</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>12,347</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>7,611</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>8,350</b>
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	77	152	84	77	74	68	68	71	84	89	66	59	85	75
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	26	83	130	111	106	135	172	207	162	159	135	120	146	165
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	140	253	236	181	197	135	145	160	130	151	126	107	114	123
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	246	331	194	206	166	145	148	97	63	58	92	72	64	69
Colombia	14	8	6	7	11	21	16	17	17	18	17	30	35	27
Costa Rica	12	25	33	33	32	33	34	39	39	43	46	28	53	69
Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	3	3	3	3	14	19	9	5	8	8	6	4	6	8
Ecuador	32	52	106	125	99	99	109	102	110	123	99	102	91	89
El Salvador	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	5	6	4	5	8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	4	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	12	8	15	10	14	12	9	11	8	10	9	6	6	5
Guyana	1	5	7	10	16	19	22	28	11	12	9	7	7	4
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	6	24	11	6	6	6	2	2	0	3	4	4	3	2
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32	28	27	34	42	45	46	44	50	53	50	52	51	52
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0
Panama	0	1	0	1	3	3	6	2	6	7	5	3	9	17
Paraguay	18	11	2	3	8	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	6	6
Peru	10	19	35	35	31	36	42	56	37	42	46	43	42	51
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	0	2	3	3	7	1	1	2	3	2	4	5	7	12
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Continued on next page)



**Table A-14. Export value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	10	42	53	60	74	86	86	93	116	132	39	29	39	35
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	22	29	5	7	15	5	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>828</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	285	400	793	843	1,077	990	949	1,068	1,027	919	716	777	899	1,034
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	3,393	3,089	2,171	1,850	1,802	1,803	2,048	1,970	1,931	2,144	2,034	1,794	2,275	2,531
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>3,677</b>	<b>3,489</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>2,879</b>	<b>2,793</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>3,063</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,564</b>
American Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	35	104	204	189	240	222	189	138	151	175	122	162	196	241
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	2
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Zealand	189	735	678	627	739	627	477	447	529	565	576	829	1,116	1,311
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	166	651	386	399	472	458	577	549	507	570	524	399	542	725
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	50	136	76	78	85	126	173	219	256	270	166	139	178	208
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,345</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,530</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>2,487</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>19,459</b>	<b>21,102</b>	<b>20,658</b>	<b>21,342</b>	<b>21,037</b>	<b>22,101</b>	<b>22,543</b>	<b>22,005</b>	<b>24,071</b>	<b>19,909</b>	<b>18,302</b>	<b>21,007</b>	<b>22,332</b>

Notes – products from the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) comprise the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Roundwood**

Wood fuel (4401.10)

Industrial roundwood (4403.20/41/49/91/92/99)

**2) Non-wood forest products**

Mosses and lichens (0604.10)

Mushrooms other than genus *Agaricus* and truffles, fresh or chilled (07.09.59)

Brazil nuts, fresh or dried (0801.21/22)

Chestnuts, fresh or dried (08.02.40)

Ginseng roots (1211.20)

Plants and parts, pharmacy, perfume, insecticide use n.e.s. (12.11.90)

Gum arabic (1301.20)

Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams, not gum arabic (1301.90)

Bamboos used primarily for plaiting (1401.10)

Rattan used primarily for plaiting (1401.20)

Maple sugar and maple syrup (1702.20)

Truffles, prepared or preserved, not in vinegar or acetic acid (2003.20)

Palm hearts, otherwise prepared or preserved (2008.91)

Quebracho tanning extract (32.01.10)

Wattle tanning extract (3201.20)

Balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums (4001.30)

Natural cork, raw or simply prepared (4501.10)

**Table A-15. Export value of wood industry products, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	0	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Benin	0	1	3	4	9	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	3
Botswana	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	4
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	199	295	915	734	891	842	849	760	604	504	478	341	358	311
Central African Republic	11	13	25	35	35	26	18	19	18	25	21	8	8	8
Chad	0	0	0	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	136	224	92	200	391	137	109	99	96	101	77	71	29	29
Côte d'Ivoire	745	527	605	605	478	407	516	467	405	406	339	188	215	177
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28	64	30	46	67	65	62	91	104	69	98	87	61	53
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	13	13	4	7	4	5	6	8	14	18	36	35	38	46
Equatorial Guinea	28	54	28	41	48	47	60	44	36	45	32	13	20	16
Eritrea	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	2	4
Gabon	180	94	180	309	371	260	403	341	335	385	277	312	376	381
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ghana	133	289	369	450	377	349	252	970	298	411	388	292	263	269
Guinea	0	1	13	1	1	3	5	1	30	3	16	14	15	14
Guinea-Bissau	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	3	10	20	20	15	17	17	15	19	16	14	13	11	11
Lesotho	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	6	0	1	4	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	16
Libya	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	1
Madagascar	3	5	7	9	9	6	10	3	11	11	11	12	10	7
Malawi	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	7	8	10	13	12	11
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	5	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	46	74	54	68	58	47	66	50	57	62	43	16	27	24
Mozambique	0	2	4	5	7	7	14	8	10	8	27	38	52	129
Namibia	2	2	3	5	6	11	17	13	14	6	8	11	30	25
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	28	127	95	60	45	57	69	65	62	63	52	47	38	49
Réunion	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	3	5
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	1	1
Somalia	0	0	4	8	9	13	7	5	9	8	10	17	34	42
South Africa	274	455	811	849	925	904	805	886	649	542	564	391	400	357
Sudan	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	17	14	12	21	31	19	20	27	28	36	36	36	36	36
Togo	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	2
Tunisia	6	10	16	21	26	16	18	25	22	21	26	26	21	17
Uganda	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	13	2	7	6
United Republic of Tanzania	5	3	2	2	2	4	6	10	9	20	21	28	25	24
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	1	2	9	17	13	17	43	47	7	8	8	8	13	14
Zimbabwe	9	40	75	23	21	22	25	5	47	43	40	33	18	20
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>3,572</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>2,924</b>	<b>2,851</b>	<b>2,674</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>2,128</b>
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Armenia	–	0	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Azerbaijan	–	0	2	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Bahrain	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	10	15	17
Bangladesh	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	2	1
Bhutan	15	13	4	6	2	3	6	9	1	8	8	7	7	7
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Cambodia	2	74	76	70	63	60	76	86	84	95	66	51	71	72
China*	564	2,114	3,762	4,109	5,073	5,854	7,603	9,007	11,224	11,805	10,026	9,450	10,735	11,361
Taiwan Province of China	808	581	370	324	310	308	317	277	278	250	210	171	178	175
China, Hong Kong SAR	461	925	1,210	1,083	1,093	993	815	640	584	527	437	343	349	339

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-15. Export value of wood industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0
Cyprus	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	0	2	6	4	8	10	6	11	15	10	2	2	4	7
Georgia	–	0	20	13	18	28	27	28	30	33	29	31	18	22
India	35	43	45	46	66	68	122	144	167	183	199	180	173	218
Indonesia	5,827	8,576	5,534	5,497	5,287	4,867	4,909	4,640	4,711	4,232	3,576	3,061	3,312	3,381
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	8	13	16	13	19	16	17	8	10	13	17	22	10
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	36	20	13	9	5	7	11	6	10	7	14	8	7	6
Japan	133	98	100	79	88	106	110	114	100	116	123	122	117	109
Jordan	16	1	3	3	40	21	26	19	15	23	25	29	28	35
Kazakhstan	–	1	32	37	31	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2
Kuwait	4	1	1	1	2	2	5	4	4	4	3	7	7	7
Kyrgyzstan	–	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	72	120	113	159	269	271	266	258	266	194	215	178	228	349
Lebanon	4	7	6	14	18	26	30	30	26	30	39	34	25	15
Malaysia	3,073	5,109	4,473	3,822	3,892	4,002	4,714	4,763	5,367	4,986	4,058	3,928	4,001	3,849
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	2	8	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	0	0
Myanmar	51	88	176	206	202	214	239	282	226	243	204	168	165	165
Nepal	0	0	1	1	1	7	8	7	1	3	3	4	6	3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	26	26	26	24	24	24	22	24	26	23	29	25	26	24
Oman	10	6	2	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	2
Pakistan	3	3	4	5	8	15	19	20	18	14	24	30	37	51
Philippines	456	254	246	226	235	321	383	388	412	409	361	448	556	672
Qatar	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	8	10	7
Republic of Korea	107	101	139	115	96	104	115	82	58	62	60	69	57	73
Saudi Arabia	70	32	23	22	37	63	78	64	74	68	40	29	52	42
Singapore	731	450	297	251	278	270	265	266	253	255	214	151	151	157
Sri Lanka	16	31	16	16	20	27	40	44	43	36	54	32	42	50
Syrian Arab Republic	2	13	6	8	6	5	4	4	9	9	14	13	14	8
Tajikistan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	417	740	1,041	1,061	1,322	1,319	1,481	1,379	1,500	1,511	1,448	1,432	1,763	2,020
Timor-Leste	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	56	102	112	218	227	253	301	347	439	533	536	589	634	653
Turkmenistan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	73	39	62	82	119	138	177	233	244	310	292	203	194	194
Uzbekistan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Viet Nam	92	145	196	263	284	295	407	468	520	645	713	663	985	1,224
Yemen	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>13,176</b>	<b>19,742</b>	<b>18,139</b>	<b>17,806</b>	<b>19,151</b>	<b>19,719</b>	<b>22,617</b>	<b>23,679</b>	<b>26,731</b>	<b>26,649</b>	<b>23,053</b>	<b>21,506</b>	<b>24,001</b>	<b>25,332</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	3	16	15	19	19	18	16	16	14	14	13	12	12	11
Andorra	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	2,372	2,648	3,921	3,902	4,239	4,519	4,702	4,907	5,402	6,222	5,544	4,641	5,157	5,332
Belarus	–	119	541	525	587	737	817	658	536	577	442	326	410	419
Belgium	–	–	2,981	3,036	3,113	3,158	3,410	3,368	3,468	3,603	3,099	2,559	2,654	2,765
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	3	139	147	165	132	205	209	236	364	314	244	236	286
Bulgaria	39	77	205	197	245	276	291	263	245	288	197	211	256	277
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	367	435	375	379	412	417	436	476	552	515	426	462	515
Czech Republic	–	732	1,164	1,147	1,099	1,174	1,318	1,326	1,520	1,752	1,607	1,468	1,574	1,734
Denmark	773	1,155	1,250	1,165	1,209	1,154	1,175	1,083	1,154	1,128	1,046	870	749	748
Estonia	–	250	693	798	934	1,048	1,044	1,167	1,177	1,249	1,049	845	1,118	1,229
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	2,065	2,789	3,686	3,689	3,778	3,825	3,867	3,651	3,961	4,275	3,392	2,504	2,987	2,955
France	1,458	2,061	2,806	2,749	2,757	2,788	2,893	2,979	3,250	3,394	3,017	2,393	2,461	2,490
Germany	2,240	2,638	4,973	5,660	6,421	6,169	6,955	8,086	9,048	9,940	9,428	7,779	8,403	8,700
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	65	35	67	62	65	83	109	106	100	109	101	84	91	101
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungary	368	253	477	477	507	506	541	536	578	641	676	541	587	598
Iceland	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Ireland	149	211	253	311	368	408	419	444	456	518	398	311	371	384
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	1,239	2,096	2,421	2,354	2,281	2,049	2,113	2,048	2,220	2,436	2,191	1,702	1,931	1,923
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	608	1,428	1,436	1,542	1,796	1,760	1,720	1,657	1,684	1,274	1,119	1,512	1,558
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	343	446	494	601	701	720	766	803	857	686	620	748	781

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-15. Export value of wood industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	–	–	227	216	239	312	288	260	276	283	254	239	269	250
Malta	3	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	26	17	17	18	21
Netherlands	907	1,172	1,012	882	922	911	1,072	1,045	1,218	1,302	1,166	1,056	959	1,241
Norway	788	1,240	906	853	885	842	764	645	615	606	450	448	442	404
Poland	896	1,582	2,446	2,242	2,454	3,009	3,343	3,318	3,560	3,799	3,460	2,962	3,189	3,340
Portugal	696	505	557	546	575	587	660	636	699	845	720	578	645	716
Republic of Moldova	–	1	1	1	1	2	5	3	5	4	4	4	6	9
Romania	342	480	1,196	1,235	1,425	1,559	1,755	1,591	1,615	1,552	1,336	1,425	1,762	1,908
Russian Federation	–	2,340	3,087	3,209	3,964	4,696	5,059	5,343	5,503	6,854	4,586	5,829	5,515	4,998
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	154	218	201	172	191	215
Slovakia	–	477	597	636	685	703	784	875	1,024	1,027	888	906	738	724
Slovenia	–	453	550	507	539	523	519	530	571	774	742	647	656	656
Spain	499	695	1,194	1,289	1,425	1,333	1,435	1,439	1,569	1,581	1,519	1,290	1,278	1,377
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	2,869	4,066	4,490	4,641	4,971	5,026	4,862	4,943	5,614	5,866	4,921	4,637	4,766	4,550
Switzerland	407	500	543	492	457	450	467	483	508	400	403	360	363	293
TFYR Macedonia	–	52	20	9	8	7	9	9	11	15	13	11	9	7
Ukraine	–	53	526	675	845	1,034	1,091	898	857	987	768	786	751	792
United Kingdom	324	484	689	683	742	919	831	926	842	634	639	327	533	546
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>25,488</b>	<b>32,105</b>	<b>46,369</b>	<b>46,824</b>	<b>50,581</b>	<b>52,981</b>	<b>55,856</b>	<b>56,825</b>	<b>60,978</b>	<b>66,382</b>	<b>57,079</b>	<b>50,349</b>	<b>53,815</b>	<b>54,854</b>
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	67	87	148	132	271	347	446	440	474	407	331	300	317	258
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0
Barbados	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Belize	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	138	257	186	146	146	140	163	170	172	179	130	116	117	74
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	975	2,504	3,398	3,622	4,353	4,945	6,338	5,642	5,275	4,657	3,407	2,397	2,325	1,902
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	825	1,285	2,219	3,173	3,149	3,150	3,375	2,905	2,477	2,366	2,599	2,071	1,970	2,153
Colombia	20	25	58	71	82	65	65	59	67	103	86	55	29	25
Costa Rica	21	49	37	20	23	20	23	47	27	14	42	25	16	26
Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	7	13	5	5	5
Ecuador	139	184	165	175	160	189	184	177	180	186	190	207	229	214
El Salvador	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	60	50	53	43	30	34	35	74	41	92	77	63	53	56
Guyana	6	78	75	75	75	61	82	77	104	111	79	62	50	49
Haiti	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	54	24	132	203	86	78	76	65	91	80	64	48	44	28
Jamaica	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Martinique	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	389	650	753	545	505	465	514	510	544	457	398	336	308	294
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	4	20	24	26	37	25	23	23	10	8	10	6	11	13
Panama	1	4	9	11	7	8	12	9	12	7	6	5	8	14
Paraguay	73	252	149	133	117	133	136	149	151	150	131	119	112	93
Peru	9	34	207	246	321	273	289	313	310	274	287	225	194	158
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	1	6	5	8	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	6	6	6
Trinidad and Tobago	12	27	29	29	26	19	17	15	9	8	7	4	5	5
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-15. Export value of wood industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	3	9	12	12	16	44	79	143	181	192	281	177	251	264
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24	39	11	15	100	118	153	111	25	20	16	8	8	5
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>5,593</b>	<b>7,684</b>	<b>8,699</b>	<b>9,520</b>	<b>10,134</b>	<b>12,027</b>	<b>10,949</b>	<b>10,168</b>	<b>9,335</b>	<b>8,172</b>	<b>6,249</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>5,656</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	9,647	17,389	22,156	21,060	21,182	20,073	24,543	21,851	18,630	14,357	9,461	7,868	8,982	8,507
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	5,059	5,911	6,316	5,221	5,053	5,028	5,414	5,442	5,761	5,637	5,403	4,573	5,588	5,775
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>14,706</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>28,472</b>	<b>26,281</b>	<b>26,235</b>	<b>25,101</b>	<b>29,957</b>	<b>27,293</b>	<b>24,390</b>	<b>19,993</b>	<b>14,864</b>	<b>12,442</b>	<b>14,570</b>	<b>14,282</b>
American Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	763	1,365	1,666	1,628	1,811	1,830	1,978	1,778	1,666	1,710	1,577	1,398	1,358	1,020
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	42	54	41	39	34	25	32	32	25	34	35	24	47	34
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	472	1,052	1,383	1,356	1,624	1,474	1,645	1,452	1,459	1,362	1,194	1,193	1,329	1,225
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	24	18	34	49	59	51	49	47	46	48	47	47	42	46
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	2	4	2	2	1	2	4	3	4	6	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	2	3	7	5	5	5	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>3,134</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>3,711</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>3,206</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,663</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>2,327</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>59,401</b>	<b>85,567</b>	<b>107,190</b>	<b>106,262</b>	<b>112,902</b>	<b>114,635</b>	<b>127,592</b>	<b>126,055</b>	<b>128,398</b>	<b>128,371</b>	<b>108,697</b>	<b>95,292</b>	<b>103,381</b>	<b>104,579</b>

