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GENEVA TIMBER AND FOREST DISCUSSION PAPER 30

**MODELLING AND PROJECTIONS OF FOREST PRODUCTS
DEMAND, SUPPLY AND TRADE IN EUROPE**

by
Kari Kangas
and
Anders Baudin



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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe/
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UNECE



Timber Branch, Geneva, Switzerland

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A study prepared for the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS)

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UNITED NATIONS

Geneva, 2003

Note

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Abstract

This paper describes the econometric modelling approach developed by Brooks et al (1995) and applied in the current study for modelling forest products demand, supply and trade. The study provides a country specific outlook for a baseline scenario, based on estimated elasticities and long-term forecast of economic growth (NOBE, 2001). Alternative scenarios are forecasted as well, based on the outcome of a special policy analysis carried out by UNECE/FAO.

Acknowledgements

This study was undertaken with significant financial support by the Finnish government. It was carried out in close cooperation with Växjö University, Sweden, some of the expenses being covered by the Swedish government.

Preliminary study results were sent to the EFSOS national correspondents as well as to major UNECE cooperation partners for review and comments.

The secretariat expresses its deep thanks to all those who have contributed to this study, in particular to the authors, cooperation partners and especially to all national correspondents.

ECE/TIM/DP/30

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

ISSN 1020 7228

Preface

Analysing trends and prospects of forest products markets is a key activity of the European Forest Sector Outlook Studies (EFSOS), which aim to contribute to a sustainable integrated regional development in the UNECE region.

Forest products such as paper, panels and sawnwood appear in a large number of end use products and affect our daily lives. In several countries the forest sector and its multiplier branches make a significant contribution to the general economic and social development. Forestry and small-scale forest industry is of increasing importance also for rural regions, often being the major employer there. The forest sector has a special importance in eastern European countries, where it is contributing to the overall economic growth during the transition period, notably because of an easily accessible resource, and with positive implications for domestic demand. The increasing volume of trade, and in particular the import of forest products into Europe, plays an important role for global forest sector developments, focussing on sustainable forestry management outside the region. Beside the environmental and social benefits of wood use, the huge natural potential of the European forests is not yet fully used.

The current study provides an econometric analysis of the forest sector in Europe. The models, in conjunction with assumptions about long-term GDP growth rates, published in a separate Discussion Paper, are used for country specific projections of consumption, production and trade of forest products. A special policy analysis, carried out by UNECE/FAO and published in another Discussion Paper, has provided the background for various forest sector policy and market scenarios. The market developments described have an impact on roundwood demand and on the long-term development of forest resources, while a discussion about sustainability in forestry will be the subject of a further study.

The European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS) programme is a joint programme of the UNECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission, and provides an input to the global forest sector outlook study activities of FAO. EFSOS represents a contribution of the two organizations to the sustainable development of the forest sector in Europe.



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1 Modelling Forest Products Demand, Supply and Trade in Europe

Summary

This report presents the methodology and assumptions used for modelling the forest products demand, supply and trade in the European Forest Sector Outlook Studies (EFSOS) as well as estimated elasticities. The models are the basis for making projections up to year 2020. In comparison with the modelling approach in ETTS V (Brooks et al, 1995), the modelling approach is extended and covers 17 CEE and CIS countries in addition to the 18 western European countries subject to modelling in ETTS V. The product scope covers eight major categories: coniferous sawnwood, non-coniferous sawnwood, plywood, particle board, fibreboard, newsprint, printing and writing paper as well as other paper and paperboard.

A multiple equation framework is applied for the nine west European countries which account for most of the consumption and production in Europe. For these countries, consumption was divided into domestically produced products and imports, while production which is directed to the domestic market was separated from production for export. The functional form of the models is log-linear, which allows for direct interpretation of estimated coefficients in terms of elasticities. A traditional time series cross sectional approach was applied for the other countries (for the methodology see Buongiorno, 1977 and 1978 and Baudin and Lundberg, 1987).

In general the estimated elasticities are consistent with theory. The results for the western European countries included in the multiple equation approach indicate substitution between imports and domestic production. There is also evidence of substitution between export markets and domestic markets in the supply equations. Furthermore, there are obvious differences between countries reflected by estimated coefficients (elasticities), and coefficients in domestic models are generally lower than in trade models, thus indicating lower volatility. These findings strongly support the use of a multiple equation approach to address the differences between domestic and export markets and between countries. Results for eastern European countries were promising enough to encourage further development of the approach.

The discussion of structural changes in the forest products market is addressed in the study and is accounted for via the length of time series in every country and for every product to better reflect market changes. However, a rough comparison of elasticities vis-à-vis the results of ETTS V did not indicate any major differences.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In this study, the approach and results described by Brooks et al (1995) are generally applied in modelling forest products demand, supply and trade. The benefit of this approach is that it covers all aspects of consumption, production, imports and exports. The analytical framework is extended to cover a group of 17 eastern European countries, which were analysed only in a qualitative framework in ETTS V.

The products analysed are the major categories of forest products considered in previous European Timber Trends Studies:

- i. Sawnwood – coniferous and non-coniferous.**
- ii. Wood based panels - plywood, particle board, and fibreboard.**
- iii. Paper and paperboard - newsprint, printing and writing paper and other paper and paperboard.**

Woodpulp, recovered paper and roundwood are not formally analysed but derived for projection purposes from the production of final products using conversion factors, which indicate the input of raw material needed.

The modelling approach, explained later in more detail, is essentially:

- i. **A multiple equation model for demand (two equations) and supply (one equation), which are estimated for those countries, which are either major producers or major consumers of forest products in Europe (or both). The functional form is log-linear.**
- ii. **A time series cross-sectional model for consumption in the other countries including eastern Europe, where only short time series are available after the transition to market economies. The functional form is log-linear.**

For the first time in the history of European Timber Trends Studies, the analytical work in ETTS V could consider countries individually since the time series were long enough to carry out individual country modelling, and consequently the traditional time series cross sectional approach for these countries could be abandoned. The major markets and producers are analysed individually using the multiple equation approach (Group I in Table 1). Results for Austria originate in Schwarzbauer (2002).

The second group of countries are those that are traditional market economies, with minor production of forest products and/or relatively low consumption (Group II). The purpose of the grouping into IIa and IIb (Table 1) is to obtain relatively homogeneous groups of countries.

The countries that have recently become market economies (countries with economies in transition) constitute group III. The two subgroups (IIIa and IIIb) have essentially been formed from practical considerations such as size and importance. Attempts have been carried out with several alternative groupings among these countries, but the classification below seems to provide stable results.

Table 1. The country grouping

Group I: Multiple equation approach: Demand, supply and trade models estimated

Austria	Norway
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany	United Kingdom
Italy	

Group II: Time Series Cross Section approach: Demand models estimated

<i>Group II a:</i>	<i>Group II b:</i>
Belgium-Luxembourg	Greece
Denmark	Ireland
Netherlands	Portugal
Switzerland	Turkey

Group III: Time Series Cross Section approach: Demand models estimated

<i>Group III a:</i>	<i>Group III b:</i>
Czech Republic	Albania
Hungary	Belarus
Poland	Bulgaria
Russian Federation	Croatia
Ukraine	Czech Republic
	Estonia
	Hungary
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Poland
	Romania
	Russian Federation
	Serbia and Montenegro
	Slovakia
	Slovenia
	The fYR of Macedonia
	Ukraine

From Table 1 it is obvious that in Group III, the larger countries form their own group (IIIa) but they are also included in IIIb. The reason for this overlapping is the lack of stability of results for group IIIb if the countries in Group IIIa would not have been included.

1.2 Data

The main source of quantity data is the UNECE/FAO Timber Statistical Database (TSD). Quantity data consist of production, imports and exports of commodities as well as value of imports and exports. Import and export unit values are calculated based on this information. They are further converted to domestic currencies and deflated. For countries in the time series cross-section approach, they are also converted to indices to avoid size effects in modelling.

In the individual country approach (multiple equation framework), domestic prices are used in demand models when available. If domestic price series are not available, export unit prices or import unit prices are used. The larger of the trade flows determine which of the two price series to be used.

Historical macroeconomic data was collected mainly from UNECE and OECD databases. They include GDP, deflators (CPI¹). For countries under the multiple equation approach, the Index of Total Manufacturing Production, Index of Manufacturing in the Construction Industry and Index of Manufacturing Production in the Furniture Industry are required as parts of the End-Use Index (ENDI) for solid wood products. A composite index of end use activity was constructed for use as an explanatory variable in the demand equations for mechanical wood products (sawnwood and wood-based panels). The use of a weighted index has the advantage of allowing for the introduction of information specific to the end use sectors, while overcoming problems of multicollinearity.

For each country and product, the end-use index was defined as:

$$ENDI_k = \sum_i w_{ik} C_i,$$

where $ENDI_k$ is the end use indicator for product k , C_i are the component indices, and w_{ik} are the end-use sector weights. The sector weights vary by product and country, and indicate the relative importance of each of the major sectors (construction, packaging, and furniture manufacturing) in consumption of the product group (**Annex 2**).

¹ Ideally, Producer Price Index (PPI) should be used as a deflator, but complete time series on PPIs are not available for all countries. For countries with data on both CPI and PPI, comparisons between price series deflated by CPI and PPI showed that generally there is only marginal difference between the two methods.

1.3 Model specification

1.3.1 The multiple-equation approach

Two different modelling approaches are applied according to the market characteristics of the country in question. Fully specified demand, supply and trade models are estimated for the countries, which account for most of the consumption and production in Europe (Group I). One of the major advantages of this approach is that it allows us to examine substitutions. The most obvious type of substitution takes place between alternative sources of supply on the demand side, and between directing production to alternative markets on the supply side. In this framework, consumption is considered to be determined by a demand shifter, by domestic market prices as well as import prices. Supply is determined by a supply shifter, by domestic market prices as well as export prices. For solid wood products, the chosen demand-shifter is the end-use index, ENDI, while the demand-shifter for paper products is GDP.

That is,

$$\text{DEMAND} = \text{fn}(P_d, P_m, X); \text{ and} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{SUPPLY} = \text{fn}(P_d, P_x, Z), \quad (2)$$

where P_d is the price of domestically produced goods, P_m is the import price, P_x is the export price, X is a vector of additional factors that determine demand (demand shifters), and Z is the factor of additional factors that determine supply (supply shifters).

Equations (1) and (2) can be further expanded to reflect the components of consumption and production. The following set of equations is defined:

$$Q^D_D = f(P_d, P_m, D^D); \quad (3)$$

$$Q^M = f(P_d, P_m, D^M); \quad (4)$$

$$Q^D_S = f(P_d, P_x, S^D); \text{ and} \quad (5)$$

$$Q^X = f(P_d, P_x, S^X), \quad (6)$$

where Q^D_D is demand for domestically-produced goods, Q^M is import demand, Q^D_S is supply to domestic markets ($Q^D_S = Q^D_D$), Q^X is supply to export markets, P_d is the price in domestic markets, P_m is import price, P_x is export price, D^D are demand shifters for the domestic market, D^M are demand shifters for import demand, S^D are supply shifters for the domestic market, and S^X are supply shifters for the export market.

In equation (3) the domestic price is expected to have a negative sign and the sign of import price can be either positive or negative, indicating either substitution or that imports are a complement for domestic products, respectively. Similarly, in equation (4) import price should have a negative sign and domestic price may have either a positive or negative sign. The equations (5) and (6) indicate that export markets and domestic markets are alternative destinations for production. Here a negative cross-price elasticity indicates substitution and the expected sign for export price is positive.

Due to data availability, the cost factors used in the supply equations are raw material costs, log prices, chip prices and pulp prices. The activity of export markets is described by a population-weighted index, S^X , of real GDP in France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom.

The model approach is a variant of the model structure presented by Goldstein and Khan (1985) and provides more information about differences between elasticities among countries. This is a clear advantage compared to the time series cross-section approach, provided that a sufficiently long time series is available. Furthermore, the multiple equation approach ((3)-(6)) offers a number of theoretical and practical advantages for modelling demand and supply:

- i. Demand and supply models are given in a consistent framework**
- ii. The problems of the traditional supply modeling are avoided**
- iii. An important aspect of (potential) substitution behaviour can be directly examined. In both equations, the alternative source of supply may be a substitute, a relationship that would be indicated by positive cross-price elasticities or complement (negative sign).**
- iv. The equations are consistent with demand models in the framework of ETTS, and those found in the general literature, with the exception that multiple prices are used instead of a single price. Projections of apparent consumption are given as the sum of equations (3) and (4) and production as the sum of equations (3) and (6)**
- vi. The system is over-identified and can be directly used for projection purposes giving all components of consumption, and production and both components of trade.**
- vii. Simultaneous estimation methods can also be applied.**

One obvious disadvantage of the model system is that prices are not obtained in it from a device originating from the concept of equilibrium. Domestic prices can, however, be determined endogenously, i.e. inside the model system. Although most of the data are publicly available, the approach is data demanding, particularly with respect to prices. Further, the model system is not closed, which means that net trade with regions outside Europe is possible and the model does not indicate any direction of net trade.

As mentioned, the four equations represent an over-identified system for projection purposes. Along with import demand and export supply (if both trade flows occur), only one equation must be estimated for the domestic market to fully-define production and consumption. In developing projections of demand and supply for countries in Group I, more than 100 demand equations and nearly 40 export supply equations are estimated². For most countries and products, the domestic market quantity is estimated as a demand equation (Equation 3) for projection purposes. Data for demand prices and demand shifters is generally better than the corresponding data necessary to estimate coefficients in supply equations. Furthermore, studies of the individual model behaviour show that the differences between a systems approach (two-stage or three-stage least squares) and ordinary least squares (OLS) are only marginal. Consequently, OLS is used throughout the study as the estimation method. The disadvantage of this procedure is that prices will not be determined endogenously.

Some modifications are made to the multiple-equation framework due to negligible or highly unstable data. In cases of negligible or substantially varying time series, projections are obtained by using “fixed constant” or “fixed trend”. For example, Sweden, Finland, and Norway import negligible quantities of coniferous and non-coniferous sawnwood. When a trend is visible, the applied trend model is linear. Using a fixed constant means using the average over the last five years as the projection. Additionally, a deviation was done in export models for paper and paperboard in Nordic countries, where a single country approach did not yield satisfactory results and would have produced unreasonable projections. Export supply models for these countries and products were estimated using a time series, cross-section approach, where input data were converted to constant currency basis and indexed to avoid the effects of different scales in currency units and exports.

² The maximum number of demand equations is 2 equations x 9 countries x 8 products = 144; the maximum number of export supply equations is 9 countries x 8 products = 72.

1.3.2 *The time series cross sectional approach*

The model of demand for forest products is generally formulated by Houthakker (1965) and has been widely used to estimate demand elasticities for commodities. Total (apparent) consumption is explained using price and GDP. For each of the eight product groups, the relationship modelled is:

$$Q^T = \text{fn}(P_m, \text{GDP}, Q^{T-1}) \quad (7)$$

Where Q^T is apparent consumption, P_m is real import price (unit value), GDP is gross domestic product, and Q^{T-1} is consumption in the previous period.

The estimation procedure follows a time series cross-section (TSXS) approach. The methodology is given in Buongiorno (1977, 1978) and Baudin and Lundberg (1987).

Because the countries in Group II are small producers and/or net importers, the unit value of imports is used as the single price term, and a single price is assumed to adequately reflect market prices. Import unit values are converted to domestic currencies, deflated, and then converted to an index in order to avoid size effects of the data in the TSXS model (7). Real GDP (in domestic currency), and the consumption quantity for each country were also converted to indices to adjust for scale differences in currencies and levels of consumption.

Group IIIb involves all the eastern European countries considered in EFSOS. This data set also includes the countries in Group IIIa and consequently the estimates of elasticities for countries in Group IIIb are influenced by the countries in group IIIa. This is done, because many of the countries in Group IIIb are relatively small consumers with time-series data that are often highly unstable and not reported regularly.

1.4 Results and discussion

The estimated elasticities are presented in Annex 1. There are significant differences in elasticities between countries supporting the use of multiple equation approach. However, there are also some consistent features in the results. The results are generally consistent with economic theory. Supply and demand equations yield expected signs for the income and price coefficients, which means that the demand for forest products increases along with increasing income. Rising real domestic prices tend to decrease demand for domestically produced goods but increase imports. Increasing import prices, on the other hand, generally tend to increase demand for domestically produced goods, which leads to reduced imports. On the supply side, increasing domestic price will lead to decreasing exports while increasing export price has a positive impact on exports. Increasing raw material costs tend to decrease production. In general, the results support the hypothesis of substitution between imports and domestic production in consumption. There is also evidence of substitution between domestic and export markets. In addition, trade models yielded generally higher elasticities compared to domestic models, reflecting the higher volatility in trade than in domestic markets.

The magnitude and size of income elasticities form an interesting question in the light of the recent discussion concerning structural changes in forest products markets. Hetemäki and Oberstainer (2001) report negative income elasticity for newsprint consumption in the United States since 1987, which is a clear indication of structural change that may have taken place in newsprint consumption patterns there. These possible structural changes in the markets are also taken into account in this study; the historical developments are carefully considered and time series have been cut to better reflect the markets during the recent decade or two when necessary. Rough comparisons with ETTS V results (Brooks et al. 1995) did not indicate a clear tendency towards lower income elasticities. However, this comparison should be interpreted with care, because it is not based on statistical tests, and the time periods used in the models do vary, but it is unlikely that statistical testing would give support to a hypothesis of profound structural changes.

In general, the results are rather sensitive to the estimation period, and, historically, the tendency is towards declining growth rates of consumption, along with decreasing growth of GDP (Figure 1-2). Some general observations can be made from these figures, which are also reflected in the econometric estimations. Historically, the consumption of sawnwood has been growing slower than GDP, and in econometric terms, it has been inelastic, which can be observed from the estimated income (end use index) elasticities, which

generally are less than one. Among paper products, there can be identified three distinct periods of growth in newsprint consumption. Newsprint consumption was, in practice, growing slower than GDP up to the early 1990s, when there was a period of rapid growth, which turned to a decline after a few years. Consumption of printing and writing paper has been growing faster than GDP historically, but is slowing down along with decreasing GDP growth rates.

Figure 1.
Annual growth rates of solid wood products consumption and GDP (5 year averages) in France, Germany, Italy, and UK.

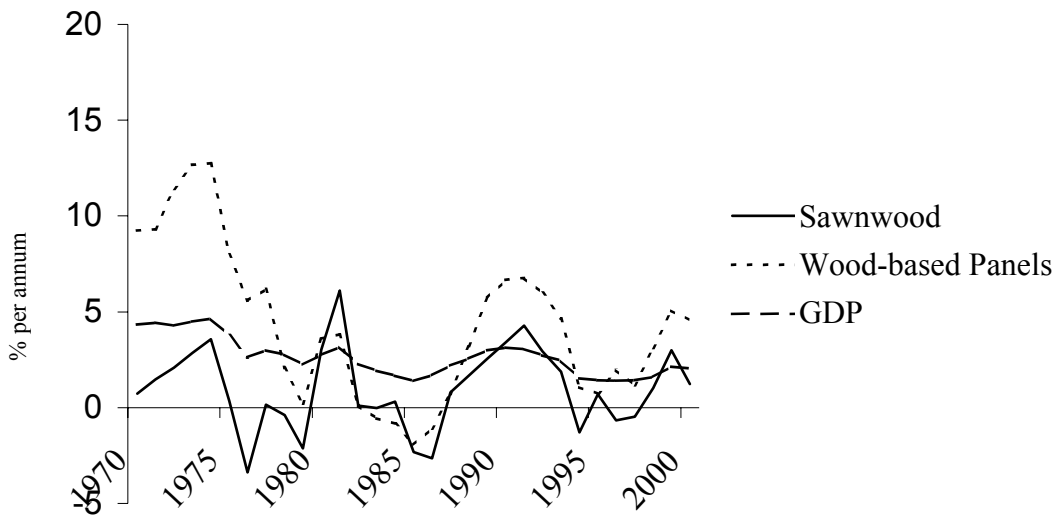
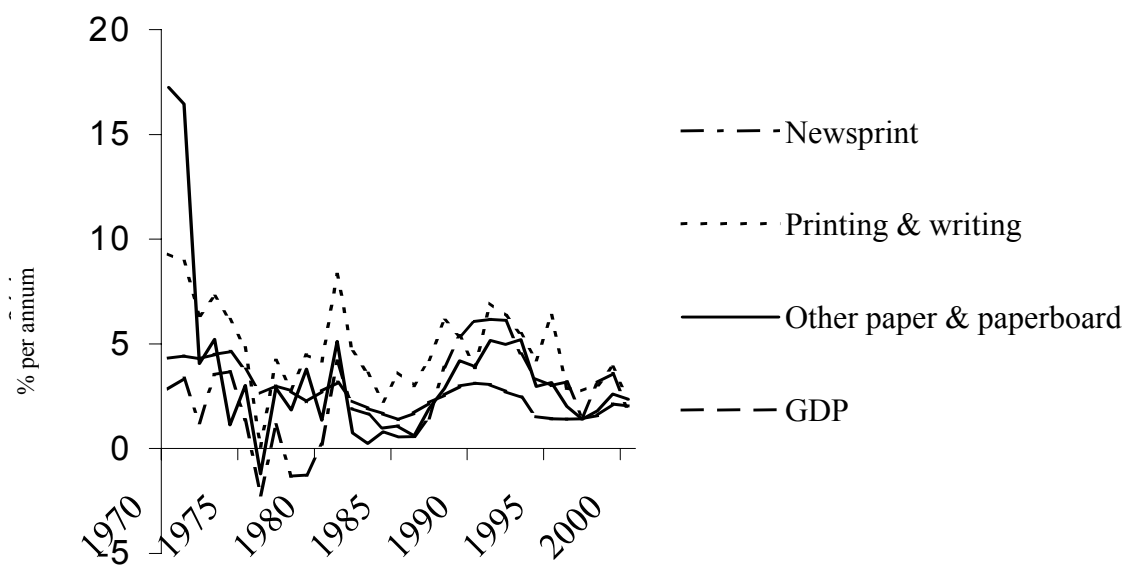


Figure 2.
Annual growth rates of consumption of paper and paperboard and GDP (5 year averages) in France, Germany, Italy, and UK.



As a general conclusion, the econometric analysis provides plausible results, which can be used for projection purposes. From the viewpoint of methodological development, the first attempt to include transition countries into the modelling framework was promising and prompted further development of the approach. Improving data quality and availability will provide further possibilities for developments in this regard.

2 Projections of Forest Products Demand, Supply and Trade in Europe

Summary

The long term projections presented here are intended to give insights into the likely developments of the demand, supply and trade of forest products in Europe given different sets of assumptions. The paper provides the methods and assumptions applied in preparing the projections. Detailed projections are provided for eight major forest products: sawnwood (coniferous and non-coniferous), panels (plywood, particleboard, fibreboard) and paper and paperboard (newsprint, printing and writing paper, other paper and paperboard) in 37 European countries in three sub-regions.

A growing economy consumes more forest products

The overall conclusion that can be drawn is that consumption of all forest products is increasing, but the rate of growth is slowing down. In general, consumption of forest products is growing slower than the economy as a whole. There are several arguments providing justification for this finding based on econometric analysis. Many forest products can be regarded as mature, which means that the increases in consumption can be expected mainly at the same speed as or slower than overall economic growth. Growth significantly faster than GDP growth, characteristic of new products penetrating the markets, cannot be expected. This can be seen also in the internal balance between forest products, where sawnwood consumption has the lowest projected growth rate but printing and writing paper, associated with the information sector, is growing the fastest. In the long run, expected stagnation and even a decreasing population do not support higher growth rates for consumption. Over the next two decades, consumption growth will be supported by dynamic development in the eastern parts of the region, but after successful convergence, growth is likely to slow down further.

Catching up in the countries in transition

The major economic developments shaping up the projections are the processes of economic growth and real convergence towards the European Union (EU) level in Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC) and Commonwealth of the Independent States (CIS). The expected speed of convergence in CEEC and CIS is about 2% per year and growth rates of GDP vary from 3% to 9% depending on the country. The knowledge-based economy is expected to keep up economic growth in EU and EFTA. Annual average economic growth in EU/EFTA over the period is in the range of 1.8 to 3.0%.

The projections are provided up to 2020, and the period is characterized by the increasing role of countries currently having economies in transition. The current levels of per capita consumption in the CEEC and CIS are low compared to the EU, most notably in paper products. Significant catching-up is expected over the projection period, facilitated by relatively higher economic growth. If average per capita consumption in CEEC is currently 25% of the current level in EU/EFTA, it is expected to reach 40% in 20 years, in the baseline scenario. In absolute terms, paper consumption is almost tripling in CEEC, while the CIS countries are expected to consume over three times more paper than currently is consumed.

Increasing trade and changing market shares

The global trend of increasing international trade is expected to continue; trade is actually increasing faster than production and consumption. CIS countries are gaining market share while EU/EFTA would lose share and self-sufficiency (production as % of consumption) in paper and paperboard. An increasing share of sawnwood in particular, but also panels, is expected to be produced in CEEC and CIS. At the end of the projection period, more than half of the sawnwood produced in the region (EU/EFTA, CEEC, CIS) will be produced in CEEC and CIS. The EU/EFTA clearly dominates in paper production. However, consumption is growing faster than production both in EU/EFTA and CEEC, which will lead to decreasing exports from Europe to outside the region. Net exports of paper and paperboard from Russia will increase, but will not cover the change in trade balance in the rest of Europe, and net exports of the region as a whole will decrease.

Growth is conditional on many factors

There are several built-in assumptions in the econometric analysis, notably that the competitiveness of forest products remains constant, which are not self-fulfilling, and call for actions in the sector. Therefore, a number of conditions should be met if a growing economy is to consume more forest products. Forest products are facing competition in all their uses, not only from other materials but also from inside the sector. Over the years, there has been product development in order to respond to the changing needs in the markets. Product improvement and development of new products must continue if forest products are to maintain their competitiveness. This is especially true for the panel industry, since panel products utilized in the construction industry are subject to aggressive competition from other materials and are vulnerable to price changes.

Price competition is especially critical for standard products. Demand is more sensitive to price changes than it is to production levels, and cost control is becoming more and more important in reacting to increased competition from inside the sector as well as with substitution materials coming from outside the sector.

In addition, the growth rates of different products reflect the growth rates of the end-use sectors, which are generally growing slower than the economy as a whole. In order to reach the same growth rates as end-use sectors, forest products should maintain their competitiveness. This requires, for example, that paper is not replaced by electronic solutions in the information sector.

Further, consumer preferences should not change to disfavour forest products. Nor may policies discriminating against forest products be present if growth is to be maintained. These depend on the ability of the sector to promote forest products as a renewable material, and governments to accept that wood is truly an environment friendly raw material. Being recyclable, forest products should benefit from increasing environmental awareness (if attitudes are strong enough to have an impact on consumer behaviour). More stringent environmental standards and waste management policies should favour forest products and increase their competitiveness.

A number of factors should be taken into account in decision taking in the sector. Some of them can actually be affected by the sector, but in general they are largely beyond its control. In terms of absolute size of the market, the ability of transition economies to make progress in economic, political and social stabilization and promote growth has the most profound impact. This is largely exogenous to the sector, causes uncertainty, but needs attention as to strategies utilized. Different development paths in eastern Europe (CEEC and CIS countries) have distinct impacts on the location of industry, trade flows and trade balance. Roundwood markets (in terms of location of fellings and strategies to ensure raw material flow to industry) would be affected, and the impacts on society, regional development, and income distribution could be affected substantially and in various ways.

Alternative scenarios

In addition to the baseline scenario, two alternative development paths for economic and policy development were described and the consequent impacts on the forest sector were analysed. The alternative scenarios analysed, were developed based on a study on the main impacts on the European forest sector, and were called (i) *increasing environmental conservation, environmental regulation and public awareness* (abbreviated to “conservation scenario”); and (ii) *European integration and market liberalization* (abbreviated to “integration scenario”).

The alternative scenarios indicated that changes in the operating environment would have profound impacts on the sector, in terms of market size, market shares of different products, location of production facilities, as well as the overall competitiveness of forest products.

The conservation scenario (scenario i), which meant slower economic growth than in the baseline scenario, as well as price and cost increase for all regions and products, would lead to a rather steady development of market share of different regions of production. The CIS would be gaining more share, but not to the extent as in the baseline and integration (scenario ii.) scenarios. In terms of share of production, the conservation scenario is the most beneficial for EU/EFTA and CIS, largely due to more equal growth between regions. The CIS would increase net exports in all products as would the CEEC, excluding paper. In EU/EFTA, the most significant changes would be in panels, and paper and paperboard. In EU/EFTA the growth in consumption of paper and paperboard would be reduced, so that EU/EFTA would remain a

significant net exporter, since production is not as reactive to changes in prices and economic activity as it is to consumption. In panels, consumption is significantly affected by price increases, production would exceed consumption and EU/EFTA would become a net exporter, and the region as a whole would significantly increase net exports in panels.

In the integration scenario (scenario ii), rapid real convergence in the east (CEEC, CIS) and strong growth in western Europe lead to enhanced economic growth and decreases to costs and prices (except CIS, where costs and prices would increase), there would be significant increase in the size of the total market. The CIS would significantly increase production and the trade balance would be altered, leaving EU/EFTA as a net importer by the end of the projection period in sawnwood and panels while experiencing a significant decline in net exports of paper. Theoretically CIS production would meet the excess demand in the rest of Europe, and a significant quantity of sawnwood could be still leftover for exporting to growing markets in Asia.

The philosophy of economic forecasting

The basic idea in economic projections is to combine information from the past with current knowledge and judgement to make statements about likely developments in the future. The projections presented here are prepared based on econometric models and forecasts of economic growth in European countries. An econometric model is a simplified construction of reality simulating the functioning of markets. Econometric models examine the relationships between the economic factors that prevailed in the past. In projections, the functional relationships are assumed to remain the same. The essential relationships examined are, for example, the response to growth in GDP or changes to product price of a particular forest product. On the production side, the relationships of interest are, for example: the consequent impact of changes in raw material prices, export price, or export volume as set by the main importers. When we combine the information on these relationships with the assumed development in GDP and prices, for example, we can produce projections. The econometric method and complete results of the examination of the economic relationships are presented in detail in this study.

2.1 Introduction

There are several factors, which make the decision-making in the forest sector subject to a substantial amount of uncertainty. Forestry is not isolated from its environment, and many factors in the political and economic conditions shape the sector, but are largely beyond its control. However, understanding the linkages to the operating environment is essential if the external impacts to the sector and the consequences of its own decisions are to be anticipated. International trade in forest products is increasing, companies are becoming global and different regions in the world are growing in different phases, thus introducing a substantial international dimension to an industry, which relies significantly on natural resources and local structures from within the region. The long planning horizon in the forest sector sets some challenges as well.

This paper analyses structural and causal relationships in the economy from the point of view of the forest industry. It asks what would happen to the consumption, production and trade of forest products if there were changes in the policy and economic environment, with implications for economic growth rates, income levels between countries, and prices and costs of forest products.

The paper presents detailed projections for demand, supply and trade of eight categories of forest products in 37 European countries and three sub-regions, in different economic and political scenarios. First, the method of preparing the forecasts is presented and the assumptions used in the baseline scenario are described.

This is followed by results and discussion of the baseline scenario, where no significant changes inside the sector and in the operating environment are expected.

Because the study aims to help decision-makers to take into account uncertainty and understand linkages in the economy, two alternative scenarios are developed and described, and the main influences on the sector (together with factors calling for action) are discussed. The study concludes with a general discussion and conclusions of the development of the forest sector.

2.2 Country and Product Coverage

The products analysed are the major categories of forest products considered in all European Timber Trends Studies:

- i. **Sawnwood – coniferous and non-coniferous**
- ii. **Wood-based panels - plywood, particle board, fibreboard,**
- iii. **Paper and paperboard - newsprint, printing and writing paper and other paper and paperboard.**

Woodpulp, recovered paper and roundwood are not separately modelled or projected, but derived from the production of final goods mentioned above. Production of final products is converted into demand for raw material with product specific conversion factors, which indicate the raw material input required to produce one unit of output.

The modelling approach is essentially:

- i. **A multiple equation model of demand (two equations) and supply (one equation), which are estimated for those countries which are either major producers or major consumers (or both) of forest products in Europe. The functional form is log-linear.**
- ii. **A time series cross-sectional model for consumption in the other countries including the eastern European as well as some CIS countries where only short time series were available after the transition to market economies. The functional form is log-linear.**

The major markets and producers are analysed individually using the multiple equation approach (group I in table 1, page 2, results for Austria originate in Schwarzbauer 2002). The second group countries are those that are traditional market economies, with minor production of forest products and/or relatively low consumption (group II). The purpose of the grouping into IIa and IIb is to obtain economically relatively homogeneous groups of countries.

The countries that have recently become market economies (countries with economies in transition) constitute group III. The two subgroups (IIIa and IIIb) have essentially been formed from practical considerations such as size and importance. Several alternative groupings have been examined, and the classification from table 1 (page 2) seemed to yield the most appropriate results.

The estimated models are used for projections, where the historical model structure (coefficients) is assumed to remain constant over the projection period (see Baudin and Kangas 2002 for modelling results). The independent (exogenous) variables of the model system must be forecasted to obtain projections for the dependent (endogenous) variables of the system. This means that forecasts - or scenarios - must be assessed for the end-use index (solid wood products), for GDP (paper), for prices and costs (all products).

2.3 The projection method

For a given country and product an estimated (domestic or import) demand model is given as

$$\log y_t = a + b \log x_t + d \log p_t + g \log c_t + h \log y_{t-1}$$

where y_t is domestic consumption (or import) in time period t

\log denotes natural logarithms

x_t is the end-use index (solid wood products) or real GDP (paper) time period t

p_t is real product price c_t is real cost of wood raw material

y_{t-1} is consumption lagged one period

t is a time index; $t=1$ for 1964, $t=2$ for 1965 etc and

a, b, d, g and h are estimated elasticities.

The main source for quantity data on forest products is the UNECE/FAO Timber Statistical Database. Historical macroeconomic data is mainly from UNECE and OECD databases (see Baudin and Kangas 2002).

Prices, cost and GDP are given in local currencies³. The long-term elasticity for GDP is

$$b = \frac{b^*}{1 - h}$$

and long-term price and cost elasticities are defined similarly.

The projection method is outlined as follows:

1. With data to year 2000, a base-year value for y at the centre of the last observed five year period, 1998 is given as a five-year average:

$$y_{98}^* = \frac{y_{96} + y_{97} + y_{98} + y_{99} + y_{2000}}{5}$$

The reason for using this average as a starting value is that the objective is to give long-term projections. This means that initial values for projections should not reflect short-term fluctuations (such as business cycles). A five-year average is expected to cancel major effects of business cycle variations, which means that it is expected to be 'on the trend line'. The initial projection value, for year 2000, is obtained as

$$y_{00}^* = y_{98}^* (1 + b^* x_{00-05} + d^* p_{00-05} + g^* c_{00-05})^2$$

where x_{00-05} , p_{00-05} and c_{00-05} denote corresponding annual rates of growth for the end-use indicator or GDP price and cost, respectively. The reason for this procedure is to obtain a correct, unbiased, starting point for the projections⁴.

2. The annual growth rate of consumption from 2000 to 2005 is defined as

$$y_{00-05} = b^* x_{00-05} + d^* p_{00-05} + g^* c_{00-05}$$

If the model is static, i.e. $h = 0$, b^* , d^* and g^* are replaced by b , d and g , respectively. If, furthermore, prices and costs are expected to remain constant over the projection period, which is the case in the baseline scenario, the corresponding factors will be cancelled.

3. The projection for 2005 is then

$$\hat{y}_{05} = y_{00}^* (1 + y_{00-05})^5 = y_{00}^* (1 + b^* x_{00-05} + d^* p_{00-05} + g^* c_{00-05})^5$$

4. Projections for year 2010 are obtained as above with the 2005 projection as the starting point. The procedure from year 2010 is obvious.

³ For countries in Group II and III all quantities are transformed to indices to avoid size effects.

⁴ For countries in Group III there is a three year average in calculating the base year for projections. The centre would be in year 1999, but for the sake of simplicity it has been placed in year 2000.

5. Projections are given for years 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020. Values for intermediate years are given by linear interpolation.
6. Projections of imports demand and exports supply follow the same methodology as above⁵.
7. By adding import demand and domestic demand (for a given product and country), apparent consumption is obtained and by adding domestic demand and export supply, total production is given.
8. The method presented here also applies to the time series cross section demand models.
9. For countries in the time series cross sectional approach, only demand models have been estimated. It is then assumed that production is a constant share of consumption (self-sufficiency ratio) and that imports is a constant share of consumption. Export is calculated from these quantities.
10. Projections for trade components are given directly and net trade can consequently be derived.

It should be noted that the projections reflect only long-term (trend) aspects and do not cover business cycle variation.

For countries in Group II and III where a time series cross section approach is applied, the production projections are given using an assumption of constant ratio of production to consumption, where the ratio used is the 5-year average centred around 1998 – and 1999 for countries in Group III. The same assumption also applies for imports. The projection methods applied for different products and countries are presented in annex 3.

2.4 Projection conditions in the baseline scenario

In the baseline scenario, it is expected that no change in economic and political framework will change the operating environment of the forest sector. This means that we expect the functional relationships between economic growth, consumption, production and trade of forest products to remain stable. There would be no major changes in consumer perceptions and behaviour, and no major technological development would undermine or improve the competitiveness of forest products or replace them in their final uses. The real prices and costs of forest products would remain constant.

In EU/EFTA countries, it is expected that the policies aiming at accelerating knowledge-based growth, facilitated by technological progress and development of human capital, will improve steadily (NOBE 2002). Generally, the population is expected to fall, accompanied by an ageing of the population. The average annual economic growth over the projection period is expected to be 2.3 per cent. The annual average growth rate of GDP over the projection period is expected to be 4.9 per cent in the CEEC and 6.1 per cent in the CIS.

In the CEEC and CIS, steady improvement in the policies fostering real convergence is expected (NOBE 2002). Real convergence means that CEEC and CIS countries can grow faster than more developed economies, and the gap in GDP between EU/EFTA countries and CEEC and CIS countries will diminish over the years. It is assumed that the speed of real convergence will be about 2 per cent per year. This is supported by efficient absorption of technology, thus reducing the technological gap, and growth in OECD countries.

GDP growth rates, prices and costs are the most important variables in the projection system. The magnitude of the elasticities that are estimated from historical data is also likely to change over time, but the conclusion, however, is that it is difficult to identify a theoretically relevant strategy for altering these figures. The only exception in this regard was the method applied for transition economies (Group III), since the high growth rates of GDP together with relatively high elasticities would have yielded, over the projection period, an outcome which would have been hard to justify. The leading principle in the analysis of the economic development of transition countries has been the theory of convergence throughout the whole projection process. In GDP forecasts, this means that transition countries should approach traditional market economies in the structure of their economy and income levels, and can be seen as higher GDP growth rates. In market

⁵ For paper products, proposed capacity expansions to year 2005 are available by country from FAO. In countries where projected paper production increase exceeds capacity expansion for the period, production growth is set equal to the capacity increase. This applies to only a few cases (countries and paper products).

projections this principle called for deviation from the approach of keeping the elasticities constant over time. In this study, per capita consumption rates were used as supportive information, and after a certain transition period (varying from country to country), it was assumed that the elasticities should converge with those prevailing in the western European countries (EU/EFTA).

The forecasts for economic growth for the countries are presented in annex 4. Long-term forecasts for GDP were taken from NOBE (2002), an independent centre for economic studies in Poland, and the graphs in annex 4 present GDP growth in alternative scenarios as well, which are discussed and presented later in this publication. In the baseline scenario projections, prices and raw material costs of product are treated as constant (zero growth). There is historical evidence that real prices and cost factors of forest products are characterized by a rather high short-term volatility but at the same time show no significant trend in their long-term development (Zhu et al, 1998), with the exception of some products in the category of wood-based panels.

Forecasts for the end use index (used for solid wood products; see definition in Discussion Paper 28) are based on a model that links the components of the end use index to GDP. The model is

$$C_i = \alpha + \sum_k \beta_{ik} GDP_{t-k}$$

where C_i , $i=1,2,3$, are the components of the end use index, GDP is gross domestic product (deflated), and α and β_{ik} are estimated parameters. The coefficients of the lag structure were estimated using a five-year lag structure and a second-degree polynomial form (Almon lag model, Greene 1993). The sum of the lag coefficients ($\sum \beta_{ik}$) are reported in table 2. In general, there are significant similarities with the corresponding results in ETTS V (UNECE/FAO 1996, Baudin and Brooks 1995).

Table 2
Estimated elasticities for the components of the end use index

Country	Elasticity of industrial branches with GDP		
	Construction	Manufacturing	Furniture
Austria	1.117	1.113	0.975
Finland	0.659	1.283	0.844
France	0.196	0.684	0.550
Germany	1.040	0.797	0.705
Italy	0.709	0.876	1.861
Norway	0.127	0.325	0.551
Spain	1.281	0.849	0.212
Sweden	0.425	1.014	0.402
United Kingdom	0.524	0.335	0.456

There are some features in the results, which may need some further consideration as to whether the relationship between overall economic growth and sector growth is going to remain the same over time. The elasticity for the construction industry in Germany is much higher than in ETTS V (probably due to development programmes in the former East Germany in the 1990s). The magnitude of the elasticity of the construction industry is noticeable also in Spain. Responses of all manufacturing industries to the changes in GDP are high in Sweden and Finland, in all probability partly due to strong development of the telecommunications industry. Whether the furniture industry in Italy will continue along a strong growth path could be discussed as well. The same concerns all the sectors in Austria. However, those questions are beyond the scope of this study, but they should be considered when drawing conclusions based on the results.

2.5 Baseline results and discussion

2.5.1 Consumption of forest products

Demand, supply and trade projections, generally, give decelerating growth rates over time. This is well reflected by the theory of the product lifecycle. From innovation theory it can be argued that the product lifecycle, or the market penetration process, for most commodities follows an S-shaped curve, i.e. slow start, rapid market penetration, then slower growth and finally stagnation or decline. There is strong empirical evidence supporting this theory. Most forest-based products can be classified as mature, which means that countries in Europe can be regarded as being at the top of the curve and consequently growth rates are expected to decrease. Since sawnwood can be considered as the most mature product according to the theory, it would, when compared with other forest products, have the lowest growth rates. This is demonstrated in the historical development, which is also repeated in the projection period.

Further, the long-term trends of growth rates of per capita consumption of forest products tend to decrease, but slightly (figure 3). With a clear trend towards decreasing population growth rates in Europe (Figure 4) increasing growth rates of forest products consumption are not realistic. Table 3 gives an overview of the region (see also Figures 7-9 for EU/EFTA). Detailed results for products and countries in the baseline scenario are presented in annex 6.

Table 3
Average annual growth rates (%/year) for consumption of forest products in Europe
by product, decade and region in the baseline scenario, 2000 to 2020⁶

	2000-2010	2010-2020	2000-2020
EU/EFTA			
Sawnwood	0.9	0.8	0.8
Wood based panels	1.9	1.7	1.8
Paper & paperboard	2.5	2.1	2.3
CEEC			
Sawnwood	2.5	2.2	2.3
Wood based panels	4.7	2.6	3.6
Paper & paperboard	5.3	4.3	4.8
CIS			
Sawnwood	6.3	3.7	5.0
Wood based panels	8.7	3.8	6.2
Paper & paperboard	6.9	5.2	6.0

⁶ EU/EFTA countries refer to 15 European Union member countries and Iceland, Norway and Switzerland; CEEC refers to Albania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, The FYR of Macedonia, and Yugoslavia; CIS refers to Belarus, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation and Ukraine

Figure 3
Annual growth rates of per capita consumption of forest products in EU/EFTA in 1965-2000.

