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I FOREST RESOURCES

The total amount of land area in Finland is 30 mill. ha. 86% of this is classified as forestry land. The area of *forestry land* (26 mill. ha) is sub-divided into three categories according to the site productivity. The national definitions of the forestry land categories are as follows (Table 1.1):

- *Forest land* (20 mill. ha): the potential annual increment of the growing stock is at least 1.0 m³/ha.
- *Scrub land* (3 mill. ha): the potential annual increment of the growing stock is less than 1.0 m³/ha, but at least 0.1 m³/ha.
- *Waste land* (3 mill. ha): unless naturally treeless, the annual increment is less than 0.1 m³/ha.

FAO's international definition of the *forest*, as applied in the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000, sets a canopy cover requirement of 10% as the threshold defining the difference between forests and other lands. This means that more than a half of Finnish scrub land meets the international definition of a forest.

Finland's forest land area has increased by 1.6 mill. ha since the 1960s as a result of afforestation of agricultural lands and peatlands, as well as intensive forest improvement efforts. Consequently, the share of scrub land has been reduced.

Of the total *forestry land*, non-industrial private forest owners possess 53%. The proportion owned by the State amounts to 34% and that by companies 8%. The remaining 5% belong to municipalities, parishes, etc. Contrary to other ownership categories, State-owned forests are mainly situated in Northern Finland, where the State owns 55% of the total forestry land. In Southern Finland, the corresponding share is only 8% (Table 1.7). The statutory nature conservation and wilderness areas (2.8 mill. ha) are mainly located on State land in the northern part of

the country (Table 1.6). Northwards, the climate becomes more humid (for regions, see Map 1 on page 29). Mires account for 34% of the forestry land, and their share grows higher in the northern part of the country. More than half of the mires have been drained (Tables 1.3–1.4).

Since the late 1960s, the volume and increment of the growing stock have continuously risen. The total standing volume now amounts to 2 049 mill. m³ over bark. Half of the growing stock consists of *Scots pine*. The share of *Norway spruce* is 34%, leaving 19% for the broadleaved species, mostly birch. The tree species structure of the growing stock has remained quite stable for a considerable period of time. However, the proportion of pine is slowly increasing. More than two-thirds of the growing stock are located in Southern Finland (Table 1.17). The mean volume of the growing stock on forest land is 98 m³/ha. In Southern Finland, the mean volume (125 m³/ha) is almost double the mean volume of Northern Finland (66 m³/ha) (Table 1.18).

The volume increment of the growing stock is 83 mill. m³ per year. From the 1970s to the 1990s, the total drain amounted to about 60–80% of the increment. Ten years ago, the difference between the increment and drain diminished. Currently the drain is approximately 10 mill. m³ less than the increment (Tables 1.22 and 1.24–1.25).

Regional differences in land ownership are clearly reflected by the distribution by ownership of the growing stock and, in particular, of the annual increment. Although the State owns one-third of forestry land, its share of the growing stock is only 18%. The share of non-industrial private forest owners of the growing stock is 68% and, of the annual increment, their share is even more significant, being 70%.

The objective of national forest inventories (NFIs), carried out by the Finnish Forest Research

Institute (Metla) since the 1920s, is to produce objective and up-to-date information on the forest resources, forest health conditions and their development for national and regional decision-making. NFIs are based on field measurements of systematically located sample plot clusters. This Yearbook contains new inventory results for the Forestry Centre of Pohjois-Pohjanmaa. Inventories have been carried out in Finnish forests nine times, and the last region of the ninth inventory (the Forestry Centre of Lapland) is now entering the reporting phase. The field work of the 10th national forest inventory was launched in the summer of 2004.

2 FOREST HEALTH AND BIODIVERSITY

In the duration of the two most recent NFIs (1992–2002), it was observed that 4.9 mill. ha (17% of the forest lands in Southern Finland and 33% in Northern Finland) were affected by damage, which had reduced the silvicultural quality of the stands. The most frequent damaging agents were weather factors and fungi (Tables 2.1–2.3).

Tree vitality is being widely studied by estimating defoliation, which reflects the combined effect of several stress factors on forests. Trees are regarded to be afflicted by defoliation if their relative foliage loss exceeds 25%. In 2003, it was estimated that 3% of pine, 26% of spruce, and 8% of broadleaved tree species were damaged by defoliation. Defoliation in Finland is modest in comparison to that observed elsewhere in Europe (Figs. 2.4–2.5).