Notes – wood industry products (ISIC Division 16) comprise the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Primary processed wood products**

- Wood charcoal (44.02)
- Wood chips and particles, wood residues (4401.21/22/30)
- Roundwood treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives (4403.10)
- Sleepers of wood (44.06)
- Sawnwood (44.07)
- Wood-based panels (44.08/10/11/12)

**2) Further processed wood products**

- Hoopwood, split poles, etc. (44.04)
- Wood wool, wood flour (44.05)
- Further processed sawnwood (44.09)
- Densified wood (44.13)
- Wood products for domestic/decorative use (44.14/19/20)
- Wooden wrapping and packing equipment (44.15/16)
- Builder's joinery and carpentry of wood (44.18)
- Other manufactured wood products (44.17/21)
- Prefabricated wooden buildings (part of 94.06)

**Table A-16. Export value of pulp and paper industry products, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	1	4	6	7	26	21	11	11	4	7	5	8	10	19
Angola	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	8	15	23	15
Benin	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Botswana	7	12	12	11	17	13	8	10	12	14	16	17	15	17
Burkina Faso	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	4	8	3	4	9	8	11	5	3	28	32	38	27	25
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	3	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	3	36	81	101	112	103	100	68	62	57	50	76	64	52
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	2	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	1	14	21	34	28	77	90	127	192	253	309	330	416	474
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	10	6	1	3	1	1	0	2	2	4	6	4
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	14	46	45	51	28	58	66	54	57	63	69	62	66	56
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Libya	4	3	0	0	0	9	3	3	2	6	18	7	6	1
Madagascar	0	0	5	2	1	4	3	6	7	9	8	9	8	10
Malawi	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
Mali	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	2	4	6	8	9	12	11	13	13	15	19	20	14	16
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	114	199	144	71	126	100	96	130	127	150	99	103	191	140
Mozambique	1	1	0	0	2	12	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2
Namibia	4	9	10	6	5	7	7	6	5	4	5	9	8	10
Niger	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	10	2	3	5	12	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
Réunion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rwanda	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	8	12	16	15	16	20	19	23	18	20	25	14	14
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sierra Leone	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	1
Somalia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	979	2,130	2,400	2,170	1,890	1,846	1,588	1,532	1,507	1,851	1,776	1,552	1,565	1,610
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Swaziland	47	88	103	231	212	228	184	92	145	62	77	64	10	2
Togo	0	4	2	5	3	5	1	1	1	0	1	2	2	5
Tunisia	44	62	94	107	123	163	183	169	169	191	183	205	232	196
Uganda	0	1	1	2	3	3	5	5	3	7	10	10	13	14
United Republic of Tanzania	5	4	2	1	1	1	3	4	8	11	22	22	25	36
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	0	0	1	1	7	3	13	3	2	2	3	6	8	4
Zimbabwe	6	21	31	49	196	86	31	34	36	37	17	15	17	13
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>2,664</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>2,792</b>	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>2,392</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>2,762</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>2,747</b>
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Armenia	–	0	1	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	1	0	0
Azerbaijan	–	0	1	2	1	2	5	5	3	2	1	2	4	14
Bahrain	2	51	46	46	59	58	49	55	47	39	66	35	49	80
Bangladesh	5	0	1	1	1	1	4	2	4	10	4	4	3	3
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	2	2
Cambodia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4
China*	481	1,352	2,545	2,666	3,093	3,933	4,340	5,571	7,131	8,695	8,412	9,374	10,788	13,137
Taiwan Province of China	503	813	966	913	1,050	1,114	1,193	1,232	1,299	1,465	1,436	1,458	1,680	1,721
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,419	2,207	2,865	2,403	2,447	2,500	2,611	2,569	2,508	2,510	2,293	1,827	2,119	2,023

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-16. Export value of pulp and paper industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	6	4	4	5	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	6	4	2
Cyprus	24	24	17	19	18	19	17	16	19	14	13	11	14	15
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	0	7	12	13	9	3	8	5	8	12	5	8	7	5
Georgia	–	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	3
India	17	153	249	294	405	380	465	622	630	561	659	671	836	908
Indonesia	403	2,428	4,581	4,304	4,505	4,232	4,170	4,783	5,507	5,945	6,404	5,512	6,361	5,727
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0	3	18	23	32	63	50	34	57	54	50	47	44	25
Iraq	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Israel	42	78	121	140	166	184	192	193	188	223	229	217	229	266
Japan	2,413	2,380	3,129	2,733	3,278	3,364	3,717	3,681	3,840	4,232	4,399	3,741	4,927	4,463
Jordan	23	36	97	123	86	69	79	100	98	136	171	212	229	208
Kazakhstan	–	21	16	41	32	37	41	42	39	39	37	37	35	28
Kuwait	129	185	88	124	127	135	131	90	61	69	60	73	79	76
Kyrgyzstan	–	1	1	0	2	4	7	5	6	7	8	9	7	9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2
Lebanon	10	27	39	50	72	89	102	114	127	150	158	167	164	151
Malaysia	259	437	581	560	570	605	691	723	760	889	952	972	1,063	1,092
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	23	6	8	10	6	10
Nepal	0	2	6	12	12	20	14	12	12	10	10	9	8	8
Occupied Palestinian Territory	9	9	9	7	6	6	8	7	9	8	15	17	10	13
Oman	15	40	23	32	29	4	18	30	20	31	34	45	45	41
Pakistan	0	2	2	3	5	7	18	9	20	21	43	32	30	30
Philippines	80	121	146	158	128	136	149	194	216	199	214	195	257	309
Qatar	1	2	2	1	3	6	22	8	7	8	8	14	17	10
Republic of Korea	356	955	2,249	2,143	2,278	2,471	2,674	2,551	2,527	2,620	2,740	2,862	3,096	3,299
Saudi Arabia	345	763	468	581	760	972	902	810	916	1,195	383	812	1,332	1,143
Singapore	435	717	770	755	726	931	979	1,003	1,065	1,268	1,333	1,427	1,590	1,797
Sri Lanka	1	9	35	28	36	42	36	43	41	48	53	41	52	60
Syrian Arab Republic	0	2	8	1	9	22	18	18	28	30	18	25	30	28
Tajikistan	–	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	94	621	1,390	1,384	1,356	1,506	1,396	1,503	1,689	1,740	1,665	1,503	1,532	1,496
Timor-Leste	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	104	204	338	516	630	683	717	819	829	1,015	1,090	1,167	1,364	1,455
Turkmenistan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	84	257	324	322	372	388	522	544	330	303	293	298	312	326
Uzbekistan	–	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	10	6	10	15
Viet Nam	13	24	99	121	139	162	198	220	278	354	429	373	453	429
Yemen	0	3	7	7	5	6	3	7	3	5	2	6	5	6
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>7,276</b>	<b>13,947</b>	<b>21,263</b>	<b>20,542</b>	<b>22,465</b>	<b>24,171</b>	<b>25,568</b>	<b>27,640</b>	<b>30,366</b>	<b>33,940</b>	<b>33,726</b>	<b>33,233</b>	<b>38,804</b>	<b>40,442</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	0	1	4	3	4	9	12	16	19	22	27	22	21	21
Andorra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Austria	3,794	4,665	5,549	5,780	6,053	5,992	6,010	5,627	5,871	6,126	6,096	5,420	5,862	6,098
Belarus	–	21	416	399	366	329	332	280	264	283	241	189	230	232
Belgium	–	4,514	7,616	7,188	7,192	7,146	7,356	6,998	7,243	7,438	7,202	6,445	6,988	6,800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	0	6	8	21	13	36	45	51	82	93	110	135	156
Bulgaria	33	123	138	136	149	198	215	202	168	198	206	114	239	268
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	233	212	191	196	198	203	209	216	253	237	196	237	252
Czech Republic	–	880	1,309	1,352	1,909	1,500	1,569	1,748	1,929	2,297	2,328	2,140	2,369	2,463
Denmark	692	960	1,164	1,173	1,228	1,252	1,228	1,171	1,227	1,219	1,209	1,150	1,186	1,275
Estonia	–	35	155	192	257	283	148	155	246	302	281	226	284	317
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Finland	8,373	10,599	14,468	14,409	13,849	13,305	13,629	11,847	13,768	13,610	12,705	10,629	12,581	12,508
France	5,274	7,983	10,045	9,866	9,978	10,005	10,081	9,986	10,150	10,414	9,898	8,832	9,494	9,619
Germany	10,740	14,939	19,665	20,559	21,710	21,189	21,954	24,103	25,826	26,573	26,162	24,744	27,750	27,802
Gibraltar	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	86	149	205	196	217	240	214	205	210	228	229	223	258	252
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	90	196	525	608	620	705	760	823	923	1,006	1,082	1,199	1,342	1,433
Iceland	2	4	5	5	6	6	7	4	3	3	4	3	5	6
Ireland	186	225	323	322	301	380	364	344	344	340	340	266	299	301
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	3,175	5,864	7,298	7,332	7,403	7,267	7,660	7,860	8,032	8,405	8,045	7,315	8,332	8,515
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	36	54	63	80	78	119	156	118	138	121	103	131	163
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	112	90	108	119	121	133	164	209	243	231	252	356	390

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**Table A-16. Export value of pulp and paper industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	–	–	535	463	575	489	650	743	589	587	571	526	491	468
Malta	11	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	7	2	4	5
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	4	6
Netherlands	4,330	5,652	6,755	6,340	6,645	7,253	7,007	6,921	7,353	7,540	6,977	6,532	7,247	7,703
Norway	3,853	3,722	2,520	2,599	2,461	2,383	2,226	1,872	1,576	1,480	1,406	1,542	1,462	1,228
Poland	217	936	2,021	2,336	2,643	2,985	3,021	3,194	3,419	3,785	3,936	4,099	4,544	5,019
Portugal	1,420	1,903	2,225	2,046	2,063	2,198	2,103	2,142	2,286	1,785	1,977	2,258	2,975	2,953
Republic of Moldova	–	9	2	4	7	15	10	15	22	29	14	6	11	22
Romania	67	154	172	207	257	266	275	198	187	232	185	207	284	297
Russian Federation	–	3,647	4,279	4,365	4,424	4,458	4,329	3,932	3,692	3,859	3,167	3,513	3,374	3,094
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	180	209	211	231	260	288
Slovakia	–	826	1,256	1,338	1,343	1,255	1,370	1,411	1,584	1,602	1,590	1,434	1,431	1,391
Slovenia	–	531	759	739	741	699	739	761	755	801	798	720	774	825
Spain	1,652	2,872	4,358	4,467	4,534	4,619	4,846	4,724	5,121	5,537	5,537	4,826	5,855	6,128
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	9,634	11,126	13,352	13,801	13,776	13,903	13,990	13,969	14,242	14,433	14,813	14,250	14,861	15,037
Switzerland	1,775	2,154	3,116	3,046	3,137	3,159	3,116	3,066	2,947	3,015	2,840	2,348	2,462	2,204
TFYR Macedonia	–	6	18	14	14	11	13	13	16	22	12	15	16	18
Ukraine	–	197	658	1,001	960	960	988	955	1,001	1,089	981	1,057	1,014	964
United Kingdom	3,740	4,946	4,786	4,702	4,777	4,949	4,970	5,059	5,062	5,363	5,449	4,886	5,097	5,075
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>66,194</b>	<b>90,252</b>	<b>116,309</b>	<b>117,473</b>	<b>120,142</b>	<b>119,913</b>	<b>121,802</b>	<b>121,066</b>	<b>126,857</b>	<b>130,566</b>	<b>127,219</b>	<b>118,041</b>	<b>130,275</b>	<b>131,604</b>
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	289	390	561	491	550	608	700	677	744	726	604	645	741	652
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	9	21	14	16	12	10	9	11	10	9	11	9	10	12
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	5	10	5	7	6	5	5	5	5	13	3	4	3	3
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	2,737	5,285	5,948	5,373	5,130	6,725	6,053	6,329	6,670	7,156	7,186	7,105	8,185	7,189
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	952	2,886	3,487	3,912	3,126	3,143	3,221	2,692	2,403	3,458	3,943	3,612	3,334	3,528
Colombia	56	321	454	642	640	689	715	692	771	874	831	848	648	584
Costa Rica	15	59	89	95	91	89	129	167	118	159	224	146	209	222
Cuba	2	0	4	5	4	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	0
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	24	6	13	15	19	22	21	22	24	28	35	35	44	46
Ecuador	1	31	39	48	49	57	67	71	58	60	56	52	57	68
El Salvador	7	69	109	122	155	143	148	165	179	206	226	229	228	265
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2
Guadeloupe	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Guatemala	6	76	141	125	97	99	112	129	99	182	166	177	200	211
Guyana	0	6	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	11	4	4	5	4
Haiti	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Honduras	1	13	16	27	20	32	35	31	24	52	57	52	80	62
Jamaica	1	4	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Martinique	27	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mexico	435	1,210	1,422	1,391	1,388	1,388	1,478	1,628	1,635	1,550	1,503	1,496	1,637	1,665
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	0	2	2	6	4	4	4	3	4	5	6	5	5
Panama	14	24	22	15	19	15	20	21	43	52	56	41	48	52
Paraguay	0	5	6	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	4	9	19
Peru	6	28	69	79	84	63	77	75	83	91	147	156	146	153
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	1	11	2	2	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	6	5	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	2	1	1	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	38	117	159	194	164	126	119	98	99	120	94	71	61	55
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-16. Export value of pulp and paper industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	8	46	83	84	79	81	80	91	88	75	553	634	783	654
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	274	678	343	345	306	160	144	84	57	23	12	2	1	1
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>4,919</b>	<b>11,313</b>	<b>13,012</b>	<b>13,013</b>	<b>11,969</b>	<b>13,485</b>	<b>13,161</b>	<b>13,019</b>	<b>13,144</b>	<b>14,872</b>	<b>15,740</b>	<b>15,346</b>	<b>16,456</b>	<b>15,469</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	21,479	32,702	31,334	28,896	27,756	25,698	25,952	24,199	23,109	22,168	20,307	17,671	18,552	17,468
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	11,765	20,027	21,091	19,022	18,607	18,987	19,807	20,627	21,689	23,521	24,680	22,757	26,202	27,025
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>33,244</b>	<b>52,730</b>	<b>52,425</b>	<b>47,919</b>	<b>46,362</b>	<b>44,685</b>	<b>45,759</b>	<b>44,826</b>	<b>44,798</b>	<b>45,689</b>	<b>44,986</b>	<b>40,428</b>	<b>44,755</b>	<b>44,493</b>
American Samoa	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Australia	356	632	1,130	1,230	1,465	1,479	1,471	1,300	1,225	1,273	1,144	1,112	1,229	1,172
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	6	1	4	12	13	14	12	11	13	11	13	13	11	11
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
New Zealand	875	1,051	1,285	1,122	1,103	1,000	1,163	1,016	1,020	1,076	959	991	1,037	1,004
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	1	0	1
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,328</b>	<b>2,260</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,188</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>114,111</b>	<b>172,592</b>	<b>208,444</b>	<b>204,219</b>	<b>206,358</b>	<b>207,541</b>	<b>211,396</b>	<b>211,189</b>	<b>219,817</b>	<b>230,250</b>	<b>226,552</b>	<b>211,782</b>	<b>235,333</b>	<b>236,943</b>

Notes – Pulp and paper industry products (ISIC Division 17) comprise the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Pulp and recovered paper**

Woodpulp (47.01/02/03/04/05)

Other fibre pulp (47.06)

Recovered paper (47.07)

**2) Paper and paperboard and further processed paper products (48)**

**Table A-17. Export value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	0	1	2	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Angola	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Botswana	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Burkina Faso	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	109	15	48	45	43	59	62	70	88	211	244	259	222	258
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2
Gabon	1	2	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	1	0	21	22	18	14	16	9	6	7	5	4	1	3
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	4	5	2
Lesotho	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	1	1
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	1	2	6	5	8	10	12	15	17	15	14	16	13	12
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	1	1	2	2	12	18	26	19	18	18	25	40	27	24
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	0
Nigeria	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Réunion	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	84	152	231	226	287	228	167	107	59	60	60	61	68	54
Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	9	14	22	21	33	21	7	3	6	3	0	0	1	0
Togo	0	1	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Tunisia	8	8	13	15	19	20	15	17	20	17	15	20	12	8
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
United Republic of Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	3	23	69	56	118	54	37	21	21	22	23	17	11	9
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>382</b>
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Azerbaijan	–	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	6	10	7	8	4	2
Bahrain	6	4	8	21	22	13	17	23	22	30	34	29	28	28
Bangladesh	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China*	141	849	2,998	3,311	4,856	6,447	7,929	9,616	11,482	12,882	11,817	14,732	17,966	17,115
Taiwan Province of China	622	468	450	389	324	241	210	181	155	142	139	126	127	127
China, Hong Kong SAR	119	344	670	659	874	725	548	366	271	212	201	121	110	108

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.