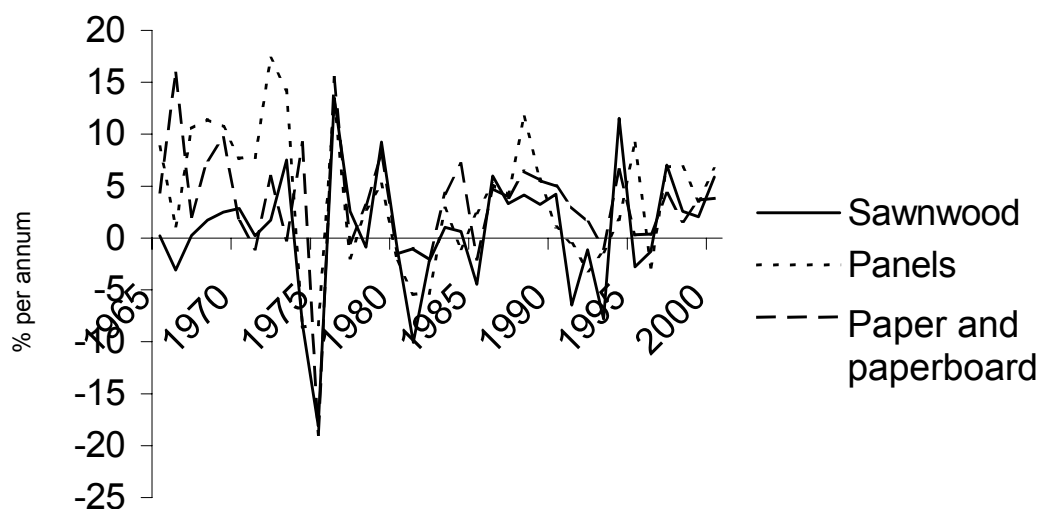
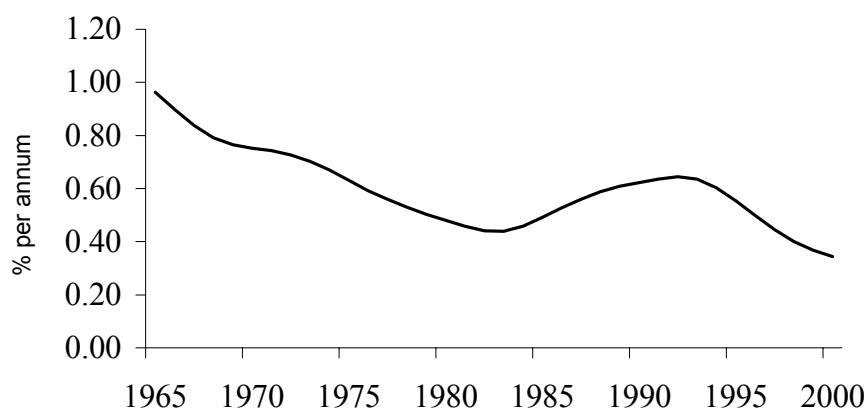


Figure 4
Annual growth rate of population in EU/EFTA in 1965-2000.



Recent growth rates for all product groups are lower than earlier ones shown in ETTS V, indicating a process towards “maturity”. The growth rates of paper are still high, which to a large extent is due to the increasing demand for printing and writing paper in the information sector.

The countries in Group III (countries in transition) generally show stronger growth rate patterns than the western European countries (table 3). It can, again, be interpreted as an evidence of the S-shaped growth curve, but also the expected economic growth and the need for wood materials in the construction and renovation sector call for substantial quantities of wood products. However, the main reason behind the higher growth rates of consumption in transition countries is real convergence.

This means that countries in transition are expected to close the income gap with western European countries, and this requires higher economic growth rates. When income levels approach each other, differences in growth rates even out, thus growth rates of forest products are declining over time in countries in transition as well.

When separated from the context, growth rates for countries in transition can be viewed as high, but when examining the per capita consumption figures, particularly in comparison with current European level and taken into account the rapid decline in the early 1990s, they appear to be reasonable. One could even question why they still stay behind in many products. In solid wood products, the relative difference in per capita consumption rates is not striking. Russia, for example, reaches the level of sawnwood consumption, which prevailed in 1992 in 15 years (Figure 5) and exceeds the current EU/EFTA average (year 2000) in 2017. The CEECs do not reach that level over the projection period. In panel consumption (Figure 6), growth is slightly faster and CEECs exceed the current EU/EFTA average in some ten years. The relative gap in per capita consumption rates is highest in paper consumption (figure 7). Russian per capita consumption of paper remains below the current EU/EFTA average over the projection period, as does the CEECs. However, it should be noted that the per capita consumption growth in Russia is also influenced by a decreasing population.

Figure 5
Per capita consumption of sawnwood (m^3/year) in CEEC and Russia compared to current and projected levels in EU/EFTA.

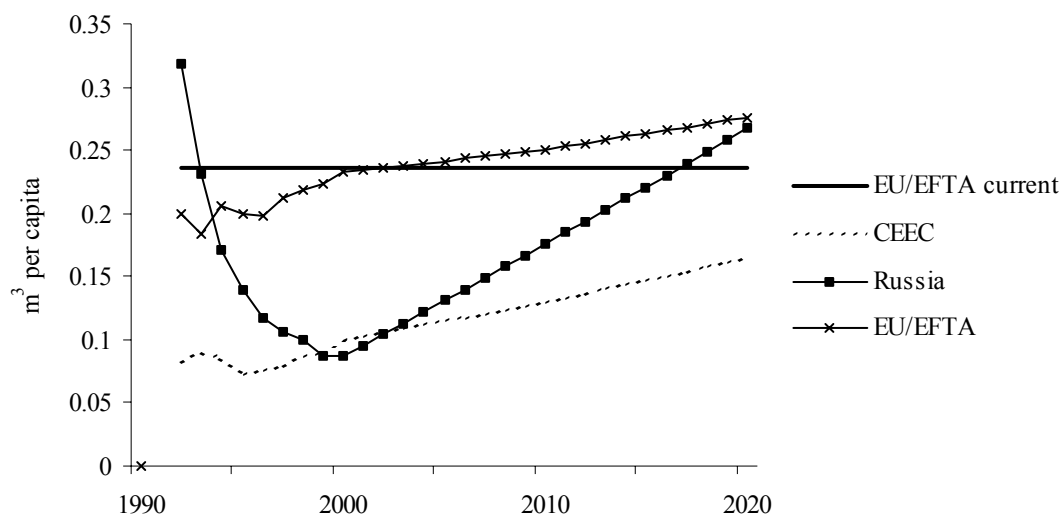


Figure 6
Per capita consumption of panels (m³/year) in CEEC and Russia compared to current and projected level in EU/EFTA.

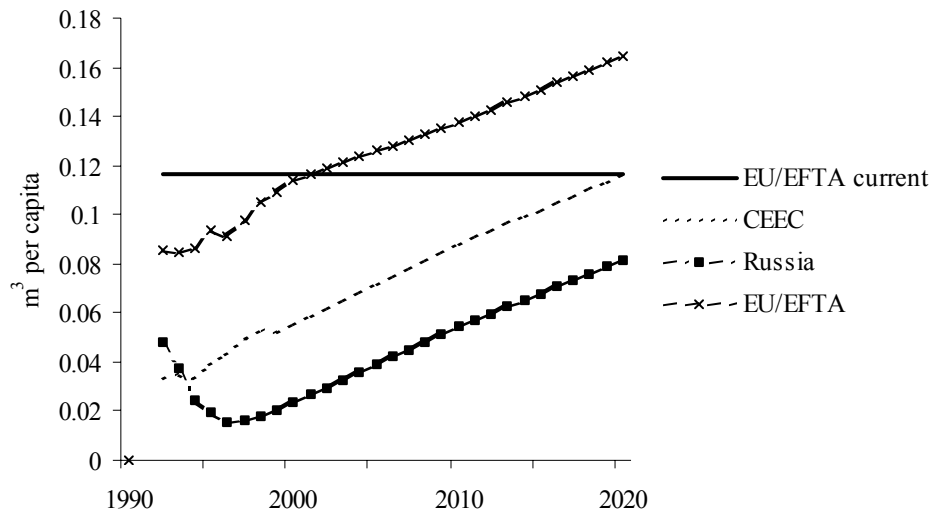
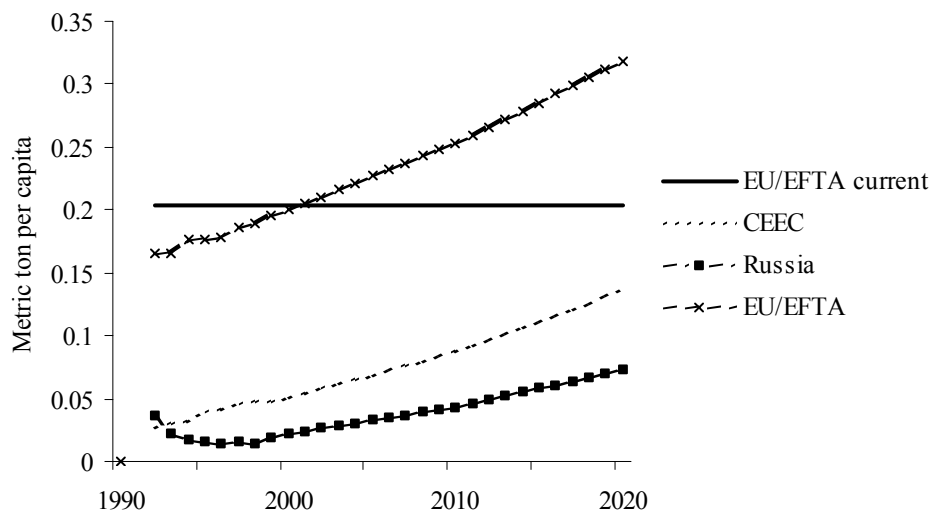
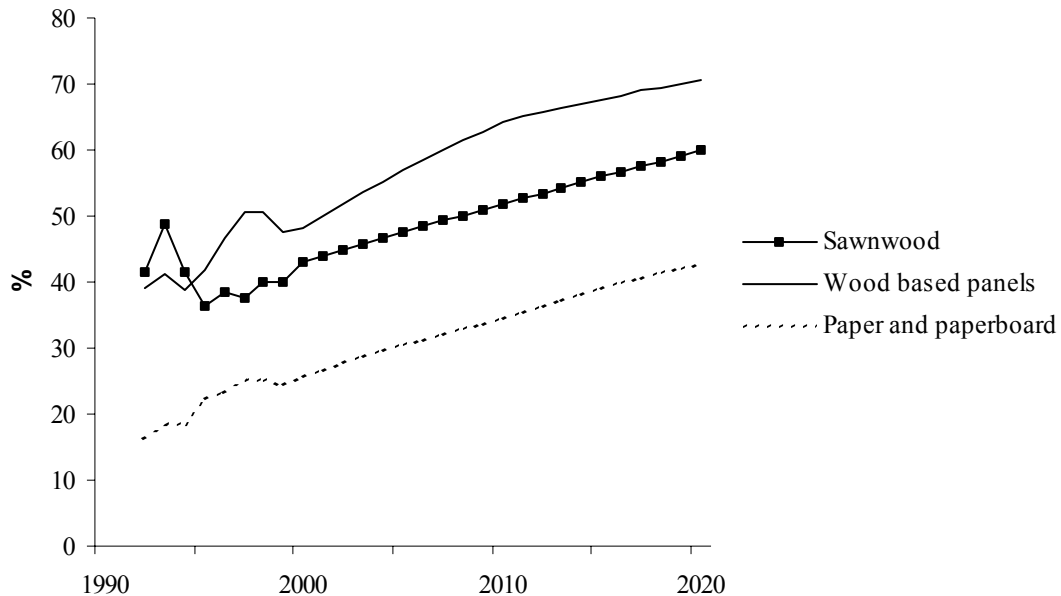


Figure 7
Per capita consumption of paper and paperboard (metric tons/year) in CEEC and Russia compared to current and projected level in EU/EFTA.



Countries in transition are catching up significantly with EU/EFTA per capita consumption levels of all three product groups (figure 8). This is due to relatively higher economic growth and higher income elasticities in CEEC. The most dramatic convergence is in paper and paperboard. In 1992 the per capita consumption of paper and paperboard in CEEC amounted to 16% of the EU/EFTA average, while by the end of the projection period, CEEC are projected to reach 40% of the corresponding level in EU/EFTA.

Figure 8
Per capita consumption in CEEC relative to EU/EFTA (% of EU/EFTA level)
(EU/EFTA = 100%)



It should be noted that the speed of convergence is slowing down over the projection period, relatively more in wood-based panel consumption compared to sawnwood and particularly paper products, where the gap to catch up is the broadest. Further, it should be kept in mind that it may be questionable to assume that the level and structure of consumption in CEEC and CIS should eventually converge with western Europe. The high rate of sawnwood consumed in Russia compared to EU/EFTA might be one example of more profound differences in consumption patterns, which may not be attributable to differences in income. There are many factors, including cultural and climatic differences, not covered here, which account for differences in consumption patterns. Taking wood-based panels as an example, it is difficult to foresee if CEEC and CIS will develop the same consumption patterns as western European countries, or will they switch directly to new products like OSB and MDF, or alternatively, to non-forest products such as concrete, steel etc. This is definitely a field where we need more research.

Figure 9
Historical observations and projections for consumption of sawnwood
in EU/EFTA in baseline scenario.

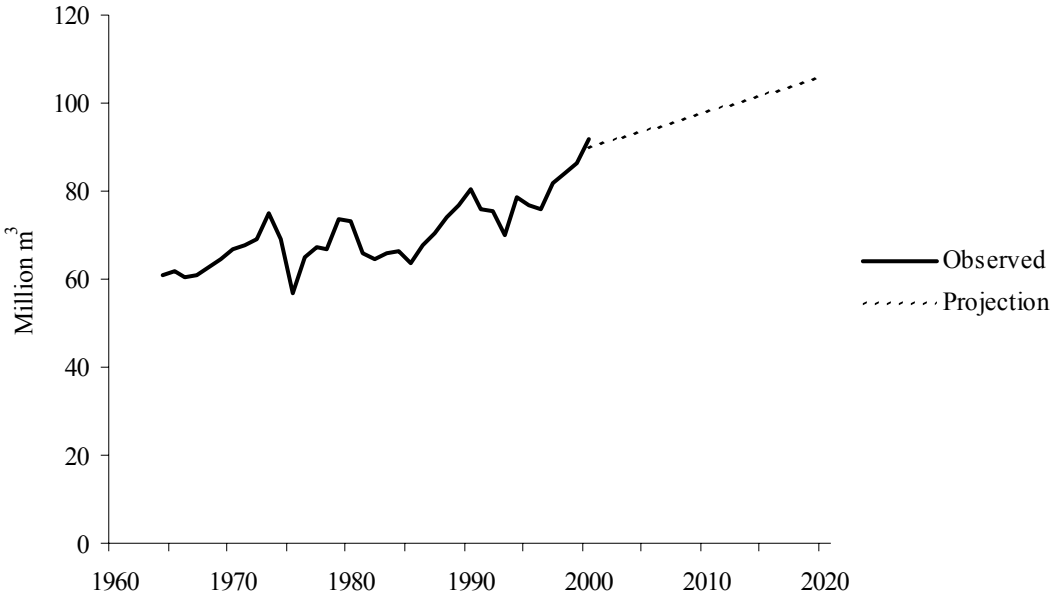


Figure 10
Historical observations and projections for consumption of wood-based panels
in EU/EFTA in baseline scenario.

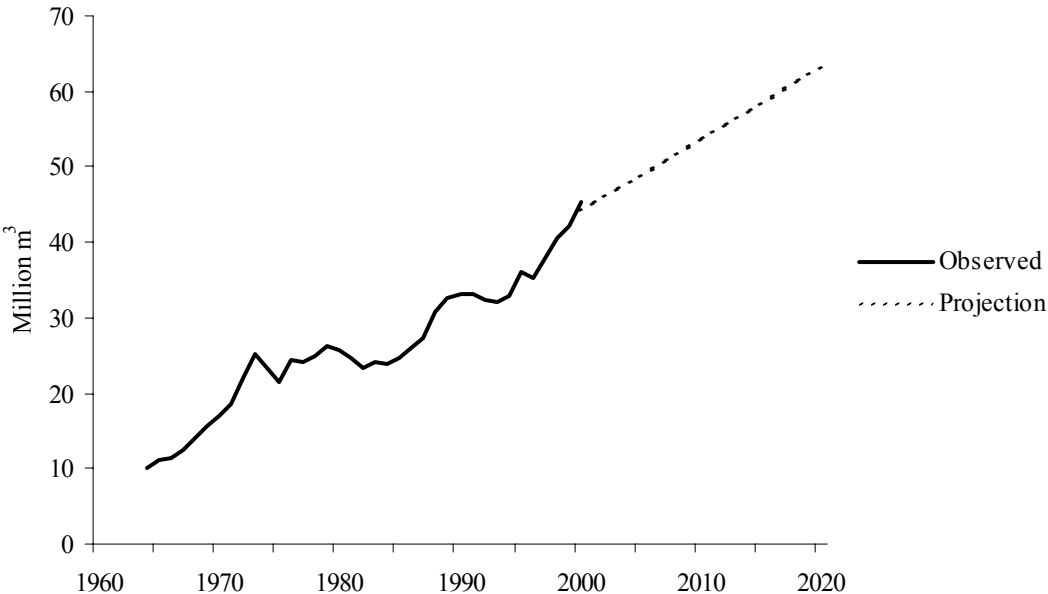
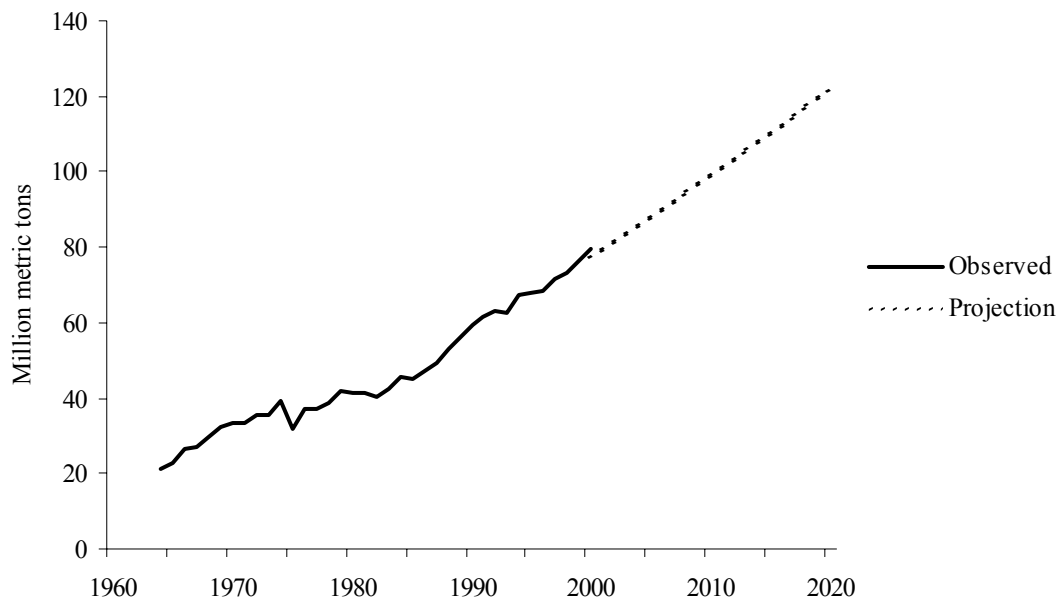


Figure 11

Historical observations and projections for consumption of paper and paperboard in EU/EFTA in baseline scenario.



2.5.2 Production and trade projections

The most vital trend in production in the region is the increasing share of CIS. This is most noteworthy in sawnwood production, while in panel and paper production the greatest share of increased production is currently coming from EU/EFTA countries (Figures 12-14). The CIS countries, Russia in particular, are predicted to increase their share of sawnwood produced from 19 % to 34% over the projection period, which means a decreasing relative importance of EU/EFTA countries. There is a similar trend predicted in panels and paper, but for those products the EU/EFTA keeps its clear position as the main producer in the region.

Another trend, which is expected to continue, is the increasing volume of international trade in forest products. Around 40% of sawnwood and panels produced in the countries considered is exported, as is almost 60% of paper and paperboard. In all product groups, EU/EFTA is expected to be the major exporter, but the CIS in particular is gaining a bigger share of total exports. In 2000, sawnwood exports from CIS amounted to 16% of the total European exports, while in the baseline projections the CIS increases its share remarkably and is expected to hold a 33% share of the total exports by the end of the projection period (2020).

The baseline projections are in line with other studies. In CEECs, for example, the structural changes in the forest industry production and trading patterns have been remarkable, reflecting a shift towards more comparative advantage driven economy and industrial structure (see Kangas & Niskanen 2002). There is further evidence supporting the expectations of an increasing role of forests and forest industries in countries in transition. In the Economic Survey of Europe (UNECE 2002), the country employment specialization in central European economies (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia) was compared with the EU, and one of the strongest developments was the increasing importance of the wood products industry. In those four countries, the percentage of workers finding employment in the wood products industry has grown considerably from 1993 to 2000, and it is currently the industrial branch with the highest specialization ratio. Among industrial branches, the medium- to high-tech sectors were relatively underrepresented. It seems to be plausible to expect that transition countries will gain more importance, especially in solid wood products.

Figure 12
Baseline projection of sawnwood production and export volume

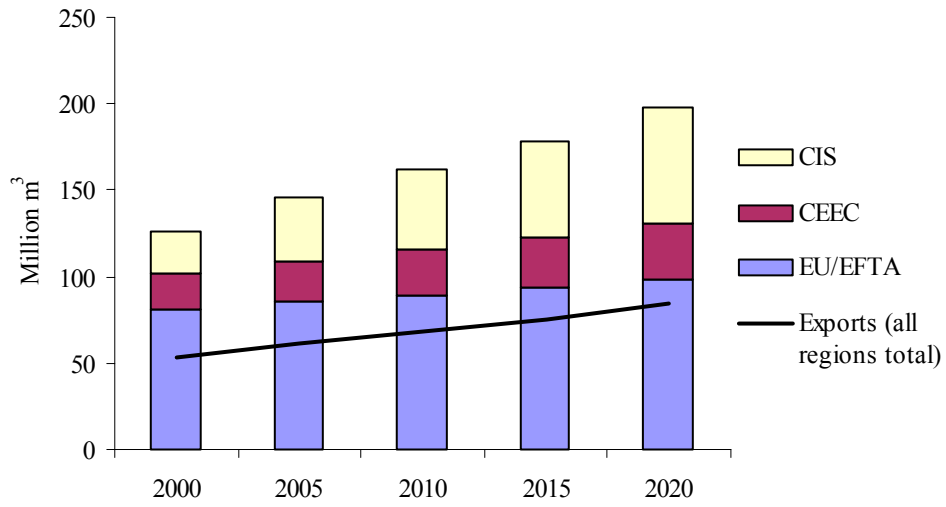


Figure 13
Production of wood-based panels and export volume in baseline projection.

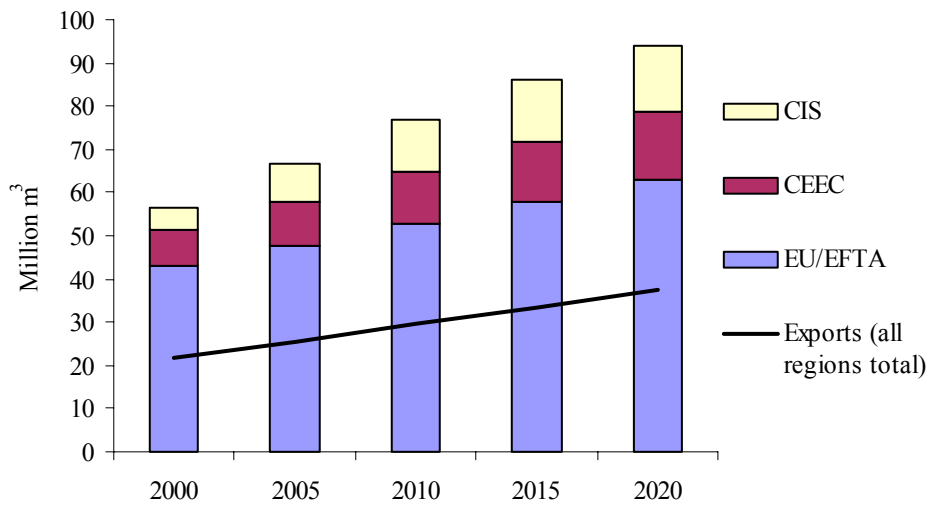
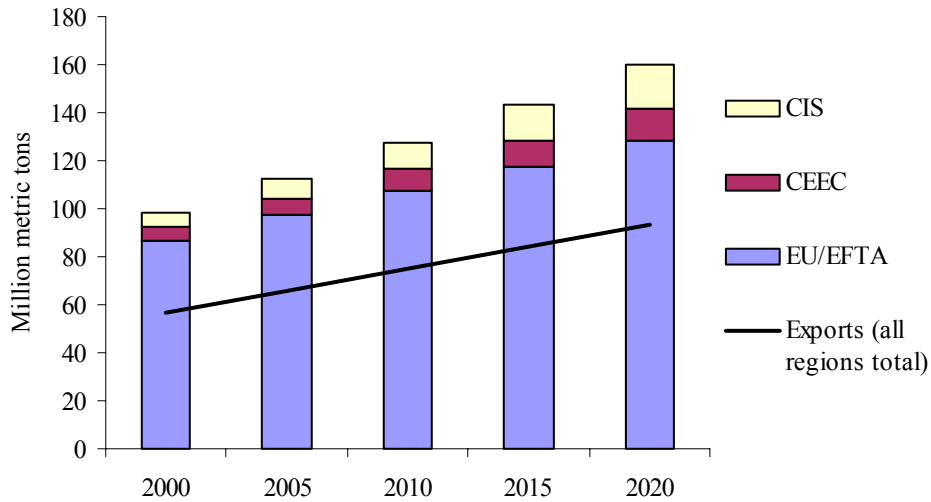


Figure 14
Production of paper and paperboard and export volume in baseline projection.



In net trade, the CIS is gaining more market share in all products (see figures 13-15). Due to the significant production growth, especially in the CIS, the region as a whole is expanding its net exports. There are considerable changes projected in the trade in paper and paperboard. The whole region will lose market share and become more dependent on imports.

Figure 15
Net trade in sawnwood in baseline scenario.

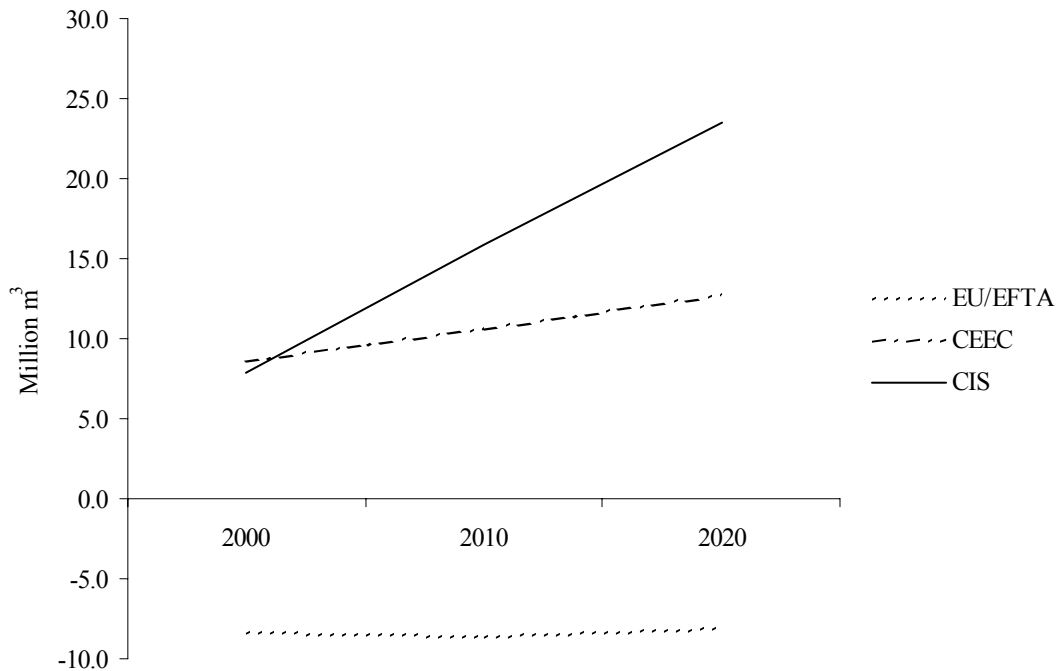


Figure 16
Net trade in wood-based panels in baseline scenario.

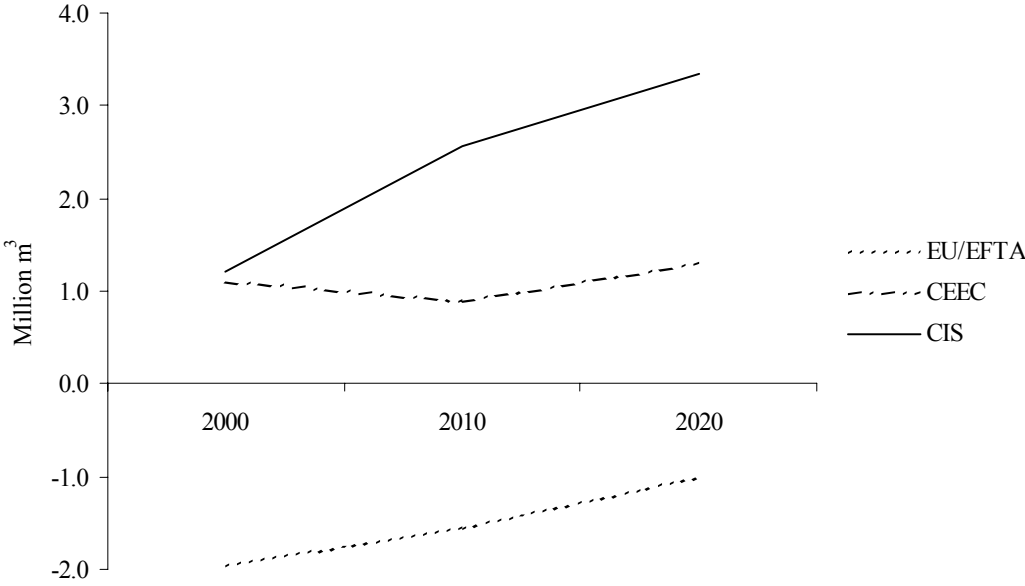
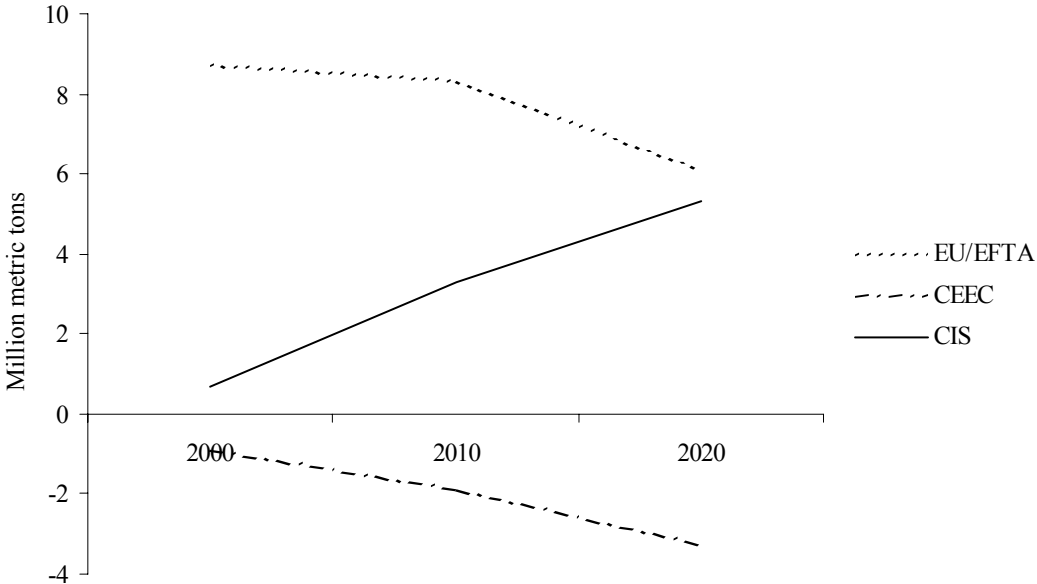


Figure 17
Net trade in paper and paperboard in baseline scenario.



2.5.3 Baseline results compared with other studies

There are only a small number of large-scale long-term forecasts in forest products, making it difficult to compare this study with similar studies. The studies best matching the scope of this one is the 1999 FAO Global Forest Products Outlook Study (Zhu et al. 1998) which goes to 2010, and ETTS V, which provides projections up to 2020.

Our estimate for sawnwood consumption in EU/EFTA in 2010 is 98.2 million m³ (see annex 4), which is ten percent higher than the results shown in the FAO study. Similarly, our forecast for panel consumption, 53.8 million m³ is 18 % higher than the corresponding figure in the FAO study. The relative difference is smallest in consumption of paper and paperboard, 9% (our estimate 99.2 million mt and 91.2 mt in FAO study). The differences in production figures for 2010 are: 11% for sawnwood, 7% for panels and 9% for paper and paperboard.

Comparisons with ETTS V (Baudin and Brooks 1995,) with 2020 as a reference year, show practically no difference in sawnwood consumption. Our estimate for consumption of wood-based panels is some six per cent higher, while our estimate for paper consumption is nine percent lower. As for production figures, our projections for both panels and paper are about nine percent higher (with a more profound difference in projections for panel production) than the ETTS V estimates.

The likely reason for the significant deviation is that since both of the studies mentioned above used shorter time series: the rapid increase in panel production due to the successful introduction of MDF and OSB in the late 1990s was still to occur. Sawnwood consumption also increased rapidly in the second half of the 1990s. Further, it should be kept in mind that there are significant differences in the methodological basis of the studies. Among other things, the FAO study did not account for the significant differences between countries which may lead to significantly different outcomes when compared with the multiple equation approach in ETTS.

However, long-term projections originating from different points in time should be compared with care, even though they are highly analytical in nature, the explanatory variables are always strongly affected by the current state of affairs and its consequent impact on expectations. Further and simply, the forecasts prepared in different years but referring to the same point in time have a different pool of information available, favouring the later ones. One could also argue that even though we are dealing with a rather predictable industry compared to many others, long-term forecasts have a limited lifespan.

A current reference is the Russian Federation Forest Sector Outlook Study (2002), prepared for EFSOS, which extends to 2015 and provides three alternative scenarios as well. Comparison using 2015 as a reference year does not show any significant differences. Our projections, both in production and consumption, fall in the range of the scenarios in the reference study. The only exception is consumption of particle board, where we expect consumption to be nine percent higher than in the Russian study's baseline scenario and three percent higher than in the optimistic scenario.

2.6 ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS FOR DEVELOPMENT UNDER VARIABLE ECONOMIC AND POLICY ENVIRONMENTS

2.6.1 Introduction

All statements about the future are uncertain; however, uncertainty should be reduced, and addressed properly. The fundamental philosophy of economic forecasting is to combine information from past with current understanding in order to give a likely range of future development. In practice this requires that we build a simplified model of economic behaviour for the economy and examine the relationships between key economic factors, which prevailed in the past through econometric analysis. In forecasting, we assume that those relationships remain the same. If we want to forecast the demand for sawnwood, we have to first find the most important factors affecting consumption, like GDP growth, price, and cost changes, and then measure their functional relationship in the data we have from the past. However, additional information is needed to project demand. We have to first prepare forecasts for economic growth, i.e. construct the overall framework (anticipating change or continuation) where sector- or product-specific forecasts can be prepared.

Therefore in the context of economic forecasting, uncertainty originates in two sources: (i) the model system, and (ii) the assumptions about the development of political and economic operating environment, over time, i.e. the uncertainty about the assumptions necessary to produce forecasts. Scenario analysis can be used to cope with the uncertainty stemming from the latter source.

The discussion in this chapter concentrates on the uncertainty concerning the development of the economic and policy framework, and the consequent impacts on the forest sector. Two different development paths are elaborated to describe alternative policy and economic frameworks for the future. Both of these are an outcome of a complex set of factors having interconnections and taking place simultaneously. They are not intended to be complete descriptions, they should however be consistent. The two scenarios do not have to be entirely exclusive either, in fact some of the factors are considered in both scenarios. They can even have the same impact on the economy and the forest sector. Firstly, scenarios should be seen as descriptions of what would/could happen if there was a corresponding change in the economy. Secondly, several alternative reasons may cause an equivalent change in GDP and prices, but the approximates of market reactions should remain the same.

For the scenario analysis, two different alternatives for the policy and economic framework were created by the secretariat, based on a study on the major impacts on the European forest sector (Thoroe et al. 2003). The main items considered were called:

- (i) **Increasing environmental conservation, environmental regulation and public awareness** (Environmental scenario)

- (ii) **European integration and market liberalisation** (Integration scenario)

In the rest of this section, the two scenarios, the main items within the scenarios, and the reasoning behind the scenario outcomes are described. It is also explained how expert knowledge was incorporated into the forecasting system, and how descriptive economic and policy scenarios were translated into actual changes in the economy, which can be measured in quantitative terms, such as GDP growth rates and price changes. We also present the market projections, which show us how forest products markets and industry would change under these two scenarios. Finally, the main implications of the scenarios on the European forest sector are discussed.

2.6.2 Scenario analysis application

The items and geographical dimensions of the scenarios were analysed by a group of scenario experts at UNECE, based on a study on policy issues (Thoroe et al 2003). Each issue, variable, and geographical region were considered in the context of each of the two scenarios. The resulting discussion is presented in sections 6.3 and 6.4 and a summary is given in annex 5. The verbal statements of the scenario analysis were transformed into quantitative inputs to the estimated model system according to the following principles.

The quantifications are in reference to the baseline assumptions for GDP provided by NOBE and the long-term baseline zero growth rate assumptions on prices. Any deviation from the baseline assumption should be offset in terms of alternative input to the model system resulting in alternative projections of forest products consumption, production and trade. It is difficult, if not impossible, to give any quantified input to the model in an objective way that would produce such deviations. The method of sensitivity analysis, which is applied here, means bringing in alternative (subjective) inputs to the model to see how the model systems react to various inputs.

In the first step of the process of transferring from qualitative to quantitative assessments, the group of experts gave their judgement of the impact on GDP and prices, *by scenario* and *by item* discussed (such as 'globalization'), for each of the *regions* of Europe. The statements were given in terms of **plus** (additional impact on GDP or prices)⁷, **zero** (neutral or no additional effect on GDP or prices)⁸ and **minus** (reducing the effect on GDP or decreasing prices)⁸.

When all items were considered (see annex 5, tables 5.1-5.3) the NET IMPACT was obtained as the effect considering the importance of each of the items in the total. In the next step quantitative figures are given to the NET IMPACT for each of the scenarios and for each region. When the scenario analysis indicated neutrality, i.e. no additional effect to the baseline scenario (zeros in annex 5), the baseline projections of GDP growth rates from NOBE are used as input to the model system. Price neutrality means zero growth of real forest product prices as in the baseline scenario.

For GDP, the adopted strategy is to use the lower NOBE GDP growth rates projections in situations where the scenario analysis indicates that GDP growth rates are expected to be less than in the baseline case (minus signs in annex 5). Conversely, in situations where GDP growth rates, as a result of the scenario analysis, were expected to be higher than in the baseline case (pluses in annex 5), the higher NOBE GDP growth rate projections were applied. The choice is arbitrary, but assuming the same growth rates for GDP as in the lower (or higher) NOBE projections, it gives an indication of how the model system reacts to changes in the projection inputs. Other choices would be possible, such as having +/-0.5 per cent deviation from the baseline GDP growth rates, but the outcome of such an exercise would be close to the corresponding outcome based on the high/low NOBE GDP projections.

For prices, long-term development indicates very little change over time in real product prices of forest products (see e.g. Buongiorno et al, 1999) and as a result, in forecasting only small deviations from the zero growth assumptions can be regarded as realistic expectations. Consequently, the group of scenario experts suggested only modest changes of price growth rates as a way to take this historical fact into account. When prices are expected to increase, an annual increase of 0.5 per cent is applied and with price reduction a decline of 0.5 per cent annually is adopted. A modest annual decrease (or increase) of one half per cent annually will, however, be offset substantially based on consumption 20 years ahead, if the estimated price elasticities of the models are reasonably high.

⁷ In comparison with the NOBE baseline scenario for GDP and zero growth rates assumption on forest products prices

2.6.3 Scenario I: Increasing conservation, environmental regulation and public awareness

2.6.3.1 Introduction

Since the Stockholm Conference on Environment and Development in 1972, global environmental problems have been an important element of international discussion and policy making. The increasing demand for environmental quality along with increasing standards of living is a well-defined finding, as is also the crucial role of environmental quality in sustaining long-term economic and social development. The quality of institutions and the capability of the governance system to formulate and implement successful environmental policies have also recognized the importance in controlling adverse environmental impacts. There have been and there are currently several ongoing international processes aimed at improving the quality of the environment. However, an accelerated implementation of stricter environmental standards and national and internationally legally binding regulatory framework, supported by increasing environmental awareness through campaigns and communication to the public, would have a profound impact on society and the environment.

2.6.3.2 Impacts on GDP and forest products prices

Natural resources provide possibilities for rapid profits and short-sighted behaviour. Opening up a resource for international demand is often seen as risky if it does not take place under the control of appropriate environmental policy and regulatory framework. No matter how important sustainable use and allocation of natural resources are in sustaining long-term growth, environmental conservation is usually regarded as associated with economic growth rates lower than in other circumstances when using conventional GDP measures (which have limited coverage of externalities with regard to natural resource “capital”). Increasing nature conservation decreases the resources available for production purposes and thus decreases at least the possibilities for short-term profit. Further, conservation makes the resource scarcer for the production sector, and may increase extraction costs and the market price of the resource. Thus higher prices of final products are also likely.

Increasing demand for environmental quality and nature conservation as a holistic policy choice will not only change the extent of strict conservation of the resource, but also the management regimes of the resource under utilisation. In the forest sector, this means forest management practices, which for example give more emphasis on biodiversity and other uses of forests. This would mean, *inter alia*, restrictions on the use of exotic species, changes in the rotation length and restrictions in the use of fertilisers. These factors would probably have little impact on economic growth, but increased raw material and final product prices could be expected. One measure to promote environmental, social and economic quality of forest management is certification, which would, at face value, increase environmental awareness, increase demand for forest products as environmentally friendly goods, and provide reasons as to why consumers should be willing to pay more for certified forest industry products.

The agricultural sector constitutes an integral part of land use, which is subject to environmental policies. It will obviously be affected in various ways by a stricter environmental policy framework. First, increased conservation of natural resources increases the competition on land, which would lead to an increase in land prices. It is also likely that new standards will reduce the use of fertilisers and pesticides, and also (along with increasing environmental awareness) the demand for organic products will increase. All these issues tend to decrease the intensity of land use in agriculture, and may have a negative impact on economic growth in countries with a large agricultural sector. Decreasing intensity also means more extensive land use in agriculture to produce the same quantity, and taken that imports from outside the region will not be increased, competition on land will increase further. However, this can be partly covered by recovering and returning to production abandoned agricultural land, and reducing exports. Tempering these factors, is the fact that, in general, in countries with a large forest sector there is not usually a scarcity of land. Therefore the impact on forest product prices is likely to be minimal.

The increasing importance of non-market benefits and non-consumptive uses of forests also call for changes in land use and management practises. State owned nature reserves, as well as private managed forests (in countries with the policy of open access), provide the basis for non-market benefits and non-wood uses of forests, like hiking, backpacking and picking wild berries and mushrooms.

However, additional measures would be needed to meet the increased demand. This could be facilitated, for example, by providing private owners with economic incentives to produce opportunities for increasing recreational use for the public. This would decrease the roundwood supply and tend to increase prices.

One crucial element of environmentally friendly policies is the energy sector. It is plausible to expect that this would mean tax policies aiming at better competitiveness of renewable energy at the expense of fossil fuels and nuclear energy. High emission taxes placed on the use of polluting energy sources would increase production costs of the industry, and increase products prices. The consequence would be a slowing-down of economic growth rates in the medium and even long-term. Tightening waste management and emission standards would have a similar impact. However, a swift move to renewable energy sources would decrease the costs of emission control to some extent. An additional increase in forest product prices is likely to occur along with increasing competition for wood raw material when wood energy becomes a more attractive alternative.

