

ESTONIA

COUNTRY MARKET STATEMENT

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1. General economic trends affecting the forest and forest industries sector

Gross domestic product According to number of indicators the Estonian economy was very successful in 2011. Economic growth was the fastest in the EU (7.6%), employment increased significantly, unemployment fell rapidly and real wages began to rise in the second half in 2011. Significant contribution to the growth gave rapidly increasing manufacturing industry, mainly because of strong foreign demand in the electronics sector. However, evaluating of the acceleration of economy we have to consider that the level of GDP in Estonia in 2010 was 15% below the previous peak. In 2011 domestic demand growth was also strong, but due to very low comparison base, it was not surprising

Ministry of Finance of Estonia expects 2.2% growth of GDP for 2012 (3% in 2013). Economic growth is supported by even more rapidly growing domestic demand (4.9 %). In 2013 domestic demand growth fall to 2.9% caused by the sharp decline of investments financed by CO2 quota sales and the expiration of the period of the EU structural funds.

Weakening global economic situation and the continuing of European debt crisis will cause slowdown in the growth rate of exports of goods and services in 2012 (3.5%). Gradual recovery in major export markets is expected in 2013.

Private consumption. Private consumption growth was inhibited by 5% increase of consumer prices, caused mainly by the rapid increase in food and energy. Since these compulsory expenditures took more money than previously planned, any other consumption growth was limited.

Investments The greatest contribution of domestic demand to growth came from increase of business inventories and investments. Despite the 27% rapid growth the level of investment remained still 40% lower than a tip of the boom era.

Balance of payments. Due to the strengthening of domestic demand and the increase in the volume of purchased services the current account surplus fell to 3% of GDP in 2011 (3,6% in 2010).

Foreign trade Rapid development of trade continued in 2011. The total trade turnover increased by 37%, reaching 24.6 billion EUR, the volume of export was 12.0 billion and import 12.6 billion EUR. Due to somewhat faster export growth trade deficit did not change significantly. Foreign trade deficit increased due the deficit of transport vehicles (negative balance increased more than five times). However, the largest trade surplus groups were wood and articles of wood, furniture and the wooden houses where positive balance rose by 186 million euros. In 2012 due to weakness of external demand and continued growth of the internal market the balance of trade deficit is projected rise again.

Export Year 2011 was successful year for Estonian exporters. In addition to the rapid growth of foreign demand the increased competitiveness of Estonian companies helped to raise significantly the export volumes. The export growth was broad-based. Exports increased by 37.5% (by current prices) in 2011 which is slightly higher than in previous year (35%). In 2012 export growth is expected to slow down.

Import In 2011 increased demand of goods and semi-finished products required for the production of export products led to acceleration of import growth. Annual import growth reached almost same level as the export growth, reaching 36.5% level. In 2012 import growth similar to export growth is predicted to slow down. Import growth is expected to be higher than export growth due to continuing investment activity and rising private consumption.

Labor market Rapid economic recovery has led to a significant increase in labour demand, where the acceleration of economic growth and increasing workloads has brought along the need for new employees. On the whole employment rate increased by 6.7% (or 38,200 persons) in 2011, most in the manufacturing industry, construction, transportation and warehousing, communication and information sectors.

The highest rate of unemployment since 1991 was in Q1 of 2010 – 19.8% (136,900 unemployed persons) and has been diminishing ever since. In the Q4 of 2011 the unemployment rate was 11.4% (or 79,000 persons).

Long-term unemployment rate started to grow at the beginning of 2009. The share of people who have been looking for a job for longer than 12 months was 27% in 2009, 45% in 2010 and 57% in 2011. Despite of increasing employment rate, the long-term unemployment has been accumulating.

Average monthly gross wage increased by 5.4% in 2011 and reached the level of 835 EUR. The growth of real wage, i.e. wage growth minus inflation was 0.4% in 2011 due to accelerated inflation (5%). The real wage is expected to grow by 1.6% in 2012.