**Table A-17. Export value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>														
Luxembourg	-	-	4	14	8	8	9	7	8	5	8	9	8	8	
Malta	1	5	5	6	9	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	7	3	2
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	
Netherlands	462	538	565	545	591	588	578	578	651	709	644	598	658	767	
Norway	74	418	498	498	502	507	501	415	399	384	329	328	325	261	
Poland	383	1,899	3,221	3,255	3,436	3,847	4,162	4,189	4,163	4,313	4,182	3,938	4,099	4,351	
Portugal	117	147	210	237	243	244	283	270	299	365	384	399	546	555	
Republic of Moldova	-	11	1	1	1	1	4	10	18	26	33	21	23	33	
Romania	765	886	861	938	1,090	1,210	1,338	1,274	1,218	1,127	995	903	939	983	
Russian Federation	-	66	130	150	156	198	225	249	252	287	202	213	95	93	
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	133	127	113	128	134	
Slovakia	-	241	232	292	375	441	521	600	632	713	684	587	532	509	
Slovenia	-	268	326	366	390	360	367	346	353	352	315	230	202	172	
Spain	403	754	1,452	1,464	1,400	1,288	1,221	1,124	1,062	1,079	1,003	817	790	784	
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden	426	713	991	966	969	946	972	1,000	1,098	1,182	1,170	1,194	1,152	1,193	
Switzerland	230	302	440	341	299	308	352	389	358	389	368	274	240	241	
TFYR Macedonia	-	2	16	11	9	8	10	10	13	18	20	22	24	23	
Ukraine	-	42	75	102	103	116	124	139	148	163	169	148	164	174	
United Kingdom	569	795	904	920	824	773	769	795	778	727	609	466	453	458	
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>14,169</b>	<b>23,335</b>	<b>30,414</b>	<b>31,074</b>	<b>31,361</b>	<b>30,938</b>	<b>31,855</b>	<b>31,368</b>	<b>32,054</b>	<b>33,468</b>	<b>31,523</b>	<b>27,640</b>	<b>27,248</b>	<b>27,851</b>	
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Argentina	6	14	21	20	25	33	42	42	40	33	27	16	16	16	
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	
Bahamas	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	9	44	33	38	43	36	27	25	49	20	21	26	11	
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Brazil	54	509	944	948	1,139	1,354	1,633	1,517	1,267	1,188	912	743	656	479	
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Chile	23	47	78	101	92	91	77	66	34	17	23	16	12	12	
Colombia	8	12	50	80	62	127	84	99	111	138	94	61	53	41	
Costa Rica	2	3	2	3	2	3	5	6	7	6	9	6	5	5	
Cuba	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dominican Republic	6	6	4	4	8	7	10	8	6	7	7	5	5	3	
Ecuador	2	5	11	11	9	6	6	6	7	10	6	8	8	6	
El Salvador	0	1	6	5	5	5	5	8	9	12	17	16	12	12	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Guatemala	10	12	25	15	9	11	13	16	12	18	17	10	14	14	
Guyana	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Honduras	24	12	6	2	8	9	3	3	25	16	10	4	4	2	
Jamaica	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	
Martinique	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mexico	55	452	987	849	882	885	920	936	855	691	513	464	464	454	
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Nicaragua	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Panama	0	0	2	3	1	1	0	0	6	6	7	4	6	7	
Paraguay	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	
Peru	2	4	23	27	33	31	33	31	25	24	18	12	8	8	
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Saint Lucia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Saint-Martin (French Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Trinidad and Tobago	2	6	12	9	10	11	9	10	10	10	5	4	3	3	
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-17. Export value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	30	3	2	3	4	6	5	1	1	2	3	2	1	0
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>2,122</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>2,628</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>2,783</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,235</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,299</b>	<b>1,078</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	554	1,429	3,882	3,889	4,080	3,823	3,621	3,278	3,030	2,480	1,793	1,388	1,318	1,237
Greenland	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	441	912	1,198	1,126	1,070	1,099	1,199	1,286	1,444	1,622	1,801	1,545	1,675	1,731
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>5,016</b>	<b>5,151</b>	<b>4,923</b>	<b>4,821</b>	<b>4,564</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>4,102</b>	<b>3,594</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>2,993</b>	<b>2,968</b>
American Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	24	56	49	64	93	98	83	76	75	41	26	25	22	21
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	7	7	7	6	6	6	4	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	30	36	43	46	49	41	35	47	53	48	32	32	27	22
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>17,567</b>	<b>31,603</b>	<b>47,607</b>	<b>48,217</b>	<b>51,427</b>	<b>52,900</b>	<b>56,721</b>	<b>57,911</b>	<b>60,292</b>	<b>62,882</b>	<b>58,510</b>	<b>55,643</b>	<b>58,804</b>	<b>57,306</b>

Notes – Wooden furniture (part of ISIC Division 31) comprises the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Wooden seats (9401.61/69)**

**2) Other wooden furniture and parts thereof (9403.30/40/50/60)**









**Table A-18. Value of forest products exports (forestry, wood, pulp and paper and wooden furniture), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Trinidad and Tobago	53	152	200	233	200	157	145	123	118	137	107	79	70	66
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	21	98	149	156	171	212	246	328	386	400	874	840	1,074	954
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	351	749	360	371	425	289	306	198	82	45	32	11	11	6
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>8,657</b>	<b>19,090</b>	<b>23,878</b>	<b>24,754</b>	<b>24,751</b>	<b>27,131</b>	<b>29,011</b>	<b>27,705</b>	<b>26,622</b>	<b>27,372</b>	<b>26,380</b>	<b>23,684</b>	<b>24,603</b>	<b>23,032</b>
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	31,965	51,920	58,165	54,689	54,095	50,584	55,065	50,396	45,795	39,924	32,276	27,704	29,752	28,245
Greenland	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United States of America	20,657	29,940	30,776	27,220	26,532	26,918	28,468	29,325	30,825	32,923	33,919	30,669	35,740	37,062
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>52,622</b>	<b>81,860</b>	<b>88,941</b>	<b>81,909</b>	<b>80,627</b>	<b>77,503</b>	<b>83,534</b>	<b>79,721</b>	<b>76,621</b>	<b>72,847</b>	<b>66,195</b>	<b>58,373</b>	<b>65,492</b>	<b>65,307</b>
American Samoa	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Australia	1,178	2,157	3,048	3,110	3,610	3,630	3,721	3,292	3,118	3,198	2,870	2,696	2,805	2,453
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	57	64	52	58	53	46	49	45	40	47	52	38	61	48
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia (Federated States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
New Zealand	1,566	2,873	3,388	3,152	3,516	3,142	3,320	2,962	3,061	3,051	2,762	3,044	3,509	3,562
Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	190	670	420	448	532	510	626	596	553	623	571	446	584	771
Pitcairn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	52	140	78	80	86	129	176	221	261	276	167	139	178	208
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	4	4	7	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	1	1
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>6,856</b>	<b>7,807</b>	<b>7,466</b>	<b>7,902</b>	<b>7,125</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>7,046</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>208,824</b>	<b>309,221</b>	<b>384,343</b>	<b>379,356</b>	<b>392,030</b>	<b>396,113</b>	<b>417,809</b>	<b>417,697</b>	<b>430,512</b>	<b>445,575</b>	<b>413,668</b>	<b>381,019</b>	<b>418,524</b>	<b>421,160</b>







**Table A-19. Forest products exports as a proportion of total merchandise exports, 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Turks and Caicos Islands	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	0.6	2.9	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.2	6.2	12.7	12.0	14.2	12.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Bermuda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4
Canada	15.2	16.2	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.8	10.4	9.4	8.1	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.2
Greenland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	4.1	4.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
American Samoa	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Australia	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
Cook Islands	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
Fiji	6.0	6.9	4.6	5.4	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.7	5.5	4.9	6.3	5.4
French Polynesia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kiribati	1.3	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
New Caledonia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
New Zealand	9.2	13.2	12.5	11.1	12.2	11.1	10.9	9.8	9.6	9.1	8.0	8.9	9.7	9.5
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7
Palau	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	10.8	19.1	11.5	11.2	13.5	11.3	13.5	11.9	11.0	11.8	9.9	8.7	9.2	11.2
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	0.4	2.2	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Solomon Islands	40.9	56.2	59.3	73.5	63.9	63.6	60.8	72.1	78.8	70.8	69.2	69.2	69.2	50.0
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	6.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.9	4.1	6.2	3.9	5.8	3.7	1.1	1.3	3.0
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	8.0	6.9	11.9	12.2	13.3	11.3	8.5	8.4	5.9	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	2.2
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Table A-20. Import value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	18	40	19	24	17	20	25	20	31	25	27	10	10	8
Angola	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Botswana	1	1	9	10	15	13	8	9	5	8	13	15	8	11
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1
Central African Republic	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	0	0	17	13	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	0
Djibouti	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Egypt	42	49	41	37	35	23	31	31	26	48	92	116	55	70
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Eritrea	–	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ethiopia	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	4	3	2	2	5	2	6	3	5	2	1	2
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	1	3	1	1	2	3	8	3	5	4	3	5	4	5
Lesotho	2	0	6	6	3	5	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Libya	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	4	7	9	9	12	14	2
Madagascar	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Malawi	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mali	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	4	3	3	4
Mauritius	2	3	6	4	6	7	5	5	7	7	6	5	6	7
Mayotte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	24	169	103	83	102	95	120	95	138	112	104	51	85	68
Mozambique	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	10	8	6	8
Namibia	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	6	8	12	12	14
Niger	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	1
Nigeria	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	5	9	3	12	9	8
Réunion	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	4	19	11	12	12	13	9	10	9	3	5	2	2
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
South Africa	10	30	18	19	21	21	22	22	21	18	19	16	17	17
Sudan	0	0	6	6	5	4	8	8	6	5	9	5	4	4
Swaziland	6	6	6	11	9	9	7	9	5	5	3	2	2	2
Togo	0	1	5	4	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	39	24	8	9	8	9	15	16	12	12	11	9	8	6
Uganda	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	7	3	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	4
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	5	4
Zimbabwe	1	1	1	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>277</b>
Afghanistan	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	2
Armenia	–	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2	0
Azerbaijan	–	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bahrain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	3	3	3
Bangladesh	4	9	49	74	76	80	57	64	69	87	87	87	87	87
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	3
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
China*	763	791	2,802	2,877	3,751	4,062	4,256	4,726	5,499	7,009	5,913	5,441	7,124	8,514
Taiwan Province of China	590	611	385	312	301	323	369	394	334	379	314	277	326	323
China, Hong Kong SAR	461	573	515	412	419	366	345	294	325	367	322	318	371	401

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

Table A-20. Import value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011 (Continued)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)														
China, Macao SAR	6	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	5	7	11
Cyprus	3	3	4	7	6	4	4	4	3	6	8	7	5	4
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	0	8	4	2	2	3	1	1	2	4	3	2	1	2
Georgia	–	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	5
India	254	107	988	1,112	791	1,156	1,216	1,287	1,249	1,417	1,600	1,522	1,594	1,983
Indonesia	43	84	109	86	82	60	65	93	59	60	58	40	53	44
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4	3	5	6	6	5	4	11	10	19	12	11	8	14
Iraq	13	0	0	2	1	1	1	8	1	3	1	1	2	3
Israel	82	38	29	19	16	15	12	17	14	18	20	17	17	17
Japan	8,814	7,925	4,808	4,348	4,000	3,855	3,974	3,258	3,254	2,965	2,021	1,572	1,698	1,637
Jordan	3	13	7	10	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	8	5	5
Kazakhstan	–	2	14	19	13	13	14	16	13	16	14	11	8	19
Kuwait	5	7	6	10	5	6	10	11	17	14	13	10	10	11
Kyrgyzstan	–	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	27	27	6	18	12	9	8	7	8	8	7	11	9	8
Malaysia	57	105	149	149	124	90	102	98	111	102	105	91	103	116
Maldives	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Myanmar	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
Nepal	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3
Occupied Palestinian Territory	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	6	6
Oman	1	1	14	10	12	10	9	11	21	20	19	19	14	18
Pakistan	28	48	67	58	57	63	53	67	54	55	38	34	35	30
Philippines	63	112	76	71	63	53	33	41	33	35	32	22	25	30
Qatar	3	3	20	13	14	17	9	33	42	66	42	36	30	18
Republic of Korea	1,322	1,403	924	934	1,091	1,054	1,085	1,008	1,029	1,174	958	883	945	926
Saudi Arabia	24	25	34	44	42	37	34	36	39	40	6	16	47	44
Singapore	136	164	83	86	101	129	118	131	133	166	151	154	170	200
Sri Lanka	3	3	4	8	3	4	4	4	8	7	6	10	7	8
Syrian Arab Republic	0	2	1	1	3	28	7	9	10	18	10	16	10	6
Tajikistan	–	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Thailand	484	720	262	210	212	220	218	209	198	157	167	110	142	149
Timor-Leste	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	222	202	286	156	194	235	332	368	360	360	250	161	204	204
Turkmenistan	–	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	43	46	71	65	61	55	58	49	71	83	84	66	66	71
Uzbekistan	–	0	3	2	1	3	3	9	19	30	38	21	21	25
Viet Nam	4	5	151	146	154	254	394	372	347	444	482	353	342	365
Yemen	1	1	2	2	3	2	5	8	6	13	11	8	5	12
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>13,475</b>	<b>13,058</b>	<b>11,886</b>	<b>11,282</b>	<b>11,633</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>12,825</b>	<b>12,668</b>	<b>13,366</b>	<b>15,173</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>11,372</b>	<b>13,517</b>	<b>15,336</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Andorra	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Austria	503	470	830	749	772	767	817	860	978	983	831	847	941	952
Belarus	–	5	12	11	15	11	14	4	6	7	8	4	6	4
Belgium	–	–	361	314	262	258	290	277	301	411	341	324	380	392
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	1	1	1	1	2	3	7	5	8	15	8	15	14
Bulgaria	1	2	11	12	11	11	12	8	10	16	20	9	8	7
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	33	9	10	15	15	11	10	11	12	9	7	7	7
Czech Republic	–	57	91	81	242	84	92	119	108	107	90	150	192	189
Denmark	49	87	126	109	101	106	104	113	124	122	110	128	131	128
Estonia	–	3	29	47	53	81	127	150	155	164	66	30	37	38
Faroe Islands	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Finland	325	587	613	796	851	878	912	1,033	910	1,143	1,306	335	502	478
France	566	670	744	728	742	730	716	733	715	822	754	564	598	585
Germany	707	614	779	778	700	692	625	756	842	867	749	787	1,099	1,250
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	113	16	82	85	67	74	76	55	45	76	65	46	47	45
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	58	26	38	34	36	40	39	31	29	42	37	30	42	36
Iceland	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Ireland	22	45	87	82	80	115	143	154	156	151	105	77	75	69
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	1,480	1,298	1,284	1,187	1,190	1,133	1,122	1,041	1,062	1,022	860	720	774	792
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	11	16	24	38	49	92	106	105	199	70	11	36	39
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	7	33	24	17	34	56	55	54	58	45	33	36	38