Forest health in Finland is at least satisfactory. Acidification is not a problem in our forests because of the decreasing amounts of air-borne pollutants. Climate change and increasing ozone are possible future threats to forests.

Maintaining the biodiversity in forests is one of the main goals of the Finnish Forest Act. Nature conservation areas form the basis for maintaining natural environments. There is a total of 4.7 mill. ha of land with restrictions on wood production. Strictly protected forests (forest land and scrub land) account for 1.7 mill. ha of this area. Most of these reserved areas are situated on State land in the northern part of the country. Nature conservation areas have also been changed by human influence. Restoration measures aim to assist in the recovery of ecosystems (Tables 2.6–2.9 and Fig. 2.6).

In 2000, threatened fauna and flora were estimated at 1 505 species of the country's total 43 000 species. Of the threatened species, 249 are critically endangered, 452 are endangered, and 804 are vulnerable. 42% of all the threatened species inhabit forests and mires (Table 2.10).

In commercial forests, biodiversity can be promoted by protecting valuable habitats, by increasing the amount of decayed trees in forests, by keeping living trees on felling sites (especially large-sized aspen and other broadleaved trees), and by applying prescribed burning (Tables 2.11–2.13).

3 SILVICULTURE

In 2003, the amount of silvicultural and forest-improvement work varied compared to the previous year. Forest regeneration was completed on 156 000 ha, of which 119 000 ha were regenerated artificially. The proportions of planted and seeded areas were three-quarters and one-quarter, respectively. Almost all of the seeding was done to propagate pine. Most of the planting (62%) was done to establish spruce plantations (Tables 3.4–3.8 and Figs. 3.1–3.3). The tending of seedling stands and improving young stands was carried out on 232 000 ha. The amount of tending to seedling stands and improving young stands has increased since 1997 because of extension programmes and increasing state subsidies (Tables 3.10–3.11 and Fig. 3.5). The area covered by ditch cleaning and supplementary ditching was only 67 000 ha. No first-time ditching took place. The focus in forest road construction has been transferred to the basic improvements which were done on 1 820 km. New forest road construction amounted to 977 kilometres (Tables 3.14–3.17 and Figs. 3.7–3.8).

The total area treated with timber felling in 2003 was 568 000 ha, which was 4% less than in the previous year. The proportion of thinnings was 56%, regeneration fellings amounted to 32%, and other fellings were 12% (Tables 3.18–3.19 and Fig. 3.9).

The total costs of silvicultural and forest-improvement works totalled EUR 215 mill. in 2003 which was a little less than in the preceding year. EUR 166 mill. (77%) of these costs were incurred by non-industrial private forests. Over one-third of these costs were covered by state subsidies. The proportion of forest regeneration was 43% of the total costs, and the share of tending to seedling stands and improving

young stands was 33% (Tables 3.20–3.25 and Figs. 3.10–3.12).

4 ROUNDWOOD MARKETS

Chapter 4 provides a detailed overview of the roundwood markets. Two topics are of special interest: roundwood prices (Tables 4.5–4.10), and removals (Tables 4.11–4.19). Most of the information refers to 2003 and the period of January–September 2004. These statistics are generated, mainly on a monthly basis, by Metla.

In the first half of 2003, a relatively normal period prevailed on the roundwood markets, and the forest industries' purchases from non-industrial private forests remained at quite an average level. After June, due to a fall in prices on both sawlogs and pulpwood, the supply of roundwood lowered considerably. In October–November, which usually is the most active period on the roundwood markets, the purchases reached only half of the previous year's level. In 2003, the forest industries purchased a total of 33 mill. m³ of roundwood from private forests. This was 5 mill. m³ (13%) less than in 2002. In 2003, the stumpage prices were, on average, 1.5% lower than in the previous year. The prices paid for pulpwood, as well as birch logs fell by 4–6%. The corresponding delivery prices lowered by 0–3%. Both stumpage and delivery prices paid for spruce logs rose by an average of 1%, and pine logs remained more or less at the 2002 level.