The increase of employment rate will slow down in 2012 and is expected to rise by 2.4% (or by 15,000 people). In 2013 the employment rate will increase only by 0.5% and in the following years even less.

The rate of unemployment will decrease to the level of 10.4% in 2012 and 8.9% in 2013.

Consumer price index (CPI) According to Statistics Estonia, the CPI increased 5.0% in 2011 compared to the average of 2010. The annual change of the CPI was mainly influenced by the 9.7% price increase of food and non-alcoholic beverages, which gave two fifths of the total increase. Also by the 6.2% price increase of electricity, heat energy and heating, and the 12.2% price increase of motor fuel, which both added another fifth to the total increase.

In 2012 inflation is expected to slow down, particularly due to presumable stabilization of world market prices. In the beginning of 2013 the electricity market opening will take place, which will temporarily accelerate consumer price growth. It is expected the CPI to increase 3.9% in 2012, 3.5% in 2013 and then stabilizing on the level of 2.8% in the following years.

Manufacturing There are about 5500 small and medium-sized enterprises forming Estonia's manufacturing industry. Only about 250 of those have more than 100 employees, covering half of the employees in manufacturing industry at the same time.

Rapid increase in the volume of output (by quarter) continued in 2011 in the manufacturing industry and brought along the need for new employees. Growth of the sales revenue was 30%, but in the domestic market only 14%. Situation changed at the end of the year. In Q4 sales volumes dropped in several industries (electronics, paper and paper products, parts of motor vehicles) due to the fall in demand at export markets.

On the whole the highest growth took place in electronics and electrical equipment manufacturing where the volume of production doubled within a year (compared to 2010). Production of machinery and equipment and leather articles increased 50%.

The number of employed persons increased 3% in manufacturing industry in 2011. Labor expenses increased more than one tenth within a year and wages increased by 5.9%.

Higher demand and rise in prices of several production inputs caused quite a rapid increase in prices. Producer's price increased 4.8% on an average in 2011 in manufacturing industry. Quicker rise characterized manufacture of foodstuff (7.7%), chemicals (9%) and metal products (8.1%).

Investments of enterprises into the tangible fixed assets raised more than 70% compared to year 2010 (nearly 6% of sales revenue). Main investments were made into the machinery and equipment, buildings and structures and vehicles. By manufacturing branches the higher investments were made in wood and paper, chemicals and furniture industry.

Despite of the fall in demand at the end of 2011 there is still continuous need for investments in 2012. Production volume is expected to stop growing or even decreasing in 2012. Economic difficulties in other countries are strongly influencing Estonian economy due to the dependence on export markets.

Wood industry Wood industry is one of the largest industry sectors in Estonia. Nearly 1,000 enterprises are engaged in wood processing and manufacturing of wood products, the total employment in the sector is over 13,000 people. The volume of production and number of workforce in wood industry has stabilized after deep fall during the economic crisis.

Wood industry's output at constant prices increased 17% and the sales 19% in 2011 compared to 2010. Additionally to the export markets domestic market recovered as well in 2011.

The increase of the prices of production input in wood industry was slower in 2011 than in 2010 and producer's price grew by 1.5% in the sector. There was a relatively quick rise of an average monthly gross wage in the wood sector in 2010 but it slowed down in 2011 (less than 4% on an average). The number of workforce increased 6%.

More than two-thirds of Estonia's wood industry's output is exported (one third of export volume was sold to Finland and Sweden in 2011). Main exported articles are building details (windows, doors, glue-laminated timber – 22%), wooden houses (20%) and sawnwood (15%). The volume of exported wooden houses grew 23% (mainly sold to Scandinavia). Export of building details grew 16%.

Investments in wood processing industry grew rapidly in 2011. Approximately 66% more investments were made in fixed assets in 2011 compared to 2010. More than a half of the investments were made in machinery and equipment (growth 55% in this branch).

The volume of production of the wood industry and the amount of investments are expected to grow in 2012.