In general, the impacts are expected to be rather uniform across the region. However, the policies affecting the agricultural sector are not expected to have a significant impact in the CIS, for two different reasons: 1) in Russia, the main contribution to the economy is expected to come from other sectors than agriculture, and impacts on economic growth from the assumed changes in agricultural policies are likely to be of minor importance; 2) further, it is assumed that since there is relatively little scarcity of land, increasing allocation of land to agriculture and non-market uses of forests will not have an impact on the prices of forest products.

2.6.4 Scenario II: European integration and market liberalization

2.6.4.1 Introduction

Following the breakdown of their former political regimes at the beginning of the 1990s, the formerly planned economies in the CEEC and CIS are moving toward market economies. This far-reaching development is directly affecting the livelihoods of well over half the population of Europe (including the CIS) and is having some impacts on the rest. At the time the transition process began in the early 1990s, forests and the forest products industries in those countries were largely owned and managed by the state. Based on central European forestry traditions, the quality of management in many countries was good, although lack of investment possibilities meant that forest operations were often technologically backward. The same problem faced the wood-processing industries, which were under-capitalized, and using obsolete equipment. Most of these industries were managed according to central planning principles.

Globalisation is one of the most ubiquitous processes taking place at the turn of the millennium. The process, which is essentially market driven and based on the concept of comparative advantage, has gathered pace in recent decades as a result of major technological developments in manufacturing and logistics. Trade flows have been widely used to trace comparative advantages of countries in different sectors. Trends towards the liberalization of international trade have been supported by the spread of regional integration and by the lowering of tariff and non-tariff barriers.

2.6.4.2 Impacts on GDP and prices

In general, European integration and market liberalization are expected to give stimulus to the economy in terms of increased standards of living. This is considered to be a consequence of increased international competition and specialization. Also, real prices are expected to decline slightly in all regions of Europe under these circumstances (see table 3.1 in annex 3). The globalization process in itself and the establishment of a market framework in the CITs are expected to push GDP growth rates upwards in all regions of Europe (EU/EFTA, CEEC and CIS). Obviously, the enlargement of the EU has the largest potential for positive income effects in those countries, which are candidates for the enlargement, while the impact on the CIS is expected to be neutral. For the countries inside the EU and EFTA a positive effect of enlargement on the economy can be expected due to international specialization and competition.

The inclusion of new countries in the European Union means increasing the number of countries inside the EU with large farm sectors, the consequence of which would be increasing downward pressure on farm product prices, leading to a stimulus for the economy in the existing EU/EFTA countries as well as for the new members.

Innovations are expected to be favourable for EU/EFTA countries where R&D is comparatively high. In an integrated situation innovations may be rapidly transferred to countries with the most favourable investment situation. There is a risk that the different levels of environmental restrictions among countries may create a situation where countries with less ambitious objectives on environmental conditions may attract foreign investments.

Product certification is expected to be a minor issue with reference to a situation of integration and market liberalization and is also expected to have a neutral effect on income since the risk of a negative impact on standards of living from product certification may be balanced by the positive effect of increased trade. With the same argumentation, waste management and emissions are also expected to have a neutral impact on standards of living.

It is expected that increasing innovation activities and the new market concept in CITs will result in lower real prices for all regions, while in the existing EU/EFTA countries lower forest product prices would be a consequence of increased globalization. Simultaneously, prices in CEEC and CIS may increase due to favourable supply conditions stemming from increased international competition and specialization. These factors are most important for the price formation of forest products. Less important are factors such as certification, which may give higher prices in all regions, and EU enlargement which may give higher prices in EU/EFTA and CEEC, while the effect in CIS would be neutral. In summary, real forest product prices are expected to decline in EU/EFTA and CEEC, while in CIS they may remain stable or even increase slightly.

2.7 RESULTS OF THE ALTERNATIVE SCENARIOS

2.7.1 *Conservation scenario*

2.7.1.1 *Consumption and production*

In this scenario, increasing environmental conservation and stricter environmental regulation is assumed. The major consequences on the economy and forest sector are slower economic growth, increasing prices of forest products and increasing raw material costs for the forest industry compared to the baseline scenario. The average annual growth rates over the projection period are 1.9 per cent in EU/EFTA, 3.0 in CEEC, and 3.2 in CIS. Real prices and raw material costs will increase by 0.5 per cent per year throughout the region. Detailed results for products and countries are presented in annex 7.

The obvious outcome of slower economic growth and increasing prices and costs is a decrease in consumption and production for all products and in all regions. However, more interesting is the way in which different products are affected and how the balance between regions is affected through changing market shares and international trade. The difference from the baseline scenario in year 2020 is smallest in EU/EFTA (table 4), where the relative difference in economic activity between different scenarios is smallest. Further, changes in CEEC are less dramatic than in CIS, where different scenario assumptions form a broad range in terms of the speed of real convergence. These differences also reflect differences in income and technological gaps compared to the EU. The countries concerned are on different levels in the transition process, and there are differences in economic and political stability. They also have different pools of resources and different technological levels. In countries where the gap to catch up is broadest, the different assumptions of the speed of convergence lead to significant differences in development paths between countries (Thoroe et al. 2003). Consumption and production of forest products would be roughly 40 per cent lower than the baseline scenario in the CIS, if prices rose 0.5 per cent per year and if the economy grew 3.2 per cent per year instead of 6.1 per cent over the projection period.

Another plausible finding is that sawnwood consumption and production are affected to the least extent, because it is rather inelastic to changes in prices and GDP compared to panels and paper (table 5). An interesting finding is that in EU/EFTA panels and paper are affected at the same rate.

In the baseline scenario, where prices and costs were constant over time, paper consumption was growing faster than panels due to higher elasticity to changes in economic activity. It seems that consumption of panels and paper is more elastic to changes in prices than production, and panels are more elastic to price changes than paper. The practical outcome of these features is that there would be an excess supply of panels in EU/EFTA as production is growing faster than consumption. Further, this indicates the sensitivity of panel use to price changes in the construction industry, and to an increase in the relative price of panels, which would reduce its competitiveness with other materials. The situation is somewhat different with sawnwood, since the reaction in production is slightly higher than in consumption. This can be explained with the high price elasticity of supply in an industry operating with narrow margins. The export oriented sawmilling industry is also highly dependent on the economic activity in the main market areas in western Europe.

Paper consumption is affected more by slower economic growth and price increases than production, but European producers would still lose market share, as the annual growth rate of consumption would be slightly higher than that of production. This indicates the sensitivity of the main consumers to changes in economic activity. Slower economic growth means slower growth in advertising, less pages for newspapers and fewer or thinner specialized magazines printed on high quality paper than during the times of rapid economic growth. Further, this should be taken as an indication of price elasticity of demand. Increasing prices decrease the margins in the end use sector, force them to raise prices, and in the worst case scenario mean critical weakening of the competitiveness of paper (e.g., replacement with electronic solutions).

Due to the projection method applied for CEEC and CIS, consumption and production are growing at more or less the same rate. The slight differences in growth are due to the fact that some countries do not produce all the products concerned and they are not assumed to enter the markets of those products over the projection period. This concerns mainly some sub-items in the categories of panels and paper.

Table 4
Consumption in the conservation scenario compared with the baseline scenario

	<i>Consumption, Unit million</i>			<i>Difference from baseline, %</i>	<i>Annual growth rate, %</i>	
		<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Conservation</i>		<i>Baseline</i>	<i>Conservation</i>
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2020</i>		<i>2000-2020</i>	<i>2000-2020</i>
<i>Sawnwood (m³)</i>						
EU/EFTA	90.1	106.3	99.7	-6.6	0.8	0.5
CEEC	12.4	19.6	16.4	-19.5	2.3	1.4
CIS	16.5	43.8	27.7	-58.1	5.0	2.6
<i>Panels (m³)</i>						
EU/EFTA	44.4	63.4	55.3	-14.6	1.8	1.1
CEEC	6.9	14.2	11	-29.1	3.7	2.4
CIS	4.1	13.7	8	-71.3	6.2	3.4
<i>Paper and paperboard (mt)</i>						
EU/EFTA	77.6	122.5	105.8	-15.8	2.3	1.6
CEEC	6.4	16.2	11.8	-37.3	4.8	3.1
CIS	4.1	13.1	7.6	-72.4	6.0	3.1

Table 5
Production in the conservation scenario compared with the baseline scenario

	Production, Unit million		Difference from baseline, %	Annual growth rate, %		
	Baseline	Conservation		Baseline	Conservation	
	2000	2020	2020	2000-2020	2000-2020	
Sawnwood (m^3)						
EU/EFTA	81.3	98.1	92.1	- 6.5	0.9	0.6
CEEC	21.0	32.4	27.9	-16.1	2.2	1.4
CIS	24.4	67.3	41.9	- 60.6	5.2	2.7
Panels (m^3)						
EU/EFTA	43.0	63	56.1	- 12.3	1.9	1.3
CEEC	8.2	15.6	13.1	- 19.1	3.3	2.4
CIS	5.3	17.1	10.2	- 67.6	6.0	3.3
Paper and paperboard (mt)						
EU/EFTA	86.9	128.6	114.7	- 12.1	2.0	1.4
CEEC	5.4	12.9	9.7	- 33.0	4.5	3.0
CIS	5.7	18.4	10.6	- 73.6	6.0	3.2

In the conservation scenario, the rapid expansion of CIS is slowed due to more equal growth between countries, although they would still gain more share of production at the expense of EU/EFTA (figures 18-20). In terms of the share of total production, the conservation scenario is beneficial for CEEC since those countries' production would grow slightly faster than the market on average and they are gaining more share, most notably in panel production. Economic growth in EU/EFTA is slower than in the baseline scenario, but since it is accompanied by slower real convergence in CIS, western European producers are able to keep their position as major producers in the region. This is also the case for sawnwood, which is expected to be among the strongest branches in the developing forest industry in Russia.

Figure 18
The share of different regions of sawnwood production in the conservation scenario.

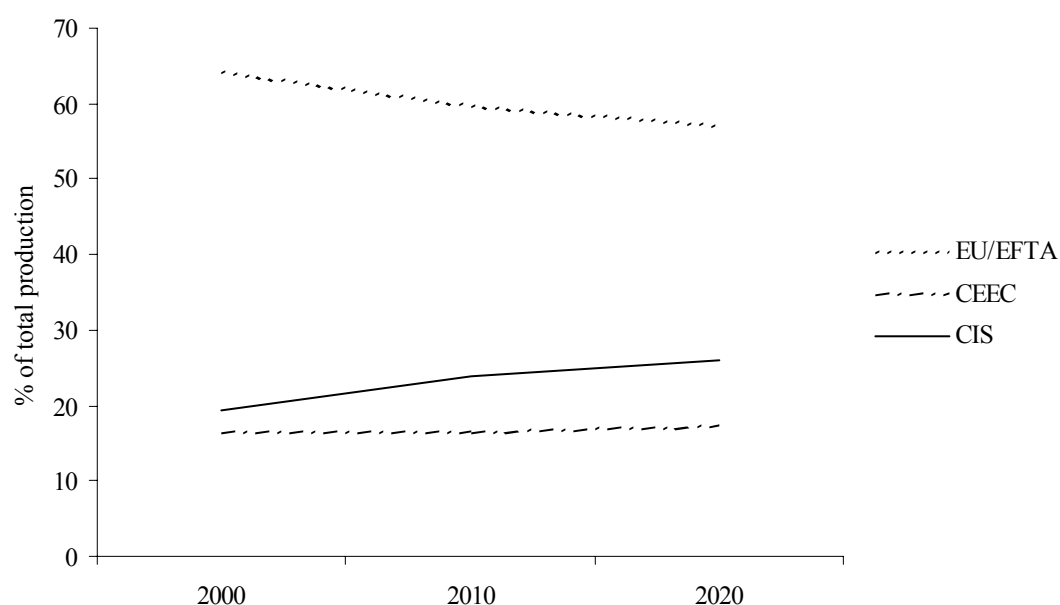


Figure 19

The share of different regions of production of wood-based panels in the conservation scenario.

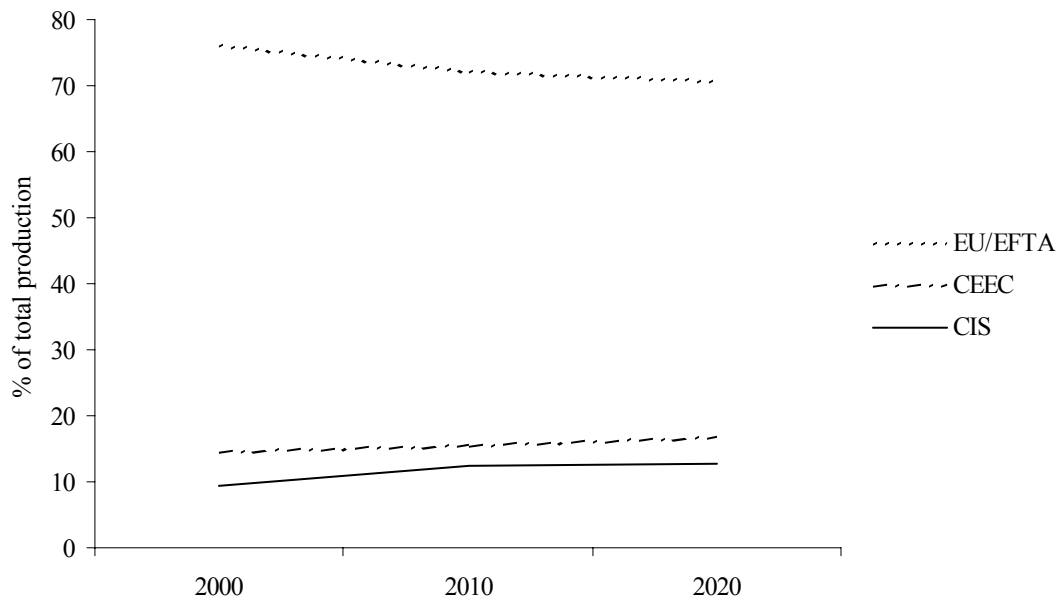
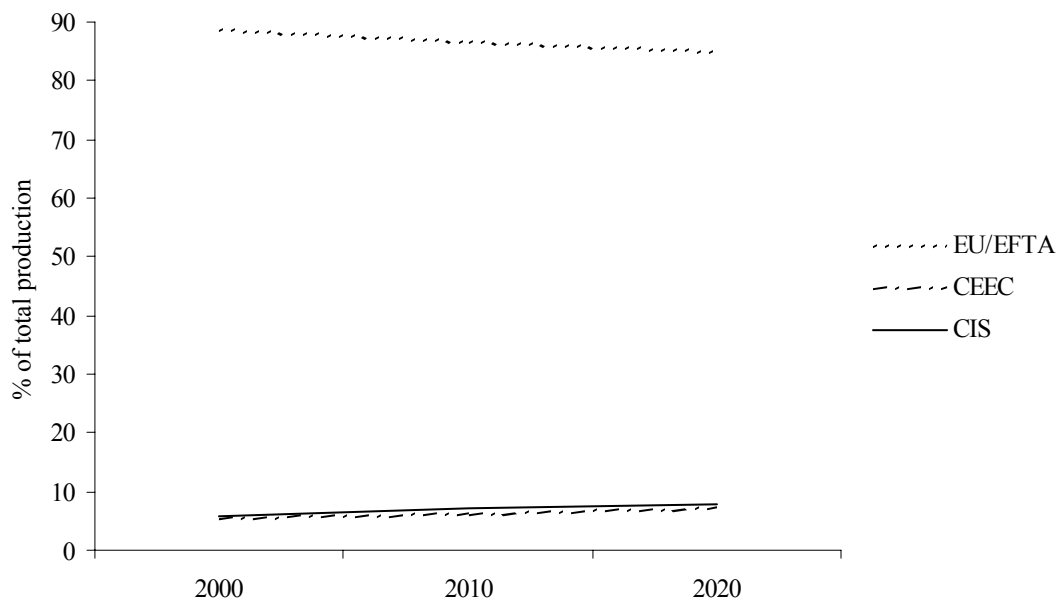


Figure 20

The share of different regions of production of paper and paperboard in the conservation scenario.



2.7.1.2 Trade

Increases in prices and more modest economic growth compared with the baseline scenario do not affect sawnwood net trade very much, (the exception being a substantial rise in net exports from the CIS), but panel trade would undergo more significant changes (figures 21 and 22). Increasing prices hit the competitiveness of panels in EU/EFTA and producers would have to find markets outside the region. All sub-regions in Europe would increase their net exports. The developments to net trade in paper and paperboard would be considered as rather stable compared to the baseline scenario, characterized by slightly increasing net imports in EU/EFTA and CIS (figure 23). The total impact for the region is a moderate decrease in net exports, while self-sufficiency remains high. This is mostly due to changes in consumption in the main market area in EU/EFTA, where increasing prices and slower economic growth affect consumption more than production.

Figure 21
Net trade in sawnwood in the conservation scenario.

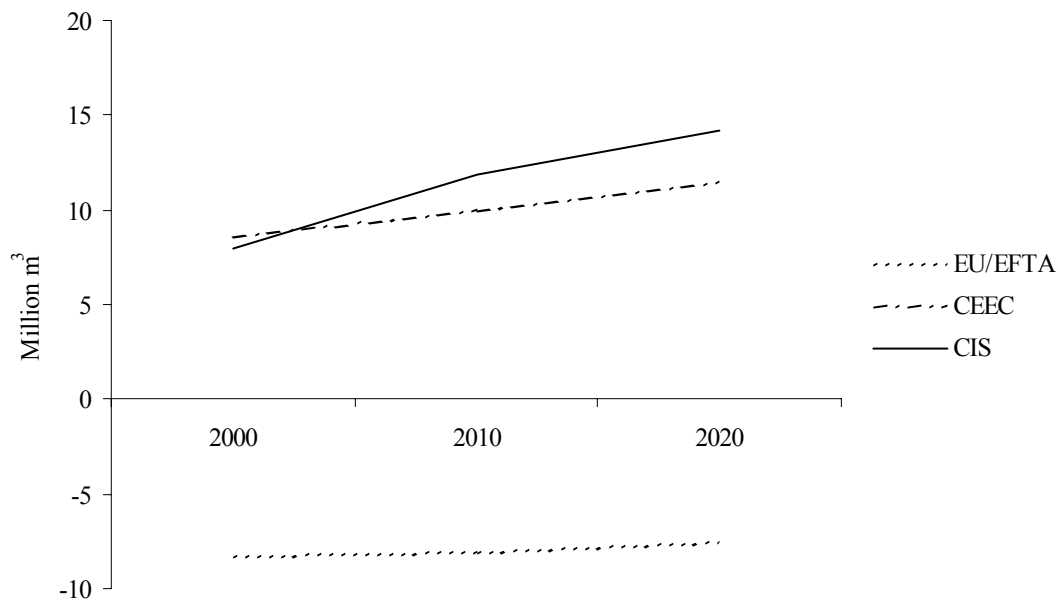


Figure 22
Net trade in wood-based panels in the conservation scenario.

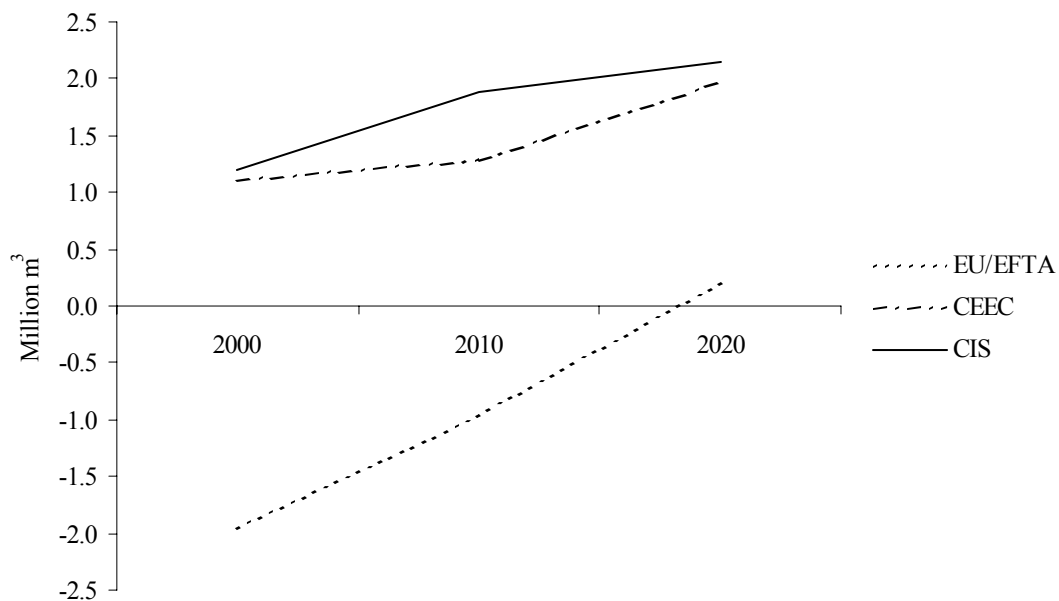
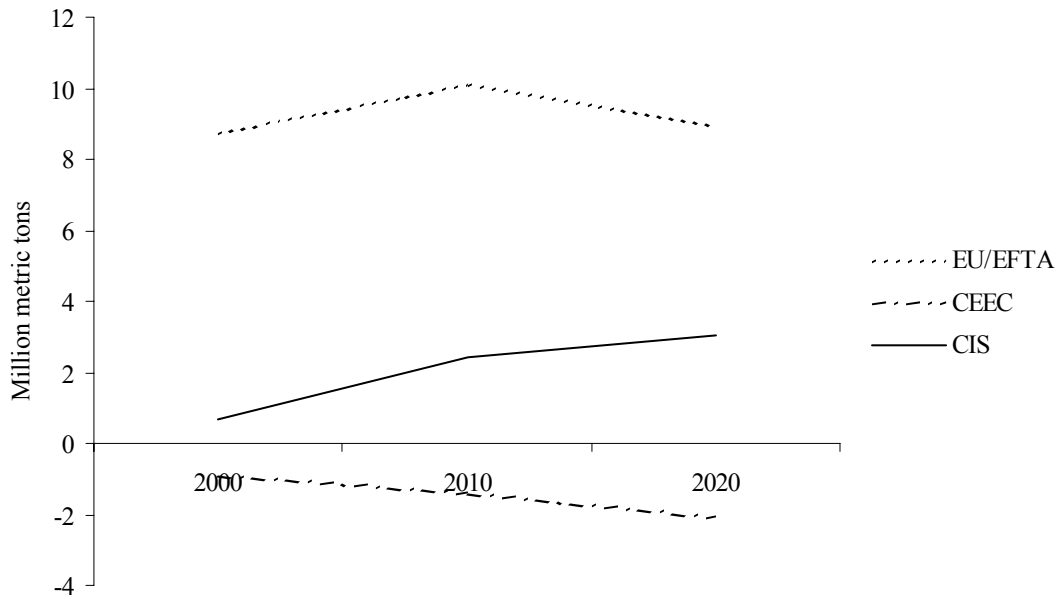


Figure 23
Net trade in paper and paperboard in the conservation scenario.



2.7.2 Integration scenario

2.7.2.1 Consumption and production

In the integration scenario, changes in the economic and political environment are expected to lead to a favourable economic growth in western Europe and rapid real convergence of the CEEC and CIS with EU/EFTA. The average annual growth rates of the economy over the projection period are 2.7 per cent in EU/EFTA, 6.2 in CEEC and 7.9 in CIS. Prices of forest products and costs of raw material will decrease by 0.5 per cent in EU/EFTA and CEEC, but an annual increase of 0.5 per cent is expected in CIS. Detailed results for products and countries are presented in annex 8.

Altogether, rapid economic growth and a decrease in real prices of forest products cause a significant increase in the total size of the market (tables 6 and 7). There would also be profound changes in the relative importance of different branches of industry, as well as in the market shares of different regions. Sawnwood consumption and production are less elastic to changes in prices and economic activity, and sawnwood will increasingly lose its relative importance, to panels and paper. In EU/EFTA, the decrease in prices favours panel products, and the relative changes from the baseline scenario levels are of the same magnitude as paper and paperboard. Since paper is more elastic to changes in economic activity compared to panels, the additional impact on panel consumption is solely due to price changes and reveals the importance of price competition in the construction industry.

Consumption of paper would increase more than production and thus decrease the self-sufficiency in EU/EFTA. On the other hand, the excess demand in EU/EFTA and CEEC could be covered by the excess supply in the CIS. In total, the whole region remains just barely self-sufficient in paper, and is highly sensitive to the development of domestic consumption in the CIS.

Table 6
Consumption in the integration scenario

	Consumption, unit million			Difference from baseline, %	Annual growth rate, %	
		Baseline	Integration		Baseline	Integration
	2000	2020	2020		2020	2000-2020
Sawnwood (m^3)						
EU/EFTA	90.1	106.3	113.9	+6.7	0.8	1.2
CEEC	12.4	19.6	22.6	+13.3	2.3	3.0
CIS	16.5	43.8	59.1	+25.9	5.0	6.6
Panels (m^3)						
EU/EFTA	44.4	63.4	71.9	+11.8	1.8	2.4
CEEC	6.9	14.2	17.1	+17.0	3.7	4.6
CIS	4.1	13.7	20	+31.5	6.2	8.2
Paper and paperboard (mt)						
EU/EFTA	77.6	122.5	139.8	+12.4	2.3	3.0
CEEC	6.4	16.2	20.6	+21.4	4.8	6.0
CIS	4.1	13.1	18.6	+29.6	6.0	7.9

Table 7
Production in the integration scenario

	Production, Unit million			Difference from baseline, %	Annual growth rate, %	
		Baseline	Integration		Baseline	Integration
	2000	2020	2020		2020	2000-2020
Sawnwood (m^3)						
EU/EFTA	81.3	98.1	104.8	+6.4	0.9	1.3
CEEC	21.0	32.4	36.6	+11.5	2.2	2.8
CIS	24.4	67.3	91.8	+26.7	5.2	6.8
Panels (m^3)						
EU/EFTA	43.0	63	69.7	+9.6	1.9	2.4
CEEC	8.2	15.6	18.1	+13.8	3.3	4.0
CIS	5.3	17.1	24.7	+30.8	6.0	8.0
Paper and paperboard (mt)						
EU/EFTA	86.9	128.6	142.5	+9.8	2.0	2.5
CEEC	5.4	12.9	16.2	+20.4	4.5	5.6
CIS	5.7	18.4	26.2	+29.8	6.0	7.9

The CIS countries will increase their share of total production in all product categories, most notably in sawnwood (Figures 24-26). The CIS together with CEEC would account for more than half of the sawnwood produced in the region by the end of the projection period. Several reasons can be identified for an increasing role of the CIS, notably Russia, in the European forest sector, but a number of conditions should be met as well. Along with the development in the transition countries, production costs will even out, but the transition period can be rather long. Currently lower production costs due to cheap labour provide a definite advantage for transition economies.

It is likely that sawnwood production (as a relatively less capital intensive industry) would be the strongest product for CIS and CEEC during the early part of the projection period. Lowering prices would cause problems for western European sawmills, which operate with narrow margins, directing the capacity increases to the east to an increasing extent. There is a significant under-utilization of the existing (albeit obsolete) sawmilling capacity in Russia, and rather rapid production increases are possible, of course facilitated by capital investments and modernization over the long term. Labour is cheaper than in the EU and potential resources for increasing production are substantial.

However, the CIS would gain share not only in sawnwood and panels but in paper as well. A significant expansion of paper production in the CIS is plausible when it is assessed in the political and economic context of the scenario, which is critical especially for a capital-intensive industry like paper production. The marginal returns to capital can be expected to be higher than in rich countries where capital is cheaper and more abundant. This attracts foreign investment and fosters economic growth even further. New capital-intensive investments should be of the same technological level and reduce the technological gap between countries, and over the long term, the marginal returns to capital will decrease and disappear.

The significant increases in production, especially in the CIS, can be reconciled with the assumptions in the scenario, and since the biggest increase in consumption would be in the east, it would become a more important market area making capacity increase natural. The internal incentives to promote savings and investments foster economic growth, even without external capital injections. Since the marginal productivity of production factors decreases along with increasing quantities, each invested unit of capital will provide a higher increase in production in a country where capital is relatively scarce (see NOBE 2002, for discussion). Furthermore, because the marginal returns on capital can be expected to be higher in transitional countries than in rich countries (where capital is cheaper and more abundant), the CIS and CEEC will attract foreign investments. In this scenario, the rapid real convergence and advances in institutional development and legal framework are assumed, as well as investments in human capital and a closing of the technological gap, which all make the investment climate more attractive. New capital-intensive investments should be at the same technological level and reduce the technological gap between the countries, and over the long term the marginal returns to capital will decrease and disappear.

Given the free movement of capital and increasingly free movement of labour, differences in costs and factor endowments will become smaller over time, but the differences in costs and marginal productivity will help the transitional economies to grow faster than western European countries (likely over a long period). However, the rapid growth of forest industry production in the CIS is also driven in this scenario by favourable economic conditions in OECD countries, and is thus partly export-driven.

Figure 24
The share of different regions of total sawnwood production in the integration scenario.

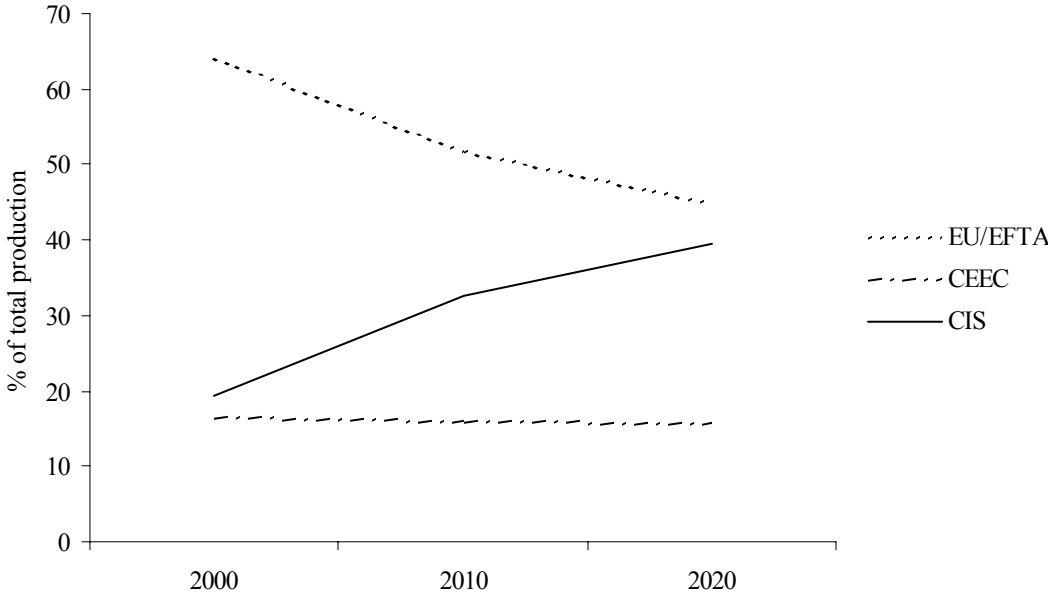


Figure 25
The share of different regions of total production of wood-based panels in the integration scenario

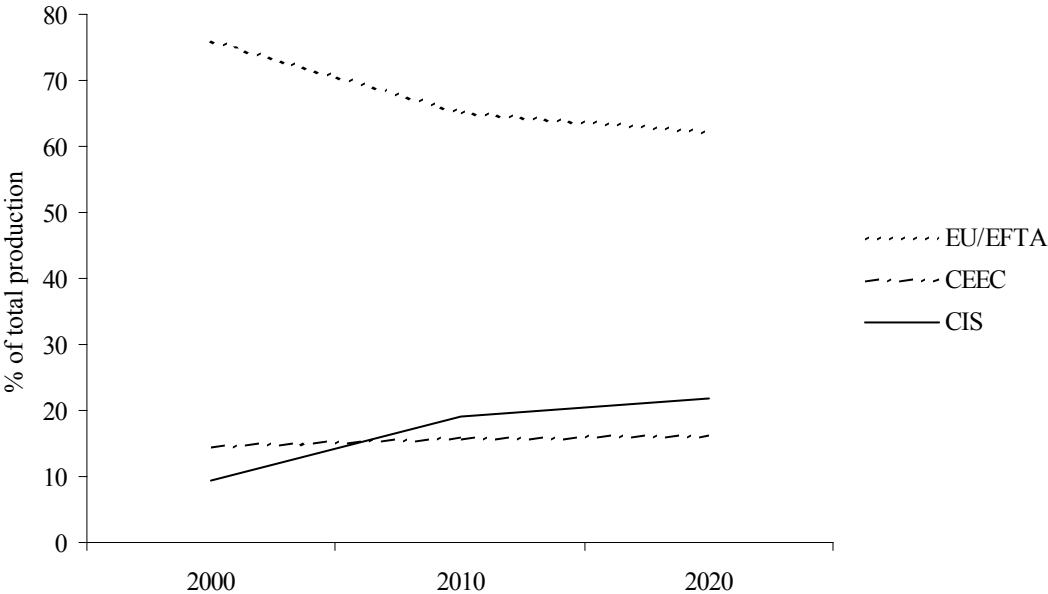
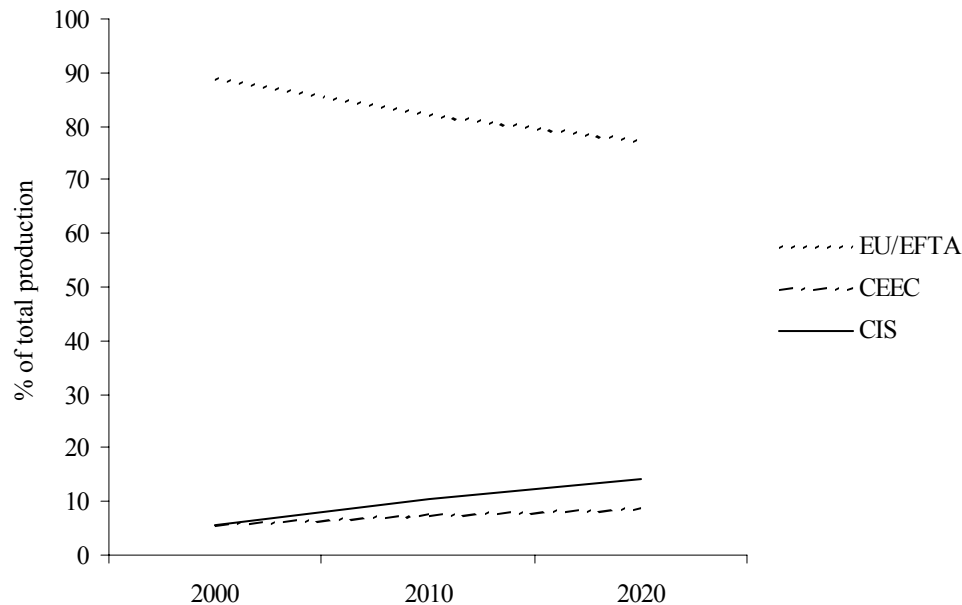


Figure 26

The share of different regions in the total production of paper and paperboard, in the integration scenario.



2.7.2.2 Trade

Favourable economic conditions in Western Europe, accelerated convergence in the east, and price decreases would have profound impacts on European trade with other regions, and most likely intra-regional trade as well. The assumed expansion of the Russian sawmilling industry would increase European self-sufficiency remarkably and raises questions concerning direction of the trade flows (figure 27). The geographical distribution of trade is beyond the scope of this study, but the growing economy in Asia is becoming an increasingly important market, and Russian sawnwood exports to China would continue to grow. Sawnwood net imports in EU/EFTA do not change since production and consumption are growing at the same rate, but the CEEC would increase its net exports. In panels, self-sufficiency in EU/EFTA and CEEC is decreasing, but due to increasing net exports in CIS, the region as a whole is increasing its net exports (figure 28).

The trade balance is most radically affected in paper and paperboard (figure 29). The changes in net trade inside Europe are a plausible outcome referring to the reasoning above concerning the cost advantage of CIS and capital investments. Production would grow in EU/EFTA as well, but significantly more slowly than consumption, and EU/EFTA changes from a significant net exporter to a net importer. However, the region as a whole is losing market share outside Europe since net exports are decreasing.

Figure 27
Net trade in sawnwood in the integration scenario.

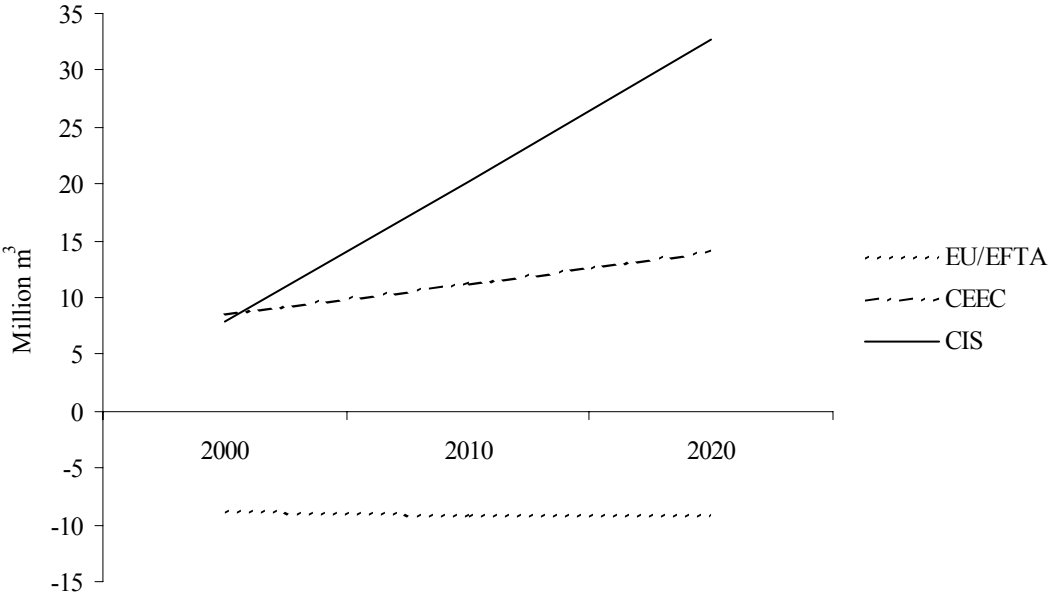


Figure 28
Net trade in wood-based panels in the integration scenario.

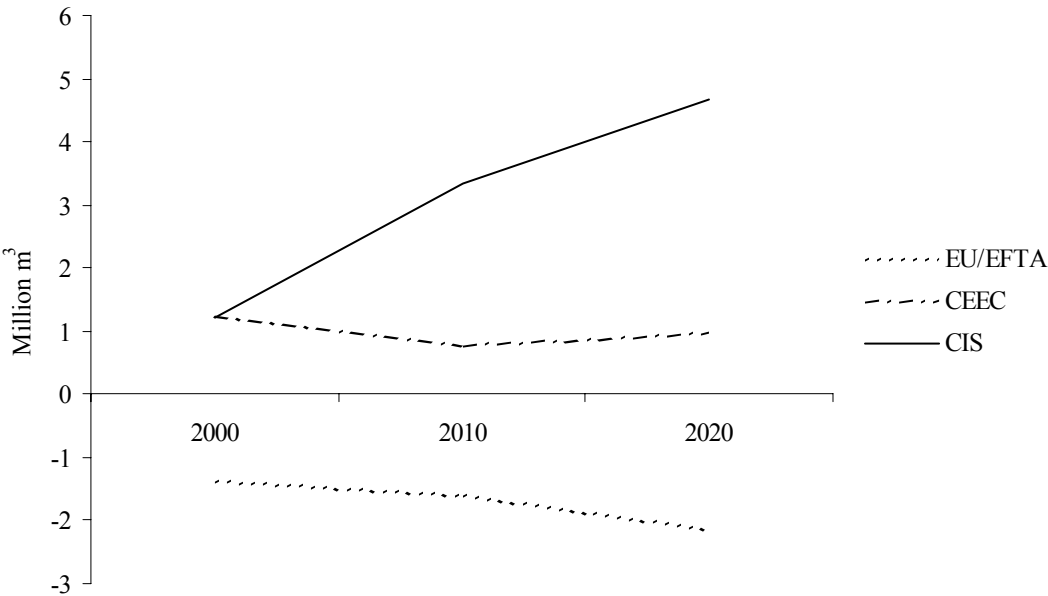
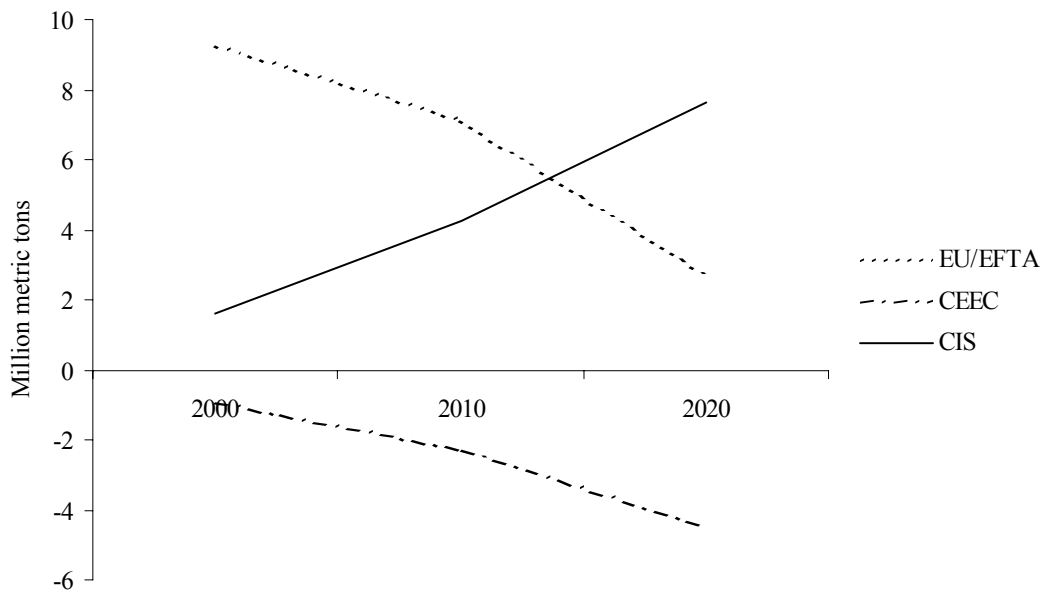


Figure 29
Net trade in paper and paperboard in the integration scenario.



2.8 COMPARISON OF SCENARIOS

The scenario analysis clearly demonstrated that the forest industry sector is sensitive to changes in policy and economic framework. Different economic growth rates, development paths, as well as policies affecting land use, cost structure and prices lead to distinct outcomes in terms of market size, trade balance, share of different products (table 8). The econometric analysis indicated that both production and consumption are sensitive to changes in overall economic activity and prices of final products and raw materials. There are also significant differences between products, countries and regions in their responses to changes in prices and economic activity. That is why different assumptions would change the consumption and production of some products more than others. Also certain countries and regions would gain market share while others would lose. Further, it should be kept in mind that projection methods are different from country to country and impacts of different assumptions are more diverse in countries which are under the multiple equation approach.

Roughly speaking and in simplified terms, one could say that the major difference between scenarios is the speed at which countries in transition are likely to catch up and gain importance in the forest sector. It is obvious that the major changes are coming from CEEC and most notably from CIS, but the analysis revealed more factors, which need attention in decision taking in the sector.