In 2003, the total commercial roundwood fellings amounted to 55 mill. m³ (over bark). Compared to the previous year, the amount was 0.9 mill. m³ (2%) higher. Non-industrial private forests are the main roundwood source for Finland's forest industries, accounting in 2003 for 46.7 mill. m³ or 85% of the total roundwood fellings. Timber felling from the forest industries' own forests totalled 3.5 mill. m³ and felling from State forests totalled 4.8 mill. m³. In recent years, roundwood fellings have remained at a very high level compared to the annual average of 43 mill. m³ during 1970–2002. In addition to industrial use, some 5 mill. m³ of fuelwood is annually removed for domestic heating purposes in small-sized dwellings.

5 HARVESTING AND TRANSPORTATION OF ROUNDWOOD

Chapter 5 consists of a report on the forestry machines used in wood harvesting, as well as data on the volumes and costs incurred in the harvesting and transportation of roundwood.

In 2003, the share of standing sales was about 85% of commercial roundwood production (for volumes, see Chapter 4). In standing sales, the share of mechanised felling amounted to more than 96% (Fig. 5.3). The degree of mechanisation in regeneration felling was as high as 98%, and in thinning, 93%.

The unit costs in harvesting decreased by 2% over the previous year. In standing sales, the unit costs amounted to EUR 8.47 per m³. In delivery sales, the degree of mechanisation was much lower, and the unit costs of harvesting were much higher than in the standing sales (Table 5.0).

In Finland, road transportation by lorry is the dominant mode of long-distance transportation of roundwood. In 2003, 80% of domestic roundwood was transported to mills by road. The average distance from the forest to the mill was 105 km. In the rail transportation sequence, the average distance was longer at 289 km, and in the water transportation sequence the average was 301 km. The average unit costs of long-distance transportation were EUR 5.89 per m³ (Table 5.3).

With regard to the imports of roundwood, 16.6 mill. m³ of roundwood and wood residues were imported to Finland in 2003. Half of this amount was imported by rail, 25% by road, and 25% by water. Wood made up about one-fifth of all the weight of import-related transportation, but in export-related transportation its share was less than 2%. On the other hand, forest industry products accounted for 50% of all export transportation from Finland. Almost all forest industry products were exported by ship (Table 5.7).

6 MULTIPLE-USE FORESTRY

Multiple-use forestry includes a variety of products and services in addition to wood. In this chapter, the multiple-use of forests is divided into roundwood production, forest game, collecting of wild berries,

mushrooms and lichen, reindeer husbandry and recreation. Finally, the chapter provides information on peat resources and peat production.

The main product provided by our forests is roundwood. In 2003, the total commercial roundwood fellings amounted to 55 mill. m³ and gross stumpage earnings of forests owners amounted to EUR 1.8 billion. These aspects of multiple-use forestry are considered in more detail in Chapters 4, 5, and 11 of this book.

There are about 300 000 registered hunters in Finland. The overall value of the catch in hunting was estimated to be EUR 76 mill. in 2003. The most important game species in Finland is the moose. It amounted, with meat production of 11.1 mill. kg, to 75% of the overall value of the catch. The amount of commercial wild berries and mushrooms collected from the forests in 2003 was 9.4 mill. kg, and their value totalled EUR 11.8 mill., which is about double the quantity and value of the previous year. However, much larger amounts of berries and mushrooms were picked for direct household use. The value of lichen exports amounted to EUR 1.6 mill. (Tables 6.1–6.2 and 6.5–6.7).

Reindeer husbandry is practised in Northern Finland. In the autumn of 2003, about 106 000 reindeer were culled, producing 2.5 mill. kg of meat. After the culling, the winter herd was reckoned to amount to 201 000 reindeer.

Outdoor recreation is an integral part of the Finnish way of life. Traditional free access to forests offers good opportunities for people to go hiking and picking wild berries and mushrooms.

7 FOREST SECTOR'S LABOUR FORCE

In 2003, 89 000 people were employed by forestry and the forest industries. This amounts to approximately 3.8% of the total number of people employed in Finland. 68 000 of the employees worked for the forest industries and 22 000 for forestry (Tables 7.2, 7.4 and 7.7, Fig. 7.1).

The unemployment rate in the forest sector in 2003 remained at the same level as in the previous year. In 2003, the overall unemployment rate in the forest industries was 5.6%, which was significantly less than the average unemployment rate for all branches of industry (9%). The unemployment rate in forestry was 10.4% in 2003 (Table 7.10).