Paper industry There are nearly 60 paper, pulp or paper products enterprises in Estonia, with a workforce nearly 1300 people. Two larger enterprises give more than two-thirds of sales revenues.

Production volume of Estonian paper industries continued to increase in 2011 (mainly due to the growth on export markets, sales on the domestic market decreased). Heavy users were obliged to buy electricity from open electricity market which caused the rise of electricity price.

86% of Estonian production of paper industries is exported. Main article of export (39% of total exports of pulp and paper) is woodpulp and the main export targets were France, Netherlands and Egypt in 2011. Other important export group was uncoated paper and cardboard (33%).

Employment rate in the paper industry declined by 8% but the average wages increased 12%. Investments in fixed assets continued to grow rapidly in 2011 and increased twice compared to the year 2010, reaching a pre-crisis level. 90% of all investments were made in machinery and equipment.

Enterprises foresee no need to reduce the number of workforce in 2012 though the enterprises are quite cautious about the future of paper industry because the number of orders has decreased.

Furniture industry Nearly 600 enterprises are engaged in furniture manufacturing in Estonia. Estonian furniture manufacturing companies are relatively small – 80% of the companies have less than 10 employees. Only 4 enterprises have more than 250 employees.

Industrial production at constant prices grew 14% in 2011. Demand at the domestic market was still weak and 77% of the production was exported (mainly to the Nordic Countries). Main exported articles were seats (45%), furniture parts (13%), furniture for dining and living rooms

(9%), wooden bedroom furniture (7%), wooden kitchen furniture (4%) and other furniture products (22%).

The number of workforce increased 7% in furniture industry. Due to rapidly increased expenses in production labor productivity per person employed stayed at the same level as 2010. Total profit of the sector decreased 12%.

Amount of investments in the furniture sector increased significantly in 2011 and doubled within a year. More than 2/3 of investments were made in machinery and equipment. 65% of manufacturing capacity was applied in 2011 which is a bit lower than in 2010.

Construction Estonian construction sector is oriented mainly to the domestic market. The construction and related branches went through a deep downfall during economic crisis. Stabilization started in 2010 and continued in 2011.

Estonian construction companies built for 2.41 billion EUR in 2011 which was 27% more than in 2010. Construction volumes abroad were 0.25 billion EUR which was 47% higher than in 2010.

The number of building permits issued was 5240 in 2011 (210 more than in 2010). The number of constructions completed was 2638 (501 less than in 2010). The number of building permits grew 10% compared to 2010 and 36% compared to 2009 in case of dwellings. The number of building permits issued for non-residential buildings have decreasing trend (2410 in 2011, 2449 in 2010 and 2760 in 2009).

The growth of Estonian construction market is expected to be 20% in 2012. Rapid increase in the amount of construction sector is derived from the sale of CO₂ quota which enables to renovate apartment and public sector buildings, also by the implementation of the infrastructure projects financed by public sector and EU.

2. Policy measures

Legal measures

Estonian Forest Development Programme until 2020 was adopted with the decision of Estonian Parliament in February 2011. Programme sets up the forest sector targets for the decade. The main objective of the development programme is to ensure the viability and productivity and diverse and efficient use of forests. For those purposes:

- wood as a renewable natural resource should be used in timber and energy industries as much as is its long term increment;
- forest renewal work should be done in at least half of the regeneration felling areas to sustain forest productivity;
- to maintain a good status of endangered species and populations inherent to Estonia at least 10% of forest area should be under strict protection and the representativeness of strictly protected forests should be improved.

To safeguard the implementation of EFDP and guarantee the fulfilment of goals the drafting of amendments of Forest Act took place in 2012. Although the basic principles remained untouched several changes were proposed to Forest Act to avoid fragmentation of forests, to decrease the bureaucracy for private forest owners, to introduce new rules for the calculation of maturity age of stands (taking into account the secondary species of stand) and to better organise the assessment of efficiency of forestry subsidies

Forest law enforcement, governance and trade

Several measures have been taken in recent years to guarantee the sustainable forestry practice in Estonia: quick and easy access has been made available to forest inventory and management data for forest administration and public (see <http://register.metsad.ee/avalik/#>), capacity building in forest administration institutions have taken place, cooperation between governmental institutions have

been set up to fight illegal activities in forestry, counselling and training of forest owners is continuously proceeds. The rate of illegal activities in forests have decreased continuously during the last decade and remained at low level in recent years.