The conservation scenario, which meant slower economic growth than in the baseline scenario, and price and cost increase for all regions and products, would lead to a rather steady development of the different regions and shares of production. The CIS would be gaining more share, but not to the same extent as in the baseline and integration scenarios. In terms of share of production, the conservation scenario is most beneficial for EU/EFTA and CIS, largely due to more equal growth between regions. The CIS would increase net exports in all products. The CEEC would increase net exports, excluding panels. In EU/EFTA, the most significant changes would be in panels and paper and paperboard. In EU/EFTA the growth rate in consumption of paper and paperboard would be reduced, so that EU/EFTA would remain a significant net exporter, since production is not as reactive to changes in prices and economic activity as is consumption. In panels, consumption would be significantly affected by price increases, and EU/EFTA would become a net exporter, and the region as a whole would significantly increase net exports in panels.

In the scenario of expanding integration and globalization, rapid real convergence in the east and strong growth in western Europe form a favourable symbiosis. There would be a significant increase in the size of the total market. Beyond this largely predicted finding is a more interesting outcome; namely, the significantly increasing share of the CIS would have in production and the altered trade balance, which leaves EU/EFTA as a significantly larger net importer by the end of the projection period in sawnwood and panels and a decreased role in exports of paper. Theoretically CIS production would meet the excess demand in the rest of Europe and a significant quantity of sawnwood could be left over for exports to Asia, where the trade deficit is increasing.

In EU/EFTA, consumption of forest products is growing in all scenarios more slowly than the economy as a whole with one exception: in the integration scenario the price decrease has a strong boost on paper consumption and GDP growth rate is exceeded. A similar kind of phenomenon can be noticed in CEEC. In the CIS, the projected growth in panels and paper consumption is stronger than the economic growth, on average terms over the projection period. This is however, mostly due to rapid growth over the first decade.

The analysis indicated that some products are more vulnerable to changes in prices and economic activity than others. In EU/EFTA, price increases in the conservation scenario weakened the demand for panels compared to sawnwood and paper. This finding emphasises the importance of cost control if panels are to maintain their competitiveness against substitute materials in the construction industry. The same is true for the paper industry, since consumption is more sensitive to changes than production. In the conditions of modest economic growth and increasing prices, European producers should find markets outside the region for any excess supply, while during period of rapid economic growth and decreasing prices, domestic production could hardly meet the increasing demand.

An interesting finding concerning all the scenarios is that the higher the growth the more EU/EFTA will lose market share. This is largely driven by the high speed of real convergence in the transition countries, but that is not the only factor. Consumption in EU/EFTA is more reactive to higher growth and decreasing prices than production, and would make EU/EFTA more dependent on imports. It should also be emphasized that in the integration scenario prices are decreasing in all countries except the CIS. The significant growth of the CIS would be dependent on many domestic and external factors. As investments will provide higher marginal returns for capital in the east, and production costs would be lower, a growing domestic market accompanied by increasing prices would provide additional incentives for capital inflow. Also an increase in prices in the CIS would not be significant enough to neutralize the impact of increasing economic activity. However, the integration scenario would require accelerated economic growth throughout the region, which calls for a high number of growth promoting factors being present at the same time.

Table 8
Key figures from baseline (base), conservation (I) and integration (II) scenarios

	EU/EFTA			CEEC			CIS		
	Base	I	II	Base	I	II	Base	I	II
GDP growth, % /a	2.3	1.9	2.7	4.9	3.0	6.2	6.1	3.2	7.9
Consumption growth, % /a									
Sawnwood	0.8	0.5	1.2	2.3	1.4	3.0	5.0	2.6	6.6
Wood-based panels	1.8	1.1	2.4	3.6	2.4	4.6	6.2	3.4	8.2
Paper and paperboard	2.3	1.6	3.0	4.8	3.1	6.0	6.0	3.1	7.9
Production growth, % /a									
Sawnwood	0.9	0.6	1.3	2.2	1.4	2.8	5.2	2.7	6.8
Wood-based panels	1.9	1.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	4.0	6.0	3.3	8.0
Paper and paperboard	2.0	1.4	2.5	4.5	3.0	5.6	6.0	3.2	7.9
Share of total production, % in 2020									
Sawnwood	49.6	56.9	44.9	16.4	17.2	15.7	34.0	25.9	39.4
Wood-based panels	66.9	70.7	15.7	16.6	16.5	16.1	16.6	12.8	21.9
Paper and paperboard	80.4	85.0	39.4	8.1	7.2	8.7	11.5	7.9	14.2
Net trade, million units in 2020									
Sawnwood (m ³)	-8.2	-7.6	-9.2	12.8	11.5	14.0	23.5	14.2	32.7
Wood-based panels (m ³)	-0.4	0.8	-2.1	1.4	2.1	1.0	3.4	2.2	4.7
Paper and paperboard (mt)	6.1	8.9	2.7	-3.3	-2.1	-4.5	5.3	3.0	7.6

a/ Average annual percent change 2000 to 2020

2.9 DISCUSSION AND GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The development of the economic and political environment described in the integration scenario is conditional on many factors, which should all be favourable for economic growth. Population should grow instead of stagnating or decreasing in the main market areas, especially in the EU and Russia. Enlargement to the EU should proceed, at least as scheduled, and even extend beyond the current negotiating countries. Transitional countries should make significant and rapid progress in transition development. They should attract foreign direct investments and induce domestic savings and capital investments more than assumed in the baseline scenario. Economies in the EU should get an additional boost to leave the modest growth track given in the baseline scenario. This would require significant increases in spending in research and development and education to induce technological progress and knowledge-based growth. So there are a number of conditions, which should facilitate significantly higher growth than in the most likely case. This demonstrates the complexity of the economic and political system and points out that actually quite a number of factors are beyond the control of the sector and could be therefore regarded as external to it. They are sources of uncertainty. However, even though most of the factors changing the operating environment may be impossible to control, the outcomes of the changing environment call for reactions in the sector. The rest of this chapter concentrates on the implications and conditions, which call for recognition in decision making in the forest sector.

The economic analysis conducted here contained several built-in assumptions, which need to be met if the projected growth in consumption and production in Europe is to be realized. Forest products are faced by competition in all their uses. Over the years, there has been product development. Existing products have been improved to better respond to the needs of the markets. New products have been developed. Product development should continue so that a growing economy would consume more forest products.

The growth rates of different products reflect the growth rates of the end-use sectors, which are generally growing more slowly than the economy as a whole. In order to reach the same growth rates as end-use sectors, forest products should maintain their competitiveness. The analysis indicated the vulnerability of forest products to price changes and thus emphasises the importance of cost control in production. Sawnwood and panels, and seemingly panels especially, are subject to competition from substitutes in the construction industry. Forest products are competing with each other as well in many of their uses. Cost efficiency, but also product development and innovative new uses of wood will be important means in competition with materials like steel, concrete and plastic. The more recent panel types, like OSB and MDF, have shown success, and the forecasts for sub-categories presented here should be seen only as indicative as further developments are expected.

The position of paper as the fastest growing category of forest products is often seen as being at risk due to a continuous fear of replacement by electronic solutions in the information sector. Replacement has not taken place and development of office technology has been more or less mutually beneficial for the producers of printing and writing paper. However, there are some indications of structural changes in the markets, the most well known being the decline of newsprint consumption in the United States since 1987 (Hetemäki and Obersteiner 2001). In any case, the information sector is becoming more and more important for the paper industry, e.g., consumption of household paper is not likely to increase radically due to stagnating and even decreasing population.

In general, it is hard to foresee policies, which would disfavour forest products. However, the success of forest products is conditional on consumer perceptions and the ability of the sector to promote forest products as a renewable material. Being recyclable, forest products should benefit from increasing environmental awareness if the attitudes are strong enough to have an impact on consumer behaviour. More stringent environmental standards and waste management policies should favour forest products and increase their competitiveness.

Competition will increase and the highly developed countries will lose market share due to high production costs and lower marginal returns to capital compared with lower income countries. From the point of view of the forest industry in the EU, there will also be increasing competition within the domestic markets.

This will especially be the case with relatively lower value added commodity products, where the critical factor in competition is the production cost, which would call for strategies like product differentiation and specialisation. Quality can be used in competition but its importance is likely to decrease over the years when production technologies approach each other in all countries.

In all the scenarios the demand for forest products is increasing, and that implicitly requires more raw material. The analysis of the impact of different scenarios on the use of forest resources was outside the scope of this paper and will be discussed elsewhere. However, it is too important a question to be overlooked in the discussion. There are two main elements concerning the roundwood availability for a growing industry. First, is it possible to provide the increasing amount of roundwood on a sustainable basis? Second, is it possible in economic terms? The behaviour of forest owners in Europe was not analysed in this study, and the impact of price changes on their willingness to sell is open to speculation. In general, there is still limited information on the factors affecting the behaviour of forest owners as well as roundwood trade flows. However, there is some evidence that forest owners are sensitive to price levels in their selling behaviour (e.g. Loikkanen et al. 1986, Brännlund 1988, see Solberg and Moiseyev 1997 for an overview). The reactions of forest owners are important, especially in the integration scenario where a significant increase in the total size of the market is accompanied by a decrease in roundwood prices.

Furthermore, in the conservation scenario, an increasing environmental awareness was assumed as was an assumption that non-wood uses of the forests would gain more importance. If forest owners value forest uses other than wood production, and if they are even offered economic incentives to provide non-wood uses (for public benefit), what kind of impact would it have on the roundwood supply? However, there should be alternative strategies to secure the roundwood flow to the industry even in the case when roundwood supply is restricted or reduced. This would mainly concern producers in the EU, given the developing domestic industries especially in Russia (Central and Eastern European countries as well), which will increase competition for roundwood and most likely decrease the possibility to rely on increasing roundwood imports from the east.

However, the increasing demand for forest products cannot be straightforwardly translated into increasing consumption of virgin fibre. Recycling of paper is far from the theoretical physical maximum in many countries. The use of processing residues is likely to increase as well, along with increasing competition on raw material, the importance of cost control, and development of vertically integrated production units. Technological development will also change the input/output ratios.

In this study, alternative land uses like conservation, agriculture, and energy production, were analysed in terms of price changes, but they affect the physical availability of land for roundwood production. These factors may have a profound impact on roundwood availability.

Changes in the economic and policy environment affect the forest sector in various ways. However, as a concluding remark, the feedback and importance of the forest sector to the economy and society should also be mentioned. Significant changes in the forest sector will affect the economy, e.g., the importance of forestry in rural development, in shaping income distribution, and in generation of export earnings. It can be seen from the strategies (capitalizing on core strengths in forestry and forest products) of some central and eastern European countries, that forestry is gaining more importance in overall strategies for transition economies. The forest sector will not only be affected by economic restructuring, but will promote economic growth as well. The forest sector should carefully conform to the needs of society, but also, the indispensability of the sector is likely to be recognized in policy making at the European level.

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Annex 1: Demand and supply elasticities.

The significance of estimated elasticities in the following tables is denoted as follows: * = 0.10, ** = 0.05, *** = 0.01 (no asterisk means that the coefficient is not significant at 10% risk level). (a) denotes that export price is used as a proxy for domestic price, (b) lagged one period, (c) estimated as apparent consumption, (d) estimated as price ratio. Na = variable was not available or included in the model, ne = model was not estimated.

Demand elasticities for coniferous sawn wood

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>
Austria	(d)***-0.34	***0.34	***1.40	na	***-0.53	***2.14
Finland	-0.723	na	0.323	na	na	na
France	-0.542	0.344	0.546	na	-0.356	0.2
Germany	na	0.061	0.329	**0.585	***-0.436	***0.429
Italy	na	***0.605	***0.283	na	** -0.421	0.591
Norway	na	*0.186	***0.392	na	-2.009	1.323
Spain		0.024	0.409		***-0.609	**0.302
Sweden	*(a), (b)-0.187	na	**0.657	na	na	na
United Kingdom	na	***-1.040	**0.728	(a), (b) 0.194	(b) -0.291	**0.535

Demand elasticities for non-coniferous sawn wood

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>
Austria	(d)**-0.69	**0.69	** -1.39	na	***-0.62	0.08
Finland	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
France	-0.267	na	0.454	** (b) 0.570	* (b) -0.412	***1.571
Germany	na	0.952	0.225	na	***-0.942	0.507
Italy	na	-0.302	*0.832	na	-0.851	0.677
Norway	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Spain	na	0.108	***0.697	na	***-0.684	**1.316
Sweden	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	na	(b) 0.333	**1.266	na	-0.28	1.504

Demand elasticities for plywood

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>
Austria	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Finland	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
France	na	0.649	0.323	na	-0.735	1.088
Germany	na	0.037	***0.782	na	***-0.904	**1.141
Italy	(a)-0.271	*0.884	*0.694	(a) 1.688	-2.522	3.472
Norway	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Spain	na	1.347	1.919	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	na	-0.138	0.51	na	-0.177	0.435

Demand elasticities for particleboard

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>
Austria	(d) -0.14	0.14	***0.90	(d) 1.25	-1.25	***6.06
Finland	-0.294	na	*0.558	ne	ne	ne
France	** (a) -0.346	**0.393	***1.122	*** (a) 0.804	-0.174	**0.906
Germany	***-1.171	**0.444	***0.913	na	-1.837	1.54
Italy	-0.299	na	0.697	na	-0.461	0.325
Norway	na	na	0.79	na	** -0.252	***0.716
Spain	na	*0.399	***1.702	na	-0.398	1.615
Sweden	-0.625	na	0.512	(a) 1.974	na	0.622
United Kingdom	na	na	1.427	(a) 0.179	***-0.656	*0.392

Demand elasticities for fibreboard

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>End-use index</i>
Austria	*1.25	0.08	(c)*1.11	**2.50	-0.73	*4.31
Finland	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
France	na	na	(c)0.918	*(a)0.199	***-0.956	0.237
Germany	(a)-0.330	0.084	0.759	na	***-0.599	***0.993
Italy	na	-0.792	*1.624	(a)0.340	***-2.322	***2.218
Norway	ne	ne	ne	na	-0.206	1.107
Spain	na	(b) 1.773	1.173	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	na	na	(c) 0.968	(a) 0.337	-1.189	0.412
United Kingdom	na	0.001	2.57	na	** -0.288	*0.720

Demand elasticities for newsprint

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>Income</i>
Austria	(d) 0.02	-0.02	**0.23	(d) **-1.18	**1.18	***6.21
Finland	-0.163	na	***1.062	ne	ne	ne
France	na	***-0.306	*** (c) 0.753	na	***-0.640	***0.854
Germany	-0.508	na	***1.821	(b)0.110	*-0.372	0.925
Italy	ne	ne	ne	na	-0.416	1.006
Norway	** -0.659	na	***0.878	ne	ne	ne
Spain	-0.176	na	0.839	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	*** (a) -0.677	na	***0.656	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	na	na	1.088	na	** -0.379	0.279

Demand elasticities for printing and writing paper

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>Income</i>
Austria	(d) 0.29	-0.29	-0.03	(d) -1.06	1.06	4.06
Finland	*** (a), (b) -1.889	na	*** 1.361	ne	ne	ne
France	(a), (b) -0.242	(b) 0.176	** 0.528	na	na	1.801
Germany	na	* 0.297	** 1.149	na	-0.323	2.938
Italy	*** (a), (b) -0.341	*** 0.236	*** 0.849	na	-0.544	* 2.331
Norway	na	na	0.369	na	-1.725	1.301
Spain	na	-0.347	1.691	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	(a), (b) -0.240	na	0.248	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	na	*** -0.227	** 0.519	(a) 0.078	-0.444	* 1.617

Demand elasticities for other paper and board

	<i>Domestic demand</i>			<i>Import demand</i>		
	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Import price</i>	<i>Income</i>
Austria	(d) -0.06	0.06	*** 0.73	(d) -0.11	0.11	*** 3.31
Finland	(a), (b) -0.0253	na	0.417	ne	ne	ne
France	na	-0.082	** 0.664	0.311	na	** 1.349
Germany	na	** -0.946	0.561	na	* -0.349	*** 1.228
Italy	(a), (b) -0.501	0.006	0.527	(b) 0.539	** -1.349	*** 1.703
Norway	(a) -1.010	0.387	2.554	(a) 0.360	-0.181	*** 1.733
Spain	na	-0.334	1.148	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	(a), (b) -0.043	na	* 0.336	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	* (a) -0.188	0.366	** 1.018	na	na	*** 0.863

Export supply elasticities for coniferous sawnwood

Domestic price	Export price	Cost	EurGDP	Exch. rate	
Austria	(d) ***-1.000	***1.000	na	***0.43	na
Finland	na	na	-0.117	0.723	na
France	** (b) -0.909	na	***-0.847	***1.641	na
Germany	*-0.855	na	na	***1.329	na
Italy	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Norway	na	1.084	-2.333	0.376	na
Spain	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	na	na	na	**0.240	na
United Kingdom	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

Export supply elasticities for non-coniferous sawnwood

	Domestic price	Export price	Cost	EurGDP	Exch. rate
Austria	(d) 0.07	-0.07	na	***0.84	na
Finland	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
France	na	*** (b) 1.498	na	0.48	na
Germany	** -1.159	**0.733	na	***1.606	na
Italy	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Norway	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Spain	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

Export supply elasticities for plywood

	Domestic price	Export price	Cost	EurGDP	Exch. Rate
Austria	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Finland	na	na	***-0.408	***0.549	na
France	na	na	na	0.949	na
Germany	na	na	na	1.268	na
Italy	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Norway	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Spain	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

Export supply elasticities for particleboard

	Domestic price	Export price	Cost	EurGDP	Exch. Rate
Austria	(d) 0.47	-0.47	na	***1.86	na
Finland	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
France	na	na	** -1.561	***3.433	na
Germany	*0.782	na	** -0.109	***1.981	na
Italy	na	na	***-0.771	1.618	na
Norway	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Spain	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

Export supply elasticities for fibreboard

	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Export price</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>EurGDP</i>	<i>Exch. Rate</i>
Austria	(d) 0.24	-0.24	na	**0.58	na
Finland	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
France	na	na	***-1.122	***2.853	na
Germany	na	na	-0.577	1.786	na
Italy	na	(b)0.124	na	3.034	na
Norway	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Spain	na	0.242	-0.268	*1.615	na
Sweden	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
United Kingdom	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

Export supply elasticities for newsprint

	<i>Domestic price</i>	<i>Export price</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>EurGDP</i>	<i>Exch. rate</i>
Austria	na	na	na	***2.43	na
Finland	na	1.517	-1.506	0.147	0.688
France	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Germany	-0.505	na	na	0.395	na
Italy	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Norway	na	1.517	-1.506	0.147	0.688
Spain	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne
Sweden	na	1.517	-1.506	0.147	0.688
United Kingdom	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne

Time series cross-sectional model for Groups I and II*(Western European countries, country listing in page 2)*

<i>Product</i>	<i>Country group</i>			
	<i>Group I</i>		<i>Group II</i>	
	<i>Price</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Income</i>
Coniferous sawn wood	** <i>-0.440</i>	<i>0.185</i>	** <i>-0.392</i>	<i>0.042</i>
Non-coniferous sawn wood	<i>-0.241</i>	** <i>0.442</i>	*** <i>-0.407</i>	*** <i>0.711</i>
Plywood	*** <i>-0.533</i>	*** <i>0.915</i>	<i>-0.198</i>	<i>0.394</i>
Particleboard	<i>-0.149</i>	*** <i>1.089</i>	<i>-0.066</i>	<i>0.518</i>
Fibreboard	*** <i>-0.970</i>	<i>1.223</i>	* <i>-0.388</i>	*** <i>1.765</i>
Newsprint	*** <i>-0.378</i>	*** <i>0.688</i>	<i>-0.176</i>	*** <i>0.839</i>
Printing & writing paper	*** <i>-0.253</i>	*** <i>1.352</i>	*** <i>-0.347</i>	*** <i>1.691</i>
Other paper & board	<i>-0.16</i>	*** <i>1.023</i>	* <i>-0.334</i>	*** <i>1.148</i>

Time series cross-sectional models for Groups III and IV*(Central and Eastern European countries, country listing in page 2)*

<i>Product</i>	<i>Country group</i>			
	<i>Group III</i>		<i>Group IV</i>	
	<i>Price</i>	<i>Income</i>	<i>Price</i>	<i>Income</i>
Coniferous sawn wood	<i>-0.28</i>	<i>0.563</i>	<i>-0.062</i>	** <i>2.247</i>
Non-coniferous sawn wood	<i>-0.042</i>	<i>0.438</i>	** <i>-0.263</i>	<i>0.304</i>
Plywood	<i>-0.081</i>	** <i>2.403</i>	<i>-0.088</i>	* <i>1.771</i>
Particleboard	<i>-0.097</i>	*** <i>1.741</i>	* <i>-0.066</i>	*** <i>1.248</i>
Fibreboard	<i>-0.251</i>	*** <i>2.381</i>	*** <i>-0.245</i>	** <i>0.428</i>
Newsprint	*** <i>-0.561</i>	** <i>1.851</i>	<i>-0.034</i>	<i>0.351</i>
Printing & writing paper	<i>-0.316</i>	<i>1.86</i>	<i>-0.12</i>	<i>1.571</i>
Other paper & board	<i>-0.074</i>	** <i>1.140</i>	* <i>-0.102</i>	<i>0.524</i>

Annex 2: Sector weights in end-use index

Annex 2: Sector weights in end-use index.

	<i>Country</i>	<i>Austria</i>	<i>Finland</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Spain</i>	<i>Sweden</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
Construction	Sawnwood /C	0.480	0.780	0.715	0.665	0.653	0.800	0.700	0.720	0.700
	Sawnwood /NC	0.300	0.780	0.300	0.300	0.550	0.250	0.300	0.300	0.380
	Plywood	0.570	0.520	0.630	0.604	0.500	0.550	0.500	0.790	0.480
	Particleboard	0.280	0.550	0.600	0.377	0.250	0.550	0.370	0.350	0.490
	Fiberboard	0.640	0.800	0.640	0.640	0.700	0.600	0.640	0.830	0.460
Manufacturing	Sawnwood /C	0.230	0.160	0.230	0.291	0.278	0.150	0.250	0.230	0.260
	Sawnwood /NC	0.470	0.160	0.470	0.470	0.150	0.300	0.470	0.300	0.380
	Plywood	0.178	0.340	0.240	0.226	0.250	0.350	0.150	0.130	0.340
	Particleboard	0.200	0.200	0.000	0.100	0.150	0.150	0.130	0.620	0.110
	Fiberboard	0.190	0.050	0.190	0.190	0.150	0.150	0.190	0.120	0.110
Furniture	Sawnwood /C	0.290	0.060	0.055	0.044	0.069	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.040
	Sawnwood /NC	0.230	0.060	0.230	0.230	0.300	0.450	0.230	0.400	0.240
	Plywood	0.252	0.140	0.130	0.170	0.250	0.100	0.350	0.080	0.180
	Particleboard	0.520	0.250	0.400	0.523	0.600	0.300	0.500	0.030	0.400
	Fiberboard	0.170	0.150	0.170	0.170	0.150	0.250	0.170	0.050	0.430

Annex 3: Projection methods.

For the 18 countries studied not all products and activities are modelled and if they are modelled this has not been done uniformly by the same method. In annex tables 3.1 - 3.5 the projection methods used are shown. The methods applied are:

- i. **Projections are most frequently based on econometric models. The estimation method is briefly described in the main text and more fully in Working paper no 2. The projection method is described in section “Projection Method” above. The models are estimated by country, product and activity. The notation in the tables is “E”.**
- ii. **For “smaller consumers” a time series cross-section model is estimated that is specified for the set of countries studied. These types of models are also denoted “E”.**
- iii. **For a given country and product model, estimates are used for domestic demand, import demand (or apparent consumption) and exports supply. Since domestic demand by definition equals domestic supply, these three components give consumption, production and net trade. These projections are called “calculated” and are denoted “C”.**
- iv. **For some countries, products and activity quantities are quite small and/or can vary substantially over time. Under these circumstances models are not applied. Alternative ways to make projections are fixed trend or fixed constant. Fixed trend, denoted FT, is applied where there is a trend in the observed time series. The trend is estimated as a linear trend based on the historical trend pattern. If there is no trend, or hardly a visible trend, the fixed constant (FC) method applies. This means using the average of the five last years (the base year value) as projections.**
- v. **From the time series cross section models for “smaller countries” consumption projections are given. These countries are essentially net importers of wood products. The imports can, without substantial loss of precision, be regarded as being an approximately constant share of consumption. The self-sufficiency ratio (production as a fraction of consumption) can also be obtained and in this way production can be calculated. In these cases the share is calculated for the base year and then multiplied by consumption projections for the periods ahead. This method is called fixed share, denoted “FS”.**

Annex table 3.1
Projection methods applied for coniferous sawnwood.

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	E	FC	C	E	C
France	E	E	C	E	C
Germany	E	E	C	E	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	FC	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	E	E	C	E	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	E	C	FC	C
Sweden	E	FC	C	E	C
Switzerland	C	FS	FT	C	FT
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	E	E	C	FT	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

Annex table 3.2
Projection methods applied for non-coniferous sawnwood

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	FT	FT	C	FC	C
France	E	E	C	E	C
Germany	E	E	C	FT	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	FC	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	FC	FC	C	FC	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	E	C	FC	C
Sweden	FC	FC	C	FC	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	FC	E	C	FC	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

Annex table 3.3
Projection methods applied for plywood.

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	FT	FC	C	E	C
France	E	E	C	FC	C
Germany	E	E	C	E	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	FC	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	FC	FC	C	FC	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	FC	FT	C	FT	C
Sweden	FC	FC	C	FC	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	FC	E	C	FC	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

Annex table 3.4
Projection methods applied for particleboard

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	E	FC	C	FC	C
France	E	E	C	FT	C
Germany	E	E	C	FT	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	E	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	E	E	C	FC	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	E	C	FC	C
Sweden	E	E	C	FC	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	E	E	C	FC	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

Annex table 3.5

Projection methods applied for fibreboard.

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	FT	FT	C	FT	C
France	E	E	C	E	C
Germany	E	E	C	FT	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	E	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	E	E	C	FC	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	FT	C	E	C
Sweden	E	E	C	FT	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	E	E	C	FC	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

Annex table 3.6
Projection methods applied for newsprint.

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	E	FT	C	E	C
France	E	E	C	FT	C
Germany	E	E	C	E	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	FT	E	C	FC	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	E	FT	C	E	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	E	C	FT	C
Sweden	E	FT	C	E	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	E	E	C	FT	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

Annex table 3.7
Projection methods applied for printing and writing paper.

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	E	FC	C	E	C
France	E	E	C	E	C
Germany	E	FT	C	FT	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	E	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	E	E	C	E	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	E	C	FT	C
Sweden	E	FT	C	E	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	E	E	C	FT	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

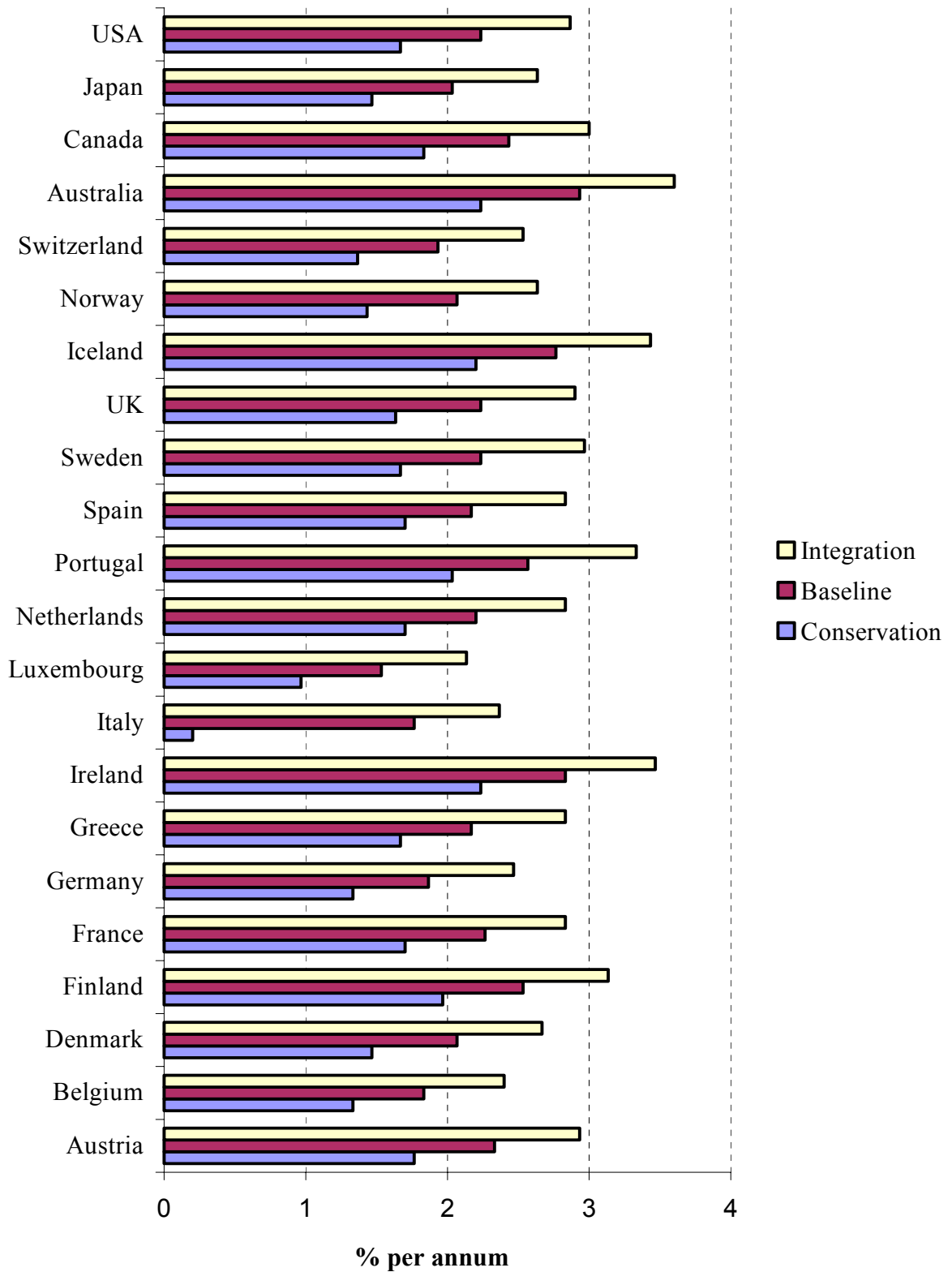
Annex table 3.8
Projection methods applied for other paper and paperboard

	<i>Domestic demand</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Apparent consumption</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Production</i>
Albania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Austria	E	E	C	E	C
Belarus	C	FS	E	C	FS
Belgium-Luxembourg	C	FS	E	C	FS
Bulgaria	C	FS	E	C	FS
Croatia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Czech Republic	C	FS	E	C	FS
Denmark	C	FS	E	C	FS
Estonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Finland	E	FT	C	E	C
France	E	E	C	E	C
Germany	E	E	C	E	C
Greece	C	FS	E	C	FS
Hungary	C	FS	E	C	FS
Iceland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Ireland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Italy	E	E	C	E	C
Latvia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Lithuania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Malta	C	FS	E	C	FS
Netherlands	C	FS	E	C	FS
Norway	FT	E	C	E	C
Poland	C	FS	E	C	FS
Portugal	C	FS	E	C	FS
Republic of Moldova	C	FS	E	C	FS
Romania	C	FS	E	C	FS
Russian Federation	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovakia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Slovenia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Spain	E	E	C	FT	C
Sweden	E	FT	C	E	C
Switzerland	C	FS	E	C	FS
The fYR of Macedonia	C	FS	E	C	FS
Turkey	C	FS	E	C	FS
United Kingdom	E	FC	C	FT	C
Ukraine	C	FS	E	C	FS
Yugoslavia	C	FS	E	C	FS

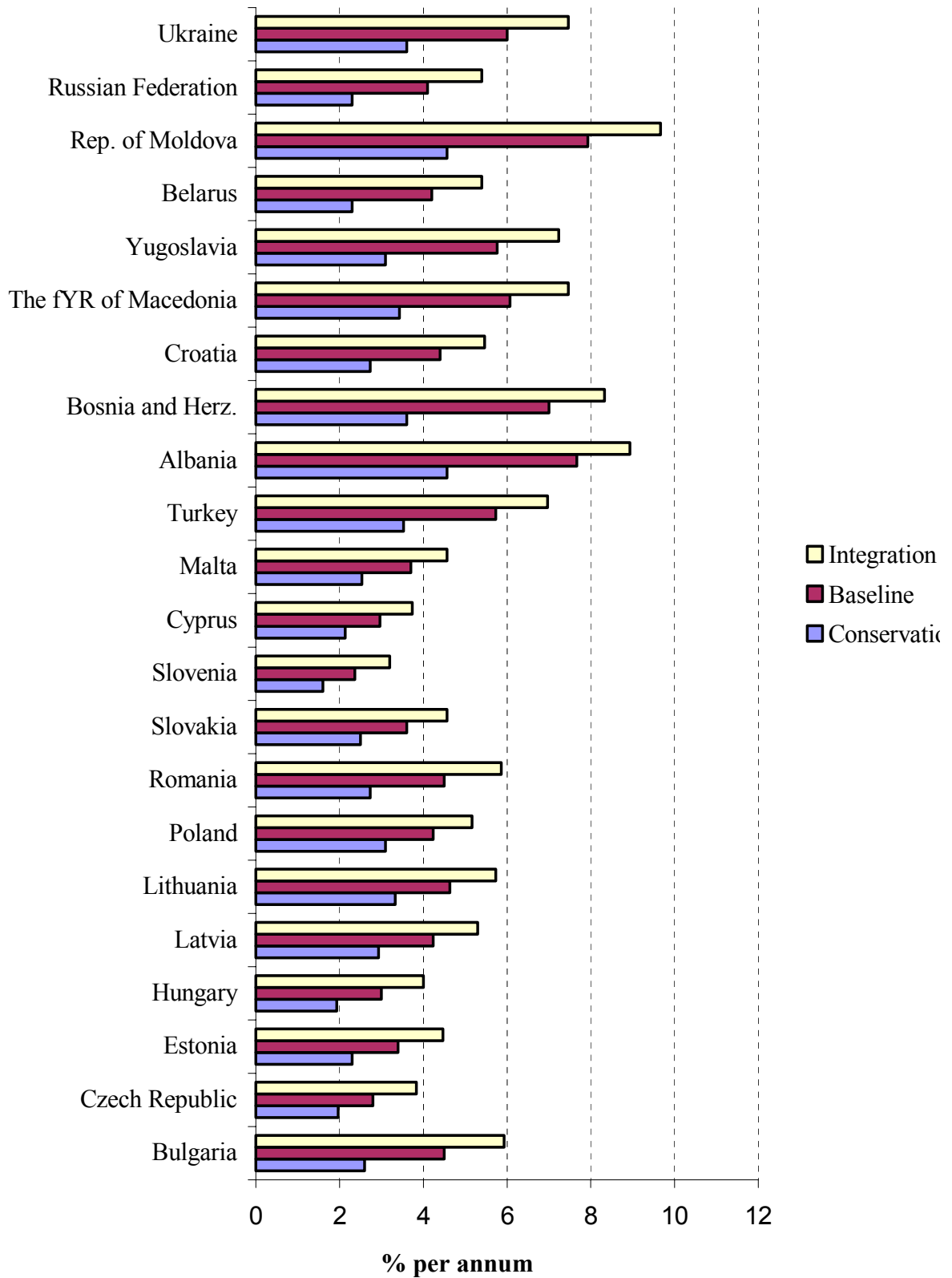
ANNEX 4. Annual growth rates of GDP in different scenarios

Source: Forecasts of the economic growth in OECD countries and Central and Eastern European countries for the period 2000-2040. A study prepared for the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS) by NOBE, Independent Centre for Economic Studies, 2002. Geneva Timber and Forest Discussion Papers. ECE/TIM/DP/24. United Nations, New York and Geneva. 52 p.

Annex figure 4.1
Annual growth rates of GDP in OECD countries.



Annex figure 4.2
Annual growth rates of GDP in CEEC.



ANNEX 5: Summary tables for scenario assumptions

Scenarios are developed based on: Thoroe, C., T. Peck, F. Schmithüsen and H. Simkova. 2003. Major impacts of the European forest sector. A study prepared for the European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS). ECE/TIM/DP/

- + denotes increase from baseline level*
- denotes decrease from baseline level*
- 0 denotes no change from baseline level*

Table 5.1
**Impacts of scenario items on growth of GDP and prices of forest products
 in the conservation scenario.**

	<i>EU/EFTA</i>		<i>CEEC</i>		<i>CIS</i>	
	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>
Nature conservation	0/-	0/+	0/-	0/+	0/-	0/+
Nature-oriented management	0	0/+	0	0/+	0	0/+
Certification	0	0/+	0	0/+	0	0/+
Non-market benefits	0/-	0/+	0/-	0/+	0/-	0
Agricultural policies	0/-	0	0/-	0	0	0
Renewable energy	-	+	-	+	0	0
Waste management/emissions	-	0/-	-	0/-	-	0/-
Climate change	0	-	0	-	0	-

Table 5.2
**Impacts of scenario items on growth of GDP and prices of forest products
 in the integration scenario.**

	<i>EU/EFTA</i>		<i>CEEC</i>		<i>CIS</i>	
	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>
Certification	0	0/+	0	0/+	0	0/+
Globalisation	+	-	+	-	+	+
Innovations	+	-	+	-	+	-
Market framework in CITs	0/+	-	+	-	+	-
EU enlargement	0/+	-	+	+	+	+
Agricultural policies	+	0	0	0	0	0
Waste management/emissions	0	0/-	0	0	0	0

Table 5.3
Net impact of scenario items in conservation and integration scenarios.

	<i>EU/EFTA</i>		<i>CEEC</i>		<i>CIS</i>	
	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>	<i>GDP</i>	<i>Prices</i>
Conservation	-	+	-	+	-	+
Integration	+	-	+	-	+	+

ANNEX 6: Projections for products and countries in baseline scenario.