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**Table A-20. Import value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	–	–	45	37	49	58	56	47	53	64	50	50	53	56
Malta	8	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	2	2
Netherlands	60	95	110	136	158	147	147	140	150	168	160	150	164	229
Norway	118	368	284	249	233	263	271	292	231	276	216	117	168	170
Poland	17	56	98	96	78	81	124	178	168	226	190	149	183	254
Portugal	273	367	432	380	356	337	272	231	207	241	205	133	229	278
Republic of Moldova	–	2	1	1	2	3	3	4	6	5	7	5	5	4
Romania	71	8	3	5	8	7	14	30	44	48	34	43	61	64
Russian Federation	–	36	22	20	21	28	27	23	27	42	53	40	48	51
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	13	14	10	11	10
Slovakia	–	27	16	17	11	14	19	25	48	63	59	58	57	56
Slovenia	–	33	46	47	55	58	65	62	63	59	49	45	51	62
Spain	466	437	620	661	574	588	547	557	526	508	431	263	259	284
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	152	600	831	678	712	698	724	688	523	784	696	405	549	646
Switzerland	116	140	140	119	154	148	152	152	172	166	172	154	160	158
TFYR Macedonia	–	2	5	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	7	6
Ukraine	–	4	14	18	15	22	21	24	23	26	31	10	11	10
United Kingdom	205	284	293	299	338	361	386	445	406	452	378	368	336	384
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>6,705</b>	<b>8,159</b>	<b>7,854</b>	<b>7,979</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>8,099</b>	<b>8,428</b>	<b>8,287</b>	<b>9,360</b>	<b>8,238</b>	<b>6,124</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>7,795</b>
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	39	38	48	42	14	19	26	28	29	38	34	29	35	40
Aruba	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
Bahamas	2	6	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	4	3	2	2
Barbados	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
Belize	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	5	4	3	4	2
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	23	42	33	31	29	26	34	32	37	34	32	39	44	38
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	3	7	10	11	12	12	16	15	20	21	18	20	24	26
Colombia	7	9	8	8	9	10	10	11	9	9	9	10	11	13
Costa Rica	2	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	6	4	7	7
Cuba	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	12	12	12	12	12	12
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	2	3	5	6	5	4	5	5	7	7	7	6	6	10
Ecuador	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2
El Salvador	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grenada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	6	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Guatemala	5	6	7	5	4	7	7	7	5	8	7	5	7	5
Guyana	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	4	3	4	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	2
Jamaica	10	8	7	5	5	5	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
Martinique	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mexico	52	47	89	72	74	89	101	99	85	77	84	81	87	84
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panama	1	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	3	5
Paraguay	0	4	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	3
Peru	9	11	21	9	8	8	19	11	9	11	13	15	22	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Lucia	0	2	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	6	4	3	2	2
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	3	3	2	2	5	6	7	5	3	2	2	1
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-20. Import value of products from the forestry sub-sector, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)													
Uruguay	4	5	3	3	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	7	12	7	9	6	5	7	9	10	11	24	14	10	6
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>313</b>
Bermuda	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	1
Canada	280	533	634	648	642	633	660	652	604	506	448	482	469	425
Greenland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States of America	393	562	827	817	877	886	944	1,111	1,138	1,015	845	803	810	829
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,255</b>
American Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Australia	20	28	30	30	35	40	41	45	46	46	49	50	50	57
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
French Polynesia	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	4	4	4	5	4	4
New Zealand	7	6	9	9	8	10	11	13	13	13	12	12	13	14
Niue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norfolk Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Tuvalu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>20,364</b>	<b>21,482</b>	<b>22,129</b>	<b>21,172</b>	<b>21,672</b>	<b>22,196</b>	<b>23,164</b>	<b>23,466</b>	<b>24,067</b>	<b>26,727</b>	<b>23,094</b>	<b>19,469</b>	<b>22,760</b>	<b>25,057</b>

Notes – Products from the forestry sub-sector (ISIC Division 02) comprise the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Roundwood**

Wood fuel (4401.10)

Industrial roundwood (4403.20/41/49/91/92/99)

**2) Non-wood forest products**

Mosses and lichens (0604.10)

Mushrooms other than genus *Agaricus* and truffles, fresh or chilled (07.09.59)

Brazil nuts, fresh or dried (0801.21/22)

Chestnuts, fresh or dried (08.02.40)

Ginseng roots (1211.20)

Plants and parts, pharmacy, perfume, insecticide use n.e.s. (12.11.90)

Gum arabic (1301.20)

Lac; natural gums, resins, gum-resins, balsams, not gum arabic (1301.90)

Bamboos used primarily for plaiting (1401.10)

Rattan used primarily for plaiting (1401.20)

Maple sugar and maple syrup (1702.20)

Truffles, prepared or preserved, not in vinegar or acetic acid (2003.20)

Palm hearts, otherwise prepared or preserved (2008.91)

Quebracho tanning extract (32.01.10)

Wattle tanning extract (3201.20)

Balata, gutta-percha, guayule, chicle and similar natural gums (4001.30)

Natural cork, raw or simply prepared (4501.10)

**Table A-21. Import value of wood industry products, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	397	530	496	490	552	667	636	607	698	908	639	678	821	724
Angola	2	8	11	11	14	21	23	31	35	55	98	100	82	105
Benin	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	3
Botswana	22	25	56	49	93	73	52	53	48	65	76	71	69	67
Burkina Faso	5	0	5	4	3	3	4	5	5	5	6	5	4	4
Burundi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	3
Cabo Verde	2	5	8	9	8	9	10	11	11	13	18	10	13	12
Cameroon	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	2	2
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Chad	0	11	6	6	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	2	3	6
Comoros	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	3
Congo	4	1	2	4	1	2	5	5	4	3	3	4	3	3
Côte d'Ivoire	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	5	2
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1	3	3	7	2	2	21	3	4	6	5	13	10
Djibouti	10	3	4	6	5	6	19	11	24	36	8	12	8	10
Egypt	580	815	666	679	622	607	536	712	753	959	1,133	911	1,069	1,292
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	1	2	2	4	5	5	4	7	9	13	21	18
Eritrea	–	2	0	5	5	5	4	7	6	3	2	3	5	4
Ethiopia	1	2	11	15	14	24	24	27	36	37	33	38	40	40
Gabon	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	4	5
Gambia	0	1	4	6	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3
Ghana	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	5	5	5	12	12
Guinea	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	6
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kenya	3	4	6	5	7	6	10	9	10	10	18	20	26	25
Lesotho	11	6	10	49	20	32	14	13	13	13	12	22	22	22
Liberia	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	5
Libya	85	63	31	50	59	62	53	57	74	105	151	187	176	43
Madagascar	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	3	3
Malawi	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	5	5
Mali	4	1	10	9	7	8	9	6	6	7	10	13	15	7
Mauritania	3	1	3	4	4	3	9	4	10	4	2	1	6	6
Mauritius	31	42	45	46	48	45	49	40	40	53	55	50	49	41
Mayotte	10	10	10	12	9	13	10	14	13	15	13	6	6	6
Morocco	165	403	283	292	360	395	381	425	456	564	511	549	511	521
Mozambique	1	1	14	9	9	13	14	15	15	13	23	19	18	13
Namibia	21	22	31	36	22	20	30	35	35	42	48	61	54	55
Niger	10	1	9	10	11	10	11	10	12	11	9	11	7	6
Nigeria	6	4	14	18	8	19	20	32	43	75	84	99	95	99
Réunion	71	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Rwanda	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	6	8	8	8
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Senegal	26	27	47	59	60	62	77	74	67	71	65	58	55	54
Seychelles	1	4	4	3	3	4	3	6	9	12	15	14	13	13
Sierra Leone	1	0	2	3	4	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	6	5
Somalia	0	0	1	2	7	8	4	3	6	4	3	7	26	34
South Africa	195	287	272	256	284	299	322	407	431	477	370	301	301	330
Sudan	8	19	66	72	60	65	83	89	53	40	33	95	82	55
Swaziland	6	7	12	19	21	18	21	21	15	16	16	16	16	16
Togo	5	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Tunisia	227	206	238	245	239	231	221	227	236	270	243	257	258	224
Uganda	1	1	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	5	6	7	6	5
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	3	3	5	5	12	9	8	9	14	16	14	24
Western Sahara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	3	5	4	6	4	4	4	5	6	7	9	13
Zimbabwe	3	6	12	17	67	38	9	6	7	6	8	9	18	22
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,527</b>	<b>2,642</b>	<b>2,779</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>3,333</b>	<b>4,070</b>	<b>3,896</b>	<b>3,832</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>4,103</b>
Afghanistan	0	1	1	0	19	32	57	61	77	77	79	129	108	133
Armenia	–	3	10	11	15	16	18	20	38	55	69	57	61	62
Azerbaijan	–	11	30	28	31	40	47	60	61	80	89	96	179	258
Bahrain	26	33	38	39	55	53	56	57	51	84	106	108	107	81
Bangladesh	12	2	13	16	12	12	13	16	17	21	17	18	149	20
Bhutan	0	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	4	7	13	16	20	28
Brunei Darussalam	32	46	7	14	8	8	7	10	7	9	9	10	12	13
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	6	5	6
China*	947	1,705	3,323	2,863	3,354	3,492	3,485	3,472	3,445	3,351	3,159	4,083	5,874	7,583
Taiwan Province of China	942	2,273	1,408	1,086	1,213	1,247	1,430	1,347	1,308	1,300	1,164	905	1,245	1,186
China, Hong Kong SAR	685	1,288	1,476	1,318	1,327	1,170	428	806	743	662	581	478	496	494

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-21. Import value of wood industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)													
China, Macao SAR	20	24	7	7	7	9	11	16	27	22	18	14	10	13
Cyprus	65	92	81	92	100	117	134	139	142	185	160	105	105	90
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	43	15	7	5	6	6	15	11	17	10	7	6	6	10
Georgia	–	1	9	9	10	10	14	20	30	50	68	63	65	76
India	17	11	58	87	73	83	101	161	206	250	223	283	386	574
Indonesia	16	85	152	144	155	151	215	254	338	364	414	313	348	388
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	229	17	79	107	139	208	258	294	292	479	444	520	627	782
Iraq	326	1	14	164	294	147	281	194	195	141	76	104	125	148
Israel	238	248	393	359	371	384	423	429	440	570	512	477	569	569
Japan	10,988	16,870	15,094	14,860	14,742	14,919	15,730	13,902	14,367	13,775	11,043	10,240	11,016	11,453
Jordan	140	96	114	131	162	155	181	193	211	262	235	229	217	194
Kazakhstan	–	50	224	254	206	277	337	411	517	737	326	435	252	490
Kuwait	55	97	103	104	126	149	154	173	202	215	182	138	151	140
Kyrgyzstan	–	11	24	18	21	31	45	48	58	86	86	82	72	100
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	2	4	3	6	3	5
Lebanon	98	98	133	162	160	166	200	180	161	205	227	262	252	232
Malaysia	39	185	289	275	286	294	464	450	515	542	445	444	523	548
Maldives	7	5	14	17	14	21	43	51	56	67	70	30	37	43
Mongolia	6	11	3	4	5	10	8	8	10	17	10	18	20	22
Myanmar	0	2	3	3	3	4	6	5	4	7	7	7	9	11
Nepal	2	1	2	2	1	3	4	4	2	4	6	8	7	11
Occupied Palestinian Territory	83	83	83	64	54	64	77	88	65	49	73	91	102	76
Oman	43	60	56	74	72	73	84	99	99	128	130	132	167	173
Pakistan	23	33	31	32	54	51	65	82	93	79	108	99	102	106
Philippines	16	147	208	207	230	260	224	287	232	200	154	139	179	260
Qatar	14	23	27	46	31	44	55	127	167	237	264	219	175	190
Republic of Korea	742	1,960	1,485	1,631	2,055	1,841	1,658	1,633	1,819	1,995	1,810	1,734	1,784	1,784
Saudi Arabia	414	561	482	456	491	477	493	611	617	820	415	439	1,237	1,328
Singapore	477	531	372	322	312	463	493	461	491	560	541	472	545	528
Sri Lanka	25	17	39	34	37	43	52	66	66	60	61	54	65	74
Syrian Arab Republic	20	70	141	149	183	232	277	285	245	329	248	229	249	194
Tajikistan	–	1	7	9	11	24	42	90	97	91	118	120	126	124
Thailand	714	1,324	528	546	699	768	933	910	737	698	632	530	567	597
Timor-Leste	–	1	1	2	5	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3
Turkey	57	134	410	213	310	446	645	909	987	1,152	1,006	772	1,093	1,241
Turkmenistan	–	3	5	3	5	6	10	24	31	15	47	84	99	108
United Arab Emirates	223	344	362	392	426	502	680	818	956	1,287	1,366	866	824	863
Uzbekistan	–	4	17	28	26	43	81	129	181	283	421	325	326	442
Viet Nam	19	31	113	167	308	371	637	749	885	1,026	941	811	988	981
Yemen	132	125	81	84	83	98	108	87	111	128	101	151	118	83
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>17,935</b>	<b>28,734</b>	<b>27,560</b>	<b>26,640</b>	<b>28,311</b>	<b>29,023</b>	<b>30,787</b>	<b>30,253</b>	<b>31,421</b>	<b>32,781</b>	<b>28,294</b>	<b>26,957</b>	<b>31,805</b>	<b>34,915</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	0	12	17	20	27	33	42	47	58	73	69	74	70	71
Andorra	16	14	22	21	22	23	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Austria	978	1,374	1,677	1,657	1,590	1,640	1,722	1,794	2,080	2,200	2,050	1,953	2,097	2,190
Belarus	–	44	93	103	123	138	154	143	183	213	232	149	183	195
Belgium	–	–	2,941	2,725	2,711	2,784	2,856	2,901	3,114	3,539	2,983	2,766	2,798	2,888
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	9	30	32	33	35	38	52	59	79	78	117	102	92
Bulgaria	22	8	39	48	63	87	134	173	215	294	296	172	160	155
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	101	182	220	262	314	326	321	359	392	379	288	241	239
Czech Republic	–	181	484	504	556	616	672	671	715	862	872	759	749	830
Denmark	1,011	1,149	1,734	1,690	1,804	1,868	1,944	2,030	2,284	2,434	1,979	1,629	1,685	1,803
Estonia	–	56	139	157	180	220	262	330	379	505	329	240	320	356
Faroe Islands	19	5	18	20	23	23	22	23	27	33	27	18	18	18
Finland	256	208	417	495	525	576	656	712	748	908	950	715	858	833
France	2,247	2,430	3,658	3,714	3,729	3,933	4,157	4,516	4,712	5,647	5,229	4,635	5,048	4,804
Germany	5,741	6,860	7,062	6,462	6,427	6,323	6,119	6,440	7,263	7,292	6,447	5,971	6,877	7,529
Gibraltar	0	1	4	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	2	0	1
Greece	520	232	575	549	751	757	789	791	883	987	817	544	453	325
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	288	220	410	426	537	596	637	557	604	680	594	475	455	452
Iceland	70	69	90	82	80	94	111	133	132	167	110	54	58	52
Ireland	328	396	755	732	728	847	917	1,049	1,099	1,097	697	390	383	327
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	4,157	4,834	5,717	5,387	5,599	5,748	5,829	5,665	6,115	6,501	5,317	4,461	5,098	4,868
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	44	88	93	125	196	327	298	296	411	217	121	153	172
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	46	141	168	217	277	381	448	478	606	494	312	351	392