3. Developments in forest products markets sectors

A. Wood raw materials

There is 2.2 million ha of forest land in Estonia (48.8% of the total land area). 36% of it is managed by State Forest Management Centre, 34% by physical persons, 11% by juridical persons and 15% (327,900 ha) is unreformed land and out of active management (*National Forest Inventory 2010*).

During the peak of fellings at the end of 90s and at the beginning of new millennium the felling volume stabilized for couple of years at about 12 million m³ level and started to decrease considerably afterwards – up to the 5–6 million m³ level in 2004–2009 (*National Forest Inventory 2009*). According to the data of felling documents the interest in forest management increased considerably in 2010 and 2011 – total volume of planned fellings exceeded 10 million m³. Due to the fact that not all of the planned fellings are implemented the estimated total felling volume could have been about 9 million m³ in 2010 and 2011. The optimal level of fellings according to the Estonian Forestry Development Plan until year 2020 is annually 12–15 million m³.

The export of industrial roundwood increased 16% in 2011 compared to 2010 (2.25 million m³ in 2010 and 2.61 million m³ in 2011). 90% of exported roundwood was pulpwood. Import volume of roundwood stayed at the low level – 0.3 million m³ in 2011 as in 2010. The main export partners in 2011 were Nordic Countries (Sweden, Finland, Norway) and Germany and main importing partner was Latvia (94% of imported roundwood).

The prices of roundwood were at the lowest level in March 2009 and started to rise afterwards. Two following years the prices of roundwood have steadily increased. Since the beginning of 2011 the prices of coniferous roundwood logs increased a bit till September 2011 and then started to fall. Same was with the prices of pulpwood (at the end the fall was considerable 30%) and fuelwood (which showed price records every month up to the September and then fell with the prices of pulpwood). Only deciduous logs had increasing trend of prices in 2011.

At the beginning of 2012 the prices of coniferous logs were stable; the prices of pulpwood, fuelwood and deciduous logs were falling (except in case of birch veneer logs).

B. Wood energy

Firewood, wood chips (including waste) and wooden briquette/pellets are the 3 main wood-based energy products produced in Estonia. The main use of the wood for energy is heat generation but in the recent years the importance of wood for electricity generation has increased as well due to the new co-production power plants.

There were 853 wood using boilers in 2011 that is 19% of the total number of boilers. There were 415 wood using boilers in industry sector, 114 in energy sector, 69 in agriculture, 21 in transport and 234 in commercial and the public services sector. The capacity of wood using boilers was 719 MW i.e. 13.3% of total capacity of boilers; 1827 GWh heat was generated in 2011 (32% of total heat generation), using 11538 TJ of wood fuel (31% from total used fuel for heat production). 47,000 m³ of firewood, 1.2 million m³ of wood chips, 0.37 million m³ of wood waste and 6,000 tons of wooden briquette/pellets were used for heat generation in 2011.

Gross inland consumption of firewood was 1.71 million m³ in 2011; 96% (1.65 million m³) of that in households. 1.6 million m³ of wood chips were used in 2011 by energy sector – 78.2% of it for the conversion to heat and 21.8% for electricity production.

From 2004 wood chips have been used as biomass fuel for heat and electricity co-production power plants (CHP); the usage of wood chips was 0.012 million m³ in 2008, 0.982 million m³ in 2009 and 2.092 million m³ in 2010 and 1.854 million m³ in 2011.

0.78 million m³ of wood waste was used in 2011, 40% of that in households, and 48% for heat generation.