Summary table

Country:	Albania	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.90	7.90	9.00	9.00
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	15.7	19.5	24.3	31.1	39.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	5.5	6.2	6.9	7.9	9.1
Total sawn wood	21.2	25.7	31.2	39.0	48.8
Plywood	4.7	9.1	12.8	19.1	28.3
Particleboard	2.1	3.4	5.1	8.1	13.0
Fiberboard	7.5	8.8	10.4	12.6	15.2
Woodbased panels	14.3	21.2	28.3	39.8	56.5
Newsprint	15.0	17.2	19.7	23.0	26.9
Printing & writing	6.8	12.2	20.3	36.1	64.0
Other paper & board	37.9	46.4	56.9	71.6	90.2
Paper & board	59.7	75.9	96.9	130.7	181.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	15.4	19.2	23.8	30.5	39.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	20.0	22.5	25.4	29.0	33.2
Total sawn wood	35.4	41.7	49.2	59.5	72.3
Plywood	3.2	6.1	8.7	12.9	19.2
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	3.2	6.1	8.7	12.9	19.2
Newsprint	8.0	9.2	10.5	12.3	14.4
Printing & writing	4.5	8.1	13.4	23.8	42.3
Other paper & board	31.0	38.0	46.5	58.6	73.7
Paper & board	43.5	55.2	70.4	94.7	130.4

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Austria	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,684.0	5,126.0	5,857.0	6,625.0	7,450.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	304.0	296.0	287.0	279.0	273.0
Total sawn wood	4,988.0	5,422.0	6,144.0	6,904.0	7,723.0
Plywood	97.0	105.0	114.0	119.0	125.0
Particleboard	833.0	901.0	983.0	1,067.0	1,155.0
Fiberboard	149.0	159.0	176.0	193.0	211.0
Woodbased panels	1,079.0	1,165.0	1,273.0	1,379.0	1,491.0
Newsprint	240.0	297.0	328.0	363.0	400.0
Printing & writing	652.0	825.0	983.0	1,168.0	1,383.0
Other paper & board	861.0	994.0	1,103.0	1,219.0	1,341.0
Paper & board	1,753.0	2,116.0	2,414.0	2,750.0	3,124.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	8,737.0	9,286.0	10,073.0	10,855.0	11,671.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	226.0	228.0	231.0	234.0	240.0
Total sawn wood	8,963.0	9,514.0	10,304.0	11,089.0	11,911.0
Plywood	152.0	164.0	176.0	185.0	194.0
Particleboard	1,822.0	2,089.0	2,419.0	2,759.0	3,142.0
Fiberboard	159.0	161.0	172.0	182.0	192.0
Woodbased panels	2,133.0	2,414.0	2,767.0	3,126.0	3,528.0
Newsprint	383.0	434.0	469.0	502.0	537.0
Printing & writing	1,974.0	2,561.0	3,209.0	3,917.0	4,769.0
Other paper & board	1,645.0	1,960.0	2,287.0	2,625.0	3,006.0
Paper & board	4,002.0	4,955.0	5,965.0	7,044.0	8,312.0

Summary table

Country:	Belarus	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.00	5.00	4.10	4.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,097.7	1,261.1	1,448.9	1,624.0	1,820.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	618.8	667.3	719.6	765.6	814.5
Total sawn wood	1,716.5	1,928.5	2,168.5	2,389.6	2,634.8
Plywood	31.7	48.4	53.4	57.8	62.6
Particleboard	218.7	296.3	401.4	445.8	495.2
Fiberboard	45.3	50.3	55.9	61.0	66.5
Woodbased panels	295.6	395.0	510.6	564.6	624.4
Newsprint	24.4	26.6	29.0	31.1	33.4
Printing & writing	22.4	32.6	45.3	59.3	77.6
Other paper & board	228.3	259.8	295.7	328.9	365.7
Paper & board	275.0	319.0	369.9	419.3	476.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,542.9	1,772.7	2,036.6	2,282.8	2,558.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	807.5	870.8	939.0	999.0	1,062.8
Total sawn wood	2,350.4	2,643.4	2,975.6	3,281.8	3,621.5
Plywood	130.6	199.7	220.1	238.5	258.4
Particleboard	268.1	363.2	492.0	546.5	607.1
Fiberboard	143.0	159.0	176.8	192.8	210.4
Woodbased panels	541.8	721.9	888.9	977.9	1,075.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	213.3	242.7	276.2	307.2	341.7
Paper & board	213.3	242.7	276.2	307.2	341.7

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Belgium and Luxemburg	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	1.90	1.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,921.0	1,960.4	2,000.7	2,036.1	2,072.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	697.4	731.9	768.2	801.0	835.2
Total sawn wood	2,618.3	2,692.3	2,768.9	2,837.1	2,907.4
Plywood	366.5	404.8	447.0	487.1	530.8
Particleboard	942.7	1,061.2	1,194.6	1,323.5	1,466.2
Fiberboard	391.6	447.2	510.7	572.9	642.6
Woodbased panels	1,700.9	1,913.3	2,152.4	2,383.4	2,639.6
Newsprint	270.1	291.2	313.9	335.0	357.5
Printing & writing	961.7	1,113.4	1,289.1	1,463.4	1,661.2
Other paper & board	1,456.3	1,625.9	1,815.2	1,996.7	2,196.4
Paper & board	2,688.0	3,030.5	3,418.3	3,795.1	4,215.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	958.8	978.5	998.6	1,016.3	1,034.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	220.1	231.0	242.5	252.8	263.6
Total sawn wood	1,178.9	1,209.5	1,241.1	1,269.1	1,297.9
Plywood	60.3	66.6	73.5	80.1	87.3
Particleboard	2,710.0	3,050.6	3,434.1	3,804.4	4,214.7
Fiberboard	503.1	574.6	656.1	736.0	825.5
Woodbased panels	3,273.4	3,691.8	4,163.7	4,620.5	5,127.6
Newsprint	115.8	124.8	134.6	143.6	153.3
Printing & writing	925.9	1,072.0	1,241.2	1,408.9	1,599.4
Other paper & board	640.8	715.4	798.7	878.6	966.4
Paper & board	1,682.5	1,912.3	2,174.5	2,431.2	2,719.1

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Bulgaria	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.20	5.20	4.70	4.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	139.0	160.6	185.5	211.4	240.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	43.5	47.0	50.9	54.6	58.6
Total sawn wood	182.5	207.7	236.4	266.1	299.6
Plywood	29.1	45.2	70.1	86.6	94.0
Particleboard	56.8	77.8	102.5	131.6	148.4
Fiberboard	30.1	33.7	37.6	41.5	45.8
Woodbased panels	116.0	156.6	210.2	259.6	288.2
Newsprint	30.0	32.8	35.9	39.0	42.3
Printing & writing	39.4	55.3	77.6	105.7	143.8
Other paper & board	137.8	157.6	180.2	203.6	229.9
Paper & board	207.1	245.7	293.8	348.2	416.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	296.1	342.0	395.1	450.2	513.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	67.0	72.5	78.4	84.1	90.3
Total sawn wood	363.1	414.5	473.5	534.4	603.4
Plywood	52.1	80.9	125.6	155.1	168.3
Particleboard	114.7	157.3	207.1	265.9	299.9
Fiberboard	46.4	51.9	57.9	63.9	70.6
Woodbased panels	213.3	290.0	390.7	484.9	538.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	1.7	2.3	3.3	4.5	6.1
Other paper & board	125.3	143.3	164.0	185.2	209.1
Paper & board	127.0	145.7	167.2	189.6	215.2

Summary table

Country:	Croatia	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.20	5.20	4.70	4.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	224.6	259.5	299.8	341.6	389.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	136.2	147.3	159.3	171.0	183.6
Total sawn wood	360.8	406.8	459.1	512.6	572.8
Plywood	9.0	14.0	17.7	21.8	23.5
Particleboard	89.0	122.1	160.8	206.3	232.7
Fiberboard	13.4	15.0	16.7	18.4	20.4
Woodbased panels	111.5	151.0	195.1	246.6	276.6
Newsprint	43.1	47.2	51.6	56.0	60.8
Printing & writing	25.9	38.4	54.0	73.4	99.9
Other paper & board	419.4	479.7	548.8	619.7	699.9
Paper & board	488.4	565.3	654.3	749.2	860.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	166.1	191.9	221.7	252.6	287.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	519.0	561.3	607.1	651.8	699.7
Total sawn wood	685.1	753.2	828.8	904.4	987.5
Plywood	9.0	14.0	17.7	21.8	23.5
Particleboard	50.0	68.6	90.3	115.9	130.7
Fiberboard	3.1	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.6
Woodbased panels	62.1	86.0	111.8	141.9	158.8
Newsprint	14.3	15.6	17.1	18.6	20.2
Printing & writing	11.0	16.4	23.0	31.3	42.5
Other paper & board	392.0	448.4	512.9	579.3	654.2
Paper & board	417.4	480.4	553.0	629.1	716.9

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Czech Republic	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.40	3.40	3.00	3.00
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,178.9	2,395.5	2,633.8	2,863.8	3,114.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	362.7	390.5	420.4	448.8	479.1
Total sawn wood	2,541.5	2,786.0	3,054.2	3,312.6	3,593.1
Plywood	46.0	61.6	71.8	82.2	87.2
Particleboard	531.4	654.5	802.4	960.8	1,037.8
Fiberboard	122.3	131.5	141.4	150.7	160.6
Woodbased panels	699.7	847.6	1,015.6	1,193.7	1,285.6
Newsprint	88.1	119.5	134.1	148.5	164.5
Printing & writing	265.6	361.0	451.9	551.3	672.5
Other paper & board	483.8	585.1	694.2	807.4	939.2
Paper & board	837.5	1,065.5	1,280.2	1,507.3	1,776.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,609.1	3,968.0	4,362.7	4,743.7	5,158.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	327.0	352.1	379.1	404.7	431.9
Total sawn wood	3,936.1	4,320.1	4,741.7	5,148.4	5,590.1
Plywood	113.3	151.8	177.0	202.6	214.9
Particleboard	714.2	879.7	1,078.4	1,291.3	1,394.8
Fiberboard	74.5	80.1	86.1	91.7	97.8
Woodbased panels	902.0	1,111.6	1,341.5	1,585.7	1,707.5
Newsprint	114.0	154.7	173.7	192.4	213.1
Printing & writing	141.8	192.7	241.3	294.3	359.1
Other paper & board	541.0	654.3	776.2	902.9	1,050.2
Paper & board	796.8	1,001.7	1,191.2	1,389.6	1,622.4

Summary table

Country:	Denmark	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.40	2.40	2.10	2.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,330.6	2,382.9	2,436.3	2,484.1	2,532.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	179.3	189.1	199.3	208.7	218.6
Total sawn wood	2,510.0	2,572.0	2,635.6	2,692.8	2,751.3
Plywood	349.3	389.2	433.6	476.8	524.2
Particleboard	912.7	1,038.4	1,181.4	1,322.8	1,481.2
Fiberboard	244.2	282.2	326.1	370.2	420.3
Woodbased panels	1,506.2	1,709.8	1,941.2	2,169.8	2,425.6
Newsprint	277.9	301.6	327.4	351.8	377.9
Printing & writing	434.3	509.5	597.7	687.5	790.7
Other paper & board	697.4	786.3	886.7	985.0	1,094.3
Paper & board	1,409.6	1,597.5	1,811.7	2,024.3	2,263.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	311.7	318.6	325.8	332.2	338.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	40.9	43.1	45.5	47.6	49.9
Total sawn wood	352.6	361.8	371.2	379.8	388.5
Plywood	14.7	16.4	18.3	20.1	22.1
Particleboard	280.8	319.5	363.4	407.0	455.7
Fiberboard	100.6	116.2	134.3	152.5	173.1
Woodbased panels	396.1	452.1	516.0	579.5	650.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	119.8	140.5	164.8	189.6	218.1
Other paper & board	319.5	360.3	406.3	451.4	501.4
Paper & board	439.3	500.8	571.1	640.9	719.5

Summary table

Country:	Estonia	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.10	4.10	3.60	3.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	617.8	692.5	776.2	858.1	948.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	13.6	14.5	15.4	16.3	17.2
Total sawn wood	631.4	707.0	791.6	874.4	965.8
Plywood	39.8	56.5	67.9	72.8	78.1
Particleboard	66.0	84.7	105.4	115.6	126.8
Fiberboard	52.4	57.2	62.3	67.3	72.6
Woodbased panels	158.1	198.3	235.6	255.7	277.6
Newsprint	12.5	13.5	14.5	15.4	16.4
Printing & writing	21.0	28.7	37.5	47.6	60.4
Other paper & board	27.4	30.5	33.9	37.2	40.9
Paper & board	60.9	72.6	85.9	100.2	117.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,346.3	1,509.0	1,691.4	1,869.9	2,067.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	90.0	95.8	101.9	107.6	113.6
Total sawn wood	1,436.3	1,604.8	1,793.3	1,977.5	2,180.8
Plywood	17.7	25.1	30.2	32.4	34.7
Particleboard	188.8	242.5	301.7	330.9	363.0
Fiberboard	174.9	190.8	208.2	224.7	242.6
Woodbased panels	381.4	458.4	540.1	588.0	640.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	51.4	57.2	63.6	69.9	76.7
Paper & board	51.4	57.2	63.6	69.9	76.7

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Finland	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.00	3.00	2.60	2.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	5,272.0	5,461.1	5,657.5	5,833.7	6,015.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	111.9	117.6	123.6	129.9	136.6
Total sawn wood	5,383.9	5,578.8	5,781.1	5,963.7	6,152.3
Plywood	112.6	116.8	121.3	126.0	131.0
Particleboard	286.5	304.1	323.0	340.5	359.1
Fiberboard	193.7	203.6	214.0	224.9	236.3
Woodbased panels	592.7	624.5	658.3	691.4	726.4
Newsprint	305.0	356.8	368.3	378.2	386.3
Printing & writing	1,051.5	1,284.4	1,425.0	1,539.7	1,642.4
Other paper & board	770.6	820.1	872.7	921.0	972.0
Paper & board	2,127.1	2,461.2	2,666.0	2,838.9	3,000.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	13,467.2	14,411.8	15,431.0	16,370.3	17,373.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	60.2	62.0	63.9	65.9	68.0
Total sawn wood	13,527.4	14,473.8	15,494.9	16,436.2	17,441.4
Plywood	1,085.0	1,156.5	1,232.8	1,302.7	1,376.7
Particleboard	436.3	453.9	472.8	490.3	508.9
Fiberboard	168.3	176.9	185.9	195.4	205.4
Woodbased panels	1,689.6	1,787.4	1,891.5	1,988.5	2,091.0
Newsprint	1,461.3	1,525.9	1,557.2	1,584.3	1,610.2
Printing & writing	8,214.5	8,934.1	9,600.9	10,195.8	10,808.1
Other paper & board	3,657.2	3,998.5	4,372.1	4,720.9	5,097.8
Paper & board	13,332.9	14,458.5	15,530.3	16,501.0	17,516.1

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	France	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.60	2.60	2.30	2.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	10,067.9	10,265.8	10,468.1	10,650.8	10,836.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	3,311.4	3,473.0	3,646.1	3,809.8	3,984.3
Total sawn wood	13,379.3	13,738.8	14,114.2	14,460.6	14,821.2
Plywood	674.2	697.8	722.5	745.3	768.9
Particleboard	3,119.1	3,269.3	3,426.8	3,572.6	3,724.6
Fiberboard	917.9	940.8	964.5	986.2	1,008.5
Woodbased panels	4,711.2	4,908.0	5,113.9	5,304.1	5,502.1
Newsprint	886.6	976.8	1,076.3	1,172.7	1,277.9
Printing & writing	4,638.7	5,545.3	6,309.2	6,966.6	7,696.9
Other paper & board	5,680.9	6,431.9	7,231.2	7,942.8	8,727.5
Paper & board	11,206.2	12,954.0	14,616.6	16,082.2	17,702.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	8,195.5	8,519.9	8,879.7	9,226.9	9,610.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	3,279.9	3,400.6	3,526.2	3,640.2	3,758.3
Total sawn wood	11,475.4	11,920.5	12,406.0	12,867.1	13,368.6
Plywood	554.5	559.1	563.9	568.2	572.5
Particleboard	3,807.0	4,070.4	4,354.6	4,645.3	4,959.1
Fiberboard	1,077.2	1,354.0	1,487.8	1,592.3	1,704.7
Woodbased panels	5,438.7	5,983.6	6,406.4	6,805.8	7,236.3
Newsprint	1,064.4	1,174.4	1,295.8	1,425.1	1,567.3
Printing & writing	3,370.8	4,170.0	4,611.3	5,031.8	5,421.1
Other paper & board	5,439.0	6,085.0	6,798.6	7,402.9	8,056.4
Paper & board	9,874.2	11,429.4	12,705.7	13,859.8	15,044.8

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Germany	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	1.90	1.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	17,388.8	18,051.3	18,739.5	19,355.6	19,992.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,776.9	1,837.8	1,901.1	1,957.8	2,016.4
Total sawn wood	19,165.6	19,889.1	20,640.6	21,313.4	22,008.7
Plywood	1,266.9	1,415.5	1,581.7	1,741.3	1,917.3
Particleboard	9,624.0	10,563.9	11,600.9	12,584.2	13,655.9
Fiberboard	2,272.1	2,472.5	2,691.0	2,895.6	3,116.0
Woodbased panels	13,163.0	14,451.9	15,873.6	17,221.2	18,689.2
Newsprint	2,785.2	3,201.2	3,525.1	3,850.9	4,206.8
Printing & writing	6,584.3	7,338.7	8,180.8	9,062.9	10,040.2
Other paper & board	9,244.8	10,109.7	11,069.2	11,984.4	12,987.6
Paper & board	18,614.3	20,649.6	22,775.2	24,898.2	27,234.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	14,803.5	15,636.0	16,550.6	17,412.3	18,351.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,574.3	1,627.2	1,682.3	1,736.8	1,793.4
Total sawn wood	16,377.8	17,263.2	18,232.9	19,149.1	20,145.3
Plywood	364.0	410.5	463.5	515.0	572.6
Particleboard	10,046.6	11,011.7	12,072.7	13,122.7	14,270.4
Fiberboard	2,739.5	2,956.7	3,191.2	3,423.0	3,671.7
Woodbased panels	13,150.1	14,379.0	15,727.4	17,060.6	18,514.6
Newsprint	1,748.6	1,932.0	2,158.3	2,392.0	2,648.8
Printing & writing	7,222.9	8,043.7	8,959.2	9,922.2	10,989.0
Other paper & board	8,657.6	9,380.3	10,170.1	10,908.8	11,707.1
Paper & board	17,629.0	19,356.0	21,287.6	23,223.0	25,344.9

Summary table

Country:	Greece	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.50	2.50	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	586.6	589.6	592.6	595.3	598.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	201.4	220.0	240.2	259.6	280.6
Total sawn wood	788.0	809.5	832.8	854.9	878.6
Plywood	31.1	32.6	34.3	35.8	37.3
Particleboard	399.4	425.9	454.2	480.6	508.6
Fiberboard	339.6	394.7	458.9	524.0	598.4
Woodbased panels	770.0	853.3	947.3	1040.5	1144.4
Newsprint	109.7	121.7	135.0	147.9	162.1
Printing & writing	239.9	295.0	362.9	435.6	522.9
Other paper & board	686.6	790.9	911.2	1032.2	1169.4
Paper & board	1036.1	1207.7	1409.1	1615.8	1854.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	86.6	87.0	87.5	87.8	88.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	53.1	57.9	63.3	68.4	73.9
Total sawn wood	139.6	144.9	150.7	156.2	162.2
Plywood	34.4	36.1	37.9	39.6	41.3
Particleboard	351.9	375.3	400.2	423.5	448.2
Fiberboard	85.0	98.8	114.9	131.2	149.8
Woodbased panels	471.3	510.2	553.0	594.3	639.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	23.0	28.3	34.8	41.8	50.1
Other paper & board	485.5	559.3	644.4	730.0	827.0
Paper & board	508.5	587.6	679.2	771.7	877.1

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Hungary	GDP growth: Base		Prices: Constant	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.60	3.60	3.20	3.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	949.4	1,049.6	1,160.4	1,268.8	1,387.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	90.3	97.7	105.6	113.3	121.4
Total sawn wood	1,039.8	1,147.3	1,266.1	1,382.0	1,508.7
Plywood	31.6	43.0	50.6	58.4	62.2
Particleboard	426.7	531.9	644.7	765.1	908.0
Fiberboard	34.8	37.5	40.5	43.4	46.4
Woodbased panels	493.0	612.5	735.8	866.9	1,016.7
Newsprint	86.9	120.0	135.6	151.2	168.6
Printing & writing	293.0	405.1	513.8	634.9	784.7
Other paper & board	358.9	438.8	525.8	617.7	725.6
Paper & board	738.7	963.9	1,175.1	1,403.8	1,678.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	84.2	93.1	103.0	112.6	123.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	213.0	230.3	249.0	267.0	286.2
Total sawn wood	297.2	323.4	352.0	379.5	409.3
Plywood	5.7	7.8	9.1	10.6	11.3
Particleboard	475.0	592.1	717.7	851.7	1,010.9
Fiberboard	59.1	63.8	68.9	73.7	78.9
Woodbased panels	539.8	663.7	795.7	936.0	1,101.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	206.3	285.2	361.7	447.0	552.5
Other paper & board	283.5	346.6	415.3	487.9	573.1
Paper & board	489.7	631.8	777.0	934.9	1,125.6

Summary table

Country:	Iceland	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.20	3.20	2.80	2.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	66.2	68.2	70.2	72.1	74.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Total sawn wood	68.9	71.1	73.3	75.4	77.5
Plywood	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7
Particleboard	15.0	17.8	21.1	24.6	28.5
Fiberboard	5.2	6.3	7.6	9.0	10.7
Woodbased panels	21.2	25.3	30.1	35.1	40.9
Newsprint	6.3	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.5
Printing & writing	8.9	11.0	13.6	16.4	19.7
Other paper & board	17.0	19.9	23.4	26.9	30.9
Paper & board	32.2	38.0	44.8	51.9	60.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Ireland	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.20	3.20	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1120.5	1127.9	1135.3	1142.1	1149.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	139.9	156.5	175.2	194.0	214.9
Total sawn wood	1260.4	1284.4	1310.5	1336.1	1363.8
Plywood	131.7	140.2	149.2	157.9	167.2
Particleboard	198.4	215.4	233.8	251.9	271.4
Fiberboard	160.5	194.5	235.6	280.5	333.8
Woodbased panels	490.5	550.0	618.6	690.3	772.4
Newsprint	68.8	78.6	89.7	101.2	114.1
Printing & writing	112.8	146.8	191.1	242.8	308.5
Other paper & board	216.0	258.7	309.8	365.0	429.9
Paper & board	397.6	484.1	590.7	708.9	852.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	817.9	823.3	828.7	833.7	838.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	3.9	4.4	4.9	5.4	6.0
Total sawn wood	821.8	827.7	833.6	839.1	844.7
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	381.2	413.9	449.3	484.1	521.5
Fiberboard	404.1	489.6	593.2	706.1	840.5
Woodbased panels	785.3	903.4	1042.5	1190.2	1362.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	42.6	51.0	61.1	72.0	84.8
Paper & board	42.6	51.0	61.1	72.0	84.8

Summary table

Country:	Italy	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Base	Costs:	Constant
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.30	2.30	1.70	1.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	6,789.0	7,134.3	7,497.7	7,778.9	8,070.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,834.6	2,975.9	3,133.7	3,253.8	3,384.6
Total sawn wood	9,623.6	10,110.3	10,631.5	11,032.7	11,455.5
Plywood	710.8	927.5	1,057.6	1,153.8	1,245.0
Particleboard	3,601.0	3,987.0	4,416.6	4,766.2	5,144.9
Fiberboard	1,181.0	1,409.2	1,682.8	1,920.7	2,193.2
Woodbased panels	5,492.8	6,323.6	7,157.0	7,840.7	8,583.1
Newsprint	705.4	762.3	827.5	879.9	937.9
Printing & writing	3,497.8	4,157.5	4,975.1	5,710.3	6,578.5
Other paper & board	6,712.5	7,461.6	8,327.7	9,058.8	9,877.1
Paper & board	10,915.7	12,381.5	14,130.3	15,648.9	17,393.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	743.6	761.5	779.8	793.7	807.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	876.1	841.0	807.6	775.9	745.7
Total sawn wood	1,619.7	1,602.5	1,587.4	1,569.6	1,553.5
Plywood	446.9	471.8	498.6	520.0	542.6
Particleboard	3,290.4	3,715.4	4,197.8	4,611.0	5,068.4
Fiberboard	1,315.3	1,683.1	1,951.6	2,195.8	2,446.3
Woodbased panels	5,052.6	5,870.3	6,648.1	7,326.7	8,057.3
Newsprint	179.3	171.1	163.2	155.8	148.7
Printing & writing	2,956.6	3,610.0	4,135.1	4,574.4	5,005.3
Other paper & board	5,826.8	6,735.0	7,387.6	7,903.0	8,437.5
Paper & board	8,962.6	10,516.1	11,686.0	12,633.2	13,591.5

Summary table

Country:	Latvia	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.50	5.50	4.40	4.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	877.9	1,022.5	1,190.9	1,345.9	1,521.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	182.3	198.1	215.2	230.0	245.8
Total sawn wood	1,060.2	1,220.5	1,406.1	1,575.8	1,766.8
Plywood	34.5	38.4	42.7	46.6	50.8
Particleboard	42.2	58.8	82.1	103.7	116.1
Fiberboard	14.7	16.6	18.6	20.4	22.4
Woodbased panels	91.4	113.8	143.4	170.7	189.3
Newsprint	11.3	12.5	13.7	14.8	16.0
Printing & writing	22.5	34.1	48.8	65.2	87.0
Other paper & board	43.4	50.0	57.7	64.7	72.5
Paper & board	77.3	96.6	120.2	144.7	175.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,322.3	3,869.6	4,506.9	5,093.5	5,756.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	593.5	644.8	700.5	748.6	800.0
Total sawn wood	3,915.8	4,514.3	5,207.4	5,842.1	6,556.5
Plywood	156.0	173.6	193.2	210.6	229.5
Particleboard	112.0	156.3	218.1	275.5	308.4
Fiberboard	19.3	21.6	24.3	26.7	29.3
Woodbased panels	287.2	351.5	435.6	512.8	567.2
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	5.2
Other paper & board	15.7	18.1	20.8	23.3	26.2
Paper & board	17.0	20.1	23.8	27.3	31.4

Summary table

Country:	Lithuania	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.00	6.00	4.80	4.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	617.5	729.1	860.8	983.6	1,123.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	115.4	126.3	138.2	148.6	159.8
Total sawn wood	732.9	855.4	999.1	1,132.2	1,283.7
Plywood	19.9	26.0	33.9	42.0	46.2
Particleboard	81.3	116.7	160.2	206.7	233.7
Fiberboard	42.4	48.2	54.7	60.5	67.0
Woodbased panels	143.6	190.9	248.8	309.2	346.9
Newsprint	17.5	19.4	21.6	23.4	25.5
Printing & writing	24.2	38.0	56.1	76.8	105.1
Other paper & board	48.7	56.8	66.3	75.1	85.0
Paper & board	90.3	114.2	143.9	175.3	215.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	949.4	1,121.0	1,323.6	1,512.3	1,728.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	301.1	329.6	360.7	387.8	417.0
Total sawn wood	1,250.5	1,450.6	1,684.3	1,900.2	2,145.0
Plywood	35.5	46.4	60.7	75.2	82.6
Particleboard	134.1	192.6	264.4	341.1	385.6
Fiberboard	58.8	66.7	75.7	83.8	92.8
Woodbased panels	228.4	305.8	400.7	500.1	561.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	2.7	4.3	6.3	8.6	11.8
Other paper & board	44.9	52.5	61.2	69.3	78.5
Paper & board	47.7	56.7	67.5	78.0	90.3

Summary table

Country:	Malta	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.30	4.30	3.90	3.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	14.0	14.6	15.2	15.7	16.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	8.0	8.8	9.7	10.5	11.5
Total sawn wood	22.0	23.4	24.8	26.2	27.7
Plywood	3.5	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.3
Particleboard	6.7	8.4	10.6	13.0	16.1
Fiberboard	14.9	19.3	24.9	31.4	39.6
Woodbased panels	25.1	31.9	40.6	50.6	63.0
Newsprint	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.3
Printing & writing	8.6	11.4	15.1	19.6	25.3
Other paper & board	2.0	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.5
Paper & board	14.8	18.7	23.8	29.7	37.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Netherlands	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.70	2.70	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,756.2	2,825.9	2,897.3	2,956.8	3,017.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	701.7	744.6	790.0	829.2	870.3
Total sawn wood	3,457.9	3,570.4	3,687.3	3,786.0	3,887.9
Plywood	490.1	553.4	625.0	690.2	762.3
Particleboard	634.8	733.8	848.2	954.8	1,074.9
Fiberboard	377.8	444.4	522.8	597.0	681.7
Woodbased panels	1,502.7	1,731.6	1,996.0	2,242.0	2,518.8
Newsprint	618.1	677.8	743.1	801.2	863.7
Printing & writing	1,050.6	1,256.9	1,503.6	1,740.8	2,015.5
Other paper & board	1,954.5	2,236.7	2,559.7	2,857.8	3,190.7
Paper & board	3,623.2	4,171.3	4,806.4	5,399.8	6,069.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	211.0	216.3	221.8	226.4	231.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	161.0	170.8	181.3	190.3	199.7
Total sawn wood	372.0	387.2	403.1	416.6	430.7
Plywood	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.0	8.8
Particleboard	38.7	44.7	51.7	58.2	65.5
Fiberboard	10.4	12.2	14.4	16.4	18.8
Woodbased panels	54.8	63.4	73.3	82.6	93.1
Newsprint	370.2	405.9	445.1	479.8	517.3
Printing & writing	879.2	1,051.8	1,258.2	1,456.8	1,686.7
Other paper & board	1,932.4	2,211.4	2,530.8	2,825.5	3,154.6
Paper & board	3,181.8	3,669.1	4,234.1	4,762.1	5,358.6

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Norway	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.40	2.40	2.10	2.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,702.0	2,742.8	2,784.5	2,821.7	2,859.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
Total sawn wood	2,775.4	2,816.2	2,857.9	2,895.1	2,933.0
Plywood	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1
Particleboard	286.2	293.9	301.7	308.7	315.9
Fiberboard	115.0	116.3	117.8	119.0	120.3
Woodbased panels	473.3	482.2	491.5	499.8	508.3
Newsprint	125.7	139.5	154.9	169.7	185.9
Printing & writing	353.3	369.3	385.9	401.1	416.9
Other paper & board	279.9	331.4	394.2	460.2	538.5
Paper & board	759.0	840.2	935.0	1,031.0	1,141.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,470.2	2,515.8	2,562.9	2,604.7	2,647.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Total sawn wood	2,488.6	2,534.2	2,581.3	2,623.1	2,666.2
Plywood	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
Particleboard	430.5	436.6	442.9	448.6	454.3
Fiberboard	139.6	138.8	138.0	137.2	136.4
Woodbased panels	596.7	602.0	607.5	612.3	617.3
Newsprint	855.2	833.0	856.5	877.9	900.3
Printing & writing	870.4	926.6	986.6	1,041.3	1,099.0
Other paper & board	541.4	590.4	644.7	695.5	750.8
Paper & board	2,266.9	2,350.0	2,487.8	2,614.6	2,750.2

Summary table

Country:	Poland	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.20	5.20	4.50	4.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,790.7	3,223.9	3,724.2	4,220.5	4,782.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	627.8	702.6	786.3	867.0	955.8
Total sawn wood	3,418.5	3,926.5	4,510.6	5,087.5	5,738.8
Plywood	190.1	295.3	348.6	380.7	415.6
Particleboard	2,519.1	3,453.0	3,943.8	4,425.4	4,965.8
Fiberboard	921.4	1,254.1	1,400.0	1,540.1	1,585.7
Woodbased panels	3,630.6	5,002.4	5,692.5	6,346.2	6,967.2
Newsprint	178.4	282.5	336.8	392.3	456.9
Printing & writing	950.8	1,508.6	2,118.9	2,846.8	3,824.8
Other paper & board	1,250.9	1,668.3	2,161.9	2,707.5	3,390.7
Paper & board	2,380.2	3,459.5	4,617.6	5,946.5	7,672.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,350.8	3,699.5	4,084.6	4,509.7	4,979.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	789.3	883.4	988.7	1,090.1	1,201.8
Total sawn wood	4,140.1	4,583.0	5,073.3	5,599.8	6,180.9
Plywood	225.6	231.3	237.2	243.1	249.3
Particleboard	2,837.2	3,257.3	3,739.5	4,293.2	4,928.9
Fiberboard	1,226.9	1,670.0	1,864.3	2,050.8	2,111.5
Woodbased panels	4,289.7	5,158.5	5,840.9	6,587.2	7,289.7
Newsprint	198.7	314.6	375.0	436.8	508.7
Printing & writing	519.4	824.1	1,157.5	1,555.1	2,089.4
Other paper & board	1,187.7	1,584.0	2,052.6	2,570.6	3,219.3
Paper & board	1,905.8	2,722.7	3,585.1	4,562.5	5,817.4

Summary table

Country:	Portugal	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.80	2.80	2.60	2.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	804.4	809.2	813.9	818.4	822.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	562.3	620.5	684.8	750.5	822.5
Total sawn wood	1,366.7	1,429.7	1,498.7	1,568.9	1,645.3
Plywood	49.2	52.0	54.9	57.8	60.8
Particleboard	435.0	467.5	502.4	537.2	574.3
Fiberboard	113.7	134.5	159.2	186.1	217.7
Woodbased panels	597.9	654.0	716.5	781.1	852.8
Newsprint	96.4	108.3	121.6	135.4	150.9
Printing & writing	447.0	563.3	709.9	880.3	1,091.5
Other paper & board	588.9	689.8	808.0	936.0	1,084.3
Paper & board	1,132.2	1,361.3	1,639.5	1,951.7	2,326.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,090.3	1,096.8	1,103.2	1,109.3	1,115.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	357.9	394.9	435.8	477.6	523.5
Total sawn wood	1,448.2	1,491.7	1,539.1	1,586.9	1,638.8
Plywood	25.5	27.0	28.5	30.0	31.5
Particleboard	719.9	773.6	831.4	888.9	950.4
Fiberboard	429.7	508.5	601.7	703.7	822.9
Woodbased panels	1,175.1	1,309.1	1,461.6	1,622.5	1,804.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	650.0	819.2	1,032.4	1,280.2	1,587.5
Other paper & board	590.7	691.9	810.5	938.9	1,087.6
Paper & board	1,240.7	1,511.1	1,842.9	2,219.1	2,675.1

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Republic of Moldova	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		8.40	8.40	9.10	9.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	62.4	78.6	99.1	127.2	163.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	58.1	69.6	83.4	101.4	123.3
Total sawn wood	120.5	148.2	182.4	228.5	286.5
Plywood	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.6
Particleboard	31.1	51.3	79.4	127.4	160.4
Fiberboard	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.7
Woodbased panels	32.9	53.8	82.7	131.8	165.7
Newsprint	2.7	5.6	7.4	10.0	13.5
Printing & writing	3.5	7.2	12.4	22.1	39.5
Other paper & board	12.6	19.9	30.1	46.9	73.2
Paper & board	18.8	32.7	49.8	79.0	126.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	5.4	6.8	8.6	11.0	14.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	5.4	6.5	7.8	9.4	11.5
Total sawn wood	10.8	13.3	16.3	20.4	25.6
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	10.0	16.5	25.5	41.0	51.6
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	10.0	16.5	25.5	41.0	51.6
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Romania	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.40	5.40	4.60	4.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	392.0	455.3	528.8	601.0	682.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	647.7	702.6	762.2	817.0	875.7
Total sawn wood	1,039.6	1,157.9	1,291.0	1,417.9	1,558.6
Plywood	28.5	44.9	57.2	70.3	86.4
Particleboard	297.1	412.1	548.3	700.1	894.0
Fiberboard	41.5	76.0	104.6	137.6	180.9
Woodbased panels	367.1	533.0	710.2	908.0	1,161.2
Newsprint	52.0	83.8	134.9	203.0	219.9
Printing & writing	75.4	113.2	170.1	230.0	311.0
Other paper & board	226.0	259.8	298.8	336.5	379.1
Paper & board	353.4	456.9	603.8	769.5	910.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,017.7	2,343.6	2,722.2	3,093.4	3,515.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,225.0	1,328.9	1,441.6	1,545.2	1,656.3
Total sawn wood	3,242.6	3,672.5	4,163.7	4,638.6	5,171.6
Plywood	69.7	110.0	140.0	172.0	211.4
Particleboard	141.4	196.1	260.9	333.2	425.4
Fiberboard	83.9	153.6	211.4	278.0	365.5
Woodbased panels	294.9	459.6	612.3	783.2	1,002.3
Newsprint	49.7	80.1	128.9	194.0	210.2
Printing & writing	33.3	50.0	75.1	101.5	137.2
Other paper & board	239.8	275.7	317.0	357.1	402.2
Paper & board	322.8	405.7	521.0	652.6	749.7

Summary table

Country: Russian Federation	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant	
Projection summary 10/09/02	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.80	4.80	4.10	4.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	10,376.6	17,316.9	21,891.6	26,762.7	32,717.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,277.8	2,693.9	3,186.1	3,678.3	4,246.7
Total sawn wood	12,654.4	20,010.8	25,077.6	30,441.1	36,964.5
Plywood	484.1	835.3	1,035.6	1,245.0	1,496.7
Particleboard	2,334.2	3,811.0	4,916.7	6,116.9	7,609.9
Fiberboard	622.1	1,068.8	1,836.0	2,002.8	2,184.8
Woodbased panels	3,440.4	5,715.1	7,788.3	9,364.6	11,291.4
Newsprint	554.1	848.1	1,298.0	1,871.2	2,150.5
Printing & writing	496.7	761.7	1,168.2	1,686.9	2,209.2
Other paper & board	2,201.0	2,872.8	3,749.7	4,711.8	5,786.4
Paper & board	3,251.8	4,482.6	6,215.8	8,269.9	10,146.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	17,342.2	28,941.5	36,587.1	44,728.2	54,680.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,601.0	3,076.2	3,638.2	4,200.3	4,849.3
Total sawn wood	19,943.2	32,017.7	40,225.3	48,928.5	59,530.1
Plywood	1,436.5	2,478.9	3,073.2	3,694.6	4,441.6
Particleboard	2,233.6	3,646.7	4,704.8	5,853.2	7,281.9
Fiberboard	858.0	1,474.0	2,532.1	2,762.2	3,013.2
Woodbased panels	4,528.2	7,599.6	10,310.1	12,310.0	14,736.7
Newsprint	1,677.4	2,567.3	3,929.3	5,664.4	6,509.6
Printing & writing	585.2	897.4	1,376.1	1,987.2	2,602.6
Other paper & board	2,799.7	3,654.2	4,769.6	5,993.4	7,360.2
Paper & board	5,062.2	7,118.8	10,075.0	13,645.0	16,472.4

Summary table

Country:	Slovakia	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.40	4.40	3.80	3.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	184.1	208.1	235.2	261.4	290.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	107.2	114.6	122.5	129.7	137.4
Total sawn wood	291.4	322.7	357.7	391.2	428.0
Plywood	79.7	116.0	126.4	136.1	146.6
Particleboard	258.5	338.0	427.2	470.9	519.1
Fiberboard	79.2	86.9	95.4	103.5	112.1
Woodbased panels	417.4	540.9	649.0	710.5	777.9
Newsprint	26.6	28.7	31.0	33.1	35.4
Printing & writing	261.2	348.7	451.0	543.5	654.9
Other paper & board	247.0	276.8	310.2	342.3	377.8
Paper & board	534.8	654.2	792.2	918.9	1,068.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	553.6	625.7	707.1	786.0	873.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	216.1	230.9	246.8	261.4	276.8
Total sawn wood	769.7	856.6	953.9	1,047.4	1,150.6
Plywood	38.3	55.8	60.8	65.5	70.5
Particleboard	220.0	287.7	363.5	400.7	441.7
Fiberboard	65.7	72.1	79.1	85.8	93.0
Woodbased panels	324.0	415.5	503.4	552.0	605.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	257.8	344.2	445.1	536.4	646.4
Other paper & board	376.3	421.7	472.6	521.6	575.6
Paper & board	634.1	765.9	917.7	1,058.0	1,222.0

Summary table

Country:	Slovenia	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.90	2.90	2.50	2.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	177.3	192.2	208.4	223.5	239.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	137.9	144.1	150.6	156.4	162.4
Total sawn wood	315.2	336.4	359.0	379.9	402.2
Plywood	40.4	51.9	59.1	66.2	69.5
Particleboard	234.6	280.3	327.5	374.6	399.5
Fiberboard	81.3	86.5	92.0	97.0	102.3
Woodbased panels	356.2	418.7	478.6	537.8	571.3
Newsprint	14.0	14.8	15.5	16.2	17.0
Printing & writing	61.2	74.2	90.0	106.2	125.5
Other paper & board	114.5	123.5	133.2	142.2	151.7
Paper & board	189.8	212.5	238.7	264.6	294.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	346.4	375.6	407.3	436.7	468.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	117.1	122.4	127.9	132.8	137.9
Total sawn wood	463.5	498.0	535.1	569.5	606.3
Plywood	41.2	52.9	60.3	67.6	71.0
Particleboard	261.7	312.8	365.4	417.9	445.6
Fiberboard	90.1	95.8	101.9	107.5	113.4
Woodbased panels	393.0	461.5	527.7	593.0	630.0
Newsprint	63.0	66.3	69.7	72.8	76.1
Printing & writing	200.8	243.3	294.9	348.2	411.2
Other paper & board	150.7	162.5	175.2	187.0	199.6
Paper & board	414.4	472.1	539.8	608.1	686.8

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Spain	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.60	2.60	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,281.0	4,510.9	4,753.5	4,969.3	5,195.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,961.8	2,206.3	2,483.6	2,747.8	3,042.2
Total sawn wood	6,242.8	6,717.2	7,237.1	7,717.2	8,237.4
Plywood	355.3	359.2	363.3	367.5	372.0
Particleboard	2,961.4	3,436.4	3,987.6	4,523.9	5,132.3
Fiberboard	1,152.1	1,300.2	1,470.6	1,638.4	1,827.7
Woodbased panels	4,468.8	5,095.8	5,821.5	6,529.9	7,332.0
Newsprint	637.2	709.8	790.6	866.3	949.3
Printing & writing	1,860.4	2,307.0	2,860.8	3,434.0	4,122.1
Other paper & board	3,926.7	4,548.7	5,269.3	5,969.2	6,762.0
Paper & board	6,424.3	7,565.5	8,920.7	10,269.5	11,833.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,437.2	2,581.6	2,734.8	2,871.8	3,015.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	741.3	795.8	854.5	907.8	964.6
Total sawn wood	3,178.4	3,377.3	3,589.3	3,779.7	3,980.5
Plywood	398.0	404.0	410.4	417.1	424.1
Particleboard	2,532.2	2,905.3	3,338.9	3,761.4	4,241.4
Fiberboard	1,129.0	1,330.0	1,567.2	1,802.9	2,074.6
Woodbased panels	4,059.2	4,639.3	5,316.5	5,981.4	6,740.1
Newsprint	269.7	297.0	327.2	355.8	387.1
Printing & writing	985.6	1,117.9	1,276.6	1,441.4	1,634.6
Other paper & board	3,246.9	3,682.0	4,182.0	4,670.8	5,221.1
Paper & board	4,502.1	5,096.9	5,785.9	6,468.1	7,242.8

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Sweden	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.60	2.60	2.30	2.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,121.6	4,313.9	4,515.5	4,702.2	4,896.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	372.4	372.4	372.4	372.4	372.4
Total sawn wood	4,494.0	4,686.3	4,887.9	5,074.6	5,269.3
Plywood	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1
Particleboard	663.0	702.5	744.4	783.6	824.9
Fiberboard	258.8	270.3	282.4	293.6	305.3
Woodbased panels	1,125.9	1,176.9	1,230.9	1,281.2	1,334.2
Newsprint	577.6	628.6	684.1	737.3	794.6
Printing & writing	594.9	614.3	634.4	652.7	671.5
Other paper & board	1,272.0	1,328.5	1,387.6	1,442.0	1,498.6
Paper & board	2,444.5	2,571.5	2,706.1	2,832.0	2,964.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	15,057.3	15,570.8	16,103.0	16,580.2	17,072.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	262.4	262.4	262.4	262.4	262.4
Total sawn wood	15,319.7	15,833.3	16,365.5	16,842.6	17,335.0
Plywood	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3
Particleboard	645.6	663.3	682.0	699.4	717.6
Fiberboard	204.2	208.0	212.6	216.8	221.6
Woodbased panels	960.1	981.7	1,004.9	1,026.5	1,049.5
Newsprint	2,551.8	2,619.0	2,704.2	2,782.5	2,865.0
Printing & writing	3,025.4	3,222.0	3,431.8	3,623.1	3,825.2
Other paper & board	5,255.9	5,724.0	6,235.9	6,713.9	7,230.2
Paper & board	10,833.0	11,565.0	12,371.9	13,119.5	13,920.4

Summary table

Country:	Switzerland	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.40	2.40	2.00	2.00
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,550.3	1,670.1	1,799.2	1,938.3	2,088.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	260.3	274.4	289.2	302.3	315.8
Sawn wood	1,810.6	1,944.5	2,088.5	2,240.5	2,403.9
Plywood	146.8	163.7	182.5	199.8	218.8
Particleboard	390.8	444.7	505.9	563.4	627.5
Fiberboard	309.7	357.9	413.5	466.6	526.6
Woodbase panels	847.4	966.2	1,101.9	1,229.9	1,372.8
Newsprint	327.6	355.6	386.0	413.3	442.6
Printing & writing	636.1	746.2	875.4	1,000.3	1,143.0
Other paper & board	590.9	666.3	751.3	830.5	918.1
Paper and paperboard	1,554.7	1,768.1	2,012.7	2,244.1	2,503.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,324.7	1,399.8	1,479.3	1,563.2	1,651.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	229.6	242.0	255.1	266.6	278.6
Sawn wood	1,554.3	1,641.9	1,734.4	1,829.8	1,930.5
Plywood	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.5
Particleboard	526.2	598.7	681.1	758.6	844.9
Fiberboard	152.1	175.8	203.1	229.2	258.6
Woodbase panels	681.3	777.8	888.0	991.9	1,108.0
Newsprint	337.2	366.0	397.3	425.4	455.5
Printing & writing	548.3	643.2	754.5	862.2	985.2
Other paper & board	881.8	994.3	1,121.1	1,239.4	1,370.1
Paper & board	1,767.3	2,003.5	2,272.9	2,526.9	2,810.8

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	The fYR of Macedonia	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.70	6.70	6.50	6.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	75.8	91.2	109.8	131.4	157.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	18.5	20.5	22.7	25.0	27.6
Total sawn wood	94.3	111.7	132.5	156.4	184.8
Plywood	5.2	9.1	12.3	16.4	18.6
Particleboard	173.0	258.8	307.0	362.3	427.5
Fiberboard	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.4	8.5
Woodbased panels	183.1	273.6	325.7	386.0	454.6
Newsprint	6.6	7.4	8.3	9.3	10.4
Printing & writing	11.7	19.3	29.7	45.3	69.0
Other paper & board	29.6	35.1	41.8	49.4	58.4
Paper & board	47.8	61.8	79.8	103.9	137.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	9.3	11.2	13.4	16.1	19.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	27.5	30.5	33.7	37.2	41.0
Total sawn wood	36.8	41.6	47.1	53.2	60.2
Plywood	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.6
Particleboard	152.0	227.4	269.7	318.2	375.5
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	152.5	228.2	270.8	319.7	377.2
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	2.4	4.0	6.2	9.4	14.3
Other paper & board	13.1	15.5	18.5	21.8	25.8
Paper & board	15.5	19.5	24.6	31.2	40.1

Summary table

Country:	Turkey	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.90	6.90	5.70	5.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,537.0	2,574.0	2,611.5	2,642.9	2,674.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,142.9	2,722.8	3,459.5	4,219.6	5,146.8
Sawn wood	4,679.9	5,296.7	6,070.9	6,862.5	7,821.5
Plywood	64.3	73.6	84.1	94.0	105.0
Particleboard	1,791.0	2,134.8	2,544.6	2,943.1	3,404.0
Fiberboard	641.5	961.7	1,442.0	2,019.6	2,828.6
Woodbase panels	2,496.8	3,170.1	4,070.6	5,056.6	6,337.6
Newsprint	434.9	548.4	691.5	838.2	1,015.9
Printing & writing	617.2	964.1	1,505.9	2,182.7	3,163.8
Other paper & board	1,464.1	2,059.1	2,896.0	3,844.7	5,104.2
Paper and paperboard					
Paper and paperboard	2,516.2	3,571.6	5,093.4	6,865.6	9,283.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,341.3	2,375.4	2,410.1	2,439.0	2,468.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,077.4	2,639.5	3,353.7	4,090.6	4,989.5
Sawn wood	4,418.7	5,014.9	5,763.7	6,529.6	7,457.8
Plywood	44.7	51.1	58.5	65.3	73.0
Particleboard	1,645.0	1,960.8	2,337.1	2,703.1	3,126.5
Fiberboard	458.3	687.2	1,030.3	1,443.1	2,021.1
Woodbase panels	2,148.1	2,699.1	3,425.9	4,211.6	5,220.6
Newsprint	104.8	132.1	166.6	201.9	244.7
Printing & writing	255.4	399.0	623.2	903.3	1,309.2
Other paper & board	1,124.7	1,581.8	2,224.6	2,953.4	3,920.9
Paper & board	1,484.9	2,112.8	3,014.4	4,058.5	5,474.9