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**Table A-21. Import value of wood industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	–	–	160	162	172	196	183	183	214	224	227	218	206	214
Malta	23	49	39	43	41	41	37	43	38	34	36	27	28	25
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	36	30	32	32	31
Netherlands	2,713	2,743	3,187	2,918	2,867	2,888	3,123	2,986	3,556	4,027	3,697	2,969	3,041	3,597
Norway	488	884	1,252	1,340	1,482	1,493	1,594	1,726	1,843	2,213	1,957	1,596	1,762	1,814
Poland	70	281	730	745	807	877	1,078	1,237	1,388	1,632	1,631	1,256	1,347	1,454
Portugal	124	293	614	610	621	554	619	608	612	743	652	550	718	658
Republic of Moldova	–	14	14	18	23	31	35	54	72	80	59	64	73	81
Romania	10	32	126	171	226	277	358	431	498	771	761	514	489	442
Russian Federation	621	209	148	231	296	394	469	539	684	966	1,131	745	950	1,128
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	254	310	331	251	221	220
Slovakia	–	86	268	330	366	395	403	452	554	646	612	522	543	480
Slovenia	–	160	249	244	283	313	320	345	381	601	548	487	481	453
Spain	1,108	1,482	2,648	2,829	2,973	3,207	3,317	3,415	3,504	3,714	2,559	1,807	1,840	1,505
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	792	667	1,024	1,138	1,104	1,216	1,291	1,395	1,523	1,813	1,626	1,370	1,525	1,619
Switzerland	1,720	1,481	1,369	1,316	1,372	1,500	1,598	1,675	1,819	1,870	1,780	1,700	1,812	1,903
TFYR Macedonia	–	29	95	57	77	65	69	68	71	78	76	71	64	73
Ukraine	–	233	111	172	204	269	295	336	401	522	657	373	376	372
United Kingdom	5,305	4,283	5,530	5,510	6,265	6,587	6,760	6,742	6,621	6,487	6,125	3,503	5,856	5,284
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>30,789</b>	<b>33,234</b>	<b>44,208</b>	<b>43,258</b>	<b>45,453</b>	<b>47,607</b>	<b>49,897</b>	<b>51,553</b>	<b>55,902</b>	<b>61,715</b>	<b>54,685</b>	<b>43,927</b>	<b>49,546</b>	<b>49,968</b>
Anguilla	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	6	6	6
Antigua and Barbuda	21	13	19	19	19	20	20	21	27	31	25	19	11	8
Argentina	19	116	161	123	29	57	84	101	125	147	156	119	161	175
Aruba	11	14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	11	12
Bahamas	74	66	121	88	86	83	91	105	108	114	102	77	66	62
Barbados	60	59	80	66	68	56	62	81	73	67	60	44	39	34
Belize	5	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	4	4	4
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1	2	13	6	9	9	9	11	10	10	9	9	13	19
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	57	264	115	90	79	97	117	106	141	73	174	123	146	175
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	6	34	77	100	110	110	146	157	186	184	214	161	224	220
Colombia	9	42	31	36	52	51	61	76	96	130	138	121	167	180
Costa Rica	6	20	29	28	28	31	29	36	37	52	68	34	52	63
Cuba	122	11	41	53	29	34	38	51	33	31	31	29	31	30
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	8	6	6	4	3	3	5	4	5	6	6	4	6	6
Dominican Republic	65	123	128	156	176	111	126	117	167	174	176	116	157	132
Ecuador	1	6	6	12	20	25	24	29	32	27	43	49	58	58
El Salvador	24	17	31	51	33	33	31	32	36	38	37	29	31	33
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
French Guiana	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Grenada	11	15	12	10	11	12	16	39	19	15	13	10	10	10
Guadeloupe	132	93	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
Guatemala	11	14	27	24	25	24	27	40	31	59	53	45	48	51
Guyana	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	5
Haiti	3	17	20	18	20	18	12	14	16	15	14	19	67	54
Honduras	4	9	22	36	16	18	18	21	22	28	27	26	24	21
Jamaica	57	88	80	74	74	77	108	95	94	108	109	72	76	68
Martinique	85	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
Mexico	369	415	1,018	1,051	1,193	1,276	1,418	1,556	1,603	1,496	1,542	1,125	1,258	1,256
Montserrat	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nicaragua	4	4	7	8	6	7	7	9	10	11	10	10	10	11
Panama	10	15	23	19	24	24	23	32	37	39	58	49	57	68
Paraguay	0	2	3	4	5	4	4	6	6	6	8	8	12	17
Peru	9	21	43	46	51	58	64	73	88	49	142	123	155	167
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	7	11	9	8	8	8	7	9	9	10	11	9	6
Saint Lucia	16	11	19	12	12	13	16	23	24	17	17	17	17	17
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8	9	8	8	8	7	11	10	11	13	14	12	9	9
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	0	3	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	6	5	5
Trinidad and Tobago	35	35	56	52	56	47	67	77	77	89	67	48	47	47
Turks and Caicos Islands	9	10	10	11	12	14	22	29	38	27	28	15	10	5
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-21. Import value of wood industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	14	35	28	30	18	13	20	31	34	40	42	44	49	51
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6	25	68	87	49	20	35	61	77	102	150	90	48	55
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>2,511</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,904</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,474</b>	<b>3,408</b>	<b>3,757</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>3,278</b>	<b>3,317</b>
Bermuda	17	17	16	16	17	18	19	20	22	22	19	16	10	7
Canada	1,167	1,373	2,460	2,258	2,602	2,789	3,120	3,117	3,230	3,373	3,113	2,640	3,036	2,846
Greenland	19	18	12	11	21	23	32	17	17	16	20	17	16	16
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States of America	7,297	13,063	22,070	22,025	23,460	23,925	31,634	30,959	28,587	22,501	15,464	11,942	13,080	11,908
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>8,502</b>	<b>14,471</b>	<b>24,559</b>	<b>24,311</b>	<b>26,101</b>	<b>26,755</b>	<b>34,804</b>	<b>34,113</b>	<b>31,857</b>	<b>25,913</b>	<b>18,617</b>	<b>14,616</b>	<b>16,142</b>	<b>14,778</b>
American Samoa	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	691	821	988	705	922	1,065	1,146	1,076	1,062	1,214	1,242	1,119	1,353	1,438
Cook Islands	7	5	4	5	5	6	5	7	5	4	3	2	2	1
Fiji	3	3	3	3	4	6	6	12	13	7	8	5	4	4
French Polynesia	19	20	42	42	41	38	38	37	40	34	33	24	30	23
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kiribati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall Islands	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nauru	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Caledonia	33	33	38	37	34	33	33	34	34	27	32	37	37	30
New Zealand	62	76	115	95	113	126	149	158	152	178	150	143	138	135
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Island	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Papua New Guinea	5	1	2	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	5	6	10
Pitcairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoa	5	5	5	6	4	6	7	9	8	7	7	8	9	11
Solomon Islands	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1
Tokelau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	6	4	4	5	4	6	7	6	6	5	4	3	5	4
Tuvalu	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	5	4
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,673</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>61,331</b>	<b>81,798</b>	<b>102,565</b>	<b>100,278</b>	<b>106,290</b>	<b>110,150</b>	<b>122,625</b>	<b>123,667</b>	<b>127,328</b>	<b>129,381</b>	<b>110,747</b>	<b>93,566</b>	<b>106,479</b>	<b>108,754</b>

Notes – Wood industry products (ISIC Division 16) comprise the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Primary processed wood products**

- Wood charcoal (44.02)
- Wood chips and particles, wood residues (4401.21/22/30)
- Roundwood treated with paint, stains, creosote or other preservatives (4403.10)
- Sleepers of wood (44.06)
- Sawnwood (44.07)
- Wood-based panels (44.08/10/11/12)

**2) Further processed wood products**

- Hoopwood, split poles, etc. (44.04)
- Wood wool, wood flour (44.05)
- Further processed sawnwood (44.09)
- Densified wood (44.13)
- Wood products for domestic/decorative use (44.14/19/20)
- Wooden wrapping and packing equipment (44.15/16)
- Builder's joinery and carpentry of wood (44.18)
- Other manufactured wood products (44.17/21)
- Prefabricated wooden buildings (part of 94.06)

**Table A-22. Import value of pulp and paper industry products, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	311	458	501	468	582	504	603	543	575	628	555	553	702	728
Angola	20	25	31	34	44	56	66	82	90	100	132	133	163	220
Benin	5	15	20	21	22	26	19	19	20	24	25	24	28	33
Botswana	46	70	78	76	122	125	80	75	77	90	94	102	100	100
Burkina Faso	9	21	20	23	21	26	31	28	20	26	30	29	30	36
Burundi	2	4	4	4	5	4	5	10	6	6	6	6	10	11
Cabo Verde	3	4	8	8	8	8	9	9	10	11	12	11	11	12
Cameroon	49	81	87	96	101	99	96	85	86	98	102	105	117	126
Central African Republic	2	5	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	4
Chad	20	18	12	13	20	19	11	4	4	4	5	6	7	8
Comoros	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2
Congo	10	22	41	34	41	49	50	43	38	41	43	43	30	35
Côte d'Ivoire	67	94	158	160	150	106	102	92	110	123	129	142	132	125
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31	49	32	25	33	35	38	27	24	30	33	36	56	58
Djibouti	6	3	17	19	17	24	34	44	57	42	53	49	45	55
Egypt	473	796	506	522	435	620	586	714	894	1,116	1,150	931	1,106	1,372
Equatorial Guinea	1	10	4	3	5	6	8	7	11	9	14	20	13	13
Eritrea	–	3	9	16	17	15	8	6	4	4	4	5	4	6
Ethiopia	10	17	37	70	52	66	76	83	90	86	98	81	94	113
Gabon	31	30	32	43	31	19	27	32	32	30	30	35	40	40
Gambia	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Ghana	22	63	112	105	95	96	108	86	86	106	120	102	115	168
Guinea	7	14	9	9	10	12	5	6	14	18	17	17	21	22
Guinea-Bissau	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Kenya	51	88	82	126	105	129	116	159	190	226	242	279	332	377
Lesotho	22	32	27	28	31	52	30	28	27	25	24	41	41	41
Liberia	2	1	2	3	4	3	5	6	5	6	8	7	9	14
Libya	95	92	62	82	100	98	104	104	122	134	165	196	230	129
Madagascar	13	14	22	28	22	38	39	41	43	43	49	31	50	54
Malawi	22	17	22	25	16	25	31	23	29	30	41	56	52	61
Mali	10	14	26	25	25	24	18	20	19	20	14	21	19	19
Mauritania	11	13	4	5	8	8	8	9	12	12	10	13	13	15
Mauritius	44	82	97	92	95	85	85	81	79	82	82	76	79	77
Mayotte	8	8	8	10	12	12	12	14	16	13	12	9	8	9
Morocco	230	464	385	378	416	463	472	500	500	567	580	656	670	705
Mozambique	12	53	56	25	20	42	56	45	48	41	58	69	59	59
Namibia	34	57	71	74	56	47	84	73	75	87	93	142	115	118
Niger	10	15	7	9	14	9	9	10	15	9	8	8	8	7
Nigeria	283	180	258	245	241	342	406	436	400	472	595	512	618	654
Réunion	140	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Rwanda	4	3	3	8	10	10	10	13	13	16	18	19	23	27
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Senegal	54	62	81	92	93	89	82	86	84	95	87	91	98	108
Seychelles	2	6	9	7	9	9	12	9	9	12	14	14	14	14
Sierra Leone	2	3	4	10	10	14	9	5	6	7	7	8	8	11
Somalia	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	3	3
South Africa	387	735	746	704	782	823	804	869	1,087	1,195	1,158	1,095	1,112	1,115
Sudan	15	40	143	132	110	128	156	128	108	47	85	139	164	182
Swaziland	27	50	50	80	90	96	75	64	48	48	48	48	48	48
Togo	29	35	18	27	28	39	21	15	29	12	10	13	14	20
Tunisia	266	349	365	413	391	387	400	394	414	448	434	424	461	419
Uganda	13	36	56	61	62	62	74	72	83	83	111	113	110	125
United Republic of Tanzania	8	16	32	37	41	47	50	57	53	56	72	73	97	117
Western Sahara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	2	8	38	42	44	70	67	65	50	48	54	66	69	79
Zimbabwe	38	95	141	208	320	144	94	76	86	100	72	67	96	98
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>5,584</b>	<b>6,083</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>6,989</b>	<b>6,905</b>	<b>7,631</b>	<b>8,171</b>
Afghanistan	2	1	3	2	7	22	14	22	19	17	18	21	32	38
Armenia	–	0	44	40	43	50	53	53	54	66	79	70	72	72
Azerbaijan	–	3	22	29	31	28	40	42	54	63	86	90	89	98
Bahrain	24	102	72	67	79	81	80	80	75	96	135	115	147	126
Bangladesh	92	155	341	344	306	353	292	328	466	475	478	453	519	581
Bhutan	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	7	7	7	6	6	6	9
Brunei Darussalam	21	45	28	36	32	33	37	25	26	26	28	30	29	34
Cambodia	0	14	48	44	46	51	49	64	73	89	99	109	114	118
China*	2,995	4,587	10,711	10,306	11,774	13,180	14,427	14,866	15,463	17,729	18,494	18,709	21,385	23,962
Taiwan Province of China	1,577	2,993	2,793	2,445	2,401	2,673	2,747	2,693	2,650	2,730	2,694	2,257	2,781	2,660
China, Hong Kong SAR	1,607	3,618	3,630	2,979	2,965	2,909	3,038	2,928	2,869	2,817	2,754	2,267	2,473	2,428

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.







**Table A-22. Import value of pulp and paper industry products, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	40	162	162	161	121	99	115	142	143	151	150	163	190	199
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	262	582	570	599	488	337	550	796	640	703	1,095	806	585	848
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>4,948</b>	<b>11,649</b>	<b>13,889</b>	<b>13,177</b>	<b>12,236</b>	<b>12,339</b>	<b>13,631</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>15,345</b>	<b>16,444</b>	<b>17,099</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>17,552</b>	<b>17,818</b>
Bermuda	26	30	18	15	15	13	15	27	27	27	23	23	22	18
Canada	2,683	4,692	6,572	6,438	6,620	6,721	6,870	6,839	6,976	7,150	6,861	6,428	6,579	6,248
Greenland	19	12	13	14	18	21	16	20	18	17	17	13	13	14
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States of America	15,729	22,025	26,723	25,661	25,287	25,507	27,278	27,065	27,336	26,294	24,171	20,707	22,170	21,245
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>26,760</b>	<b>33,327</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>31,941</b>	<b>32,263</b>	<b>34,179</b>	<b>33,951</b>	<b>34,359</b>	<b>33,489</b>	<b>31,072</b>	<b>27,173</b>	<b>28,785</b>	<b>27,526</b>
American Samoa	3	3	3	13	6	2	1	6	6	6	8	3	3	3
Australia	1,428	2,008	2,486	2,143	2,349	2,595	2,761	2,792	2,750	2,995	3,029	2,712	3,054	2,891
Cook Islands	3	3	1	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	2	2
Fiji	38	28	44	47	47	46	50	47	50	55	55	48	59	53
French Polynesia	19	19	36	39	38	36	36	38	36	32	37	35	33	32
Guam	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Kiribati	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall Islands	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	3
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nauru	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Caledonia	41	44	62	63	58	51	48	47	45	41	47	50	42	38
New Zealand	353	574	663	682	705	805	875	862	824	879	828	769	814	818
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Island	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	0	1	1
Palau	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	1
Papua New Guinea	32	29	45	44	49	44	43	37	33	35	38	32	41	51
Pitcairn	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	8	4	4	7	8	12	13	12	10	9	10	8	7	8
Solomon Islands	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	4	5	3	6	7
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	6	5	4	4	5	4	4
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Vanuatu	2	4	3	5	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	6	5
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>1,939</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>3,367</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3,617</b>	<b>3,854</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>3,787</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>4,079</b>	<b>3,684</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>3,923</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>123,243</b>	<b>174,936</b>	<b>211,750</b>	<b>205,682</b>	<b>209,594</b>	<b>215,458</b>	<b>223,330</b>	<b>223,611</b>	<b>230,913</b>	<b>243,341</b>	<b>239,494</b>	<b>221,267</b>	<b>245,928</b>	<b>248,188</b>

Notes –Pulp and paper industry products (ISIC Division 17) comprise the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Pulp and recovered paper**

- Woodpulp (47.01/02/03/04/05)
- Other fibre pulp (47.06)
- Recovered paper (47.07)