Gross inland consumption of briquette/pellets was 56,000 tons in 2011, 86% (48,000 t) of that in households, 11% (6,000 t) by energy sector for heat generation. Total production of briquette and pellets was 0.39 million tons in 2011 (nearly 93% of that was exported).

Compared to 2010 most of average fuel prices increased considerably for end-users in 2011. Average heavy fuel oil price increased 67%, coal 60%, light fuel oil 47%, wood waste 38%, shale oil 37%, diesel 26%, motor gasoline 18% and natural gas 10%.

C. Certified forest products

There are 2 forest management/chain of custody (COC) certificate systems used in Estonia – FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification).

Estonian FSC working group approved Estonian national FSC standard in 25.04.2008. Testing at the field and public consultation process ended at the end of 2010. There were 2 meetings in 2011 to discuss principles of the standard. Estonian national FSC standard hasn't been submitted to the international FSC for approval yet. There have been issued 3 FSC forest management certificates and 190 FSC chain of custody (COC) certificates in Estonia (03.09.2012). Most of the FSC certified forests are managed by Estonian State Forest Management Centre (managing 36% of Estonian forests). Estonian State Forest Management Centre has the FSC certificate since 01.02.2002. One of the forest management certificates (Stora Enso Eesti AS) comprises over a fifty small scale private forest owners and the requirements of the standard are shared between forest owners and logging company.

Since 2007 PEFC certification is available in Estonia. Estonian national PEFC scheme was approved in 4.03.2008. There are 22 PEFC chain of custody certificates in Estonia (03.09.2012) and 2 forest management certificates – Estonian State Forest Management Centre since 29.11.2010 (with the area of forest holding 827,000 ha) and one group certificate (number of holdings 44 with area forest land certified 51,469 ha).

Sources:

- “2011. aasta majandusülevaade” (*Economic Survey of Estonia 2011*), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, Tallinn 2012. Available at <http://www.mkm.ee/>
- “2012. aasta suvine majandusprognoos” (*Summer 2012 Macroeconomic Forecast of the Ministry of Finance of Estonia*), Tallinn 2012. Available at <http://www.fin.ee/economic-forecasts>
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- Eesti Statistikaameti on-line andmebaas. *On-line database of Estonian Statistical Office* <http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/dialog/statfilere.asp>
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- Statistiline metsainventeerimine 2010 (*National Forest Inventory 2010*)

D. Value-added wood products

The manufacturing and trade of value-added products have increased considerably in Estonia. Decreasing raw material supply, increasing labour costs and competition in the market of primarily processed products have forced producers to invest in value-adding.

The production of wooden furniture increased 15% to 243 million EUR level in 2011 (211 million EUR in 2010). Export value of wooden furniture was 225 million EUR i.e. 15.6% from total export value of wood and wooden products in 2011; relevant figures for import were 42 million EUR and 12.1%.

Sales volume of the joinery and carpentry products was 278 million EUR. (239 million EUR in 2010). The share of joinery and carpentry products was 14.0% from the total value of wood products' exports in 2010 (5.0% in 2000) and similar share for imports was 5.1% (7.3%).

Production of further processed sawnwood rose in 2011 compared to year 2010. Sales volume of further processed sawnwood was 62 million EUR (51 million EUR in 2010). The share of further processed sawnwood was 3.3% from the total value of total wood products' exports and similar share for imports was 0.9%.

Sales volume of the prefabricated wooden buildings increased 20% – 106 million EUR in 2010 to 127 million EUR in 2011. In 2011 the share of prefabricated wooden buildings was 11.8% from the total value of wood products' exports (5.2% in 2000) and similar share for imports was 0.4%.

E/F. Sawnwood

Sawnwood production increased until the year 2006 and then started to decrease due to the rising competition and deficit of raw material; in 2008–2009 also due to decreasing sales' opportunities. In 2010 sawnwood production started to increase again – 1.77 million m³ of sawnwood was produced but in 2011 the production slightly decreased (1.41 million m³ according to the preliminary statistics, final figure estimated at 1,6-1,7 million m³ level). Small volume of quality non-coniferous (9.5% from total sawnwood production) logs covers the niche products' manufacturing needs and do not provide source for sustained growth.