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	United Kingdom	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Base Base	Prices: Costs:	Constant Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.50	2.50	2.30	2.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	9,502.3	9,831.9	10,173.1	10,497.9	10,833.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	694.9	745.2	799.9	854.3	912.9
Total sawn wood	10,197.1	10,577.1	10,973.0	11,352.2	11,746.1
Plywood	1,013.1	1,038.0	1,063.5	1,087.5	1,112.1
Particleboard	3,422.2	3,650.2	3,896.6	4,140.9	4,403.5
Fiberboard	1,426.2	1,550.3	1,689.8	1,833.9	1,995.1
Woodbased panels	5,861.5	6,238.5	6,649.9	7,062.3	7,510.6
Newsprint	2,271.5	2,444.0	2,635.8	2,831.8	3,048.6
Printing & writing	4,391.6	5,176.0	6,120.3	7,161.1	8,398.8
Other paper & board	4,827.3	5,192.4	5,606.3	6,036.4	6,519.2
Paper & board	11,490.4	12,812.4	14,362.4	16,029.2	17,966.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,385.1	2,500.9	2,622.9	2,743.0	2,869.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9
Total sawn wood	2,496.0	2,611.7	2,733.7	2,853.9	2,980.4
Plywood	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4
Particleboard	2,487.0	2,688.5	2,907.7	3,126.4	3,362.8
Fiberboard	611.4	696.4	795.1	900.0	1,020.5
Woodbased panels	3,112.7	3,399.3	3,717.1	4,040.8	4,397.7
Newsprint	1,095.9	1,173.0	1,326.0	1,486.2	1,666.5
Printing & writing	1,746.2	1,853.3	1,967.1	2,080.7	2,201.0
Other paper & board	3,753.6	4,159.0	4,658.5	5,180.6	5,762.7
Paper & board	6,595.8	7,185.3	7,951.5	8,747.6	9,630.2

Summary table

Country:	Ukraine	GDP growth: Base			Prices: Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.70	7.70	5.90	5.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	802.5	992.2	1,226.7	1,444.5	1,700.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,215.0	1,434.2	1,692.9	1,923.2	2,184.9
Total sawn wood	2,017.5	2,426.4	2,919.6	3,367.7	3,885.8
Plywood	8.6	20.0	28.1	36.6	41.0
Particleboard	278.7	598.8	895.6	1,222.8	1,421.4
Fiberboard	42.9	99.6	117.1	132.6	150.3
Woodbased panels	330.2	718.4	1,040.8	1,392.0	1,612.7
Newsprint	82.5	160.5	207.8	253.5	309.3
Printing & writing	84.4	164.9	270.5	397.1	582.8
Other paper & board	357.6	544.6	795.7	1,066.6	1,429.7
Paper & board	524.5	870.0	1,274.0	1,717.2	2,321.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	847.0	1,047.2	1,294.8	1,524.6	1,795.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,270.0	1,499.1	1,769.5	2,010.3	2,283.8
Total sawn wood	2,117.0	2,546.3	3,064.3	3,534.9	4,079.0
Plywood	7.0	16.4	23.0	29.9	33.5
Particleboard	199.0	427.5	639.4	873.0	1,014.8
Fiberboard	42.0	97.5	114.6	129.8	147.1
Woodbased panels	248.0	541.3	777.0	1,032.7	1,195.4
Newsprint	8.0	15.6	20.2	24.6	30.0
Printing & writing	29.0	56.6	92.9	136.4	200.2
Other paper & board	341.9	520.7	760.7	1,019.8	1,367.0
Paper & board	378.9	592.9	873.8	1,180.7	1,597.2

Summary table

Country:	Yugoslavia	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	580.6	685.5	809.4	968.7	1,159.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	73.6	80.6	88.2	97.2	107.2
Total sawn wood	654.2	766.1	897.6	1,066.0	1,266.7
Plywood	25.7	42.6	55.6	74.3	84.3
Particleboard	104.2	149.7	205.4	289.1	341.2
Fiberboard	34.9	39.6	45.0	51.6	59.2
Woodbased panels	164.8	231.9	306.0	415.0	484.6
Newsprint	22.8	25.3	28.1	31.4	35.2
Printing & writing	44.0	65.0	96.0	146.3	222.8
Other paper & board	218.8	255.4	298.2	352.5	416.8
Paper & board	285.6	345.7	422.3	530.2	674.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	170.0	200.7	237.0	283.6	339.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	240.0	262.7	287.5	317.1	349.7
Total sawn wood	410.0	463.4	524.5	600.8	689.2
Plywood	27.0	44.7	58.4	78.0	88.5
Particleboard	80.0	114.9	157.7	222.0	262.0
Fiberboard	25.0	28.4	32.2	37.0	42.4
Woodbased panels	132.0	188.0	248.3	337.0	392.9
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	25.0	36.9	54.5	83.1	126.6
Other paper & board	138.0	161.1	188.1	222.4	262.9
Paper & board	163.0	198.0	242.6	305.5	389.5

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	EU/EFTA	GDP growth:	Base	Prices:	Constant
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	75,944.3	78,872.2	82,192.1	85,278.2	88,505.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	14,186.2	15,037.5	15,970.9	16,826.9	17,757.2
Total sawn wood	90,130.5	93,909.7	98,163.0	102,105.1	106,262.2
Plywood	6,071.8	6,673.0	7,228.0	7,723.6	8,250.5
Particleboard	28,725.3	31,513.0	34,622.4	37,546.6	40,748.8
Fiberboard	9,608.0	10,683.9	11,923.1	13,111.5	14,445.2
Woodbased panels	44,405.0	48,869.9	53,773.5	58,381.7	63,444.4
Newsprint	10,309.1	11,457.7	12,515.1	13,544.1	14,665.5
Printing & writing	27,515.9	32,259.7	37,417.7	42,563.3	48,503.3
Other paper & board	39,783.3	44,293.0	49,326.5	54,064.0	59,337.7
Paper & board	77,608.3	88,010.3	99,259.3	110,171.5	122,506.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	73,097.5	76,704.6	80,782.6	84,626.8	88,718.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	8,215.8	8,490.5	8,785.6	9,061.0	9,356.9
Total sawn wood	81,313.4	85,195.1	89,568.2	93,687.8	98,075.1
Plywood	3,295.1	3,473.1	3,665.7	3,841.1	4,029.3
Particleboard	30,506.4	33,610.5	37,099.7	40,488.7	44,225.8
Fiberboard	9,228.5	10,680.7	12,019.1	13,320.4	14,762.4
Woodbased panels	43,030.0	47,764.3	52,784.5	57,650.1	63,017.5
Newsprint	10,432.3	11,056.2	11,834.4	12,610.5	13,457.0
Printing & writing	33,512.5	38,193.7	42,663.7	47,067.2	51,879.2
Other paper & board	42,916.7	47,897.8	53,109.4	57,957.1	63,261.6
Paper & board	86,861.4	97,147.6	107,607.5	117,634.8	128,597.8

Summary table

Country:	CEEC	GDP growth:		Base	Prices:	Constant
Projection summary 10/09/02						
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
GDP growth rate		5.1	5.1	4.6	4.6	
Consumption						
Coniferous sawn wood	9,821.4	11,185.1	12,747.5	14,310.8	16,077.6	
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,562.2	2,792.5	3,044.5	3,282.8	3,540.7	
Total sawn wood	12,383.6	13,977.6	15,792.0	17,593.6	19,618.3	
Plywood	584.0	853.4	1,026.8	1,173.5	1,291.3	
Particleboard	4,881.9	6,542.0	7,822.4	9,120.4	10,363.6	
Fiberboard	1,480.9	1,897.1	2,125.7	2,352.0	2,499.2	
Woodbased panels	6,946.8	9,292.5	10,974.8	12,645.8	14,154.0	
Newsprint	604.8	824.4	981.3	1,156.7	1,295.6	
Printing & writing	2,102.8	3,101.8	4,215.8	5,509.1	7,225.5	
Other paper & board	3,644.0	4,464.0	5,407.7	6,427.4	7,657.6	
Paper & board	6,351.6	8,390.2	10,604.7	13,093.1	16,178.8	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
Production						
Coniferous sawn wood	16,236.7	18,370.1	20,799.7	23,191.0	25,868.1	
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,745.6	5,167.5	5,628.3	6,064.3	6,535.6	
Total sawn wood	20,982.3	23,537.6	26,428.0	29,255.3	32,403.6	
Plywood	794.8	1,001.3	1,180.0	1,348.9	1,476.3	
Particleboard	5,481.1	6,685.2	8,034.4	9,457.5	10,772.4	
Fiberboard	1,927.6	2,498.1	2,813.8	3,127.9	3,342.4	
Woodbased panels	8,203.6	10,184.6	12,028.2	13,934.3	15,591.1	
Newsprint	447.8	640.5	775.0	926.9	1,042.6	
Printing & writing	1,408.0	2,013.5	2,685.2	3,447.2	4,444.5	
Other paper & board	3,590.3	4,378.8	5,284.5	6,256.7	7,427.1	
Paper & board	5,446.1	7,032.8	8,744.7	10,630.7	12,914.3	

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	CIS	GDP growth: Base		Prices: Constant	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.6	5.6	4.6	4.6
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	12,339.1	19,648.8	24,666.3	29,958.4	36,402.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,169.7	4,865.0	5,682.0	6,468.5	7,369.3
Total sawn wood	16,508.9	24,513.9	30,348.2	36,426.9	43,771.6
Plywood	524.8	904.7	1,118.5	1,341.5	1,602.9
Particleboard	2,862.8	4,757.3	6,293.1	7,912.8	9,686.9
Fiberboard	711.6	1,220.2	2,010.8	2,198.7	2,404.3
Woodbased panels	4,099.2	6,882.2	9,422.5	11,453.1	13,694.2
Newsprint	663.6	1,040.8	1,542.2	2,165.9	2,506.8
Printing & writing	607.0	966.5	1,496.3	2,165.3	2,909.1
Other paper & board	2,799.5	3,697.1	4,871.1	6,154.1	7,655.0
Paper & board	4,070.1	5,704.4	7,909.6	10,485.3	13,070.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	19,737.6	31,768.2	39,927.0	48,546.6	59,048.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,683.9	5,452.5	6,354.5	7,219.0	8,207.4
Total sawn wood	24,421.5	37,220.8	46,281.5	55,765.6	67,256.2
Plywood	1,574.1	2,694.9	3,316.3	3,963.0	4,733.5
Particleboard	2,710.7	4,453.9	5,861.8	7,313.7	8,955.4
Fiberboard	1,043.1	1,730.5	2,823.5	3,084.9	3,370.6
Woodbased panels	5,327.9	8,879.3	12,001.6	14,361.5	17,059.5
Newsprint	1,685.4	2,582.9	3,949.4	5,689.0	6,539.6
Printing & writing	614.2	954.0	1,469.1	2,123.6	2,802.7
Other paper & board	3,354.8	4,417.6	5,806.5	7,320.4	9,068.9
Paper & board	5,654.4	7,954.5	11,225.0	15,132.9	18,411.2

**ANNEX 7: Projections for products and countries in alternative scenario I:
Increasing conservation, environmental regulation and public awareness.**

Summary table

Country:	Albania	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	6.20	6.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	15.7	16.6	17.5	20.6	24.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.3	6.9
Total sawn wood	21.2	22.2	23.3	26.9	31.2
Plywood	4.7	5.7	6.3	8.2	10.8
Particleboard	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.7	5.2
Fiberboard	7.5	7.8	8.1	9.2	10.4
Woodbased panels	14.3	15.9	17.1	21.2	26.4
Newsprint	15.0	15.6	16.2	18.0	20.0
Printing & writing	6.8	8.0	9.3	13.9	20.7
Other paper & board	37.9	40.0	42.3	49.5	57.9
Paper & board	59.7	63.7	67.8	81.4	98.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	15.4	16.3	17.2	20.3	23.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	20.0	20.5	21.1	23.0	25.1
Total sawn wood	35.4	36.8	38.3	43.3	49.0
Plywood	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.6	7.4
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	3.2	3.9	4.3	5.6	7.4
Newsprint	8.0	8.3	8.6	9.6	10.7
Printing & writing	4.5	5.3	6.1	9.2	13.7
Other paper & board	31.0	32.7	34.6	40.5	47.4
Paper & board	43.5	46.4	49.4	59.2	71.7

Summary table

Country:	Austria	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		1.96	1.88	1.50	1.43
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,684.0	5,085.0	5,702.0	6,180.0	6,734.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	304.0	297.0	289.0	283.0	278.0
Total sawn wood	4,988.0	5,382.0	5,991.0	6,463.0	7,012.0
Plywood	97.0	105.0	114.0	119.0	125.0
Particleboard	833.0	895.0	965.0	1,020.0	1,081.0
Fiberboard	149.0	158.0	173.0	183.0	195.0
Woodbased panels	1,079.0	1,158.0	1,252.0	1,322.0	1,401.0
Newsprint	240.0	294.0	321.0	346.0	372.0
Printing & writing	652.0	815.0	952.0	1,082.0	1,227.0
Other paper & board	861.0	987.0	1,082.0	1,166.0	1,253.0
Paper & board	1,753.0	2,096.0	2,355.0	2,594.0	2,852.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	8,737.0	9,217.0	9,838.0	10,324.0	10,856.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	226.0	227.0	226.0	228.0	229.0
Total sawn wood	8,963.0	9,444.0	10,064.0	10,552.0	11,085.0
Plywood	152.0	164.0	176.0	185.0	194.0
Particleboard	1,822.0	2,046.0	2,271.0	2,467.0	2,677.0
Fiberboard	159.0	160.0	167.0	173.0	179.0
Woodbased panels	2,133.0	2,370.0	2,614.0	2,825.0	3,050.0
Newsprint	383.0	427.0	451.0	471.0	491.0
Printing & writing	1,974.0	2,464.0	2,877.0	3,262.0	3,684.0
Other paper & board	1,645.0	1,913.0	2,134.0	2,331.0	2,539.0
Paper & board	4,002.0	4,804.0	5,462.0	6,064.0	6,714.0

Summary table

Country:	Belarus	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.70	2.70	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,097.7	1,175.5	1,258.9	1,329.5	1,404.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	618.8	640.5	662.9	680.9	699.3
Total sawn wood	1,716.5	1,816.0	1,921.7	2,010.4	2,103.5
Plywood	31.7	39.9	42.0	43.8	45.6
Particleboard	218.7	257.8	304.0	321.2	339.3
Fiberboard	45.3	47.6	50.1	52.2	54.4
Woodbased panels	295.6	345.4	396.1	417.1	439.3
Newsprint	24.4	25.5	26.7	27.7	28.8
Printing & writing	22.4	27.4	32.7	37.8	43.6
Other paper & board	228.3	244.3	261.4	276.2	291.7
Paper & board	275.0	297.3	320.9	341.7	364.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,542.9	1,652.3	1,769.5	1,868.8	1,973.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	807.5	835.7	864.9	888.4	912.6
Total sawn wood	2,350.4	2,488.1	2,634.4	2,757.2	2,886.2
Plywood	130.6	164.7	173.2	180.5	188.0
Particleboard	268.1	316.1	372.6	393.7	416.0
Fiberboard	143.0	150.6	158.5	165.1	172.0
Woodbased panels	541.8	631.3	704.4	739.3	776.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	213.3	228.2	244.2	258.0	272.5
Paper & board	213.3	228.2	244.2	258.0	272.5

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Belgium and Luxemburg	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices: + 0.5%/a	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		1.90	1.90	1.40	1.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,921.0	1,933.6	1,946.4	1,950.2	1,954.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	697.4	722.8	749.2	768.0	787.3
Total sawn wood	2,618.3	2,656.4	2,695.6	2,718.2	2,741.4
Plywood	366.5	394.2	423.9	445.8	468.7
Particleboard	942.7	1,040.6	1,148.6	1,234.4	1,326.5
Fiberboard	391.6	429.0	469.9	499.4	530.9
Woodbased panels	1,700.9	1,863.8	2,042.4	2,179.6	2,326.1
Newsprint	270.1	285.6	301.9	313.8	326.1
Printing & writing	961.7	1,084.9	1,224.0	1,336.0	1,458.2
Other paper & board	1,456.3	1,595.6	1,748.2	1,868.4	1,996.7
Paper & board	2,688.0	2,966.1	3,274.2	3,518.1	3,781.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	958.8	965.1	971.5	973.4	975.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	220.1	228.1	236.5	242.4	248.5
Total sawn wood	1,178.9	1,193.3	1,208.0	1,215.8	1,223.8
Plywood	60.3	64.8	69.7	73.3	77.1
Particleboard	2,710.0	2,991.3	3,301.8	3,548.3	3,813.2
Fiberboard	503.1	551.1	603.7	641.6	682.0
Woodbased panels	3,273.4	3,607.3	3,975.2	4,263.3	4,572.3
Newsprint	115.8	122.4	129.4	134.5	139.8
Printing & writing	925.9	1,044.6	1,178.5	1,286.3	1,404.0
Other paper & board	640.8	702.1	769.3	822.1	878.6
Paper & board	1,682.5	1,869.1	2,077.2	2,243.0	2,422.4

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Bulgaria	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.00	2.00	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	139.0	146.0	153.4	165.2	177.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	43.5	44.5	45.6	47.4	49.2
Total sawn wood	182.5	190.6	199.0	212.5	227.0
Plywood	29.1	34.5	41.0	46.6	49.0
Particleboard	56.8	64.1	71.3	83.2	89.5
Fiberboard	30.1	31.3	32.4	34.3	36.2
Woodbased panels	116.0	129.9	144.8	164.1	174.7
Newsprint	30.0	31.0	32.1	33.8	35.5
Printing & writing	39.4	44.8	51.1	61.7	74.6
Other paper & board	137.8	144.8	152.1	163.6	176.0
Paper & board	207.1	220.6	235.3	259.1	286.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	296.1	311.0	326.6	351.7	378.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	67.0	68.6	70.3	72.9	75.7
Total sawn wood	363.1	379.6	396.8	424.6	454.4
Plywood	52.1	61.8	73.4	83.5	87.7
Particleboard	114.7	129.6	144.1	168.1	180.8
Fiberboard	46.4	48.2	50.0	52.8	55.9
Woodbased panels	213.3	239.6	267.5	304.5	324.4
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.2
Other paper & board	125.3	131.7	138.4	148.8	160.1
Paper & board	127.0	133.6	140.5	151.5	163.3

Summary table

Country:	Croatia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.30	3.30	2.50	2.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	224.6	244.6	266.3	283.6	302.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	136.2	142.2	148.5	153.2	158.1
Total sawn wood	360.8	386.8	414.8	436.9	460.2
Plywood	9.0	11.9	13.8	15.5	16.0
Particleboard	89.0	108.9	129.7	148.1	157.6
Fiberboard	13.4	14.3	15.2	16.0	16.7
Woodbased panels	111.5	135.1	158.7	179.5	190.4
Newsprint	43.1	45.6	48.3	50.4	52.6
Printing & writing	25.9	33.3	41.3	48.6	57.3
Other paper & board	419.4	455.8	495.3	527.3	561.4
Paper & board	488.4	534.7	584.9	626.3	671.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	166.1	180.9	196.9	209.7	223.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	519.0	542.0	566.1	584.1	602.7
Total sawn wood	685.1	722.9	763.0	793.8	826.0
Plywood	9.0	11.9	13.8	15.5	16.0
Particleboard	50.0	61.1	72.8	83.2	88.5
Fiberboard	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
Woodbased panels	62.1	76.3	90.1	102.2	108.4
Newsprint	14.3	15.1	16.0	16.7	17.4
Printing & writing	11.0	14.2	17.6	20.7	24.4
Other paper & board	392.0	426.0	463.0	492.9	524.7
Paper & board	417.4	455.3	496.6	530.3	566.5

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Czech Republic	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices: + 0.5%/a	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.40	2.40	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,178.9	2,314.0	2,457.5	2,595.4	2,741.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	362.7	381.7	401.8	421.1	441.3
Total sawn wood	2,541.5	2,695.7	2,859.3	3,016.5	3,182.4
Plywood	46.0	56.5	62.9	69.3	72.2
Particleboard	531.4	615.2	709.8	809.2	855.0
Fiberboard	122.3	128.0	133.9	139.5	145.3
Woodbased panels	699.7	799.7	906.5	1,018.0	1,072.5
Newsprint	88.1	108.0	115.6	122.9	130.6
Printing & writing	265.6	328.0	381.8	438.7	504.1
Other paper & board	483.8	552.7	622.8	694.9	775.3
Paper & board	837.5	988.6	1,120.2	1,256.5	1,410.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,609.1	3,833.0	4,070.7	4,299.2	4,540.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	327.0	344.2	362.3	379.7	397.9
Total sawn wood	3,936.1	4,177.2	4,433.0	4,678.8	4,938.4
Plywood	113.3	139.3	154.9	170.8	177.9
Particleboard	714.2	826.8	953.9	1,087.6	1,149.1
Fiberboard	74.5	77.9	81.5	84.9	88.4
Woodbased panels	902.0	1,044.0	1,190.4	1,343.3	1,415.5
Newsprint	114.0	139.8	149.7	159.1	169.2
Printing & writing	141.8	175.1	203.9	234.2	269.1
Other paper & board	541.0	618.0	696.5	777.0	866.9
Paper & board	796.8	933.0	1,050.0	1,170.4	1,305.2

Summary table

Country:	Denmark	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.10	2.10	1.50	1.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,330.6	2,350.4	2,370.3	2,377.1	2,384.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	179.3	186.7	194.4	199.7	205.2
Total sawn wood	2,510.0	2,537.1	2,564.6	2,576.8	2,589.1
Plywood	349.3	379.0	411.3	434.4	458.8
Particleboard	912.7	1,018.2	1,136.0	1,227.3	1,326.1
Fiberboard	244.2	270.7	300.1	320.9	343.2
Woodbased panels	1,506.2	1,668.0	1,847.4	1,982.7	2,128.1
Newsprint	277.9	295.8	314.9	328.4	342.5
Printing & writing	434.3	496.5	567.6	623.6	685.2
Other paper & board	697.4	771.7	854.0	917.2	985.2
Paper & board	1,409.6	1,564.0	1,736.5	1,869.3	2,012.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	311.7	314.3	317.0	317.9	318.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	40.9	42.6	44.3	45.6	46.8
Total sawn wood	352.6	356.9	361.3	363.4	365.6
Plywood	14.7	16.0	17.3	18.3	19.3
Particleboard	280.8	313.3	349.5	377.6	408.0
Fiberboard	100.6	111.5	123.6	132.2	141.3
Woodbased panels	396.1	440.7	490.4	528.1	568.6
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	119.8	136.9	156.5	172.0	189.0
Other paper & board	319.5	353.6	391.3	420.3	451.4
Paper & board	439.3	490.5	547.8	592.3	640.4

Summary table

Country:	Estonia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.60	2.60	2.70	2.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	617.8	659.8	704.6	754.6	808.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	13.6	14.1	14.6	15.1	15.6
Total sawn wood	631.4	673.9	719.2	769.6	823.7
Plywood	39.8	49.7	55.8	58.7	61.7
Particleboard	66.0	77.3	88.8	95.0	101.6
Fiberboard	52.4	55.0	57.8	60.9	64.1
Woodbased panels	158.1	182.0	202.3	214.5	227.5
Newsprint	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.4	15.0
Printing & writing	21.0	25.6	30.3	36.1	43.1
Other paper & board	27.4	29.3	31.2	33.4	35.8
Paper & board	60.9	67.9	75.2	83.9	93.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,346.3	1,437.8	1,535.4	1,644.3	1,760.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	90.0	93.0	96.1	99.5	102.9
Total sawn wood	1,436.3	1,530.8	1,631.6	1,743.8	1,863.9
Plywood	17.7	22.1	24.8	26.1	27.4
Particleboard	188.8	221.3	254.0	271.9	290.9
Fiberboard	174.9	183.8	193.0	203.2	213.9
Woodbased panels	381.4	427.1	471.9	501.2	532.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	51.4	54.9	58.6	62.7	67.1
Paper & board	51.4	54.9	58.6	62.7	67.1

Summary table

Country:	Finland	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.70	2.70	2.00	2.00
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	5,272.0	5,442.0	5,617.8	5,751.9	5,889.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	111.9	117.6	123.6	129.9	136.6
Total sawn wood	5,383.9	5,559.6	5,741.4	5,881.9	6,026.1
Plywood	112.6	116.8	121.3	126.0	131.0
Particleboard	286.5	300.4	315.1	326.1	337.4
Fiberboard	193.7	203.6	214.0	224.9	236.3
Woodbased panels	592.7	620.8	650.4	677.0	704.7
Newsprint	305.0	349.9	359.7	367.9	374.3
Printing & writing	1,051.5	1,203.1	1,261.0	1,277.2	1,280.8
Other paper & board	770.6	814.5	860.9	896.8	934.3
Paper & board	2,127.1	2,367.5	2,481.7	2,542.0	2,589.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	13,467.2	14,124.7	14,816.0	15,364.7	15,935.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	60.2	62.0	63.9	65.9	68.0
Total sawn wood	13,527.4	14,186.7	14,879.9	15,430.7	16,003.0
Plywood	1,085.0	1,124.6	1,165.6	1,197.0	1,229.4
Particleboard	436.3	450.2	464.9	475.9	487.2
Fiberboard	168.3	176.9	185.9	195.4	205.4
Woodbased panels	1,689.6	1,751.7	1,816.4	1,868.3	1,921.9
Newsprint	1,461.3	1,468.3	1,446.8	1,421.5	1,395.7
Printing & writing	8,214.5	8,698.0	9,109.0	9,412.5	9,714.5
Other paper & board	3,657.2	3,867.3	4,089.5	4,262.5	4,442.8
Paper & board	13,332.9	14,033.6	14,645.2	15,096.4	15,552.9

Summary table

Country:	France	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.30	2.30	1.70	1.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	10,067.9	10,182.2	10,298.4	10,369.5	10,441.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	3,311.4	3,440.1	3,577.6	3,682.0	3,792.1
Total sawn wood	13,379.3	13,622.3	13,876.0	14,051.5	14,233.5
Plywood	674.2	693.3	712.9	727.2	741.9
Particleboard	3,119.1	3,265.3	3,418.5	3,540.3	3,666.6
Fiberboard	917.9	928.5	939.8	946.1	952.8
Woodbased panels	4,711.2	4,887.1	5,071.1	5,213.7	5,361.3
Newsprint	886.6	958.8	1,036.9	1,096.7	1,159.9
Printing & writing	4,638.7	5,430.1	6,083.2	6,542.3	7,038.5
Other paper & board	5,680.9	6,355.6	7,067.8	7,596.6	8,167.8
Paper & board	11,206.2	12,744.6	14,187.9	15,235.6	16,366.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	8,195.5	8,379.2	8,570.9	8,702.4	8,838.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	3,279.9	3,390.2	3,474.2	3,534.4	3,595.9
Total sawn wood	11,475.4	11,769.4	12,045.0	12,236.8	12,433.9
Plywood	554.5	563.7	573.2	581.9	590.7
Particleboard	3,807.0	4,058.9	4,330.4	4,591.8	4,873.9
Fiberboard	1,077.2	1,241.2	1,301.9	1,333.8	1,366.6
Woodbased panels	5,438.7	5,863.8	6,205.6	6,507.5	6,831.2
Newsprint	1,064.4	1,167.9	1,281.6	1,397.6	1,524.6
Printing & writing	3,370.8	4,170.0	4,444.6	4,661.9	4,855.6
Other paper & board	5,439.0	6,085.0	6,581.5	6,938.1	7,313.5
Paper & board	9,874.2	11,422.9	12,307.8	12,997.6	13,693.8

Summary table

Country:	Germany	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		1.90	1.90	1.40	1.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	17,388.8	17,998.2	18,629.5	19,120.4	19,624.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,776.9	1,831.0	1,887.1	1,930.6	1,975.6
Total sawn wood	19,165.6	19,829.2	20,516.6	21,051.0	21,600.1
Plywood	1,266.9	1,367.6	1,476.2	1,553.9	1,635.7
Particleboard	9,624.0	10,199.3	10,809.7	11,216.6	11,639.1
Fiberboard	2,272.1	2,423.4	2,584.9	2,704.8	2,830.3
Woodbased panels	13,163.0	13,990.3	14,870.8	15,475.3	16,105.0
Newsprint	2,785.2	3,113.7	3,371.3	3,601.4	3,847.6
Printing & writing	6,584.3	7,312.9	8,122.5	8,928.5	9,814.8
Other paper & board	9,244.8	9,814.2	10,433.6	10,877.1	11,349.9
Paper & board	18,614.3	20,240.8	21,927.4	23,407.0	25,012.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	14,803.5	15,411.6	16,051.5	16,546.7	17,061.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,574.3	1,647.0	1,723.0	1,797.6	1,875.5
Total sawn wood	16,377.8	17,058.5	17,774.5	18,344.3	18,936.6
Plywood	364.0	397.8	434.9	465.8	498.9
Particleboard	10,046.6	10,759.1	11,531.2	12,190.4	12,905.2
Fiberboard	2,739.5	2,928.1	3,129.7	3,311.6	3,504.9
Woodbased panels	13,150.1	14,085.0	15,095.9	15,967.8	16,909.1
Newsprint	1,748.6	1,932.0	2,088.5	2,241.6	2,406.0
Printing & writing	7,222.9	8,017.9	8,900.9	9,787.9	10,763.6
Other paper & board	8,657.6	9,073.6	9,515.0	9,831.4	10,163.4
Paper & board	17,629.0	19,023.4	20,504.4	21,860.9	23,332.9

Summary table

Country:	Greece	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	1.70	1.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	586.6	583.5	580.4	576.7	573.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	201.4	215.5	230.6	242.4	254.8
Total sawn wood	788.0	799.0	811.0	819.1	827.9
Plywood	31.1	32.3	33.5	34.5	35.5
Particleboard	399.4	422.0	445.8	465.0	485.1
Fiberboard	339.6	378.7	422.3	457.1	494.7
Woodbased panels	770.0	832.9	901.7	956.6	1015.3
Newsprint	109.7	119.7	130.6	139.6	149.1
Printing & writing	239.9	285.5	339.9	388.4	443.7
Other paper & board	686.6	771.4	866.8	947.0	1034.6
Paper & board	1036.1	1176.7	1337.3	1474.9	1627.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	86.6	86.1	85.6	85.1	84.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	53.1	56.8	60.7	63.9	67.1
Total sawn wood	139.6	142.9	146.4	149.0	151.7
Plywood	34.4	35.7	37.1	38.2	39.3
Particleboard	351.9	371.8	392.8	409.8	427.4
Fiberboard	85.0	94.8	105.7	114.4	123.8
Woodbased panels	471.3	502.3	535.7	562.4	590.5
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	23.0	27.4	32.6	37.2	42.5
Other paper & board	485.5	545.6	613.0	669.7	731.7
Paper & board	508.5	572.9	645.6	707.0	774.2

Summary table

Country:	Hungary	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.40	2.40	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	949.4	1,008.3	1,070.9	1,131.0	1,194.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	90.3	95.1	100.1	104.9	109.9
Total sawn wood	1,039.8	1,103.4	1,171.0	1,235.9	1,304.4
Plywood	31.6	38.8	43.2	47.6	49.6
Particleboard	426.7	494.0	561.1	630.6	708.7
Fiberboard	34.8	36.4	38.1	39.6	41.3
Woodbased panels	493.0	569.1	642.3	717.8	799.5
Newsprint	86.9	106.5	114.0	121.3	128.9
Printing & writing	293.0	361.7	421.1	483.8	555.9
Other paper & board	358.9	410.0	462.0	515.5	575.1
Paper & board	738.7	878.2	997.2	1,120.5	1,259.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	84.2	89.5	95.0	100.3	106.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	213.0	224.2	235.9	247.3	259.2
Total sawn wood	297.2	313.6	331.0	347.6	365.1
Plywood	5.7	7.0	7.8	8.6	9.0
Particleboard	475.0	549.9	624.6	702.0	788.9
Fiberboard	59.1	61.8	64.7	67.4	70.2
Woodbased panels	539.8	618.7	697.1	777.9	868.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	206.3	254.7	296.5	340.6	391.4
Other paper & board	283.5	323.8	364.9	407.1	454.2
Paper & board	489.7	578.5	661.4	747.8	845.6

Summary table

Country:	Iceland	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.70	2.70	2.20	2.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	66.2	67.1	68.1	68.7	69.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Total sawn wood	68.9	70.0	71.1	71.9	72.6
Plywood	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.5
Particleboard	15.0	17.3	19.9	22.3	25.0
Fiberboard	5.2	6.0	6.9	7.7	8.5
Woodbased panels	21.2	24.4	28.0	31.3	35.0
Newsprint	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.9	8.5
Printing & writing	8.9	10.6	12.6	14.5	16.7
Other paper & board	17.0	19.4	22.1	24.6	27.3
Paper & board	32.2	36.8	42.1	47.0	52.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Ireland	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.80	2.80	2.30	2.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1120.5	1116.0	1111.5	1105.9	1100.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	139.9	152.8	167.0	179.3	192.5
Total sawn wood	1260.4	1268.8	1278.5	1285.2	1292.8
Plywood	131.7	138.4	145.5	151.4	157.6
Particleboard	198.4	212.8	228.3	241.9	256.2
Fiberboard	160.5	185.5	214.4	240.6	269.9
Woodbased panels	490.5	536.7	588.2	633.9	683.7
Newsprint	68.8	77.0	86.1	94.3	103.3
Printing & writing	112.8	141.0	176.3	211.5	253.9
Other paper & board	216.0	251.0	291.6	329.5	372.3
Paper & board	397.6	469.0	553.9	635.3	729.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	817.9	814.6	811.3	807.2	803.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	3.9	4.3	4.7	5.0	5.4
Total sawn wood	821.8	818.9	816.0	812.2	808.5
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	381.2	409.0	438.8	464.8	492.4
Fiberboard	404.1	467.1	539.8	605.7	679.5
Woodbased panels	785.3	876.1	978.7	1070.5	1171.9
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	42.6	49.5	57.5	65.0	73.4
Paper & board	42.6	49.5	57.5	65.0	73.4

Summary table

Country:	Italy	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		0.10	0.10	0.20	0.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	6,789.0	6,750.5	6,712.6	6,689.7	6,667.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,834.6	2,762.1	2,692.0	2,631.3	2,572.5
Total sawn wood	9,623.6	9,512.6	9,404.6	9,321.0	9,239.8
Plywood	710.8	715.1	715.3	718.8	721.7
Particleboard	3,601.0	3,587.5	3,574.0	3,576.6	3,579.2
Fiberboard	1,181.0	1,153.6	1,127.1	1,109.9	1,093.2
Woodbased panels	5,492.8	5,456.2	5,416.4	5,405.3	5,394.1
Newsprint	705.4	694.3	683.6	676.0	668.8
Printing & writing	3,497.8	3,497.5	3,497.1	3,523.2	3,549.4
Other paper & board	6,712.5	6,643.0	6,574.2	6,536.1	6,498.2
Paper & board	10,915.7	10,834.8	10,755.0	10,735.3	10,716.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	743.6	755.1	766.7	779.3	792.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	876.1	841.0	807.6	775.9	745.7
Total sawn wood	1,619.7	1,596.0	1,574.3	1,555.2	1,537.9
Plywood	446.9	452.6	458.4	465.5	472.7
Particleboard	3,290.4	3,326.1	3,366.8	3,413.2	3,462.9
Fiberboard	1,315.3	1,469.8	1,540.1	1,604.0	1,661.3
Woodbased panels	5,052.6	5,248.5	5,365.3	5,482.6	5,596.9
Newsprint	179.3	171.1	163.2	155.8	148.7
Printing & writing	2,956.6	3,610.0	3,806.7	3,961.9	4,100.2
Other paper & board	5,826.8	6,735.0	6,890.9	6,989.4	7,083.8
Paper & board	8,962.6	10,516.1	10,860.9	11,107.1	11,332.7

Summary table

Country:	Latvia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	877.9	961.2	1,052.4	1,149.1	1,254.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	182.3	191.0	200.0	209.2	218.8
Total sawn wood	1,060.2	1,152.1	1,252.4	1,358.3	1,473.5
Plywood	34.5	36.9	39.4	42.0	44.8
Particleboard	42.2	52.2	64.6	77.3	84.2
Fiberboard	14.7	15.8	16.9	18.1	19.3
Woodbased panels	91.4	104.8	120.8	137.4	148.3
Newsprint	11.3	12.0	12.8	13.5	14.4
Printing & writing	22.5	29.4	36.9	46.1	57.5
Other paper & board	43.4	47.4	51.8	56.5	61.5
Paper & board	77.3	88.8	101.5	116.1	133.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,322.3	3,637.6	3,982.9	4,348.9	4,748.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	593.5	621.7	651.2	681.1	712.4
Total sawn wood	3,915.8	4,259.3	4,634.1	5,030.0	5,460.9
Plywood	156.0	166.6	178.1	189.9	202.5
Particleboard	112.0	138.6	171.5	205.3	223.7
Fiberboard	19.3	20.6	22.1	23.6	25.2
Woodbased panels	287.2	325.9	371.6	418.8	451.4
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.8	3.5
Other paper & board	15.7	17.1	18.7	20.4	22.2
Paper & board	17.0	18.9	20.9	23.2	25.7

Summary table

Country:	Lithuania	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	617.5	685.5	761.0	840.2	927.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	115.4	121.8	128.5	135.2	142.3
Total sawn wood	732.9	807.3	889.5	975.4	1,069.8
Plywood	19.9	23.7	28.3	33.6	36.1
Particleboard	81.3	103.6	128.0	156.6	172.3
Fiberboard	42.4	45.9	49.7	53.5	57.7
Woodbased panels	143.6	173.2	206.0	243.6	266.0
Newsprint	17.5	18.7	20.1	21.4	22.9
Printing & writing	24.2	32.7	42.5	54.4	69.7
Other paper & board	48.7	53.8	59.6	65.6	72.2
Paper & board	90.3	105.3	122.1	141.4	164.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	949.4	1,054.0	1,170.1	1,291.8	1,426.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	301.1	317.8	335.4	352.9	371.3
Total sawn wood	1,250.5	1,371.8	1,505.4	1,644.7	1,797.5
Plywood	35.5	42.5	50.7	60.0	64.5
Particleboard	134.1	171.0	211.2	258.3	284.3
Fiberboard	58.8	63.6	68.8	74.2	79.9
Woodbased panels	228.4	277.0	330.8	392.5	428.7
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	2.7	3.7	4.8	6.1	7.8
Other paper & board	44.9	49.7	55.0	60.6	66.7
Paper & board	47.7	53.4	59.8	66.7	74.5

Summary table

Country:	Malta	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.10	3.10	2.70	2.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	14.0	14.2	14.5	14.7	14.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	8.0	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.1
Total sawn wood	22.0	22.8	23.6	24.3	25.0
Plywood	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.6
Particleboard	6.7	7.9	9.3	10.7	12.3
Fiberboard	14.9	17.5	20.6	23.7	27.2
Woodbased panels	25.1	29.4	34.4	39.4	45.1
Newsprint	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.0
Printing & writing	8.6	10.5	12.8	15.2	18.1
Other paper & board	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5
Paper & board	14.8	17.4	20.6	23.8	27.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Netherlands	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.40	2.40	1.70	1.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,756.2	2,787.3	2,818.7	2,832.1	2,845.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	701.7	735.3	770.5	795.1	820.5
Total sawn wood	3,457.9	3,522.6	3,589.2	3,627.2	3,666.1
Plywood	490.1	539.0	592.8	631.8	673.4
Particleboard	634.8	719.6	815.7	890.8	972.9
Fiberboard	377.8	426.4	481.2	520.8	563.7
Woodbased panels	1,502.7	1,685.0	1,889.8	2,043.5	2,209.9
Newsprint	618.1	664.7	714.8	750.6	788.1
Printing & writing	1,050.6	1,224.9	1,428.2	1,590.1	1,770.4
Other paper & board	1,954.5	2,195.3	2,465.7	2,674.8	2,901.7
Paper & board	3,623.2	4,084.9	4,608.6	5,015.5	5,460.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	211.0	213.4	215.8	216.8	217.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	161.0	168.7	176.8	182.4	188.3
Total sawn wood	372.0	382.1	392.6	399.2	406.1
Plywood	5.7	6.2	6.9	7.3	7.8
Particleboard	38.7	43.8	49.7	54.3	59.3
Fiberboard	10.4	11.7	13.2	14.3	15.5
Woodbased panels	54.8	61.8	69.8	75.9	82.6
Newsprint	370.2	398.1	428.1	449.5	472.0
Printing & writing	879.2	1,025.1	1,195.1	1,330.7	1,481.5
Other paper & board	1,932.4	2,170.4	2,437.8	2,644.6	2,868.9
Paper & board	3,181.8	3,593.6	4,061.0	4,424.8	4,822.5

Summary table

Country:	Norway	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.00	2.00	1.50	1.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,702.0	2,699.3	2,697.5	2,688.4	2,680.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
Total sawn wood	2,775.4	2,772.7	2,770.9	2,761.8	2,753.8
Plywood	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1
Particleboard	286.2	292.2	298.3	302.8	307.4
Fiberboard	115.0	115.6	116.3	116.6	116.9
Woodbased panels	473.3	479.9	486.7	491.5	496.4
Newsprint	125.7	135.0	144.9	152.2	159.8
Printing & writing	353.3	366.6	380.3	390.9	401.9
Other paper & board	279.9	323.2	374.7	419.8	471.1
Paper & board	759.0	824.8	899.9	962.8	1,032.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,470.2	2,491.0	2,512.0	2,525.4	2,539.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Total sawn wood	2,488.6	2,509.4	2,530.4	2,543.8	2,557.4
Plywood	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
Particleboard	430.5	435.6	440.8	444.8	448.8
Fiberboard	139.6	138.8	138.0	137.2	136.4
Woodbased panels	596.7	601.0	605.4	608.5	611.8
Newsprint	855.2	833.0	820.0	803.9	788.6
Printing & writing	870.4	909.8	951.0	984.2	1,018.5
Other paper & board	541.4	569.2	599.0	621.9	646.1
Paper & board	2,266.9	2,312.0	2,370.0	2,410.0	2,453.1

Summary table

Country:	Poland	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,790.7	3,064.1	3,364.1	3,683.4	4,033.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	627.8	678.2	732.6	789.7	851.2
Total sawn wood	3,418.5	3,742.2	4,096.7	4,473.1	4,884.2
Plywood	190.1	258.4	289.4	309.3	330.5
Particleboard	2,519.1	3,135.4	3,433.2	3,749.9	4,095.7
Fiberboard	921.4	1,136.2	1,219.1	1,305.3	1,327.1
Woodbased panels	3,630.6	4,529.9	4,941.8	5,364.4	5,753.3
Newsprint	178.4	243.1	271.0	301.1	334.5
Printing & writing	950.8	1,305.0	1,642.6	2,054.3	2,569.1
Other paper & board	1,250.9	1,526.9	1,826.2	2,173.6	2,586.9
Paper & board	2,380.2	3,075.0	3,739.9	4,529.0	5,490.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,350.8	3,699.5	4,084.6	4,509.7	4,979.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	789.3	852.7	921.1	992.9	1,070.3
Total sawn wood	4,140.1	4,552.2	5,005.7	5,502.6	6,049.3
Plywood	225.6	231.3	237.2	243.1	249.3
Particleboard	2,837.2	3,257.3	3,739.5	4,293.2	4,928.9
Fiberboard	1,226.9	1,513.0	1,623.4	1,738.1	1,767.2
Woodbased panels	4,289.7	5,001.6	5,600.1	6,274.5	6,945.4
Newsprint	198.7	270.7	301.8	335.3	372.5
Printing & writing	519.4	712.9	897.3	1,122.2	1,403.4
Other paper & board	1,187.7	1,449.6	1,733.9	2,063.6	2,456.1
Paper & board	1,905.8	2,433.3	2,933.0	3,521.1	4,232.0