**2) Paper and paperboard and further processed paper products (48)**

**Table A-23. Import value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	3	8	53	52	74	69	93	103	97	131	111	98	150	144
Angola	8	29	26	34	42	52	71	75	96	142	183	192	197	203
Benin	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4
Botswana	6	10	48	40	74	64	36	36	36	39	36	39	32	29
Burkina Faso	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	7	6	4	6	6	5	4
Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	3	1	2	3
Cabo Verde	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	6	7	8	7	10	7	7
Cameroon	1	1	3	4	3	5	5	6	5	8	10	10	11	11
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chad	1	1	2	2	8	5	5	1	0	1	1	5	3	4
Comoros	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Congo	1	1	9	8	14	10	15	14	14	24	18	20	27	20
Côte d'Ivoire	3	3	5	6	4	4	5	10	8	9	9	8	12	8
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	1	3	2	4	7	4	3	3	6	7	9	8	13
Djibouti	4	3	3	2	2	3	4	10	7	6	5	4	8	7
Egypt	1	4	29	20	17	18	21	23	37	67	59	44	59	55
Equatorial Guinea	4	4	4	4	6	13	5	15	12	13	20	20	36	29
Eritrea	—	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0
Ethiopia	1	4	5	5	24	9	10	14	18	22	17	16	26	27
Gabon	6	7	7	9	6	3	8	11	7	12	12	11	13	23
Gambia	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2
Ghana	1	2	10	6	5	6	9	13	11	15	17	12	17	24
Guinea	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	6	4	6	7
Guinea-Bissau	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	2	1
Kenya	1	3	7	8	9	11	11	10	14	16	19	18	23	24
Lesotho	1	2	6	17	20	20	20	22	23	25	27	31	31	31
Liberia	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	3
Libya	57	78	30	61	58	56	50	62	67	112	122	158	189	59
Madagascar	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	3
Malawi	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	10	8	7
Mali	1	1	1	5	4	7	4	3	5	5	9	10	11	8
Mauritania	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mauritius	3	5	7	5	8	6	8	8	8	13	18	13	16	14
Mayotte	4	4	4	4	4	5	6	7	6	6	7	5	4	3
Morocco	3	22	36	38	54	48	59	70	80	102	118	159	129	127
Mozambique	10	9	15	9	10	14	13	15	15	15	19	21	20	21
Namibia	2	5	24	23	19	20	29	28	32	49	56	75	57	52
Niger	1	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	3
Nigeria	0	0	24	25	23	43	31	23	20	40	56	49	58	51
Réunion	81	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Rwanda	1	1	0	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	5	6	5	4
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1
Senegal	7	1	8	10	8	10	13	17	15	16	24	19	15	14
Seychelles	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	7	6	5
Sierra Leone	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
South Africa	7	14	58	61	52	63	95	161	195	215	178	148	189	197
Sudan	1	1	37	18	27	27	48	44	62	50	42	32	38	34
Swaziland	1	2	10	22	20	18	18	17	11	11	11	11	11	11
Togo	2	2	6	3	2	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	5	6
Tunisia	3	2	4	6	8	9	6	8	8	8	10	18	8	8
Uganda	1	3	3	3	4	5	9	6	7	14	9	9	10	9
United Republic of Tanzania	1	1	4	5	7	7	8	11	10	13	15	18	21	23
Western Sahara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	1	1	15	14	13	14	13	14	13	17	17	15	20	21
Zimbabwe	0	3	3	6	49	11	2	6	10	4	4	6	8	12
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,436</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,486</b>
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	13	8	6	91	6	7	7
Armenia	—	4	6	8	8	12	15	15	19	23	42	25	32	28
Azerbaijan	—	5	9	12	12	19	22	21	16	20	20	23	30	43
Bahrain	42	30	23	33	44	48	42	48	49	52	70	85	105	69
Bangladesh	0	0	5	5	8	9	7	10	7	9	4	2	3	6
Bhutan	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Brunei Darussalam	6	17	12	14	11	10	8	8	9	11	13	16	19	23
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	4	4	2	5	4
China*	56	47	37	46	65	97	106	123	160	282	347	384	441	547
Taiwan Province of China	49	120	152	131	126	144	177	195	191	200	181	194	203	214
China, Hong Kong SAR	239	508	917	907	1,068	930	769	640	545	517	471	433	432	434

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-23. Import value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	9	12	7	7	7	8	10	13	32	39	21	24	19	27
Cyprus	5	13	58	67	74	86	105	112	129	150	147	121	110	92
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	1	5	3	3	3	5	4	6	5	1	2	3	6	6
Georgia	–	7	12	12	12	13	15	21	38	44	49	38	49	50
India	0	1	15	20	27	41	51	89	144	202	228	207	268	340
Indonesia	3	9	4	5	8	14	23	45	51	57	55	39	52	71
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1	2	4	4	8	14	29	61	52	67	74	81	89	87
Iraq	27	0	9	8	11	57	132	125	85	105	82	102	190	252
Israel	51	194	247	273	249	187	190	189	189	224	234	241	259	275
Japan	994	1,895	2,528	2,857	2,866	2,861	2,801	2,762	2,663	2,584	2,227	2,509	2,440	2,309
Jordan	13	9	34	30	31	27	43	39	49	70	59	59	54	54
Kazakhstan	–	103	137	148	171	162	204	215	287	402	278	221	170	281
Kuwait	33	75	100	118	123	156	177	195	213	229	218	134	159	175
Kyrgyzstan	–	8	8	7	7	13	10	12	17	29	18	14	13	18
Lao People's Democratic Republic	3	3	3	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	7	7
Lebanon	18	35	43	58	60	51	56	52	50	51	65	101	92	76
Malaysia	6	15	26	35	77	92	133	155	176	184	183	133	132	126
Maldives	2	2	5	5	5	5	10	15	19	15	16	12	12	17
Mongolia	3	7	7	8	6	9	9	8	8	14	10	14	19	19
Myanmar	0	0	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	7	7	7
Nepal	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	5	7	6
Occupied Palestinian Territory	24	24	24	73	6	9	12	14	11	13	15	16	21	15
Oman	31	34	29	40	39	42	45	53	55	73	132	72	82	93
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	2	5	6	13	17	17	11	14	9	11
Philippines	4	9	35	22	20	22	25	25	30	32	36	32	50	58
Qatar	21	32	61	57	51	66	43	109	168	166	186	154	230	234
Republic of Korea	35	184	206	237	397	472	463	587	777	882	737	607	701	702
Saudi Arabia	245	223	320	322	299	304	335	410	455	542	640	692	680	820
Singapore	82	196	288	232	219	273	217	220	240	276	280	263	250	249
Sri Lanka	1	2	4	2	3	3	6	6	7	8	5	4	4	5
Syrian Arab Republic	6	6	3	2	4	5	10	14	16	14	21	23	39	22
Tajikistan	–	0	1	2	4	5	5	10	8	10	16	10	9	8
Thailand	4	17	16	20	25	23	32	36	46	52	57	50	69	86
Timor-Leste	–	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
Turkey	16	38	162	97	84	87	126	173	249	315	270	232	233	268
Turkmenistan	–	4	6	4	3	5	6	18	18	11	28	51	52	67
United Arab Emirates	107	224	272	268	291	341	425	451	538	689	808	795	650	774
Uzbekistan	–	7	8	10	9	8	7	11	8	11	17	20	18	16
Viet Nam	1	12	4	2	4	13	12	16	19	22	22	25	36	27
Yemen	4	19	8	12	10	12	14	13	15	14	14	11	10	15
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>5,863</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>6,568</b>	<b>6,781</b>	<b>6,953</b>	<b>7,374</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>8,745</b>	<b>8,510</b>	<b>8,309</b>	<b>8,578</b>	<b>9,140</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	0	7	10	11	13	12	13	18	18	27	29	25	22	20
Andorra	21	21	29	30	29	30	28	30	31	29	23	20	26	17
Austria	659	1,139	1,189	1,169	1,218	1,261	1,274	1,284	1,242	1,427	1,374	1,445	1,337	1,393
Belarus	–	30	11	11	14	16	16	12	16	20	24	22	28	29
Belgium	–	–	1,587	1,585	1,594	1,630	1,758	1,716	1,696	1,836	1,766	1,698	1,534	1,448
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	14	49	55	57	36	42	51	45	71	58	49	60	53
Bulgaria	4	66	25	28	34	41	51	71	92	136	156	102	83	66
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	77	136	168	218	243	238	253	299	313	296	231	187	184
Czech Republic	–	151	214	235	258	306	331	342	388	453	485	415	360	377
Denmark	139	196	516	538	520	590	564	602	667	736	710	635	715	673
Estonia	–	27	38	37	39	43	48	58	78	91	70	40	48	57
Faroe Islands	5	4	11	13	13	13	14	13	18	18	17	11	10	9
Finland	137	83	218	249	252	272	283	289	314	338	366	314	330	308
France	1,525	1,977	2,921	2,988	3,146	3,209	3,592	3,831	3,820	4,232	4,185	3,993	4,237	3,724
Germany	3,234	3,933	4,357	4,594	4,508	4,550	4,439	4,536	4,454	4,048	3,981	4,441	4,748	4,740
Gibraltar	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	9	8	8	8	10
Greece	78	150	237	274	304	376	462	503	516	621	617	468	380	241
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	51	76	127	133	170	200	214	193	201	201	192	158	110	112
Iceland	31	28	56	55	51	61	68	97	98	109	75	25	23	23
Ireland	105	89	314	302	341	377	454	501	635	653	468	263	241	203
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	301	337	615	620	669	730	887	976	1,027	1,222	1,098	988	1,041	995
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	25	42	51	62	73	67	81	115	149	101	47	53	46
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	–	28	26	33	37	43	57	71	96	130	116	61	45	46

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-23. Import value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Luxembourg	–	–	183	204	201	235	232	213	213	212	214	212	202	198
Malta	1	5	8	8	15	37	44	56	51	57	48	47	46	41
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	62	69	45	38	38
Netherlands	1,016	1,082	1,637	1,696	1,756	1,684	1,724	1,754	1,754	1,873	1,842	1,658	1,631	1,670
Norway	319	563	842	786	821	821	866	886	914	993	964	889	894	940
Poland	30	85	193	224	203	207	210	229	255	366	421	346	311	318
Portugal	54	99	287	310	288	272	300	282	286	331	308	254	292	233
Republic of Moldova	–	3	4	5	7	9	16	26	40	53	58	36	39	42
Romania	1	24	50	66	76	89	108	135	168	250	275	180	153	164
Russian Federation	–	273	157	243	336	348	426	461	595	866	1,014	792	884	996
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	63	61	52	41	35
Slovakia	–	37	92	119	126	129	148	184	185	206	236	229	191	187
Slovenia	–	32	78	86	88	95	99	97	110	130	136	111	104	102
Spain	199	181	548	644	749	891	1,107	1,277	1,188	1,566	1,550	1,076	1,175	925
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	343	444	675	689	800	914	932	944	1,008	1,126	1,057	867	911	909
Switzerland	1,460	1,507	1,626	1,589	1,673	1,691	1,796	1,876	1,932	2,102	1,964	1,851	1,865	1,921
TFYR Macedonia	–	10	21	18	20	19	19	20	23	25	24	23	23	21
Ukraine	–	175	46	55	55	51	69	90	104	134	239	136	142	163
United Kingdom	1,188	1,003	2,594	2,891	3,456	4,112	4,845	4,540	4,700	5,089	4,632	4,121	4,145	3,413
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>12,010</b>	<b>15,253</b>	<b>21,822</b>	<b>22,849</b>	<b>24,274</b>	<b>25,781</b>	<b>27,911</b>	<b>28,654</b>	<b>29,494</b>	<b>32,372</b>	<b>31,326</b>	<b>28,383</b>	<b>28,712</b>	<b>27,090</b>
Anguilla	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	7	5	3	1
Antigua and Barbuda	5	5	5	4	2	4	5	8	10	11	9	8	4	3
Argentina	0	31	106	86	3	13	25	32	41	58	70	40	47	35
Aruba	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	7	6	10	7	10	8	9
Bahamas	34	34	63	52	46	42	51	65	62	70	51	48	43	40
Barbados	1	3	24	20	15	17	15	16	17	12	18	9	10	10
Belize	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	7	5	9	7	9	8	8	6	5	8	8	7	14	22
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1	27	12	10	7	5	3	6	7	9	12	12	18	26
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	1	14	35	33	47	51	73	77	104	126	112	90	129	151
Colombia	0	21	9	6	7	5	4	7	14	23	30	25	34	42
Costa Rica	7	5	14	16	19	19	23	23	26	31	34	19	23	31
Cuba	14	14	16	19	13	12	9	10	15	15	16	23	20	14
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2
Dominican Republic	33	33	33	25	28	22	24	34	31	58	62	58	58	60
Ecuador	0	9	3	9	16	17	23	30	30	32	25	15	16	18
El Salvador	2	11	13	14	20	24	20	29	30	34	30	16	20	21
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
French Guiana	11	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Grenada	0	0	2	2	2	2	3	5	4	3	3	2	1	1
Guadeloupe	71	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Guatemala	5	15	24	25	26	30	31	33	33	37	32	24	24	26
Guyana	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	6	7
Haiti	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	5
Honduras	2	3	5	6	14	16	19	23	28	35	30	27	34	26
Jamaica	3	14	17	15	18	18	19	28	23	35	40	24	25	20
Martinique	47	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Mexico	106	99	207	210	221	242	234	276	343	355	348	218	235	263
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	1	1	9	8	9	8	10	15	17	19	17	16	16	16
Panama	7	7	31	22	26	25	28	31	52	73	79	71	77	91
Paraguay	1	1	5	6	4	4	6	6	6	9	14	15	19	25
Peru	0	9	12	11	13	10	10	14	18	28	34	34	54	55
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2	3	4	3	10	7	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	5
Saint Lucia	1	2	4	3	3	4	4	6	9	5	5	2	3	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0	1	1	5	1	2	4	2	2	4	6	5	8	4
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	0	0	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	7	4	5	4
Trinidad and Tobago	0	2	9	12	13	19	21	23	25	36	34	22	22	15
Turks and Caicos Islands	11	11	10	9	10	9	15	8	9	8	8	5	3	2
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-23. Import value of wooden furniture, 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Uruguay	5	20	32	27	12	6	10	16	21	25	27	31	44	49
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0	12	45	64	43	16	27	42	52	75	103	64	52	49
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,453</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,303</b>
Bermuda	17	17	17	16	20	19	27	24	28	27	25	24	26	21
Canada	584	635	984	1,052	1,169	1,284	1,602	1,773	2,099	2,347	2,377	2,038	2,271	2,177
Greenland	8	10	9	10	15	16	17	17	17	17	15	13	13	12
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States of America	2,145	4,896	12,158	12,477	15,048	16,704	18,331	19,182	19,311	18,292	14,872	12,918	14,591	13,154
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>5,559</b>	<b>13,168</b>	<b>13,556</b>	<b>16,252</b>	<b>18,024</b>	<b>19,979</b>	<b>20,997</b>	<b>21,456</b>	<b>20,684</b>	<b>17,290</b>	<b>14,993</b>	<b>16,902</b>	<b>15,365</b>
American Samoa	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	139	171	446	422	543	660	862	962	1,092	1,198	1,265	1,264	1,270	1,375
Cook Islands	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fiji	0	0	2	1	2	2	5	5	7	5	7	6	2	2
French Polynesia	7	7	14	11	13	12	11	13	14	12	16	13	10	9
Guam	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	29	29	35	32	30	27	29	31	28	24	30	25	25	21
New Zealand	24	41	76	76	99	131	173	185	192	204	172	142	164	140
Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk Island	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	7	7
Pitcairn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	2	2	2
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,208</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>1,562</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>26,148</b>	<b>42,980</b>	<b>44,735</b>	<b>49,422</b>	<b>53,055</b>	<b>57,699</b>	<b>60,325</b>	<b>62,518</b>	<b>66,067</b>	<b>61,518</b>	<b>55,754</b>	<b>58,553</b>	<b>55,946</b>

Notes – Wooden furniture (part of ISIC Division 31) comprises the following products (see HS Nomenclature 2007 Edition code in parentheses):