The labour force in forestry has decreased by more than 60% since the beginning of the 1980s (Table 7.6). This declining trend is mainly due to mechanisation in wood harvesting (see Figure 5.2 in Chapter 5). In the forest industries, total employment has also fallen (from 120 000 in 1980 to 68 000 in 2003) due to increased automation, which has led to physical work being focused more on control activities.

In 2003, the average daily earnings of forest workers in motor-manual timber felling amounted to EUR 106. The corresponding earnings in silvicultural works were EUR 76. The average earnings per hour in the wood-products industries (EUR 12.8) and in the pulp and paper industries (EUR 16.1) increased by approximately 3.5% compared to the preceding year (Tables 7.11–7.12).

Statistics on the forest sector's labour force are primarily based on the Labour Force Survey, compiled by Statistics Finland (Tables 7.1–7.6 and 7.8–7.10). Among other things, the survey provides information on employment, working hours, unemployment and labour input by branch of industry. Statistics Finland is mainly also responsible for collecting and compiling data on salaries (Tables 7.11–7.12), index of real earnings (Table 7.13), labour disputes (Table 7.14), accidents (Tables 7.15–7.16) and education (Tables 7.17–7.18) in the forest sector.

8 WOOD CONSUMPTION

In 2003, the total roundwood consumption in Finland, including imports and exports, amounted to 79.4 mill. m³, which was the largest consumption figure achieved to date. There was an increase of 2.2 mill. m³ (or 3%) compared to the previous year (Tables 8.0 and 8.1).

The record in roundwood consumption resulted from an increase in roundwood consumption in the wood-products industries. In 2003, more than 90% (or 73.5 mill. m³) of the roundwood was consumed by the forest industries, of which the most important consumers were the sawmills (41%) and the chemical pulp industry (39%). With regard to industrial roundwood, 22% (or 16.5 mill. m³) was imported. As shown in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.6, the volumes of imported roundwood have clearly increased during the past ten years, which also resulted in a new record being achieved in 2003. In addition to roundwood, 12.3 mill. m³ of sawmill chips were consumed by the

forest industries, mainly by the chemical pulp industry.

Of the other categories of use, the wood consumption in the heating of small-sized dwellings totalled 6.1 mill. m³, of which the share of roundwood was 5.2 mill. m³, and wood residues amounted to 1.0 mill. m³ (Tables 8.1 and 8.12). The volume of roundwood exports was 0.8 mill. m³ (or 1% of the total wood consumption).

In 2003, the consumption of solid wood fuels (forest chips and by-products of the forest industries, including bark, sawdust, industrial chips, etc.) at power and heating plants accounted for 13.4 mill. m³. Combined with the waste liquors from the pulp industry, the share of wood-based fuels was approx. 20% of the total energy consumption in Finland (Tables 8.12 and 8.13).

The data on roundwood consumption are based on statistics compiled by the Finnish Forest Industries Federation, as well as on Metla's own inquiries.

9 FOREST INDUSTRIES

In 2003, industrial production in Finland remained at the same level as in the preceding year. Finnish forest industry production grew on average by 2.0%, the growth rate being slightly higher in the pulp and paper industries. Production records were achieved in several branches, such as the production of sawn goods, as well as in the manufacturing of chemical pulp and several paper grades. Despite increased production volumes, the domestic turnover of the forest industries continued to diminish for the third consecutive year, amounting to EUR 19.7 billion in 2003. The decline took place in the pulp and paper industries, and it was primarily due to decreased export prices of paper and paperboard products (Figs. 9.0 and 9.5, Table 9.8).

The capacity utilisation rate in the paper and paperboard production averaged 89% in 2003 (cf. 2002: 88%). Paper and paperboard production totalled a record-high level of 13.1 mill. m.t., this was 2% more than in the previous year. There were great variations in the production trends of different paper grades. Magazine paper alone accounts for more than a half of the total paper production in Finland. The volumes of magazine paper amounted to 5.6 mill. m.t. (+5% compared to 2002). Fine paper manufacturing was up to 2.7 mill. m.t.; an increase of 4%

over 2002. The production of newsprint decreased by 6% (Tables 9.2 and 9.3).

The production of sawn goods increased by 3% to the record level of 13.7 mill. m³ in 2003. Half of that was pine sawn goods, and the other half was spruce. Since the early 1990s, the domestic consumption of sawn goods has significantly risen in Finland. In 2003, some 40% of sawn goods (or 5.4 mill. m³) were delivered to domestic markets. The total production of plywood amounted to 1.3 mill. m³ (+5% over the previous year). The growth was due to softwood plywood, while the production volume of birch plywood was the same as in 2002 (Tables 9.1 and 9.4).