Earlier steady growth of sawnwood imports turned to sudden 35% decrease in 2007. Sawnwood imports decreased to 0.5 million m³ level in 2009, but in 2010 and 2011 turned to slight growth again (0.64 million m³ in 2010 and 0.72 million m³ in 2011). The increase of sawnwood import indicates recovered demand from domestic and foreign further-processing companies. In 2011 sawnwood exports remained almost at the same level as in 2010 (0.74 million m³ in 2011 and 0.76 million m³ in 2010). The share of sawnwood exports' value from the total value of wood products' exports decreased to 12.3%, for example in 2000, it was 25.8%. Similar figures for import of sawnwood are 42.2% and 17,5%

Import and export of sawnwood is forecasted to stay at year 2011 level. In coming years the production of sawnwood is expected to rise.

G. Wood-based panels

The production of plywood increased 14.3 %, from 35 000 m³ in 2010 to 40 000m³ in 2011. Imports stayed in same level and exports decreased 9.2% in 2011 compared to 2010. Export, Imports and production are all expected to stay at year 2011 level. Share of value of plywood exports from total value of wood products export was 2.7%, share of imports 9.3% in 2011.

The production of particle boards (207 000 m³) increased slightly in 2011, imports increased 8.1% and exports 13.4%. Share of value of particle board exports from total value of wood products export was 2.3%, share of imports was 3.0% in 2011.

There was no production of hardboard in 2011. Imports increased by 29.8% and exports stayed at same level. In 2011 imports and exports are expected to decrease.

The production of insulating boards increased almost two times in 2011, imports increased by 20.0% and exports by 16.7%. Production and export will increase in 2012.

Share of value of fibreboard exports from total value of wood products export was 0.9%, share of imports 4.2% in 2011.

H. Pulp and paper

Production of pulp stayed at year 2010 level in 2011. The majority of the production is produced by thermo-mechanical aspen pulpmill (alkaline peroxide mechanical pulp (APMP)) technology in Kunda. Kunda factory produced 151 000 tons of wood pulp in 2011. Production of unbleached coniferous chemical wood pulp was 71 000 tons in 2011. In 2009-2011 export grew to 143 000 t level. Only minor import of pulp (about 1600 tons) took place.

Paper production includes mostly the unbleached kraft sack paper production. In 2009 the paper industry production volumes dropped considerably but in 2010 and 2011 rose back to the year 2008 level. Import stayed at same level and export decreased by 10.0% in 2011. The sector has significant problems with the electricity price increase, as the major consumers, companies were forced to start buying electricity on the open market, where the prices were higher.

Sources:

- “2011. aasta majandusülevaade” (*Economic Survey of Estonia 2011*), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications, Tallinn 2011. Available at <http://www.mkm.ee/>
- Eesti Metsa- ja Puidutööstuse Liit. *Estonian Forest and Wood Industries Association*. Available at <http://www.empl.ee/>
- Eesti Statistikaameti on-line andmebaas. *On-line database of Estonian Statistical Office* <http://pub.stat.ee/px-web.2001/dialog/statfilere.asp>
- Erametsakeskus. *Private Forest Center*. Available at <http://www.eramets.ee/>

GDP Forecast for 2011–2015 (percent)