**1) Wooden seats (9401.61/69)**

**2) Other wooden furniture and parts thereof (9403.30/40/50/60)**

**Table A-24. Value of forest products imports  
(forestry, wood, pulp and paper and wooden furniture), 1990-2011**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Algeria	729	1,037	1,068	1,035	1,224	1,260	1,356	1,272	1,402	1,692	1,332	1,340	1,683	1,604
Angola	31	61	68	80	100	130	161	189	222	298	414	427	444	530
Benin	8	17	22	24	26	31	23	23	26	31	33	31	35	40
Botswana	74	106	191	176	304	275	176	173	167	202	219	227	209	206
Burkina Faso	15	23	27	27	26	32	41	40	31	35	43	40	39	45
Burundi	3	5	4	5	6	5	6	14	9	10	10	8	15	17
Cabo Verde	7	12	19	19	19	22	24	28	29	33	38	31	31	32
Cameroon	51	84	91	100	105	105	101	93	93	111	116	117	131	140
Central African Republic	2	6	3	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	5	4
Chad	21	29	21	27	36	29	20	7	5	6	7	13	14	19
Comoros	7	6	3	3	3	3	4	4	6	4	7	8	8	7
Congo	14	24	53	45	56	61	70	62	56	69	64	67	60	59
Côte d'Ivoire	71	99	182	181	158	112	110	104	119	135	141	155	150	135
Democratic Republic of the Congo	45	52	39	30	44	44	44	51	31	41	48	53	79	81
Djibouti	24	12	26	29	26	36	59	68	91	86	68	68	64	75
Egypt	1,096	1,665	1,242	1,257	1,108	1,269	1,174	1,480	1,710	2,190	2,434	2,002	2,290	2,789
Equatorial Guinea	5	14	8	9	13	23	18	27	27	29	42	55	70	61
Eritrea	–	7	13	23	24	25	14	16	12	9	8	10	11	11
Ethiopia	13	24	54	91	90	99	111	125	146	147	150	137	162	181
Gabon	37	39	41	54	38	23	37	46	41	46	46	51	58	68
Gambia	3	6	10	11	8	8	7	7	9	7	7	6	6	7
Ghana	26	66	128	116	104	106	124	103	106	129	146	121	145	206
Guinea	9	18	13	13	13	15	7	8	17	22	25	25	30	35
Guinea-Bissau	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	2	4	4	4	4	5	4
Kenya	56	97	95	141	124	150	146	180	219	256	283	321	385	431
Lesotho	35	40	48	100	74	110	66	66	66	66	67	100	100	100
Liberia	3	2	4	5	5	6	8	8	8	9	13	11	17	22
Libya	237	233	125	193	219	218	209	226	270	359	447	552	610	233
Madagascar	13	17	25	32	24	42	44	46	49	49	59	39	59	61
Malawi	23	18	26	28	21	32	36	29	36	36	48	70	65	73
Mali	15	16	38	40	36	39	31	29	29	33	33	44	46	34
Mauritania	14	15	7	9	17	12	19	14	24	23	17	18	23	27
Mauritius	81	132	155	148	157	142	147	133	134	155	161	145	150	139
Mayotte	22	22	22	26	25	30	29	35	35	35	32	20	17	18
Morocco	422	1,058	807	791	932	1,001	1,032	1,091	1,173	1,344	1,314	1,415	1,395	1,421
Mozambique	23	63	86	43	41	70	85	77	78	70	109	117	104	101
Namibia	59	86	128	135	100	89	146	140	147	185	205	290	239	238
Niger	21	17	18	24	29	25	24	26	32	27	23	24	20	17
Nigeria	293	188	298	290	276	407	460	495	468	596	739	672	779	812
Réunion	294	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386	386
Rwanda	5	4	5	12	14	13	14	19	19	25	30	34	37	41
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2
Senegal	88	94	155	172	173	172	184	186	177	191	179	173	171	177
Seychelles	4	11	16	12	15	15	17	19	23	30	37	37	35	34
Sierra Leone	4	4	7	15	18	20	12	9	9	11	12	13	16	17
Somalia	1	2	2	3	8	9	5	5	7	6	4	9	30	40
South Africa	599	1,066	1,093	1,040	1,140	1,207	1,243	1,459	1,734	1,906	1,725	1,561	1,620	1,660
Sudan	25	60	252	227	202	223	295	269	229	141	168	271	289	275
Swaziland	41	65	78	133	140	142	121	112	77	79	77	77	77	77
Togo	36	40	31	37	41	48	26	20	32	15	13	19	21	28
Tunisia	534	581	615	673	645	635	642	646	670	737	698	708	735	658
Uganda	15	40	62	66	70	73	88	84	99	104	133	132	126	139
United Republic of Tanzania	12	19	39	46	54	60	71	77	72	79	104	109	134	168
Western Sahara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	4	10	56	62	62	92	86	85	68	71	78	91	104	117
Zimbabwe	43	105	157	232	441	194	105	88	104	111	84	82	123	132
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>7,907</b>	<b>8,169</b>	<b>8,484</b>	<b>9,028</b>	<b>9,382</b>	<b>9,475</b>	<b>10,006</b>	<b>10,841</b>	<b>12,479</b>	<b>12,686</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>13,657</b>	<b>14,037</b>
Afghanistan	5	5	5	3	29	62	79	97	105	100	189	163	149	179
Armenia	–	8	61	60	67	78	86	89	113	144	192	154	166	162
Azerbaijan	–	19	60	69	74	87	110	125	134	165	196	210	300	402
Bahrain	93	165	134	140	179	184	180	187	177	235	314	311	362	279
Bangladesh	108	166	407	438	402	454	369	417	560	592	585	560	758	694
Bhutan	1	4	4	2	2	3	4	11	12	16	21	24	31	41
Brunei Darussalam	59	109	47	65	52	52	52	44	42	46	50	56	61	70
Cambodia	2	16	50	46	49	54	54	69	78	96	109	118	124	129

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-24. Value of forest products imports  
(forestry, wood, pulp and paper and wooden furniture), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
China*	4,760	7,131	16,873	16,092	18,944	20,831	22,273	23,187	24,567	28,370	27,913	28,616	34,825	40,606
Taiwan Province of China	3,158	5,997	4,738	3,974	4,041	4,386	4,724	4,630	4,483	4,609	4,354	3,633	4,555	4,382
China, Hong Kong SAR	2,991	5,986	6,537	5,616	5,780	5,376	4,579	4,667	4,482	4,364	4,128	3,497	3,773	3,756
China, Macao SAR	98	77	57	61	65	69	75	83	119	131	101	98	94	116
Cyprus	224	268	307	325	335	368	402	407	435	506	486	381	387	345
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	54	189	48	61	51	56	57	53	61	55	78	66	60	65
Georgia	–	14	60	71	81	80	94	113	152	189	219	210	239	217
India	734	1,090	2,475	2,741	2,310	3,078	3,033	3,549	3,985	4,210	5,168	4,631	5,466	6,657
Indonesia	1,010	2,649	2,860	2,281	2,012	1,932	2,487	2,507	2,710	2,989	3,638	2,898	3,522	3,674
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,015	722	956	912	797	996	1,157	1,157	1,264	1,580	1,493	1,475	1,990	2,365
Iraq	708	10	64	500	601	372	644	543	527	474	353	470	711	771
Israel	976	1,368	1,590	1,533	1,436	1,345	1,456	1,475	1,523	1,770	1,739	1,559	1,835	1,814
Japan	26,580	34,146	29,417	28,372	27,568	28,188	29,231	25,801	25,999	24,641	20,150	19,886	20,948	21,294
Jordan	359	404	432	484	454	445	552	546	628	729	739	699	710	662
Kazakhstan	–	449	839	869	832	921	1,060	1,167	1,391	1,831	1,175	1,173	852	1,394
Kuwait	227	462	464	514	529	604	670	657	808	877	866	736	773	778
Kyrgyzstan	–	43	77	65	67	90	108	108	129	170	156	156	138	183
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6	13	14	14	16	18	28	25	27	29	36	38	45	48
Lebanon	340	378	412	494	487	529	601	532	479	601	622	709	726	657
Malaysia	913	2,014	2,179	1,894	1,906	1,876	2,521	2,623	2,840	3,051	2,919	2,686	3,083	3,017
Maldives	12	12	26	31	28	37	66	77	88	96	101	56	62	76
Mongolia	14	23	28	31	31	46	49	46	51	69	59	82	96	114
Myanmar	16	39	116	132	105	95	139	122	132	137	172	167	179	171
Nepal	10	22	30	25	28	38	43	43	34	33	41	44	56	82
Occupied Palestinian Territory	191	191	191	212	130	157	179	199	166	134	160	202	246	177
Oman	133	181	202	231	244	258	283	338	308	364	447	382	454	516
Pakistan	449	526	451	496	534	617	643	788	806	829	859	711	774	772
Philippines	431	886	990	937	911	1,000	978	1,022	994	920	913	894	1,081	1,285
Qatar	79	108	170	171	150	207	172	367	494	599	662	591	629	607
Republic of Korea	3,932	7,012	6,116	5,679	6,932	6,890	6,689	6,544	6,992	7,924	7,264	6,615	7,760	7,373
Saudi Arabia	1,168	1,680	1,598	1,538	1,577	1,697	1,894	2,291	2,365	2,835	2,560	2,715	3,604	4,028
Singapore	1,591	2,244	1,949	1,710	1,743	2,165	2,187	2,202	2,321	2,499	2,540	2,333	2,577	2,970
Sri Lanka	157	210	350	330	355	399	420	428	450	471	455	437	502	515
Syrian Arab Republic	171	253	424	333	407	589	617	727	662	726	658	589	642	543
Tajikistan	–	5	12	16	19	35	55	126	133	126	163	176	180	173
Thailand	2,182	4,308	2,683	2,353	2,769	2,957	3,162	3,106	2,948	3,067	3,115	2,499	3,115	3,291
Timor-Leste	–	2	4	6	9	3	3	3	2	3	3	6	6	7
Turkey	865	2,089	3,278	2,175	2,813	3,416	4,059	4,689	4,995	5,543	4,815	4,373	5,450	5,426
Turkmenistan	–	10	18	10	14	18	23	54	64	31	96	160	183	209
United Arab Emirates	614	1,211	1,308	1,314	1,330	1,530	1,879	2,158	2,539	3,125	3,513	2,692	2,654	2,912
Uzbekistan	–	19	54	75	67	87	131	203	278	415	587	480	508	644
Viet Nam	49	260	743	976	1,194	1,557	2,209	2,314	2,563	2,957	3,110	2,834	3,166	3,092
Yemen	292	294	173	232	207	264	256	245	288	339	264	298	334	304
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>56,778</b>	<b>85,486</b>	<b>92,083</b>	<b>86,706</b>	<b>90,763</b>	<b>96,595</b>	<b>102,821</b>	<b>102,961</b>	<b>107,504</b>	<b>115,812</b>	<b>110,544</b>	<b>104,547</b>	<b>120,945</b>	<b>130,040</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	4	31	52	61	75	91	105	113	133	176	189	200	210	210
Andorra	68	64	77	80	80	77	74	76	75	72	64	62	69	59
Austria	4,302	5,729	7,242	7,108	7,067	7,211	7,363	7,312	7,752	8,280	7,862	7,417	8,022	8,264
Belarus	–	121	566	526	603	621	656	551	659	715	786	651	759	779
Belgium	–	–	12,878	12,326	12,332	12,360	12,452	12,176	12,587	13,789	12,548	11,726	11,980	11,948
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	47	169	191	204	145	197	254	249	344	311	342	407	395
Bulgaria	133	298	427	486	525	577	641	708	781	990	1,019	802	775	767
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	618	803	912	1,050	1,160	1,149	1,170	1,276	1,374	1,313	1,107	1,025	1,012
Czech Republic	–	1,374	2,360	2,518	3,824	2,950	3,182	3,274	3,384	3,885	4,022	3,726	3,879	4,023
Denmark	3,075	3,451	4,578	4,565	4,740	4,808	4,953	5,011	5,427	5,668	5,151	4,421	4,560	4,707
Estonia	–	199	470	535	546	617	681	799	930	1,092	784	580	709	743
Faroe Islands	42	23	51	55	60	59	58	57	67	74	66	50	47	46
Finland	1,267	1,680	2,193	2,595	2,649	2,751	2,902	3,176	3,075	3,582	3,907	2,420	2,912	2,902
France	13,406	16,167	21,401	20,730	21,185	21,411	21,747	21,907	22,045	24,324	23,321	21,473	22,947	22,067
Germany	24,513	26,968	30,044	31,264	31,230	30,755	30,236	31,114	32,985	33,237	31,675	31,284	35,694	35,846
Gibraltar	10	11	14	9	12	15	13	15	15	17	16	15	13	15
Greece	1,668	1,867	2,655	2,561	2,421	2,965	3,080	2,997	3,134	3,423	3,217	2,586	2,335	1,857
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hungary	878	1,095	1,785	1,803	1,985	2,208	2,384	2,226	2,291	2,344	2,491	2,266	2,361	2,432
Iceland	211	212	256	240	240	267	294	349	348	391	290	172	174	165
Ireland	1,477	1,747	2,478	2,457	2,487	2,678	2,747	2,986	3,232	3,335	2,717	1,864	1,857	1,826
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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**Table A-24. Value of forest products imports  
(forestry, wood, pulp and paper and wooden furniture), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Italy	13,316	16,839	18,851	17,427	17,440	17,398	17,743	17,476	18,011	19,036	16,606	14,540	16,937	16,217
Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	-	262	401	452	544	635	826	829	858	1,124	709	433	554	604
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	-	301	488	544	616	729	894	997	1,091	1,332	1,182	905	1,021	1,087
Luxembourg	-	-	782	862	908	1,046	1,056	989	988	1,004	1,017	1,015	986	987
Malta	116	174	154	156	178	210	232	220	213	209	204	190	194	186
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	142	145	117	113	113
Netherlands	9,519	10,543	12,274	11,740	12,144	12,220	12,305	12,050	12,728	13,767	13,112	11,289	11,762	13,535
Norway	2,013	3,366	4,057	3,912	4,049	4,082	4,227	4,365	4,439	4,981	4,622	4,061	4,260	4,391
Poland	413	2,522	4,320	4,210	4,425	4,759	5,221	5,524	6,030	6,887	6,892	6,354	6,910	7,351
Portugal	1,103	1,803	2,811	2,880	2,839	2,742	2,735	2,666	2,686	2,991	2,797	2,575	2,911	2,767
Republic of Moldova	-	62	70	88	109	135	142	192	218	251	224	182	212	240
Romania	182	287	568	729	899	1,078	1,248	1,405	1,624	2,124	2,160	1,874	1,878	1,931
Russian Federation	-	1,081	1,544	2,122	2,604	3,088	3,550	3,971	4,736	5,970	6,445	5,184	6,052	6,600
San Marino	10	10	10	12	17	18	21	22	15	22	24	19	22	24
Sark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	799	984	994	804	785	814
Slovakia	-	676	1,271	1,474	1,569	1,615	1,704	1,788	1,950	2,092	2,103	1,837	1,901	1,837
Slovenia	-	677	1,036	996	1,061	1,097	1,128	1,133	1,233	1,552	1,478	1,294	1,387	1,397
Spain	4,863	7,011	10,109	10,271	10,861	11,233	11,703	11,825	11,947	12,974	11,024	8,892	9,365	8,691
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	2,559	3,386	4,621	4,419	4,681	5,035	5,237	5,459	5,523	6,332	5,938	5,183	5,777	5,900
Switzerland	6,015	6,201	6,667	6,387	6,638	6,782	7,020	7,099	7,375	7,804	7,504	7,009	7,291	7,181
TFYR Macedonia	-	122	237	180	218	184	203	209	226	244	234	231	226	238
Ukraine	-	613	1,033	1,515	1,879	2,130	1,864	2,129	2,258	2,757	3,044	2,236	2,315	2,272
United Kingdom	17,672	17,513	20,979	21,983	22,866	24,074	25,134	24,424	24,688	25,260	23,377	19,631	22,782	20,532
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>120,327</b>	<b>144,902</b>	<b>183,861</b>	<b>183,810</b>	<b>190,433</b>	<b>194,578</b>	<b>199,841</b>	<b>201,716</b>	<b>210,205</b>	<b>226,950</b>	<b>213,587</b>	<b>189,021</b>	<b>206,376</b>	<b>204,954</b>
Anguilla	8	5	6	6	4	4	5	6	10	12	15	11	10	7
Antigua and Barbuda	31	24	32	31	27	30	31	40	48	55	46	37	24	19
Argentina	131	1,067	1,475	1,253	489	680	895	1,031	1,116	1,280	1,328	1,111	1,461	1,573
Aruba	25	29	32	30	29	30	31	34	31	37	35	41	42	43
Bahamas	141	132	249	207	197	189	202	234	237	247	215	185	166	157
Barbados	96	123	163	146	139	127	130	152	146	132	131	100	96	89
Belize	11	14	26	26	19	22	21	23	24	21	29	27	30	30
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	62	92	150	158	163	174	197	184	184	190	205	170	216	224
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	650	2,359	1,798	1,480	1,185	1,078	1,315	1,322	1,660	1,714	1,958	1,725	2,322	2,367
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	113	535	721	759	738	774	964	993	1,053	1,200	1,147	1,021	1,361	1,361
Colombia	235	681	663	621	657	694	735	791	930	1,073	1,109	893	1,092	1,125
Costa Rica	187	436	464	467	448	468	521	530	591	668	670	427	664	731
Cuba	157	77	187	218	179	204	206	225	209	194	187	162	218	167
Curaçao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	13	18	15	10	10	9	12	12	15	14	15	12	13	12
Dominican Republic	240	352	459	445	540	412	444	419	534	607	650	605	691	708
Ecuador	161	341	253	276	331	345	416	410	457	466	539	515	541	536
El Salvador	92	251	254	316	300	311	304	346	377	398	419	310	359	378
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
French Guiana	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Grenada	15	25	21	18	20	22	25	54	30	27	25	20	19	20
Guadeloupe	302	236	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
Guatemala	172	446	623	527	532	518	535	627	450	691	652	630	680	702
Guyana	9	21	35	32	34	34	34	35	32	39	39	36	46	42
Haiti	19	60	63	62	71	71	50	59	61	64	62	71	113	110
Honduras	186	265	242	295	261	287	299	333	279	368	350	332	376	358
Jamaica	177	278	229	227	220	230	259	261	253	295	302	243	236	215
Martinique	230	202	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203
Mexico	2,454	3,937	6,636	6,300	6,476	6,759	7,177	7,571	8,165	8,138	8,126	6,887	7,926	7,741
Montserrat	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Nicaragua	13	54	104	106	109	100	115	117	117	154	131	149	151	148
Panama	153	194	206	173	195	194	217	210	277	336	381	326	362	434
Paraguay	49	135	133	200	182	185	212	207	181	193	200	226	255	296
Peru	104	508	546	565	595	581	629	692	754	780	973	857	1,023	1,026
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12	17	22	17	23	22	17	17	22	21	23	23	20	17