In 2003, domestic investments by the forest industries totalled EUR 811 mill., an increase of 9% compared to 2002. More than 70% of domestic investments took place in the pulp and paper industries. The forest industries accounted for 29% of all industrial investments in Finland. Total debts rose to 107% of the annual turnover in the Finnish forest industries. The average figure for all industrial sectors was 75.5% in 2003 (Tables 9.7–9.8).

The production statistics concerning the Finnish forest industries are compiled by the Finnish Forest Industries Federation. The statistics on investments, turnover, and the profitability and financial position of the forest industries are based on the data gathered by Statistics Finland.

10 FOREIGN TRADE BY FOREST INDUSTRIES

In 2003, the value of exports for Finnish forest industry products totalled EUR 11.8 billion. The forest industry's share of Finland's total exports accounted for 25%, which is a very high proportion on international comparison. However, the forest products' share of exports has gradually decreased, as the share of electronic and communication technologies has grown (Table 10.0). Exports of forest industry products, as well as total exports from Finland, have decreased three years in a row, -4% and -2% from the year 2002, respectively (Fig 10.1, Table 10.10). The main reason for diminishing figures in the forest sector is the low price level of products, especially in the pulp and paper industries. A great majority of the forest industry's production is exported: about 91% of the annual paper production, 84% of paperboard, and 60% of sawmilling products (Fig 10.7).

The European Union is the main market for Finnish forest products. When the EU welcomed ten new

member states on 1 May 2004, Finland's exports of forest-related products to the EU area increased from 65% to 69%. In 2003, the most important customers were Germany (17% of total value of forest-based products), the United Kingdom (14%), USA (7%) and France (6%) (Table 10.9). Pulp and paper products constitute 77% (EUR 9.0 billion) of the forest sector's exports. The main products were high-quality magazine and fine papers. The exports from the wood-products industries totalled EUR 2.8 billion. Half of this consists of sawn goods and one-fifth of plywood (Table 10.10).

The imports of forest industry products amounted to only EUR 1.1 billion. The foremost product group was converted paper and paperboard products (Table 10.20).

In 2003, Finland's imports of wood amounted to an all-time high of 16.6 mill. m³ (including bark). The volume of imported wood increased by 2% from the amount of the preceding year. During the past decade, imported wood volumes have doubled (Fig 10.2). Currently, approximately one-fifth of the wood consumption of the Finnish forest industries is accounted for by imported wood. Although the share of coniferous sawlogs has grown during the last few years, 38% of imported wood still consists of birch pulpwood (Tables 10.1–10.3). The forest industry considers imported birch volumes supplementary to inadequate domestic supply. Imported wood mainly originates from Russia (81%), and the remainder mainly comes from the Baltic countries; Estonia (9%) and Latvia (5%) (Tables 10.4–10.5).

Finland is a major net importer of wood. The amount of exported wood totalled only 0.9 mill. m³ in 2003. Two-thirds of this were transported to Sweden. The exports consists mainly of pine logs, pine pulpwood and softwood chips (Tables 10.6–10.8).

The National Board of Customs is in charge of compiling Finnish trade statistics. The statistics describe the commodity trade between Finland and other countries. Transit trade is not included. The data collection for statistics is carried out by using two different systems: The data on the European Union internal trade are obtained from importers' and exporters' statistical reports on that trade (so called Intrastat system). The data on the European Union external trade are obtained through the customs clearance system. The basic data are classified according to the Combined Nomenclature (CN), which is the classification system for goods traded within

the European Union. All official foreign trade statistics in Finland are aggregated from the data produced by the Board of Customs.

11 FOREST SECTOR IN FINLAND'S NATIONAL ECONOMY

The indefinite economic situation continued in the Finnish economy in 2003. Finland's gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices amounted to EUR 143 billion, indicating an increase of 2% over the previous year. The growth was mostly due to the 4% increase of domestic demand. The construction of housing increased and this fuelled a 2% increase in the sawmilling and plywood industries. The decline of export prices decreased the value added of the pulp and paper industry production by 16%. Gross stumpage earnings were EUR 1.77 billion, which is practically the same value as in the previous year. Within the forest sector, pulp and paper industries constitute the most important branch of industry, producing 50% of the total value added of the Finnish forest sector in 2003 (Tables 11.1–11.11).