Summary table

Country:	Portugal	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.50	2.50	2.10	2.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	804.4	800.8	797.1	792.8	788.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	562.3	608.0	657.3	700.8	747.2
Total sawn wood	1,366.7	1,408.7	1,454.5	1,493.7	1,535.8
Plywood	49.2	51.5	53.8	55.8	57.8
Particleboard	435.0	463.2	493.2	519.7	547.7
Fiberboard	113.7	129.1	146.5	162.4	180.1
Woodbased panels	597.9	643.7	693.5	737.9	785.6
Newsprint	96.4	106.5	117.6	127.8	138.8
Printing & writing	447.0	545.2	665.1	785.2	927.1
Other paper & board	588.9	672.9	768.9	859.1	959.9
Paper & board	1,132.2	1,324.5	1,551.5	1,772.1	2,025.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,090.3	1,085.4	1,080.5	1,074.7	1,068.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	357.9	386.9	418.4	446.0	475.6
Total sawn wood	1,448.2	1,472.3	1,498.8	1,520.7	1,544.4
Plywood	25.5	26.7	27.9	28.9	30.0
Particleboard	719.9	766.5	816.1	860.0	906.4
Fiberboard	429.7	487.9	554.0	614.1	680.8
Woodbased panels	1,175.1	1,281.1	1,397.9	1,503.1	1,617.1
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	650.0	792.9	967.2	1,142.0	1,348.3
Other paper & board	590.7	674.9	771.2	861.7	962.8
Paper & board	1,240.7	1,467.9	1,738.4	2,003.7	2,311.1

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Republic of Moldova	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		0.40	0.40	6.80	6.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	62.4	62.7	62.9	75.4	90.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	58.1	58.5	59.0	68.3	79.0
Total sawn wood	120.5	121.2	121.9	143.7	169.4
Plywood	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8
Particleboard	31.1	31.8	32.5	46.4	55.0
Fiberboard	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.7
Woodbased panels	32.9	33.7	34.3	48.6	57.6
Newsprint	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.2
Printing & writing	3.5	3.6	3.7	5.7	8.7
Other paper & board	12.6	12.9	13.1	18.3	25.6
Paper & board	18.8	19.2	19.5	27.4	38.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	5.4	5.4	5.4	6.5	7.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	5.4	5.4	5.5	6.3	7.3
Total sawn wood	10.8	10.9	10.9	12.9	15.2
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	10.0	10.2	10.4	14.9	17.7
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	10.0	10.2	10.4	14.9	17.7
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Romania	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.30	2.30	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	392.0	415.1	439.6	473.4	509.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	647.7	666.2	685.4	711.5	738.6
Total sawn wood	1,039.6	1,081.4	1,125.0	1,184.9	1,248.4
Plywood	28.5	34.7	38.4	43.7	49.7
Particleboard	297.1	341.9	386.2	450.5	525.4
Fiberboard	41.5	53.9	61.5	72.8	86.2
Woodbased panels	367.1	430.4	486.2	567.0	661.3
Newsprint	52.0	64.0	78.8	102.3	107.5
Printing & writing	75.4	89.7	106.9	129.1	156.1
Other paper & board	226.0	239.4	253.5	272.7	293.3
Paper & board	353.4	393.1	439.2	504.1	556.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,017.7	2,136.8	2,263.1	2,437.0	2,624.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,225.0	1,260.1	1,296.3	1,345.7	1,396.9
Total sawn wood	3,242.6	3,397.0	3,559.4	3,782.7	4,021.3
Plywood	69.7	84.9	94.0	106.9	121.6
Particleboard	141.4	162.7	183.8	214.4	250.0
Fiberboard	83.9	108.9	124.3	147.1	174.1
Woodbased panels	294.9	356.4	402.1	468.4	545.7
Newsprint	49.7	61.2	75.3	97.8	102.8
Printing & writing	33.3	39.6	47.1	57.0	68.9
Other paper & board	239.8	254.0	269.0	289.3	311.2
Paper & board	322.8	354.8	391.4	444.0	482.8

Summary table

Country: Russian Federation	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a	
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.80	2.80	2.10	2.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	10,376.6	13,985.4	15,946.7	17,571.6	19,362.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,277.8	2,511.1	2,768.4	2,978.3	3,204.0
Total sawn wood	12,654.4	16,496.6	18,715.1	20,549.8	22,566.0
Plywood	484.1	668.9	757.4	831.3	912.3
Particleboard	2,334.2	3,120.2	3,620.0	4,046.7	4,523.8
Fiberboard	622.1	854.2	1,172.7	1,219.0	1,267.0
Woodbased panels	3,440.4	4,643.2	5,550.1	6,096.9	6,703.1
Newsprint	554.1	703.9	894.3	1,067.6	1,131.2
Printing & writing	496.7	635.5	813.0	977.2	1,115.4
Other paper & board	2,201.0	2,570.8	3,002.8	3,373.7	3,745.2
Paper & board	3,251.8	3,910.2	4,710.0	5,418.5	5,991.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	17,342.2	23,373.7	26,651.6	29,367.1	32,359.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,601.0	2,867.5	3,161.2	3,400.9	3,658.7
Total sawn wood	19,943.2	26,241.2	29,812.8	32,768.0	36,018.1
Plywood	1,436.5	1,985.0	2,247.8	2,466.9	2,707.3
Particleboard	2,233.6	2,985.7	3,463.9	3,872.3	4,328.8
Fiberboard	858.0	1,178.0	1,617.4	1,681.1	1,747.4
Woodbased panels	4,528.2	6,148.7	7,329.1	8,020.3	8,783.5
Newsprint	1,677.4	2,130.9	2,707.0	3,231.7	3,424.2
Printing & writing	585.2	748.6	957.7	1,151.1	1,314.0
Other paper & board	2,799.7	3,270.1	3,819.5	4,291.4	4,763.9
Paper & board	5,062.2	6,149.6	7,484.2	8,674.2	9,502.1

Summary table

Country:	Slovakia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.00	3.00	2.80	2.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	184.1	198.8	214.7	230.6	247.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	107.2	111.5	115.9	120.1	124.5
Total sawn wood	291.4	310.3	330.6	350.7	372.1
Plywood	79.7	103.0	109.0	114.9	121.1
Particleboard	258.5	310.4	363.9	390.5	418.9
Fiberboard	79.2	83.9	88.9	93.8	98.9
Woodbased panels	417.4	497.3	561.8	599.1	639.0
Newsprint	26.6	28.0	29.4	30.9	32.4
Printing & writing	261.2	317.8	378.1	432.8	495.5
Other paper & board	247.0	266.3	287.2	308.1	330.6
Paper & board	534.8	612.1	694.8	771.9	858.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	553.6	597.8	645.6	693.3	744.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	216.1	224.6	233.5	242.1	250.9
Total sawn wood	769.7	822.5	879.1	935.3	995.4
Plywood	38.3	49.6	52.5	55.3	58.3
Particleboard	220.0	264.1	309.7	332.3	356.5
Fiberboard	65.7	69.6	73.7	77.8	82.0
Woodbased panels	324.0	383.3	435.8	465.3	496.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	257.8	313.6	373.2	427.2	489.0
Other paper & board	376.3	405.8	437.6	469.5	503.7
Paper & board	634.1	719.4	810.8	896.6	992.7

Summary table

Country:	Slovenia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	1.70	1.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	177.3	187.2	197.7	205.9	214.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	137.9	141.7	145.5	148.4	151.2
Total sawn wood	315.2	328.9	343.3	354.3	365.7
Plywood	40.4	48.8	53.8	58.0	59.8
Particleboard	234.6	268.3	301.5	329.9	344.1
Fiberboard	81.3	84.7	88.2	90.9	93.7
Woodbased panels	356.2	401.7	443.5	478.8	497.6
Newsprint	14.0	14.6	15.1	15.6	16.0
Printing & writing	61.2	70.7	81.6	91.2	101.9
Other paper & board	114.5	121.0	127.8	133.3	139.0
Paper & board	189.8	206.3	224.6	240.0	256.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	346.4	365.8	386.3	402.4	419.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	117.1	120.3	123.6	126.0	128.4
Total sawn wood	463.5	486.1	509.9	528.3	547.5
Plywood	41.2	49.8	54.9	59.2	61.0
Particleboard	261.7	299.3	336.3	368.0	383.9
Fiberboard	90.1	93.9	97.8	100.8	103.9
Woodbased panels	393.0	442.9	489.0	528.0	548.8
Newsprint	63.0	65.4	67.9	69.9	72.0
Printing & writing	200.8	231.8	267.6	298.9	333.9
Other paper & board	150.7	159.2	168.1	175.3	182.8
Paper & board	414.4	456.3	503.6	544.1	588.6

Summary table

Country:	Spain	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.30	2.30	1.80	1.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,281.0	4,455.5	4,638.2	4,780.8	4,928.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,961.8	2,155.1	2,368.3	2,545.0	2,735.4
Total sawn wood	6,242.8	6,610.7	7,006.5	7,325.9	7,664.0
Plywood	355.3	359.2	363.3	367.5	372.0
Particleboard	2,961.4	3,397.0	3,897.1	4,346.4	4,848.0
Fiberboard	1,152.1	1,323.8	1,526.4	1,727.5	1,958.9
Woodbased panels	4,468.8	5,080.0	5,786.7	6,441.5	7,178.9
Newsprint	637.2	698.0	764.7	820.7	880.7
Printing & writing	1,860.4	2,232.8	2,679.6	3,086.9	3,556.0
Other paper & board	3,926.7	4,436.9	5,013.4	5,508.0	6,051.3
Paper & board	6,424.3	7,367.7	8,457.7	9,415.5	10,488.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,437.2	2,566.1	2,701.9	2,813.9	2,930.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	741.3	791.3	844.9	890.1	937.8
Total sawn wood	3,178.4	3,357.4	3,546.9	3,704.0	3,868.5
Plywood	398.0	404.0	410.4	417.1	424.1
Particleboard	2,532.2	2,885.5	3,293.1	3,663.8	4,079.4
Fiberboard	1,129.0	1,329.8	1,564.5	1,789.3	2,047.5
Woodbased panels	4,059.2	4,619.3	5,268.0	5,870.1	6,551.1
Newsprint	269.7	293.0	318.5	340.4	363.9
Printing & writing	985.6	1,100.6	1,234.4	1,360.5	1,502.6
Other paper & board	3,246.9	3,610.6	4,018.5	4,376.1	4,767.0
Paper & board	4,502.1	5,004.1	5,571.3	6,077.0	6,633.5

Summary table

Country:	Sweden	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Conservation	Costs:	+ 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	1.70	1.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,121.6	4,264.8	4,413.2	4,527.0	4,643.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	372.4	372.4	372.4	372.4	372.4
Total sawn wood	4,494.0	4,637.2	4,785.6	4,899.4	5,016.3
Plywood	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1
Particleboard	663.0	708.5	758.1	803.3	852.2
Fiberboard	258.8	265.6	272.7	277.8	283.1
Woodbased panels	1,125.9	1,178.1	1,234.9	1,285.1	1,339.4
Newsprint	577.6	610.2	644.7	670.1	696.6
Printing & writing	594.9	607.7	620.7	630.1	639.7
Other paper & board	1,272.0	1,318.3	1,366.3	1,404.3	1,443.3
Paper & board	2,444.5	2,536.2	2,631.7	2,704.5	2,779.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	15,057.3	15,420.4	15,793.1	16,084.1	16,380.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	262.4	262.4	262.4	262.4	262.4
Total sawn wood	15,319.7	15,682.8	16,055.5	16,346.5	16,643.3
Plywood	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3
Particleboard	645.6	655.2	665.2	671.8	678.5
Fiberboard	204.2	206.8	210.0	212.0	214.4
Woodbased panels	960.1	972.4	985.5	994.1	1,003.2
Newsprint	2,551.8	2,619.0	2,598.5	2,566.2	2,536.3
Printing & writing	3,025.4	3,159.1	3,298.9	3,411.3	3,527.8
Other paper & board	5,255.9	5,539.2	5,838.0	6,071.3	6,314.1
Paper & board	10,833.0	11,317.2	11,735.4	12,048.9	12,378.2

Summary table

Country:	Switzerland	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.10	2.10	1.40	1.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,550.3	1,670.1	1,799.2	1,938.3	2,088.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	260.3	271.0	282.1	289.2	296.5
Sawn wood	1,810.6	1,941.1	2,081.3	2,227.4	2,384.5
Plywood	146.8	159.4	173.0	182.0	191.4
Particleboard	390.8	436.0	486.5	522.8	561.8
Fiberboard	309.7	343.3	380.6	404.5	429.9
Woodbase panels	847.4	938.7	1,040.1	1,109.2	1,183.1
Newsprint	327.6	348.7	371.2	385.8	401.0
Printing & writing	636.1	727.2	831.3	907.4	990.4
Other paper & board	590.9	653.9	723.6	773.3	826.5
Paper and paperboard	1,554.7	1,729.8	1,926.2	2,066.5	2,217.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,324.7	1,399.8	1,479.3	1,563.2	1,651.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	229.6	239.0	248.8	255.1	261.5
Sawn wood	1,554.3	1,638.9	1,728.1	1,818.3	1,913.4
Plywood	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Particleboard	526.2	587.1	655.0	703.8	756.4
Fiberboard	152.1	168.6	186.9	198.7	211.2
Woodbase panels	681.3	759.0	845.4	906.2	971.5
Newsprint	337.2	358.9	382.1	397.1	412.7
Printing & writing	548.3	626.8	716.5	782.1	853.6
Other paper & board	881.8	975.8	1,079.8	1,154.0	1,233.3
Paper & board	1,767.3	1,961.5	2,178.5	2,333.2	2,499.7

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	The fYR of Macedonia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices: + 0.5%/a	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.90	2.90	3.80	3.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	75.8	81.6	87.9	97.1	107.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	18.5	19.2	20.0	21.0	22.1
Total sawn wood	94.3	100.9	107.9	118.1	129.3
Plywood	5.2	6.7	7.6	9.0	9.7
Particleboard	173.0	206.5	222.1	244.4	269.0
Fiberboard	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.3
Woodbased panels	183.1	218.3	235.1	259.3	285.0
Newsprint	6.6	6.9	7.3	7.7	8.3
Printing & writing	11.7	14.6	17.6	22.5	28.9
Other paper & board	29.6	31.8	34.2	37.7	41.5
Paper & board	47.8	53.3	59.1	67.9	78.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	9.3	10.0	10.8	11.9	13.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	27.5	28.6	29.7	31.2	32.9
Total sawn wood	36.8	38.6	40.4	43.1	46.0
Plywood	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Particleboard	152.0	181.4	195.1	214.7	236.3
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	152.5	182.0	195.8	215.5	237.2
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.7	6.0
Other paper & board	13.1	14.1	15.1	16.6	18.3
Paper & board	15.5	17.1	18.8	21.3	24.3

Summary table

Country:	Turkey	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.90	3.90	3.60	3.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,537.0	2,532.9	2,528.8	2,523.2	2,517.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,142.9	2,432.7	2,761.8	3,102.8	3,486.0
Sawn wood	4,679.9	4,965.7	5,290.6	5,626.0	6,003.5
Plywood	64.3	69.1	74.2	79.2	84.6
Particleboard	1,791.0	1,976.2	2,180.5	2,387.6	2,614.5
Fiberboard	641.5	791.1	975.8	1,182.4	1,432.9
Woodbase panels	2,496.8	2,836.4	3,230.4	3,649.3	4,132.0
Newsprint	434.9	491.9	556.4	623.0	697.6
Printing & writing	617.2	791.5	1,015.0	1,276.6	1,605.7
Other paper & board	1,464.1	1,773.6	2,148.5	2,564.4	3,060.9
Paper and paperboard	2,516.2	3,057.0	3,719.8	4,464.0	5,364.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,341.3	2,337.5	2,333.8	2,328.6	2,323.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,077.4	2,358.4	2,677.3	3,007.9	3,379.4
Sawn wood	4,418.7	4,695.9	5,011.1	5,336.5	5,702.7
Plywood	44.7	48.0	51.6	55.1	58.8
Particleboard	1,645.0	1,815.1	2,002.7	2,193.0	2,401.4
Fiberboard	458.3	565.3	697.2	844.9	1,023.9
Woodbase panels	2,148.1	2,428.4	2,751.5	3,093.0	3,484.0
Newsprint	104.8	118.5	134.0	150.1	168.0
Printing & writing	255.4	327.5	420.0	528.3	664.4
Other paper & board	1,124.7	1,362.4	1,650.4	1,969.9	2,351.3
Paper & board	1,484.9	1,808.5	2,204.5	2,648.3	3,183.8

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	United Kingdom	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Conservation Conservation	Prices: + 0.5%/a Costs: + 0.5%/a		
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
GDP growth rate		2.10	2.10	1.70	1.70	
Consumption						
Coniferous sawn wood	9,502.3	9,702.3	9,906.9	10,061.3	10,218.5	
Nonconif. sawn wood	694.9	732.6	772.7	806.1	841.2	
Total sawn wood	10,197.1	10,434.9	10,679.6	10,867.4	11,059.7	
Plywood	1,013.1	1,029.5	1,046.0	1,058.8	1,071.7	
Particleboard	3,422.2	3,594.1	3,778.4	3,933.9	4,098.7	
Fiberboard	1,426.2	1,523.0	1,630.0	1,724.0	1,826.3	
Woodbased panels	5,861.5	6,146.6	6,454.5	6,716.7	6,996.6	
Newsprint	2,271.5	2,401.7	2,544.6	2,668.2	2,801.9	
Printing & writing	4,391.6	5,002.1	5,710.0	6,357.4	7,087.3	
Other paper & board	4,827.3	5,144.7	5,499.0	5,819.7	6,170.5	
Paper & board	11,490.4	12,548.5	13,753.6	14,845.3	16,059.8	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
Production						
Coniferous sawn wood	2,385.1	2,427.2	2,471.5	2,502.8	2,536.7	
Nonconif. sawn wood	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	
Total sawn wood	2,496.0	2,538.0	2,582.3	2,613.7	2,647.6	
Plywood	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	
Particleboard	2,487.0	2,655.4	2,836.0	2,992.2	3,157.5	
Fiberboard	611.4	682.1	762.3	835.2	916.0	
Woodbased panels	3,112.7	3,351.9	3,612.7	3,841.8	4,088.0	
Newsprint	1,095.9	1,173.0	1,300.1	1,416.3	1,543.1	
Printing & writing	1,746.2	1,833.9	1,925.9	2,008.9	2,095.5	
Other paper & board	3,753.6	4,159.0	4,598.9	5,011.6	5,461.7	
Paper & board	6,595.8	7,165.9	7,824.9	8,436.8	9,100.3	

Summary table

Country:	Ukraine	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.00	4.00	3.40	3.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	802.5	890.9	989.0	1,079.9	1,179.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,215.0	1,323.9	1,442.5	1,551.5	1,668.8
Total sawn wood	2,017.5	2,214.7	2,431.5	2,631.4	2,847.9
Plywood	8.6	13.5	16.2	18.8	20.1
Particleboard	278.7	419.8	518.3	620.2	675.2
Fiberboard	42.9	67.2	72.7	77.6	82.8
Woodbased panels	330.2	500.5	607.2	716.6	778.1
Newsprint	82.5	116.3	131.4	145.5	161.1
Printing & writing	84.4	120.0	155.0	192.6	239.3
Other paper & board	357.6	446.1	544.2	644.5	763.3
Paper & board	524.5	682.4	830.6	982.6	1,163.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	847.0	940.3	1,043.8	1,139.7	1,244.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,270.0	1,383.8	1,507.8	1,621.8	1,744.4
Total sawn wood	2,117.0	2,324.1	2,551.6	2,761.5	2,988.8
Plywood	7.0	11.1	13.2	15.4	16.4
Particleboard	199.0	299.7	370.1	442.8	482.1
Fiberboard	42.0	65.8	71.1	75.9	81.1
Woodbased panels	248.0	376.5	454.4	534.1	579.5
Newsprint	8.0	11.3	12.8	14.1	15.6
Printing & writing	29.0	41.2	53.2	66.1	82.2
Other paper & board	341.9	426.5	520.3	616.2	729.8
Paper & board	378.9	479.0	586.3	696.5	827.6

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Yugoslavia	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.20	2.20	3.60	3.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	580.6	613.2	647.6	711.0	780.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	73.6	75.6	77.7	81.5	85.5
Total sawn wood	654.2	688.8	725.3	792.5	866.1
Plywood	25.7	31.0	34.2	40.2	43.0
Particleboard	104.2	119.2	133.9	162.1	177.5
Fiberboard	34.9	36.4	37.9	40.6	43.6
Woodbased panels	164.8	186.6	206.0	242.9	264.1
Newsprint	22.8	23.7	24.6	26.2	27.8
Printing & writing	44.0	50.8	58.6	74.2	93.8
Other paper & board	218.8	231.1	244.1	267.4	292.8
Paper & board	285.6	305.6	327.4	367.7	414.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	170.0	179.5	189.6	208.2	228.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	240.0	246.5	253.2	265.6	278.7
Total sawn wood	410.0	426.1	442.8	473.8	507.3
Plywood	27.0	32.6	36.0	42.2	45.2
Particleboard	80.0	91.5	102.8	124.4	136.3
Fiberboard	25.0	26.0	27.1	29.1	31.2
Woodbased panels	132.0	150.2	165.9	195.7	212.6
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	25.0	28.9	33.3	42.1	53.3
Other paper & board	138.0	145.8	154.0	168.6	184.7
Paper & board	163.0	174.6	187.3	210.8	238.0

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	EU/EFTA	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices: + 0.5%/a	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	75,944.3	77,888.6	80,107.7	81,810.9	83,631.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	14,186.2	14,676.3	15,210.2	15,631.5	16,084.4
Total sawn wood	90,130.5	92,564.9	95,317.9	97,442.4	99,715.5
Plywood	6,071.8	6,357.4	6,660.2	6,884.4	7,119.9
Particleboard	28,725.3	30,569.0	32,588.2	34,190.3	35,910.7
Fiberboard	9,608.0	10,263.8	11,006.2	11,628.1	12,313.8
Woodbased panels	44,405.0	47,190.2	50,254.5	52,702.8	55,344.4
Newsprint	10,309.1	11,160.5	11,916.0	12,547.3	13,219.1
Printing & writing	27,515.9	30,983.6	34,551.3	37,675.2	41,140.9
Other paper & board	39,783.3	42,768.7	46,012.9	48,618.1	51,443.5
Paper & board	77,608.3	84,912.7	92,480.2	98,840.7	105,803.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	73,097.5	75,670.8	78,482.5	80,681.7	82,989.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	8,215.8	8,476.6	8,721.4	8,924.0	9,136.8
Total sawn wood	81,313.4	84,147.4	87,203.9	89,605.7	92,126.7
Plywood	3,295.1	3,410.7	3,532.3	3,633.2	3,738.5
Particleboard	30,506.4	32,754.8	35,203.2	37,329.3	39,633.5
Fiberboard	9,228.5	10,226.2	11,126.4	11,912.6	12,765.8
Woodbased panels	43,030.0	46,391.8	49,861.9	52,875.1	56,137.8
Newsprint	10,432.3	10,963.8	11,407.7	11,795.5	12,222.5
Printing & writing	33,512.5	37,616.9	40,794.9	43,601.3	46,581.2
Other paper & board	42,916.7	47,023.7	50,385.3	53,070.7	55,931.4
Paper & board	86,861.4	95,604.4	102,587.9	108,467.6	114,735.2

Summary table

Country:	CEEC	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.8	2.8	3.1	3.1
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	9,821.4	10,596.0	11,435.3	12,341.2	13,322.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,562.2	2,688.4	2,821.9	2,964.5	3,115.2
Total sawn wood	12,383.6	13,284.5	14,257.3	15,305.7	16,438.1
Plywood	584.0	740.3	823.0	896.4	953.9
Particleboard	4,881.9	5,899.1	6,596.8	7,330.9	8,004.8
Fiberboard	1,480.9	1,734.6	1,853.1	1,980.2	2,046.8
Woodbased panels	6,946.8	8,374.0	9,273.0	10,207.5	11,005.5
Newsprint	604.8	730.9	799.0	879.4	946.5
Printing & writing	2,102.8	2,712.1	3,299.7	3,987.5	4,828.0
Other paper & board	3,644.0	4,150.3	4,690.3	5,298.9	5,999.2
Paper & board	6,351.6	7,593.3	8,789.1	10,165.8	11,773.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	16,236.7	17,549.5	18,974.8	20,528.6	22,216.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,745.6	4,964.8	5,195.8	5,443.9	5,705.2
Total sawn wood	20,982.3	22,514.3	24,170.5	25,972.6	27,921.9
Plywood	794.8	903.9	982.9	1,067.5	1,128.7
Particleboard	5,481.1	6,354.5	7,299.5	8,323.4	9,298.2
Fiberboard	1,927.6	2,270.5	2,429.8	2,602.6	2,695.7
Woodbased panels	8,203.6	9,528.8	10,712.3	11,993.4	13,122.6
Newsprint	447.8	560.6	619.4	688.4	744.6
Printing & writing	1,408.0	1,786.3	2,155.4	2,568.2	3,067.4
Other paper & board	3,590.3	4,082.4	4,607.3	5,193.0	5,866.1
Paper & board	5,446.1	6,429.4	7,382.1	8,449.7	9,678.0

Summary table

Country:	CIS	GDP growth:	Conservation	Prices:	+0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	12,339.1	16,114.5	18,257.5	20,056.4	22,035.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,169.7	4,534.0	4,932.7	5,278.9	5,651.1
Total sawn wood	16,508.9	20,648.5	23,190.3	25,335.3	27,686.7
Plywood	524.8	722.8	816.1	894.5	978.7
Particleboard	2,862.8	3,829.6	4,474.8	5,034.5	5,593.4
Fiberboard	711.6	970.3	1,296.8	1,350.3	1,406.0
Woodbased panels	4,099.2	5,522.8	6,587.7	7,279.3	7,978.0
Newsprint	663.6	848.5	1,055.2	1,244.3	1,325.4
Printing & writing	607.0	786.5	1,004.3	1,213.2	1,407.0
Other paper & board	2,799.5	3,274.1	3,821.5	4,312.7	4,825.8
Paper & board	4,070.1	4,909.1	5,881.0	6,770.1	7,558.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	19,737.6	25,971.7	29,470.4	32,382.2	35,585.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,683.9	5,092.4	5,539.4	5,917.4	6,322.9
Total sawn wood	24,421.5	31,064.2	35,009.8	38,299.6	41,908.3
Plywood	1,574.1	2,160.7	2,434.2	2,662.7	2,911.7
Particleboard	2,710.7	3,611.7	4,217.1	4,723.7	5,244.5
Fiberboard	1,043.1	1,394.4	1,847.0	1,922.2	2,000.5
Woodbased panels	5,327.9	7,166.8	8,498.3	9,308.6	10,156.7
Newsprint	1,685.4	2,142.2	2,719.7	3,245.8	3,439.9
Printing & writing	614.2	789.8	1,010.9	1,217.3	1,396.1
Other paper & board	3,354.8	3,924.8	4,584.1	5,165.6	5,766.2
Paper & board	5,654.4	6,856.8	8,314.7	9,628.6	10,602.2

**ANNEX 8: Projections for products and countries in alternative scenario II:
European integration and market liberalisation.**

Summary table

Country:	Albania	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		11.20	11.20	9.40	9.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	15.7	21.5	29.3	38.2	49.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	5.5	6.5	7.7	9.0	10.4
Total sawn wood	21.2	28.0	37.1	47.2	60.2
Plywood	4.7	11.7	19.0	28.8	43.6
Particleboard	2.1	4.1	7.2	11.8	19.2
Fiberboard	7.5	9.5	12.1	14.8	18.1
Woodbased panels	14.3	25.2	38.3	55.3	80.9
Newsprint	15.0	18.2	22.1	26.0	30.6
Printing & writing	6.8	15.4	31.2	56.8	103.6
Other paper & board	37.9	50.5	67.4	85.9	109.5
Paper & board	59.7	84.1	120.6	168.7	243.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	15.4	21.1	28.8	37.5	48.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	20.0	23.8	28.3	32.8	38.0
Total sawn wood	35.4	44.9	57.1	70.3	86.9
Plywood	3.2	7.9	12.9	19.5	29.6
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	3.2	7.9	12.9	19.5	29.6
Newsprint	8.0	9.7	11.8	13.9	16.3
Printing & writing	4.5	10.1	20.6	37.5	68.5
Other paper & board	31.0	41.3	55.1	70.2	89.5
Paper & board	43.5	61.2	87.5	121.7	174.3

Summary table

Country:	Austria	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.20	3.00	2.90	2.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,684.0	5,337.0	6,620.0	7,983.0	9,558.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	304.0	294.0	280.0	270.0	262.0
Total sawn wood	4,988.0	5,631.0	6,900.0	8,253.0	9,820.0
Plywood	97.0	105.0	114.0	119.0	125.0
Particleboard	833.0	931.0	1,073.0	1,217.0	1,376.0
Fiberboard	149.0	164.0	194.0	224.0	255.0
Woodbased panels	1,079.0	1,200.0	1,381.0	1,560.0	1,756.0
Newsprint	240.0	309.0	358.0	416.0	483.0
Printing & writing	652.0	866.0	1,117.0	1,442.0	1,859.0
Other paper & board	861.0	1,024.0	1,189.0	1,375.0	1,585.0
Paper & board	1,753.0	2,199.0	2,664.0	3,233.0	3,927.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	8,737.0	9,456.0	10,666.0	11,915.0	13,295.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	226.0	226.0	226.0	231.0	240.0
Total sawn wood	8,963.0	9,682.0	10,892.0	12,146.0	13,535.0
Plywood	152.0	164.0	176.0	185.0	194.0
Particleboard	1,822.0	2,122.0	2,539.0	3,019.0	3,592.0
Fiberboard	159.0	157.0	167.0	178.0	190.0
Woodbased panels	2,133.0	2,443.0	2,882.0	3,382.0	3,976.0
Newsprint	383.0	438.0	480.0	525.0	575.0
Printing & writing	1,974.0	2,612.0	3,394.0	4,393.0	5,692.0
Other paper & board	1,645.0	1,992.0	2,393.0	2,866.0	3,432.0
Paper & board	4,002.0	5,042.0	6,267.0	7,784.0	9,699.0

Summary table

Country:	Belarus	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.70	6.70	5.20	5.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,097.7	1,312.0	1,568.2	1,799.2	2,064.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	618.8	680.1	747.4	803.1	863.1
Total sawn wood	1,716.5	1,992.1	2,315.6	2,602.4	2,927.4
Plywood	31.7	55.4	62.9	69.5	76.8
Particleboard	218.7	326.7	487.9	556.4	634.4
Fiberboard	45.3	51.8	59.3	65.8	73.1
Woodbased panels	295.6	433.8	610.2	691.7	784.2
Newsprint	24.4	27.3	30.7	33.6	36.7
Printing & writing	22.4	36.8	56.6	79.2	111.0
Other paper & board	228.3	270.6	320.8	366.1	417.7
Paper & board	275.0	334.7	408.1	478.9	565.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,542.9	1,844.2	2,204.3	2,529.1	2,901.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	807.5	887.4	975.3	1,048.0	1,126.2
Total sawn wood	2,350.4	2,731.6	3,179.5	3,577.1	4,027.9
Plywood	130.6	228.4	259.6	286.7	316.7
Particleboard	268.1	400.4	598.1	682.0	777.7
Fiberboard	143.0	163.8	187.5	208.1	230.9
Woodbased panels	541.8	792.6	1,045.3	1,176.8	1,325.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	213.3	252.8	299.7	342.0	390.2
Paper & board	213.3	252.8	299.7	342.0	390.2

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Belgium and Luxemburg	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices: - 0.5%/a	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,921.0	1,987.5	2,056.3	2,127.5	2,201.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	697.4	741.1	787.7	837.1	889.7
Total sawn wood	2,618.3	2,728.6	2,844.0	2,964.6	3,090.9
Plywood	366.5	415.6	471.3	534.4	606.0
Particleboard	942.7	1,082.2	1,242.3	1,426.1	1,637.0
Fiberboard	391.6	466.1	554.7	660.1	785.6
Woodbased panels	1,700.9	1,963.9	2,268.3	2,620.6	3,028.6
Newsprint	270.1	296.9	326.4	358.8	394.4
Printing & writing	961.7	1,142.5	1,357.3	1,612.4	1,915.6
Other paper & board	1,456.3	1,656.6	1,884.6	2,143.8	2,438.8
Paper & board	2,688.0	3,096.0	3,568.2	4,115.0	4,748.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	958.8	992.0	1,026.4	1,061.9	1,098.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	220.1	233.9	248.6	264.2	280.8
Total sawn wood	1,178.9	1,225.9	1,275.0	1,326.1	1,379.5
Plywood	60.3	68.4	77.5	87.9	99.7
Particleboard	2,710.0	3,110.9	3,571.1	4,099.3	4,705.7
Fiberboard	503.1	598.8	712.6	848.1	1,009.3
Woodbased panels	3,273.4	3,778.0	4,361.2	5,035.3	5,814.7
Newsprint	115.8	127.3	139.9	153.8	169.1
Printing & writing	925.9	1,100.0	1,306.8	1,552.5	1,844.4
Other paper & board	640.8	728.9	829.2	943.3	1,073.1
Paper & board	1,682.5	1,956.2	2,275.9	2,649.6	3,086.6

Summary table

Country:	Bulgaria	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.40	7.40	5.80	5.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	139.0	171.7	212.0	250.6	296.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	43.5	48.9	55.0	60.5	66.4
Total sawn wood	182.5	220.6	267.0	311.1	362.7
Plywood	29.1	53.9	100.0	129.8	143.9
Particleboard	56.8	88.6	130.7	177.8	206.5
Fiberboard	30.1	35.4	41.7	47.4	53.9
Woodbased panels	116.0	177.9	272.3	354.9	404.2
Newsprint	30.0	34.1	38.8	43.0	47.6
Printing & writing	39.4	63.6	102.7	150.2	219.7
Other paper & board	137.8	167.0	202.5	235.8	274.6
Paper & board	207.1	264.7	344.0	429.0	541.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	296.1	365.6	451.4	533.6	630.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	67.0	75.4	84.8	93.1	102.3
Total sawn wood	363.1	440.9	536.1	626.8	733.2
Plywood	52.1	96.6	179.1	232.4	257.7
Particleboard	114.7	179.0	264.1	359.3	417.2
Fiberboard	46.4	54.6	64.2	73.0	83.0
Woodbased panels	213.3	330.1	507.4	664.7	757.9
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	1.7	2.7	4.3	6.4	9.3
Other paper & board	125.3	151.9	184.2	214.5	249.8
Paper & board	127.0	154.6	188.6	220.9	259.1

Summary table

Country:	Croatia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.00	7.00	5.20	5.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	224.6	274.4	335.1	389.8	453.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	136.2	152.3	170.3	185.4	201.8
Total sawn wood	360.8	426.6	505.4	575.1	655.1
Plywood	9.0	16.2	22.1	28.0	30.4
Particleboard	89.0	135.7	196.3	258.9	296.2
Fiberboard	13.4	15.6	18.2	20.4	23.0
Woodbased panels	111.5	167.6	236.6	307.4	349.6
Newsprint	43.1	48.7	55.0	60.3	66.0
Printing & writing	25.9	43.8	69.1	97.3	137.0
Other paper & board	419.4	503.4	604.2	692.9	794.6
Paper & board	488.4	595.9	728.3	850.4	997.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	166.1	202.9	247.8	288.2	335.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	519.0	580.3	648.9	706.4	769.0
Total sawn wood	685.1	783.2	896.7	994.7	1,104.3
Plywood	9.0	16.2	22.1	28.0	30.4
Particleboard	50.0	76.2	110.2	145.4	166.4
Fiberboard	3.1	3.6	4.1	4.7	5.2
Woodbased panels	62.1	96.0	136.5	178.1	202.0
Newsprint	14.3	16.1	18.2	20.0	21.9
Printing & writing	11.0	18.7	29.4	41.4	58.4
Other paper & board	392.0	470.5	564.8	647.6	742.7
Paper & board	417.4	505.3	612.4	709.1	822.9

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Czech Republic	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.40	4.40	3.90	3.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,178.9	2,479.4	2,821.3	3,166.6	3,554.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	362.7	399.4	439.9	479.2	522.1
Total sawn wood	2,541.5	2,878.8	3,261.2	3,645.9	4,076.3
Plywood	46.0	67.1	81.9	97.8	105.8
Particleboard	531.4	695.9	905.8	1,145.2	1,267.7
Fiberboard	122.3	135.1	149.2	163.1	178.2
Woodbased panels	699.7	898.0	1,136.9	1,406.0	1,551.7
Newsprint	88.1	131.9	155.3	179.7	207.9
Printing & writing	265.6	396.5	533.3	694.8	905.1
Other paper & board	483.8	619.0	772.8	941.4	1,146.8
Paper & board	837.5	1,147.5	1,461.4	1,815.9	2,259.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,609.1	4,106.9	4,673.3	5,245.3	5,887.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	327.0	360.1	396.6	432.1	470.8
Total sawn wood	3,936.1	4,467.0	5,069.9	5,677.4	6,358.1
Plywood	113.3	165.3	201.8	241.0	260.6
Particleboard	714.2	935.2	1,217.3	1,539.1	1,703.8
Fiberboard	74.5	82.3	90.9	99.3	108.5
Woodbased panels	902.0	1,182.8	1,510.0	1,879.4	2,072.9
Newsprint	114.0	170.9	201.1	232.7	269.3
Printing & writing	141.8	211.7	284.7	370.9	483.2
Other paper & board	541.0	692.2	864.2	1,052.7	1,282.5
Paper & board	796.8	1,074.8	1,350.0	1,656.4	2,035.0

Summary table

Country:	Denmark	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.80	2.80	2.70	2.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,330.6	2,418.0	2,508.6	2,600.3	2,695.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	179.3	191.9	205.2	219.1	233.9
Total sawn wood	2,510.0	2,609.9	2,713.9	2,819.4	2,929.1
Plywood	349.3	401.3	461.2	527.6	603.6
Particleboard	912.7	1,064.5	1,241.5	1,440.3	1,670.9
Fiberboard	244.2	295.8	358.4	431.5	519.7
Woodbased panels	1,506.2	1,761.6	2,061.0	2,399.4	2,794.2
Newsprint	277.9	308.6	342.7	379.2	419.7
Printing & writing	434.3	526.2	637.5	767.2	923.5
Other paper & board	697.4	805.1	929.6	1,067.9	1,226.9
Paper & board	1,409.6	1,639.9	1,909.7	2,214.4	2,570.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	311.7	323.3	335.5	347.7	360.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	40.9	43.8	46.8	50.0	53.3
Total sawn wood	352.6	367.1	382.3	397.7	413.8
Plywood	14.7	16.9	19.4	22.2	25.4
Particleboard	280.8	327.5	381.9	443.1	514.1
Fiberboard	100.6	121.8	147.6	177.7	214.0
Woodbased panels	396.1	466.2	548.9	643.0	753.5
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	119.8	145.1	175.8	211.6	254.7
Other paper & board	319.5	368.9	425.9	489.3	562.2
Paper & board	439.3	514.0	601.7	700.9	816.8

Summary table

Country:	Estonia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.30	5.30	4.60	4.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	617.8	720.5	840.4	961.5	1,100.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	13.6	14.9	16.2	17.5	18.9
Total sawn wood	631.4	735.4	856.6	979.0	1,119.0
Plywood	39.8	62.4	79.2	86.9	95.2
Particleboard	66.0	91.1	120.8	136.1	153.4
Fiberboard	52.4	59.0	66.4	73.6	81.6
Woodbased panels	158.1	212.5	266.4	296.6	330.2
Newsprint	12.5	13.8	15.1	16.4	17.8
Printing & writing	21.0	31.4	44.5	60.3	81.8
Other paper & board	27.4	31.5	36.2	40.9	46.2
Paper & board	60.9	76.7	95.8	117.6	145.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,346.3	1,570.2	1,831.3	2,095.3	2,397.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	90.0	98.1	107.0	115.4	124.5
Total sawn wood	1,436.3	1,668.3	1,938.3	2,210.7	2,521.9
Plywood	17.7	27.7	35.2	38.6	42.3
Particleboard	188.8	260.8	345.8	389.6	439.0
Fiberboard	174.9	196.9	221.6	245.7	272.5
Woodbased panels	381.4	485.4	602.5	673.9	753.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	51.4	59.1	68.0	76.8	86.7
Paper & board	51.4	59.1	68.0	76.8	86.7

Summary table

Country:	Finland	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.40	3.40	3.20	3.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	5,272.0	5,486.8	5,710.9	5,930.6	6,159.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	111.9	117.6	123.6	129.9	136.6
Total sawn wood	5,383.9	5,604.4	5,834.5	6,060.5	6,295.8
Plywood	112.6	116.8	121.3	126.0	131.0
Particleboard	286.5	308.5	332.5	357.1	383.9
Fiberboard	193.7	203.6	214.0	224.9	236.3
Woodbased panels	592.7	628.9	667.7	708.0	751.2
Newsprint	305.0	365.6	378.9	390.7	400.7
Printing & writing	1,051.5	1,378.9	1,623.9	1,870.2	2,120.6
Other paper & board	770.6	827.4	888.2	949.7	1,015.4
Paper & board	2,127.1	2,571.9	2,891.1	3,210.6	3,536.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	13,467.2	14,588.9	15,816.9	17,117.0	18,538.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	60.2	62.0	63.9	65.9	68.0
Total sawn wood	13,527.4	14,650.9	15,880.9	17,182.9	18,606.4
Plywood	1,085.0	1,178.4	1,279.9	1,387.6	1,504.5
Particleboard	436.3	458.3	482.3	507.0	533.7
Fiberboard	168.3	176.9	185.9	195.4	205.4
Woodbased panels	1,689.6	1,813.6	1,948.1	2,090.0	2,243.6
Newsprint	1,461.3	1,583.6	1,670.5	1,759.8	1,852.2
Printing & writing	8,214.5	9,105.2	9,964.6	10,856.3	11,803.4
Other paper & board	3,657.2	4,084.4	4,562.6	5,082.3	5,662.6
Paper & board	13,332.9	14,773.2	16,197.7	17,698.4	19,318.3

Summary table

Country:	France	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	10,067.9	10,357.7	10,656.3	10,955.5	11,263.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	3,311.4	3,512.5	3,729.7	3,956.9	4,202.1
Total sawn wood	13,379.3	13,870.3	14,386.0	14,912.4	15,465.6
Plywood	674.2	703.6	735.2	768.3	804.0
Particleboard	3,119.1	3,279.3	3,448.1	3,619.4	3,799.6
Fiberboard	917.9	954.2	991.9	1,030.3	1,070.1
Woodbased panels	4,711.2	4,937.0	5,175.3	5,418.0	5,673.7
Newsprint	886.6	998.8	1,125.2	1,262.9	1,417.5
Printing & writing	4,638.7	5,701.3	6,621.5	7,507.5	8,519.2
Other paper & board	5,680.9	6,539.8	7,466.7	8,381.1	9,411.0
Paper & board	11,206.2	13,239.8	15,213.3	17,151.6	19,347.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	8,195.5	8,648.3	9,172.6	9,771.2	10,480.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	3,279.9	3,407.5	3,570.6	3,737.1	3,911.8
Total sawn wood	11,475.4	12,055.8	12,743.2	13,508.3	14,391.9
Plywood	554.5	554.8	555.2	555.4	555.6
Particleboard	3,807.0	4,086.9	4,389.3	4,710.7	5,058.2
Fiberboard	1,077.2	1,430.0	1,628.4	1,817.9	2,032.5
Woodbased panels	5,438.7	6,071.7	6,572.9	7,084.0	7,646.2
Newsprint	1,064.4	1,182.4	1,313.5	1,457.7	1,617.8
Printing & writing	3,370.8	4,170.0	4,737.8	5,364.9	5,967.1
Other paper & board	5,439.0	6,085.0	6,970.1	7,824.6	8,772.5
Paper & board	9,874.2	11,437.4	13,021.4	14,647.2	16,357.4