(Continued on next page)



**Table A-24. Value of forest products imports  
(forestry, wood, pulp and paper and wooden furniture), 1990-2011 (Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in million USD at 2011 prices and exchange rates)</i>													
Saint Lucia	37	45	39	30	32	32	36	45	52	36	37	30	32	29
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	14	24	17	21	18	16	22	20	23	24	29	26	26	20
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	16	35	38	42	31	34	33	38	35	39	58	42	45	41
Trinidad and Tobago	90	152	209	222	212	225	260	291	293	317	289	217	200	188
Turks and Caicos Islands	20	22	26	28	28	31	47	49	123	46	45	26	18	10
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	62	223	226	222	152	120	148	193	201	219	223	241	287	305
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	276	632	690	759	585	377	619	909	780	891	1,372	975	695	958
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>14,178</b>	<b>17,588</b>	<b>16,824</b>	<b>15,759</b>	<b>15,919</b>	<b>17,705</b>	<b>19,063</b>	<b>20,319</b>	<b>21,569</b>	<b>22,611</b>	<b>19,300</b>	<b>22,390</b>	<b>22,751</b>
Bermuda	61	65	52	49	53	52	62	72	81	79	69	65	59	47
Canada	4,714	7,232	10,650	10,395	11,033	11,428	12,251	12,380	12,908	13,376	12,799	11,588	12,356	11,696
Greenland	46	40	34	35	54	60	66	53	53	50	53	44	42	42
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
United States of America	25,564	40,547	61,778	60,980	64,673	67,021	78,187	78,317	76,373	68,102	55,352	46,370	50,650	47,136
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>30,391</b>	<b>47,887</b>	<b>72,518</b>	<b>71,462</b>	<b>75,815</b>	<b>78,563</b>	<b>90,569</b>	<b>90,825</b>	<b>89,418</b>	<b>81,610</b>	<b>68,275</b>	<b>58,069</b>	<b>63,110</b>	<b>58,925</b>
American Samoa	4	4	4	14	7	3	2	7	6	6	8	4	4	3
Australia	2,278	3,029	3,950	3,300	3,850	4,360	4,810	4,874	4,950	5,454	5,586	5,145	5,728	5,760
Cook Islands	10	8	6	9	9	12	10	13	9	8	6	6	5	4
Fiji	42	33	49	51	53	55	61	65	70	67	71	59	65	61
French Polynesia	45	47	94	93	93	87	86	89	91	79	88	72	73	64
Guam	2	2	2	2	4	5	5	7	7	6	6	4	4	5
Kiribati	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	3
Marshall Islands	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nauru	5	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
New Caledonia	106	109	139	136	125	114	112	114	111	96	112	117	109	93
New Zealand	446	697	862	863	926	1,072	1,207	1,216	1,181	1,274	1,162	1,067	1,129	1,107
Niue	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Norfolk Island	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Northern Mariana Islands	0	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1
Palau	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	2	2	3
Papua New Guinea	38	32	48	49	54	48	47	40	37	39	44	42	55	69
Pitcairn	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	14	10	11	15	13	20	22	24	19	19	19	17	18	20
Solomon Islands	3	4	3	4	3	4	5	6	8	7	6	4	8	9
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	10	7	9	11	10	14	12	13	12	11	11	9	12	10
Tuvalu	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Vanuatu	4	5	6	7	4	5	5	5	10	9	9	12	13	11
Wallis and Futuna Islands	1	1	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>4,004</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>4,581</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>5,822</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>6,497</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>7,097</b>	<b>7,150</b>	<b>6,578</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>7,238</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>222,706</b>	<b>304,364</b>	<b>379,425</b>	<b>371,867</b>	<b>386,978</b>	<b>400,858</b>	<b>426,818</b>	<b>431,069</b>	<b>444,825</b>	<b>465,517</b>	<b>434,853</b>	<b>390,056</b>	<b>433,720</b>	<b>437,945</b>

**Table A-25. Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	(in percent)													
Algeria	3.5	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.4
Angola	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.6
Benin	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8
Botswana	2.0	3.6	4.8	4.8	8.0	7.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.8
Burkina Faso	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Burundi	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.1	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.2
Cabo Verde	3.8	3.5	5.0	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.5	3.8	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.3
Cameroon	2.8	4.7	3.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Central African Republic	1.4	3.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4
Chad	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Comoros	5.5	3.6	2.4	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.0	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.7
Congo	1.9	1.4	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.4	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.1
Côte d'Ivoire	2.5	1.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.4	3.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5
Djibouti	4.6	3.7	7.7	9.2	8.2	9.5	14.7	16.3	18.8	14.6	10.4	12.9	15.8	14.6
Egypt	4.9	10.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
Equatorial Guinea	2.1	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0
Eritrea	–	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3
Ethiopia	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0
Gabon	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
Gambia	1.4	1.5	2.2	3.6	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.1
Ghana	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Guinea	0.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
Guinea-Bissau	6.1	1.2	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.6	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.5	1.6
Kenya	1.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	2.9
Lesotho	2.3	2.1	3.6	7.0	4.6	6.8	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1	4.5	4.1	4.0
Liberia	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.1
Libya	3.2	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.9	5.3	5.5	4.5	3.7	2.9
Madagascar	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.1
Malawi	3.7	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.1	4.3	4.2	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.2	3.5	3.0	3.0
Mali	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Mauritania	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Mauritius	2.5	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7
Mayotte	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.0	5.0	4.1	7.4	4.2	4.0	2.9	3.4
Morocco	3.1	4.9	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.2
Mozambique	1.3	3.8	3.2	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.6
Namibia	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.0	3.0	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.7	4.1	3.7
Niger	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Nigeria	3.1	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4
Réunion	4.9	5.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.8	6.6	6.1	5.8
Rwanda	3.1	1.7	1.6	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.3
Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha	2.7	8.0	6.8	6.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.2
Sao Tome and Principe	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.8
Senegal	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0
Seychelles	2.8	5.4	4.8	3.0	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.5	4.2	5.3	4.6
Sierra Leone	2.6	2.9	4.3	5.7	4.7	4.8	3.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.0
Somalia	2.7	1.1	2.1	1.4	2.9	3.6	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.5	2.3	2.3
South Africa	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4
Sudan	2.8	3.0	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Swaziland	4.9	5.5	5.6	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.3	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.9
Togo	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
Tunisia	4.2	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7
Uganda	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.5
United Republic of Tanzania	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zambia	0.8	2.4	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6
Zimbabwe	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.0
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Afghanistan	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.9	3.5	2.6	2.8
Armenia	–	0.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.9	3.2	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.9
Azerbaijan	–	3.4	3.9	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.2	4.0
Bahrain	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.2
Bangladesh	1.6	1.5	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.7	1.9
Bhutan	0.6	2.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	2.1	2.0	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.9
Brunei Darussalam	3.4	3.8	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4
Cambodia	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4
China*	5.8	3.7	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Taiwan Province of China	4.0	4.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
China, Hong Kong SAR	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7

(Continued on next page)

\* For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include those for Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan province of China.

**Table A-25. Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports, 1990-2011**  
(Continued)

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
China, Macao SAR	3.2	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.5
Cyprus	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.0
Democratic People's Rep. of Korea	1.5	4.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Georgia	–	1.3	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.1
India	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Indonesia	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.8
Iraq	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6
Israel	3.4	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.4
Japan	6.3	6.8	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5
Jordan	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.5
Kazakhstan	–	3.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.8
Kuwait	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0
Kyrgyzstan	–	1.9	3.9	4.0	3.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.0	3.8	4.3
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
Lebanon	4.1	3.6	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.2
Malaysia	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Maldives	4.5	3.5	5.4	6.0	5.4	5.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.1	6.1	6.0	5.2
Mongolia	0.6	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.4	2.2	1.7
Myanmar	4.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9
Nepal	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4
Occupied Palestinian Territory	5.6	5.6	4.6	6.3	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.2
Oman	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Pakistan	2.3	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.8
Philippines	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0
Qatar	3.1	2.1	3.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
Republic of Korea	4.4	4.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Saudi Arabia	3.7	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	3.3	3.1
Singapore	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
Sri Lanka	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.5
Syrian Arab Republic	2.9	3.2	5.7	3.7	4.7	5.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.2
Tajikistan	–	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.5	3.7	4.2	4.3	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4
Thailand	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4
Timor-Leste	–	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.3
Turkey	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Turkmenistan	–	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.8
United Arab Emirates	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4
Uzbekistan	–	0.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.2	3.9	5.5	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.3	5.8	6.5
Viet Nam	0.7	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9
Yemen	6.2	6.0	3.5	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.5	3.0
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Åland Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Albania	1.5	3.5	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.4	4.3	4.7	3.9
Andorra	5.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.7
Austria	5.6	6.6	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.3
Belarus	–	1.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7
Belgium	–	–	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	–	2.4	3.6	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.6
Bulgaria	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4
Channel Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Croatia	–	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.5
Czech Republic	–	3.6	3.8	3.5	5.1	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.8	2.6
Denmark	6.8	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Estonia	–	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	6.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.2
Faroe Islands	7.1	4.9	4.9	5.7	6.7	5.4	7.0	6.0	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.1	5.8	4.7
Finland	3.7	4.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.7	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.4
France	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1
Germany	5.1	5.1	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9
Gibraltar	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1
Greece	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Guernsey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Holy See	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	3.8	5.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4
Iceland	6.9	7.4	5.4	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.4	4.6	5.2	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.4
Ireland	4.8	3.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.7
Isle of Man	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Italy	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9
Jersey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Latvia	–	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.1	5.3	6.1	4.3	3.9	4.2	3.7
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-25. Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports, 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Lithuania	–	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.6	4.0	3.7	3.4
Luxembourg	–	–	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.4
Malta	3.2	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.0
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Montenegro	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.9	4.4
Netherlands	5.7	4.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
Norway	5.1	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.8
Poland	1.7	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5
Portugal	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4
Republic of Moldova	–	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.6
Romania	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.5
Russian Federation	–	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.0
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1
Slovakia	–	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3
Slovenia	–	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.2	3.9
Spain	4.1	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sweden	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.3
Switzerland	5.6	5.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.4
TFYR Macedonia	–	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.4
Ukraine	–	2.1	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.7	3.3	2.8
United Kingdom	6.2	5.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.0
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Anguilla	9.1	7.1	4.5	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.4	3.8	4.8	4.6	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.3
Antigua and Barbuda	6.4	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	4.6	6.0	4.3	4.0
Argentina	2.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1
Aruba	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.6
Bahamas	4.8	6.9	8.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.3	6.2	6.4	5.9	5.3
Barbados	5.2	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.0	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.1	5.6	4.9
Belize	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.3	3.6
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.9
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brazil	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
British Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chile	1.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8
Colombia	2.7	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1
Costa Rica	5.4	7.0	5.1	4.9	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.4	4.6	4.5
Cuba	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2
Curaçao	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dominica	5.5	9.7	8.4	7.0	8.1	6.9	7.9	6.7	7.9	6.7	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.4
Dominican Republic	3.1	4.4	3.4	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
Ecuador	3.1	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2
El Salvador	4.0	4.7	3.5	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1.5	2.2	3.5	3.2	2.6	1.1	3.2	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	2.0
French Guiana	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.3	1.8
Grenada	6.5	11.2	7.0	7.1	8.3	7.0	9.1	14.2	9.0	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.1	6.0
Guadeloupe	6.4	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.0	7.1	6.6	5.9
Guatemala	3.7	5.7	5.5	5.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.4	2.9	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.4	4.2
Guyana	1.2	2.1	3.2	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.4
Haiti	7.7	5.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.7
Honduras	6.2	5.7	3.7	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.8	3.3
Jamaica	4.0	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.2	4.0	4.2	3.2
Martinique	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.6	6.4	7.4	5.4
Mexico	2.6	4.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1
Montserrat	2.3	3.8	6.3	7.2	5.5	4.7	3.8	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.5
Nicaragua	1.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.1	2.8
Panama	5.4	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.6	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0
Paraguay	1.6	2.4	3.4	4.6	4.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.4
Peru	1.9	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.0	2.7
Puerto Rico	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4.4	6.2	8.3	7.1	9.2	8.5	7.5	6.5	7.6	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.3	7.0
Saint Lucia	7.7	9.7	8.4	6.2	7.7	6.3	6.9	7.5	7.6	5.5	5.6	5.8	4.9	4.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.9	11.4	8.7	10.0	9.2	7.5	9.1	8.0	8.2	7.5	7.9	7.7	8.1	6.0
Saint-Martin (French Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sint Maarten (Dutch Part)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Suriname	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	4.0	2.5	2.8	2.5
Trinidad and Tobago	5.2	6.2	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.0

(Continued on next page)

**Table A-25. Forest products imports as a proportion of total merchandise imports, 1990-2011  
(Continued)**

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	<i>(in percent)</i>													
Turks and Caicos Islands	18.5	14.3	8.8	8.3	7.0	8.2	10.1	8.1	13.1	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.0	3.8
United States Virgin Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uruguay	2.4	4.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.9	3.0	2.8
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.0
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Bermuda	4.7	6.4	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.2
Canada	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.5
Greenland	6.4	6.8	5.1	5.9	8.3	9.5	9.7	7.1	6.6	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.6
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	3.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5
United States of America	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1
<b>Total Northern America</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
American Samoa	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Australia	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4
Cook Islands	5.9	6.7	4.9	8.0	8.3	9.4	8.5	10.1	3.7	5.7	4.8	5.5	4.6	3.7
Fiji	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.6
French Polynesia	3.6	3.9	6.0	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6
Guam	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Kiribati	3.0	3.6	1.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	3.8	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0
Marshall Islands	2.3	3.2	5.9	5.5	5.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.7	4.4
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Nauru	3.1	2.3	2.9	3.8	1.9	2.1	3.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
New Caledonia	3.3	3.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.5
New Zealand	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.0
Niue	7.5	8.7	13.4	13.9	18.3	10.9	5.0	5.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.5	3.5	4.9
Norfolk Island	3.0	3.2	2.8	3.3	5.4	5.0	3.3	2.9	2.6	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Palau	3.3	2.4	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1
Papua New Guinea	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Pitcairn	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	5.3	5.9	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.3	6.6	6.5	5.1	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.8	5.8
Solomon Islands	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.9
Tokelau	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Tonga	6.8	5.2	6.0	6.5	5.3	7.5	6.7	6.4	7.3	5.7	5.4	4.8	6.3	5.2
Tuvalu	5.6	6.5	4.9	5.1	6.7	7.9	4.8	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.7
Vanuatu	1.4	2.4	3.0	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.6
Wallis and Futuna Islands	6.9	6.3	4.6	5.3	5.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	3.0	3.3
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>Total World</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>