	1998-2009	2010	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*
1. Growth of real GDP	4.5	3.1	7.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
1a. GDP in real terms (bln EUR)		9.0	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.0
2. Growth of nominal GDP	10.2	4.6	10.7	5.8	6.6	6.3	6.4
2a. GDP in nominal terms (bln EUR)		14.5	16.0	17.0	18.1	19.2	20.5
2b. GNI in nominal terms (bln EUR)		13.8	15.0	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9
Components of real GDP							
3. Private consumption expenditure (incl. non-profit organisations)	4.7	-9.1	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.2
4. Government final consumption expenditure	1.6	-2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. Gross fixed capital formation	6.4	-9.1	16.7	9.3	6.0	6.1	8.0
6. Changes in inventories (% of GDP)	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
7. Exports of goods and services	5.9	21.7	26.1	4.6	6.2	6.8	6.8
8. Imports of goods and services	5.6	21.0	28.0	5.5	6.8	7.4	7.9
Contributions to real GDP growth ¹⁾							
9. Domestic demand (without inventories)	4.8	-3.5	5.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	4.2
10. Changes in inventories	-0.2	4.4	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
11. Ext. balance of goods and services	-0.3	1.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7
Value added growth							
12. Primary sector	3.0	7.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7
13. Industry	4.3	19.2	17.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.5
14. Construction	5.7	-10.1	12.2	7.2	5.6	4.6	4.6
15. Other services	4.6	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2

1 EUR = 15,6466 EEK

1) Contribution to GDP growth indicates the share of a specific field in the economic growth. It is calculated by multiplying the field's growth with its share in GDP. The sum of the fields' share makes up the economic growth (the reason for a little difference is a statistical error – the part of GDP that could not be divided between the fields).

Source: Ministry of Finance of Estonia, Statistical Office of Estonia.

Forest products production and trade in 2011– 2013

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2011	2012	2013
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	2 763	2 800	2 900
	Imports	1000 m ³	176	165	150
	Exports	1000 m ³	156	180	180
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2 784	2 785	2 870
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	675	700	750
	Imports	1000 m ³	47	40	40
	Exports	1000 m ³	36	50	50
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	686	690	740
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs				
	Imports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³	0	0	0
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 600	1 250	1 250
	Imports	1000 m ³	25	20	20
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 313	950	950
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	312	320	320
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 350	1 300	1 300
	Imports	1000 m ³	87	95	100
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 105	1 020	1 000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	332	375	400
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES				
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	4 593	5 000	5 000
	Imports	1000 m ³	178	175	175
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 123	1 100	1 100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	3 648	4 075	4 075
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	36	40	40
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	36	40	40
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	747	800	800
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 269	1 300	1 300

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2011	2012	2013
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	1 500	1 500	1 500
	Imports	1000 m ³	653	670	650
	Exports	1000 m ³	631	670	650
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1 522	1 500	1 500
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	150	150	150
	Imports	1000 m ³	64	80	70
	Exports	1000 m ³	110	95	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	104	135	130
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	1	1	1
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	0	1	1
6.1	VENEER SHEETS				
	Production	1000 m ³	105	110	110
	Imports	1000 m ³	4	5	5
	Exports	1000 m ³	29	30	30
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	80	85	85
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³	1	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	-1	0	0
6.2	PLYWOOD				
	Production	1000 m ³	40	45	45
	Imports	1000 m ³	79	70	70
	Exports	1000 m ³	60	50	50
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	59	65	65
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	1	1	1
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1	1	1
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)				
	Production	1000 m ³	207	210	210
	Imports	1000 m ³	38	65	60
	Exports	1000 m ³	148	145	145
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	97	130	125
6.3.1	of which, OSB				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	17	25	20
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	17	25	20
6.4	FIBREBOARD				
	Production	1000 m ³	69	80	80
	Imports	1000 m ³	72	30	30
	Exports	1000 m ³	57	90	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	84	20	20
6.4.1	Hardboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	55	13	15
	Exports	1000 m ³	2	3	3
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	53	10	12
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	14	15	15
	Exports	1000 m ³	9	6	5
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	5	9	10
6.4.3	Other fibreboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	69	80	80
	Imports	1000 m ³	3	2	2
	Exports	1000 m ³	46	81	80
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	26	1	2
7	WOOD PULP				
	Production	1000 m.t.	221	220	220
	Imports	1000 m.t.	2	2	2
	Exports	1000 m.t.	144	150	150
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	79	72	72
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD				
	Production	1000 m.t.	70	75	75
	Imports	1000 m.t.	139	140	140
	Exports	1000 m.t.	93	90	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	115	125	125