Although the share of the forest industry in GDP has decreased during the past few decades, it still is one of the most important industries of the economy in Finland. An increase in demand for forest industry products by EUR 10 mill. creates a EUR 20 mill. increase in domestic output. The forest sector's share of net export income was 28% in 2001 (Tables 11.12–11.16).

In non-industrial private forestry, stumpage earnings remained on the same level as in the previous year (EUR 115/ha), in spite of the stumpage price falling during the second half of the year. The total costs in non-industrial private forestry were EUR 22 per ha (–2% over the previous year), of which the subsidies covered EUR 5 per ha. Consequently, the net earnings per hectare, EUR 99 as a national average, were 1% higher than in the preceding year (Tables 11.17 and 11.19).

The data in Chapter 11 are mainly based on Finnish national accounts compiled by Statistics Finland. The accounts have been revised to fully comply with the European System of Accounts, as applied in the EU.

12 INTERNATIONAL FOREST STATISTICS

The latest results of the Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA-2000) were published in 2001 by the FAO (Tables 12.1 and 12.2). According to the FRA-data, there are approximately 3.9 billion ha of forests in the world, which makes up about one-third of the total land area and about 0.7 ha per capita in the world. Countries with the largest forest cover are Russia, Brazil, Canada, the United States and China. The total volume of the global growing stock amounts to 386 billion m³ (over bark).

In the 1990s, the forest area of the world diminished by about 9 mill. ha (0.2%) per year, and this loss has mainly taken place in Africa and Latin America. The forest area of Europe in statistics has, on the contrary, slightly increased resulting mainly from the new definition introduced for the forest when assessing the latest forest resources in temperate and boreal forests (TBFRA-2000).

Table 12.3 presents data on areas of protection and protective functions of forests in Europe. The data are based on the MCPFA (Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe) -classification adopted by the 4th Ministerial Conference on Sustainable Forest Management in Vienna in 2003. It must, however, be noted that the national data are not harmonized on a pan-European level, so the figures presented are based on the information delivered by national correspondents according to their own interpretation of the MCPFE-classification.

In 2002, the world's roundwood production was approximately 3.3 billion m³. The largest producer of roundwood was the United States amounting to 0.5 billion m³. Globally, more than a half of the roundwood produced was fuelwood, the largest producers being Asia, Africa and Latin America (Table 12.5, Fig. 12.2).

The world's production of sawn goods increased from the year 2001 by 3%, and amounted to 391 billion m³ in 2002 (Tables 12.6 and 12.15, Fig. 12.3). Approximately three-quarters of the total production was sawn softwood. The world's production

of paper and paperboard also increased by 2 per cent, and amounted to 325 billion m.t., the largest production achieved to date (Tables 12.7 and 12.16, Fig. 12.4).

The United States is the foremost country in the world in the production of different forest products. In addition to roundwood, the USA produces the largest volumes of sawn goods, wood-based panels, pulp, and paper and paperboard products. As an importer and exporter of forest products, the USA is also among the largest.

According to the data for 2002, Finland ranks 4th in the world regarding the value of exports of forest-related products, representing approximately 8% of the world total value (Table 12.14). The three bigger exporters were Canada, the United States and Germany. Finland's position as a significant paper and paperboard exporter is based on the country's leading position as an exporter of printing and writing paper, its share being 18% (Table 12.12). On the other hand, Finland ranks 3rd after Japan and China with respect to the volume of imported wood.

The comparison by country of roundwood price data as presented in Tables 12.17–12.23 should be viewed with caution. Countries tend to differ with respect to trade practices, measuring units, assortments, tree species, and measurement and quality requirements. Therefore, the price data presented by country should be used only to monitor the internal price development of each country.

The data on the global forest resources assessment are compiled jointly by the UNECE/FAO Timber Committee, Geneva (Forest resources of industrialized temperate/boreal countries, TBFRA-2000) and FAO, Rome (Tropical countries and global summary, FRA-2000). New updated results on the development of forest resources will be available in 2005 (FRA-2005 update). The tables referring to the production of, and foreign trade in, roundwood and forest-industry products originate from FAO's FAOSTAT Forestry on-line database, which includes country-specific forest statistics information since 1961.

Summary