Summary table

Country:	Germany	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.60	2.60	2.50	2.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	17,388.8	18,135.2	18,914.0	19,693.3	20,505.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,776.9	1,848.3	1,925.5	2,005.8	2,092.5
Total sawn wood	19,165.6	19,983.5	20,839.5	21,699.1	22,597.7
Plywood	1,266.9	1,472.1	1,711.4	1,980.4	2,292.5
Particleboard	9,624.0	10,986.2	12,557.1	14,310.8	16,331.3
Fiberboard	2,272.1	2,532.1	2,822.6	3,135.3	3,483.7
Woodbased panels	13,163.0	14,990.5	17,091.1	19,426.5	22,107.5
Newsprint	2,785.2	3,311.4	3,718.1	4,164.1	4,664.0
Printing & writing	6,584.3	7,380.1	8,275.3	9,262.5	10,370.5
Other paper & board	9,244.8	10,454.3	11,836.0	13,360.8	15,098.5
Paper & board	18,614.3	21,145.9	23,829.4	26,787.4	30,133.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	14,803.5	15,822.9	16,978.3	18,253.4	19,712.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,574.3	1,608.7	1,644.9	1,681.9	1,720.9
Total sawn wood	16,377.8	17,431.6	18,623.1	19,935.3	21,433.4
Plywood	364.0	418.5	481.9	553.3	636.3
Particleboard	10,046.6	11,304.2	12,719.3	14,268.9	16,007.5
Fiberboard	2,739.5	2,992.0	3,268.2	3,562.9	3,884.4
Woodbased panels	13,150.1	14,714.7	16,469.4	18,385.1	20,528.2
Newsprint	1,748.6	1,932.0	2,217.6	2,536.8	2,897.9
Printing & writing	7,222.9	8,085.1	9,053.7	10,121.9	11,319.3
Other paper & board	8,657.6	9,652.8	10,766.0	11,974.6	13,323.2
Paper & board	17,629.0	19,669.9	22,037.3	24,633.3	27,540.5

Summary table

Country:	Greece	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	586.6	595.9	605.3	614.9	624.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	201.4	225.3	252.0	281.9	315.3
Total sawn wood	788.0	821.1	857.3	896.8	939.9
Plywood	31.1	33.0	35.1	37.4	39.8
Particleboard	399.4	431.0	465.1	501.8	541.5
Fiberboard	339.6	413.8	504.2	614.3	748.6
Woodbased panels	770.0	877.8	1004.4	1153.6	1329.9
Newsprint	109.7	124.2	140.7	159.3	180.5
Printing & writing	239.9	307.3	393.6	504.2	645.9
Other paper & board	686.6	815.3	968.2	1149.8	1365.4
Paper & board	1036.1	1246.8	1502.5	1813.3	2191.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	86.6	87.9	89.3	90.7	92.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	53.1	59.3	66.4	74.3	83.1
Total sawn wood	139.6	147.3	155.7	165.0	175.2
Plywood	34.4	36.6	38.9	41.4	44.0
Particleboard	351.9	379.7	409.8	442.2	477.2
Fiberboard	85.0	103.6	126.2	153.8	187.4
Woodbased panels	471.3	519.9	574.9	637.4	708.6
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	23.0	29.5	37.7	48.3	61.9
Other paper & board	485.5	576.6	684.7	813.1	965.6
Paper & board	508.5	606.0	722.4	861.5	1027.5

Summary table

Country:	Hungary	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		4.60	4.60	4.10	4.10
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	949.4	1,086.3	1,243.0	1,402.8	1,583.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	90.3	99.9	110.5	120.9	132.3
Total sawn wood	1,039.8	1,186.3	1,353.5	1,523.7	1,715.5
Plywood	31.6	46.8	57.6	69.4	75.4
Particleboard	426.7	565.4	723.1	901.0	1,122.7
Fiberboard	34.8	38.6	42.8	46.9	51.5
Woodbased panels	493.0	650.8	823.5	1,017.4	1,249.6
Newsprint	86.9	132.4	156.9	182.8	212.9
Printing & writing	293.0	444.9	606.0	799.6	1,055.1
Other paper & board	358.9	464.2	585.2	719.9	885.7
Paper & board	738.7	1,041.5	1,348.1	1,702.3	2,153.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	84.2	96.4	110.3	124.5	140.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	213.0	235.5	260.5	285.1	311.9
Total sawn wood	297.2	331.9	370.8	409.5	452.4
Plywood	5.7	8.5	10.4	12.6	13.6
Particleboard	475.0	629.4	805.0	1,003.0	1,249.8
Fiberboard	59.1	65.5	72.7	79.8	87.6
Woodbased panels	539.8	703.5	888.1	1,095.4	1,351.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	206.3	313.2	426.7	563.0	742.8
Other paper & board	283.5	366.6	462.2	568.6	699.6
Paper & board	489.7	679.8	888.9	1,131.6	1,442.4

Summary table

Country:	Iceland	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.60	3.60	3.50	3.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	66.2	69.2	72.3	75.5	78.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.8
Total sawn wood	68.9	72.1	75.5	79.0	82.6
Plywood	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0
Particleboard	15.0	18.2	22.2	26.9	32.5
Fiberboard	5.2	6.6	8.4	10.6	13.3
Woodbased panels	21.2	26.0	32.0	39.1	47.8
Newsprint	6.3	7.2	8.2	9.3	10.6
Printing & writing	8.9	11.4	14.5	18.4	23.3
Other paper & board	17.0	20.4	24.5	29.3	35.0
Paper & board	32.2	39.0	47.2	57.0	68.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Ireland	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1120.5	1139.9	1159.7	1179.7	1200.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	139.9	160.3	183.7	210.6	241.3
Total sawn wood	1260.4	1300.2	1343.4	1390.3	1441.5
Plywood	131.7	142.0	153.0	165.0	177.9
Particleboard	198.4	217.9	239.4	262.9	288.8
Fiberboard	160.5	203.7	258.6	328.3	416.8
Woodbased panels	490.5	563.6	651.1	756.3	883.6
Newsprint	68.8	80.2	93.5	108.9	126.9
Printing & writing	112.8	152.9	207.1	280.6	380.1
Other paper & board	216.0	266.6	329.1	406.2	501.4
Paper & board	397.6	499.7	629.6	795.7	1008.4
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	817.9	832.1	846.5	861.1	876.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.9	6.7
Total sawn wood	821.8	836.5	851.6	867.0	882.8
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	381.2	418.8	460.0	505.3	555.1
Fiberboard	404.1	513.0	651.2	826.7	1049.4
Woodbased panels	785.3	931.7	1111.2	1332.0	1604.5
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	42.6	52.6	64.9	80.1	98.9
Paper & board	42.6	52.6	64.9	80.1	98.9

Summary table

Country:	Italy	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.60	2.60	2.40	2.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	6,789.0	7,237.1	7,716.9	8,195.3	8,705.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,834.6	3,048.7	3,293.8	3,553.0	3,845.8
Total sawn wood	9,623.6	10,285.7	11,010.7	11,748.3	12,551.3
Plywood	710.8	967.6	1,134.2	1,296.7	1,460.4
Particleboard	3,601.0	4,072.3	4,607.9	5,171.0	5,805.5
Fiberboard	1,181.0	1,485.9	1,873.3	2,330.6	2,904.9
Woodbased panels	5,492.8	6,525.8	7,615.3	8,798.3	10,170.8
Newsprint	705.4	777.5	862.0	952.6	1,057.2
Printing & writing	3,497.8	4,284.9	5,299.2	6,508.7	8,058.3
Other paper & board	6,712.5	7,678.7	8,833.4	10,118.9	11,651.3
Paper & board	10,915.7	12,741.1	14,994.6	17,580.2	20,766.9
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	743.6	753.0	762.6	770.7	778.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	876.1	841.0	807.6	775.9	745.7
Total sawn wood	1,619.7	1,594.0	1,570.2	1,546.6	1,524.6
Plywood	446.9	470.2	495.2	519.7	545.8
Particleboard	3,290.4	3,809.1	4,414.4	5,075.7	5,844.0
Fiberboard	1,315.3	1,759.9	2,100.8	2,486.1	2,906.2
Woodbased panels	5,052.6	6,039.1	7,010.4	8,081.4	9,296.1
Newsprint	179.3	171.1	163.2	155.8	148.7
Printing & writing	2,956.6	3,610.0	4,237.8	4,876.2	5,526.0
Other paper & board	5,826.8	6,735.0	7,604.0	8,455.9	9,376.1
Paper & board	8,962.6	10,516.1	12,005.0	13,488.0	15,050.9

Summary table

Country:	Latvia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.90	6.90	5.30	5.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	877.9	1,069.3	1,302.6	1,519.2	1,771.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	182.3	203.6	227.3	247.8	270.1
Total sawn wood	1,060.2	1,272.9	1,529.9	1,767.0	2,042.0
Plywood	34.5	39.5	45.3	50.3	55.9
Particleboard	42.2	63.9	96.9	128.5	147.3
Fiberboard	14.7	17.1	20.0	22.5	25.3
Woodbased panels	91.4	120.6	162.1	201.3	228.5
Newsprint	11.3	12.8	14.4	15.8	17.4
Printing & writing	22.5	37.8	59.2	84.0	119.0
Other paper & board	43.4	52.0	62.2	71.6	82.3
Paper & board	77.3	102.6	135.9	171.3	218.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,322.3	4,047.0	4,929.8	5,749.6	6,705.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	593.5	662.6	739.8	806.6	879.4
Total sawn wood	3,915.8	4,709.6	5,669.6	6,556.2	7,585.0
Plywood	156.0	178.7	204.8	227.6	252.9
Particleboard	112.0	169.8	257.3	341.2	391.3
Fiberboard	19.3	22.4	26.1	29.3	33.0
Woodbased panels	287.2	370.9	488.2	598.2	677.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	1.4	2.3	3.6	5.1	7.2
Other paper & board	15.7	18.8	22.5	25.8	29.7
Paper & board	17.0	21.0	26.0	30.9	36.9

Summary table

Country:	Lithuania	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.40	7.40	5.80	5.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	617.5	762.4	941.4	1,113.0	1,315.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	115.4	129.8	146.0	160.3	176.1
Total sawn wood	732.9	892.2	1,087.3	1,273.3	1,492.0
Plywood	19.9	27.6	38.4	49.9	55.9
Particleboard	81.3	126.8	187.1	254.5	295.6
Fiberboard	42.4	49.9	58.6	66.7	75.8
Woodbased panels	143.6	204.3	284.1	371.0	427.3
Newsprint	17.5	19.9	22.6	25.1	27.8
Printing & writing	24.2	42.0	67.9	99.3	145.3
Other paper & board	48.7	59.0	71.5	83.3	97.0
Paper & board	90.3	120.9	162.1	207.7	270.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	949.4	1,172.3	1,447.4	1,711.2	2,023.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	301.1	338.7	381.0	418.5	459.6
Total sawn wood	1,250.5	1,510.9	1,828.4	2,129.7	2,482.8
Plywood	35.5	49.4	68.7	89.2	100.1
Particleboard	134.1	209.2	308.7	419.9	487.7
Fiberboard	58.8	69.1	81.2	92.4	105.1
Woodbased panels	228.4	327.7	458.6	601.5	692.8
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	2.7	4.7	7.6	11.1	16.3
Other paper & board	44.9	54.5	66.1	76.9	89.6
Paper & board	47.7	59.2	73.7	88.1	105.9

Summary table

Country:	Malta	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.10	5.10	4.90	4.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	14.0	14.8	15.7	16.6	17.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	8.0	9.0	10.1	11.3	12.7
Total sawn wood	22.0	23.8	25.8	28.0	30.3
Plywood	3.5	4.4	5.7	7.1	9.0
Particleboard	6.7	8.8	11.6	15.1	19.6
Fiberboard	14.9	20.6	28.6	39.1	53.5
Woodbased panels	25.1	33.9	45.8	61.3	82.1
Newsprint	4.2	5.0	6.0	7.2	8.6
Printing & writing	8.6	12.1	16.9	23.5	32.6
Other paper & board	2.0	2.6	3.3	4.3	5.5
Paper & board	14.8	19.7	26.3	35.0	46.6
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total sawn wood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Netherlands	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.10	3.10	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,756.2	2,867.5	2,983.2	3,097.9	3,217.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	701.7	755.6	813.6	872.2	935.1
Total sawn wood	3,457.9	3,623.0	3,796.8	3,970.2	4,152.2
Plywood	490.1	570.7	664.6	767.1	885.4
Particleboard	634.8	752.2	891.2	1,044.9	1,225.1
Fiberboard	377.8	465.7	574.2	699.6	852.5
Woodbased panels	1,502.7	1,788.6	2,130.0	2,511.7	2,963.0
Newsprint	618.1	693.3	777.7	866.5	965.5
Printing & writing	1,050.6	1,297.8	1,603.2	1,954.9	2,383.7
Other paper & board	1,954.5	2,290.0	2,683.2	3,113.0	3,611.8
Paper & board	3,623.2	4,281.2	5,064.1	5,934.4	6,961.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	211.0	219.5	228.4	237.2	246.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	161.0	173.4	186.7	200.1	214.6
Total sawn wood	372.0	392.9	415.0	437.3	460.8
Plywood	5.7	6.6	7.7	8.9	10.3
Particleboard	38.7	45.8	54.3	63.7	74.7
Fiberboard	10.4	12.8	15.8	19.3	23.5
Woodbased panels	54.8	65.3	77.8	91.8	108.4
Newsprint	370.2	415.3	465.8	519.0	578.2
Printing & writing	879.2	1,086.1	1,341.6	1,635.9	1,994.8
Other paper & board	1,932.4	2,264.1	2,652.8	3,077.8	3,571.0
Paper & board	3,181.8	3,765.5	4,460.2	5,232.7	6,144.0

Summary table

Country:	Norway	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,702.0	2,786.8	2,878.1	2,976.4	3,082.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4
Total sawn wood	2,775.4	2,860.2	2,951.5	3,049.9	3,155.8
Plywood	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1
Particleboard	286.2	295.2	304.5	314.1	323.9
Fiberboard	115.0	116.9	119.0	121.2	123.6
Woodbased panels	473.3	484.2	495.6	507.4	519.6
Newsprint	125.7	143.6	164.1	187.5	214.2
Printing & writing	353.3	371.3	390.2	410.0	430.8
Other paper & board	279.9	337.3	408.6	496.9	606.1
Paper & board	759.0	852.3	962.9	1,094.4	1,251.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,470.2	2,536.2	2,607.1	2,682.2	2,763.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Total sawn wood	2,488.6	2,554.6	2,625.5	2,700.6	2,781.4
Plywood	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5
Particleboard	430.5	437.4	444.5	451.8	459.4
Fiberboard	139.6	138.8	138.0	137.2	136.4
Woodbased panels	596.7	602.8	609.1	615.6	622.4
Newsprint	855.2	833.0	894.6	960.3	1,031.2
Printing & writing	870.4	935.6	1,005.8	1,079.5	1,158.7
Other paper & board	541.4	603.9	674.6	752.4	839.9
Paper & board	2,266.9	2,372.4	2,575.0	2,792.2	3,029.8

Summary table

Country:	Poland	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.30	6.30	5.30	5.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,790.7	3,344.6	4,008.5	4,675.0	5,452.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	627.8	720.0	825.9	927.2	1,041.0
Total sawn wood	3,418.5	4,064.7	4,834.3	5,602.3	6,493.5
Plywood	190.1	323.2	395.8	439.9	488.8
Particleboard	2,519.1	3,687.8	4,337.0	4,973.9	5,704.4
Fiberboard	921.4	1,343.1	1,543.3	1,736.9	1,808.5
Woodbased panels	3,630.6	5,354.0	6,276.2	7,150.7	8,001.7
Newsprint	178.4	313.6	393.0	476.5	577.7
Printing & writing	950.8	1,666.4	2,526.0	3,596.8	5,121.4
Other paper & board	1,250.9	1,772.5	2,426.4	3,165.1	4,128.6
Paper & board	2,380.2	3,752.6	5,345.5	7,238.4	9,827.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	3,350.8	3,699.5	4,084.6	4,509.7	4,979.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	789.3	905.3	1,038.4	1,165.9	1,309.0
Total sawn wood	4,140.1	4,604.9	5,123.0	5,675.6	6,288.0
Plywood	225.6	231.3	237.2	243.1	249.3
Particleboard	2,837.2	3,257.3	3,739.5	4,293.2	4,928.9
Fiberboard	1,226.9	1,788.4	2,055.1	2,312.8	2,408.2
Woodbased panels	4,289.7	5,277.0	6,031.8	6,849.2	7,586.4
Newsprint	198.7	349.3	437.6	530.6	643.3
Printing & writing	519.4	910.3	1,379.9	1,964.8	2,797.7
Other paper & board	1,187.7	1,682.9	2,303.7	3,005.0	3,919.8
Paper & board	1,905.8	2,942.4	4,121.3	5,500.4	7,360.8

Summary table

Country:	Portugal	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.30	3.30	3.40	3.40
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	804.4	818.0	831.8	845.9	860.4
Nonconif. sawn wood	562.3	637.7	723.3	823.2	936.8
Total sawn wood	1,366.7	1,455.7	1,555.0	1,669.1	1,797.2
Plywood	49.2	52.8	56.6	60.8	65.3
Particleboard	435.0	474.3	517.1	565.1	617.7
Fiberboard	113.7	141.8	176.9	221.9	278.4
Woodbased panels	597.9	668.9	750.5	847.8	961.4
Newsprint	96.4	111.0	127.7	147.7	170.7
Printing & writing	447.0	591.2	782.0	1,042.7	1,390.4
Other paper & board	588.9	714.9	867.9	1,059.5	1,293.4
Paper & board	1,132.2	1,417.1	1,777.7	2,249.9	2,854.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,090.3	1,108.7	1,127.4	1,146.6	1,166.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	357.9	405.9	460.3	523.9	596.3
Total sawn wood	1,448.2	1,514.6	1,587.7	1,670.5	1,762.4
Plywood	25.5	27.4	29.3	31.5	33.8
Particleboard	719.9	784.8	855.6	935.2	1,022.2
Fiberboard	429.7	536.0	668.6	838.9	1,052.6
Woodbased panels	1,175.1	1,348.2	1,553.6	1,805.6	2,108.6
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	650.0	859.8	1,137.4	1,516.5	2,022.1
Other paper & board	590.7	717.1	870.6	1,062.8	1,297.4
Paper & board	1,240.7	1,576.9	2,007.9	2,579.3	3,319.5

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	Republic of Moldova	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		13.20	13.20	9.30	9.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	62.4	88.7	126.1	161.7	207.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	58.1	76.9	101.7	124.1	151.3
Total sawn wood	120.5	165.6	227.9	285.8	358.7
Plywood	0.5	1.4	2.5	3.8	4.5
Particleboard	31.1	66.7	130.4	210.9	266.4
Fiberboard	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.3
Woodbased panels	32.9	69.8	135.1	217.4	274.2
Newsprint	2.7	8.0	12.1	16.3	22.0
Printing & writing	3.5	10.4	23.5	42.3	75.9
Other paper & board	12.6	25.4	47.7	75.0	117.9
Paper & board	18.8	43.7	83.4	133.6	215.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	5.4	7.7	10.9	14.0	17.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	5.4	7.1	9.5	11.5	14.1
Total sawn wood	10.8	14.8	20.4	25.5	32.0
Plywood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Particleboard	10.0	21.5	41.9	67.8	85.7
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	10.0	21.5	41.9	67.8	85.7
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Paper & board	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Summary table

Country:	Romania	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.40	7.40	5.60	5.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	392.0	484.0	597.6	702.7	826.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	647.7	728.5	819.5	897.4	982.8
Total sawn wood	1,039.6	1,212.5	1,417.0	1,600.1	1,809.0
Plywood	28.5	52.8	73.4	94.4	121.5
Particleboard	297.1	463.4	683.8	920.7	1,239.8
Fiberboard	41.5	93.9	145.7	204.0	285.8
Woodbased panels	367.1	610.1	902.9	1,219.2	1,647.1
Newsprint	52.0	98.9	188.1	308.3	340.1
Printing & writing	75.4	131.0	227.6	328.7	474.8
Other paper & board	226.0	274.0	332.3	384.9	445.9
Paper & board	353.4	503.9	747.9	1,021.9	1,260.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,017.7	2,491.2	3,075.9	3,616.9	4,253.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,225.0	1,377.9	1,550.0	1,697.4	1,858.8
Total sawn wood	3,242.6	3,869.1	4,625.9	5,314.3	6,111.8
Plywood	69.7	129.2	179.7	231.1	297.4
Particleboard	141.4	220.5	325.4	438.2	590.0
Fiberboard	83.9	189.8	294.3	412.3	577.4
Woodbased panels	294.9	539.5	799.4	1,081.6	1,464.8
Newsprint	49.7	94.6	179.8	294.7	325.0
Printing & writing	33.3	57.8	100.4	145.0	209.5
Other paper & board	239.8	290.7	352.5	408.4	473.1
Paper & board	322.8	443.1	632.7	848.1	1,007.6

Summary table

Country: Russian Federation	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a	
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		6.60	6.60	5.20	5.20
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	10,376.6	20,590.9	28,157.8	36,039.2	46,126.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,277.8	2,861.9	3,595.8	4,307.2	5,159.3
Total sawn wood	12,654.4	23,452.8	31,753.6	40,346.4	51,285.9
Plywood	484.1	1,008.3	1,349.1	1,698.5	2,138.4
Particleboard	2,334.2	4,520.2	6,385.6	8,397.2	11,042.5
Fiberboard	622.1	1,283.9	2,649.6	2,940.1	3,262.6
Woodbased panels	3,440.4	6,812.4	10,384.3	13,035.9	16,443.5
Newsprint	554.1	973.8	1,711.3	2,674.9	3,145.9
Printing & writing	496.7	880.0	1,559.0	2,455.9	3,424.0
Other paper & board	2,201.0	3,157.9	4,530.8	6,032.2	7,802.9
Paper & board	3,251.8	5,011.7	7,801.1	11,162.9	14,372.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	17,342.2	34,413.4	47,059.7	60,231.8	77,090.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,601.0	3,268.0	4,106.1	4,918.4	5,891.4
Total sawn wood	19,943.2	37,681.4	51,165.8	65,150.2	82,982.2
Plywood	1,436.5	2,992.4	4,003.6	5,040.5	6,345.9
Particleboard	2,233.6	4,325.3	6,110.4	8,035.3	10,566.6
Fiberboard	858.0	1,770.7	3,654.2	4,054.9	4,499.6
Woodbased panels	4,528.2	9,088.4	13,768.1	17,130.7	21,412.1
Newsprint	1,677.4	2,947.7	5,180.1	8,097.1	9,522.9
Printing & writing	585.2	1,036.7	1,836.6	2,893.1	4,033.7
Other paper & board	2,799.7	4,016.9	5,763.2	7,672.9	9,925.3
Paper & board	5,062.2	8,001.3	12,780.0	18,663.1	23,481.8

Summary table

Country:	Slovakia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		5.40	5.40	4.70	4.70
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	184.1	215.3	251.8	288.9	331.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	107.2	117.1	127.8	138.1	149.2
Total sawn wood	291.4	332.4	379.7	427.1	480.7
Plywood	79.7	126.1	140.3	154.2	169.3
Particleboard	258.5	359.1	478.7	540.7	610.8
Fiberboard	79.2	89.3	100.7	111.9	124.4
Woodbased panels	417.4	574.5	719.7	806.8	904.5
Newsprint	26.6	29.2	32.1	34.9	37.9
Printing & writing	261.2	372.6	511.4	645.3	814.2
Other paper & board	247.0	284.7	328.1	371.4	420.5
Paper & board	534.8	686.4	871.6	1,051.6	1,272.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	553.6	647.4	757.2	868.7	996.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	216.1	235.9	257.6	278.3	300.7
Total sawn wood	769.7	883.4	1,014.8	1,147.0	1,297.4
Plywood	38.3	60.7	67.5	74.2	81.5
Particleboard	220.0	305.6	407.3	460.1	519.7
Fiberboard	65.7	74.1	83.5	92.8	103.2
Woodbased panels	324.0	440.3	558.4	627.1	704.4
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	257.8	367.7	504.8	636.9	803.6
Other paper & board	376.3	433.7	499.9	565.9	640.7
Paper & board	634.1	801.4	1,004.6	1,202.8	1,444.3

Summary table

Country:	Slovenia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.60	3.60	3.30	3.30
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	177.3	197.3	219.7	242.5	267.7
Nonconif. sawn wood	137.9	146.6	155.8	164.9	174.4
Total sawn wood	315.2	344.0	375.5	407.4	442.2
Plywood	40.4	55.1	64.9	75.5	80.7
Particleboard	234.6	292.9	355.5	424.8	463.2
Fiberboard	81.3	88.3	95.9	103.5	111.7
Woodbased panels	356.2	436.3	516.4	603.8	655.6
Newsprint	14.0	15.0	15.9	16.9	17.9
Printing & writing	61.2	77.9	99.1	123.6	154.2
Other paper & board	114.5	126.1	138.8	151.6	165.6
Paper & board	189.8	218.9	253.8	292.1	337.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	346.4	385.6	429.2	473.8	523.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	117.1	124.5	132.3	140.0	148.1
Total sawn wood	463.5	510.1	561.5	613.8	671.2
Plywood	41.2	56.3	66.3	77.1	82.4
Particleboard	261.7	326.7	396.6	473.9	516.7
Fiberboard	90.1	97.9	106.3	114.7	123.8
Woodbased panels	393.0	480.8	569.2	665.7	722.9
Newsprint	63.0	67.1	71.6	75.9	80.4
Printing & writing	200.8	255.3	324.7	405.1	505.4
Other paper & board	150.7	165.8	182.5	199.4	217.8
Paper & board	414.4	488.3	578.9	680.4	803.6

Summary table

Country:	Spain	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.00	3.00	2.90	2.90
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,281.0	4,576.2	4,891.7	5,218.6	5,567.3
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,961.8	2,268.8	2,628.9	3,038.3	3,517.6
Total sawn wood	6,242.8	6,844.9	7,520.7	8,256.9	9,084.9
Plywood	355.3	359.2	363.3	367.5	372.0
Particleboard	2,961.4	3,495.9	4,127.0	4,844.8	5,687.6
Fiberboard	1,152.1	1,282.2	1,429.1	1,588.3	1,767.4
Woodbased panels	4,468.8	5,137.3	5,919.4	6,800.7	7,827.0
Newsprint	637.2	724.6	824.0	933.3	1,057.0
Printing & writing	1,860.4	2,402.5	3,102.4	3,974.1	5,090.8
Other paper & board	3,926.7	4,688.7	5,598.6	6,648.2	7,894.5
Paper & board	6,424.3	7,815.8	9,525.0	11,555.6	14,042.3
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,437.2	2,602.9	2,780.2	2,963.4	3,159.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	741.3	802.4	868.9	938.6	1,014.2
Total sawn wood	3,178.4	3,405.3	3,649.1	3,902.1	4,173.2
Plywood	398.0	404.0	410.4	417.1	424.1
Particleboard	2,532.2	2,940.5	3,421.3	3,966.3	4,604.5
Fiberboard	1,129.0	1,324.7	1,560.1	1,830.0	2,150.8
Woodbased panels	4,059.2	4,669.3	5,391.8	6,213.4	7,179.5
Newsprint	269.7	302.0	338.5	378.4	423.4
Printing & writing	985.6	1,140.2	1,333.0	1,567.5	1,860.6
Other paper & board	3,246.9	3,771.5	4,392.5	5,104.7	5,944.8
Paper & board	4,502.1	5,213.6	6,063.9	7,050.6	8,228.9

Summary table

Country:	Sweden	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary		EurGDP:	Integration	Costs:	- 0.5%/a
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		3.10	3.10	3.00	3.00
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	4,121.6	4,371.1	4,636.3	4,909.7	5,199.8
Nonconif. sawn wood	372.4	372.4	372.4	372.4	372.4
Total sawn wood	4,494.0	4,743.4	5,008.7	5,282.1	5,572.2
Plywood	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1
Particleboard	663.0	698.7	736.8	775.7	817.2
Fiberboard	258.8	275.6	293.4	311.9	331.6
Woodbased panels	1,125.9	1,178.3	1,234.2	1,291.7	1,353.0
Newsprint	577.6	649.5	730.2	818.4	917.3
Printing & writing	594.9	621.8	649.9	678.5	708.3
Other paper & board	1,272.0	1,341.1	1,413.9	1,488.2	1,566.4
Paper & board	2,444.5	2,612.4	2,794.1	2,985.1	3,192.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	15,057.3	15,679.6	16,330.2	16,990.7	17,680.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	262.4	262.4	262.4	262.4	262.4
Total sawn wood	15,319.7	15,942.0	16,592.6	17,253.1	17,943.0
Plywood	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3	110.3
Particleboard	645.6	672.3	701.1	731.4	764.2
Fiberboard	204.2	209.6	215.9	222.8	230.6
Woodbased panels	960.1	992.2	1,027.3	1,064.6	1,105.1
Newsprint	2,551.8	2,619.0	2,818.1	3,030.0	3,259.0
Printing & writing	3,025.4	3,256.7	3,506.0	3,767.1	4,048.1
Other paper & board	5,255.9	5,845.6	6,505.1	7,222.9	8,023.8
Paper & board	10,833.0	11,721.2	12,829.2	14,020.0	15,331.0

Summary table

Country:	Switzerland	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.80	2.80	2.60	2.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,550.3	1,670.1	1,799.2	1,938.3	2,088.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	260.3	278.4	297.9	317.3	337.9
Sawn wood	1,810.6	1,948.6	2,097.1	2,255.5	2,426.0
Plywood	146.8	168.8	194.1	221.2	252.0
Particleboard	390.8	455.8	531.6	613.5	708.0
Fiberboard	309.7	375.1	454.4	543.9	651.2
Woodbase panels	847.4	999.8	1,180.1	1,378.6	1,611.2
Newsprint	327.6	363.8	404.0	445.6	491.4
Printing & writing	636.1	770.6	933.6	1,116.4	1,335.0
Other paper & board	590.9	682.2	787.6	900.4	1,029.4
Paper and paperboard	1,554.7	1,816.7	2,125.2	2,462.4	2,855.8
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	1,324.7	1,399.8	1,479.3	1,563.2	1,651.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	229.6	245.6	262.7	279.8	298.1
Sawn wood	1,554.3	1,645.4	1,742.0	1,843.1	1,950.0
Plywood	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.5	5.1
Particleboard	526.2	613.7	715.8	826.0	953.2
Fiberboard	152.1	184.2	223.2	267.2	319.8
Woodbase panels	681.3	801.4	942.9	1,097.7	1,278.2
Newsprint	337.2	374.4	415.8	458.6	505.8
Printing & writing	548.3	664.3	804.7	962.3	1,150.7
Other paper & board	881.8	1,018.1	1,175.4	1,343.7	1,536.1
Paper & board	1,767.3	2,056.8	2,395.9	2,764.6	3,192.6

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	The fYR of Macedonia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices: - 0.5%/a	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		9.10	9.10	7.60	7.60
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	75.8	98.0	126.6	157.2	195.1
Nonconif. sawn wood	18.5	21.4	24.7	27.8	31.4
Total sawn wood	94.3	119.4	151.3	185.0	226.5
Plywood	5.2	11.0	16.5	23.1	26.8
Particleboard	173.0	297.2	374.8	455.3	553.1
Fiberboard	4.9	5.9	7.2	8.5	10.0
Woodbased panels	183.1	314.1	398.4	486.9	590.0
Newsprint	6.6	7.7	9.0	10.3	11.7
Printing & writing	11.7	22.8	40.9	66.9	109.4
Other paper & board	29.6	37.4	47.3	57.7	70.3
Paper & board	47.8	68.0	97.3	134.9	191.5
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	9.3	12.0	15.5	19.3	23.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	27.5	31.8	36.6	41.3	46.6
Total sawn wood	36.8	43.8	52.2	60.6	70.5
Plywood	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.4
Particleboard	152.0	261.1	329.2	400.0	485.9
Fiberboard	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Woodbased panels	152.5	262.1	330.7	402.0	488.3
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	2.4	4.7	8.5	13.8	22.6
Other paper & board	13.1	16.5	20.9	25.5	31.1
Paper & board	15.5	21.3	29.4	39.3	53.7

Summary table

Country:	Turkey	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		8.60	8.60	6.80	6.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,537.0	2,608.5	2,681.9	2,747.2	2,813.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,142.9	2,911.0	3,954.4	5,056.1	6,464.8
Sawn wood	4,679.9	5,519.5	6,636.3	7,803.3	9,278.8
Plywood	64.3	76.4	90.6	103.9	119.2
Particleboard	1,791.0	2,230.6	2,778.1	3,308.4	3,939.8
Fiberboard	641.5	1,080.9	1,821.5	2,777.0	4,233.6
Woodbase panels	2,496.8	3,387.9	4,690.3	6,189.3	8,292.7
Newsprint	434.9	584.9	786.6	997.7	1,265.3
Printing & writing	617.2	1,078.1	1,883.2	2,946.6	4,610.6
Other paper & board	1,464.1	2,240.1	3,427.4	4,815.3	6,765.2
Paper and paperboard	2,516.2	3,903.1	6,097.2	8,759.6	12,641.1
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	2,341.3	2,407.3	2,475.1	2,535.3	2,596.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,077.4	2,822.0	3,833.5	4,901.5	6,267.1
Sawn wood	4,418.7	5,229.3	6,308.6	7,436.8	8,864.0
Plywood	44.7	53.1	63.0	72.3	82.9
Particleboard	1,645.0	2,048.8	2,551.7	3,038.7	3,618.7
Fiberboard	458.3	772.4	1,301.5	1,984.3	3,025.1
Woodbase panels	2,148.1	2,874.2	3,916.2	5,095.2	6,726.7
Newsprint	104.8	140.9	189.5	240.3	304.8
Printing & writing	255.4	446.1	779.3	1,219.4	1,908.0
Other paper & board	1,124.7	1,720.8	2,632.9	3,699.0	5,196.9
Paper & board	1,484.9	2,307.8	3,601.6	5,158.7	7,409.6

Summary table

Country: Projection summary 10/09/02	United Kingdom	GDP growth: EurGDP:	Integration Integration	Prices: - 0.5%/a Costs: - 0.5%/a		
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
GDP growth rate		2.90	2.90	3.00	3.00	
Consumption						
Coniferous sawn wood	9,502.3	9,963.7	10,450.1	10,977.8	11,535.1	
Nonconif. sawn wood	694.9	758.1	828.1	908.1	996.9	
Total sawn wood	10,197.1	10,721.8	11,278.2	11,885.9	12,532.1	
Plywood	1,013.1	1,046.6	1,081.3	1,118.1	1,156.2	
Particleboard	3,422.2	3,707.1	4,018.2	4,369.7	4,755.0	
Fiberboard	1,426.2	1,578.0	1,751.6	1,957.9	2,196.4	
Woodbased panels	5,861.5	6,331.7	6,851.1	7,445.7	8,107.7	
Newsprint	2,271.5	2,486.9	2,730.0	3,014.6	3,338.7	
Printing & writing	4,391.6	5,355.2	6,559.2	8,121.3	10,094.8	
Other paper & board	4,827.3	5,240.6	5,716.6	6,285.4	6,943.7	
Paper & board	11,490.4	13,082.7	15,005.9	17,421.3	20,377.1	
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	
Production						
Coniferous sawn wood	2,385.1	2,576.5	2,783.4	3,011.6	3,258.7	
Nonconif. sawn wood	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	110.9	
Total sawn wood	2,496.0	2,687.4	2,894.2	3,122.5	3,369.6	
Plywood	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.4	
Particleboard	2,487.0	2,722.0	2,981.1	3,276.9	3,604.1	
Fiberboard	611.4	710.9	829.2	975.2	1,149.9	
Woodbased panels	3,112.7	3,447.3	3,824.7	4,266.5	4,768.4	
Newsprint	1,095.9	1,173.0	1,353.2	1,569.4	1,821.5	
Printing & writing	1,746.2	1,873.0	2,009.4	2,159.9	2,322.3	
Other paper & board	3,753.6	4,159.0	4,720.5	5,381.4	6,138.9	
Paper & board	6,595.8	7,205.0	8,083.1	9,110.7	10,282.7	

Summary table

Country:	Ukraine	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary					
10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		10.50	10.50	6.80	6.80
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	802.5	1,062.4	1,406.4	1,685.6	2,020.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,215.0	1,519.8	1,901.0	2,199.2	2,544.2
Total sawn wood	2,017.5	2,582.1	3,307.4	3,884.8	4,564.4
Plywood	8.6	26.3	41.6	56.1	63.9
Particleboard	278.7	768.4	1,317.5	1,878.8	2,228.7
Fiberboard	42.9	130.2	161.2	184.8	211.9
Woodbased panels	330.2	925.0	1,520.2	2,119.8	2,504.5
Newsprint	82.5	198.0	277.0	343.6	426.0
Printing & writing	84.4	204.7	394.7	608.3	937.4
Other paper & board	357.6	628.3	1,044.7	1,459.8	2,039.7
Paper & board	524.5	1,031.0	1,716.4	2,411.6	3,403.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	847.0	1,121.3	1,484.4	1,779.1	2,132.2
Nonconif. sawn wood	1,270.0	1,588.6	1,987.0	2,298.8	2,659.4
Total sawn wood	2,117.0	2,709.9	3,471.4	4,077.8	4,791.6
Plywood	7.0	21.5	34.0	45.9	52.2
Particleboard	199.0	548.6	940.6	1,341.4	1,591.2
Fiberboard	42.0	127.5	157.8	180.9	207.4
Woodbased panels	248.0	697.6	1,132.4	1,568.1	1,850.8
Newsprint	8.0	19.2	26.9	33.3	41.3
Printing & writing	29.0	70.3	135.6	208.9	322.0
Other paper & board	341.9	600.7	998.9	1,395.7	1,950.1
Paper & board	378.9	690.2	1,161.3	1,637.9	2,313.5

Summary table

Country:	Yugoslavia	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		8.70	8.70	7.50	7.50
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	580.6	742.4	949.2	1,175.2	1,454.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	73.6	84.4	96.8	109.0	122.8
Total sawn wood	654.2	826.8	1,046.0	1,284.2	1,577.7
Plywood	25.7	52.7	77.5	108.2	125.4
Particleboard	104.2	175.0	275.6	408.7	495.3
Fiberboard	34.9	42.1	50.9	60.0	70.6
Woodbased panels	164.8	269.9	403.9	576.8	691.3
Newsprint	22.8	26.5	30.9	35.2	40.1
Printing & writing	44.0	76.9	134.5	218.6	355.3
Other paper & board	218.8	274.1	343.4	417.4	507.4
Paper & board	285.6	377.6	508.7	671.2	902.7
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	170.0	217.4	277.9	344.1	426.0
Nonconif. sawn wood	240.0	275.2	315.6	355.5	400.5
Total sawn wood	410.0	492.6	593.5	699.6	826.5
Plywood	27.0	55.4	81.4	113.7	131.8
Particleboard	80.0	134.4	211.6	313.8	380.2
Fiberboard	25.0	30.2	36.5	43.0	50.6
Woodbased panels	132.0	219.9	329.4	470.4	562.6
Newsprint	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Printing & writing	25.0	43.7	76.4	124.2	201.9
Other paper & board	138.0	172.9	216.6	263.3	320.0
Paper & board	163.0	216.6	293.0	387.5	521.9

Summary table

Country:	EU/EFTA	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	75,944.3	79,817.6	84,490.6	89,320.4	94,541.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	14,186.2	15,287.1	16,522.1	17,872.7	19,393.1
Total sawn wood	90,130.5	95,104.7	101,012.7	107,193.1	113,934.8
Plywood	6,071.8	6,832.6	7,574.1	8,367.4	9,249.2
Particleboard	28,725.3	32,270.2	36,355.4	40,861.2	46,001.8
Fiberboard	9,608.0	10,961.0	12,578.5	14,434.8	16,635.2
Woodbased panels	44,405.0	50,063.9	56,508.0	63,663.4	71,886.2
Newsprint	10,309.1	11,752.2	13,111.5	14,615.5	16,309.3
Printing & writing	27,515.9	33,161.9	39,567.3	47,071.6	56,249.6
Other paper & board	39,783.3	45,383.1	51,825.6	58,974.3	67,274.0
Paper & board	77,608.3	90,297.1	104,504.4	120,661.4	139,833.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	73,097.5	77,627.8	83,030.0	88,783.8	95,157.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	8,215.8	8,505.7	8,850.3	9,220.3	9,625.1
Total sawn wood	81,313.4	86,133.5	91,880.3	98,004.2	104,783.0
Plywood	3,295.1	3,500.5	3,726.8	3,965.8	4,229.9
Particleboard	30,506.4	34,234.0	38,540.8	43,322.5	48,769.7
Fiberboard	9,228.5	10,970.1	12,638.8	14,537.1	16,742.3
Woodbased panels	43,030.0	48,704.5	54,906.4	61,825.4	69,741.9
Newsprint	10,432.3	11,151.0	12,270.7	13,504.6	14,880.0
Printing & writing	33,512.5	38,672.4	44,046.0	50,113.5	57,026.0
Other paper & board	42,916.7	48,655.4	55,292.0	62,475.1	70,618.2
Paper & board	86,861.4	98,478.8	111,608.8	126,093.2	142,524.3

Summary table

Country:	CEEC	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	- 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		7.0	7.0	5.7	5.7
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	9,821.4	11,667.1	13,878.4	16,083.2	18,652.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	2,562.2	2,873.3	3,223.3	3,545.0	3,899.8
Total sawn wood	12,383.6	14,540.4	17,101.7	19,628.2	22,552.4
Plywood	584.0	946.1	1,212.1	1,436.1	1,618.8
Particleboard	4,881.9	7,046.8	8,873.1	10,737.9	12,575.0
Fiberboard	1,480.9	2,022.9	2,352.6	2,680.2	2,918.5
Woodbased panels	6,946.8	10,015.8	12,437.8	14,854.2	17,112.3
Newsprint	604.8	902.8	1,149.3	1,430.9	1,653.3
Printing & writing	2,102.8	3,423.0	5,053.4	7,022.2	9,795.9
Other paper & board	3,644.0	4,715.4	6,018.4	7,419.8	9,174.9
Paper & board	6,351.6	9,041.3	12,221.1	15,873.0	20,624.0
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	16,236.7	19,035.4	22,360.3	25,617.7	29,370.9
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,745.6	5,325.2	5,977.4	6,568.4	7,219.3
Total sawn wood	20,982.3	24,360.6	28,337.7	32,186.2	36,590.2
Plywood	794.8	1,084.1	1,368.5	1,630.1	1,831.9
Particleboard	5,481.1	6,965.2	8,718.0	10,576.7	12,276.6
Fiberboard	1,927.6	2,674.7	3,136.5	3,599.7	3,958.1
Woodbased panels	8,203.6	10,723.9	13,223.0	15,806.5	18,066.6
Newsprint	447.8	707.7	920.1	1,167.7	1,356.3
Printing & writing	1,408.0	2,203.0	3,171.6	4,325.3	5,926.2
Other paper & board	3,590.3	4,617.6	5,863.2	7,200.8	8,872.5
Paper & board	5,446.1	7,528.3	9,954.9	12,693.8	16,154.9

Summary table

Country:	CIS	GDP growth:	Integration	Prices:	+ 0.5%/a
Projection summary 10/09/02					
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
GDP growth rate		10.9	10.9	7.8	7.8
Consumption					
Coniferous sawn wood	12,339.1	23,054.0	31,258.5	39,685.7	50,418.5
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,169.7	5,138.7	6,346.0	7,433.7	8,717.9
Total sawn wood	16,508.9	28,192.7	37,604.4	47,119.4	59,136.4
Plywood	524.8	1,091.5	1,456.1	1,827.9	2,283.6
Particleboard	2,862.8	5,681.9	8,321.4	11,043.4	14,172.1
Fiberboard	711.6	1,467.7	2,872.3	3,193.5	3,550.8
Woodbased panels	4,099.2	8,241.1	12,649.8	16,064.7	20,006.4
Newsprint	663.6	1,207.1	2,031.1	3,068.3	3,630.6
Printing & writing	607.0	1,131.8	2,033.9	3,185.7	4,548.3
Other paper & board	2,799.5	4,082.2	5,944.1	7,933.0	10,378.2
Paper & board	4,070.1	6,421.2	10,009.0	14,187.0	18,557.2
	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Production					
Coniferous sawn wood	19,737.6	37,386.5	50,759.3	64,553.9	82,142.6
Nonconif. sawn wood	4,683.9	5,751.2	7,077.9	8,276.7	9,691.1
Total sawn wood	24,421.5	43,137.7	57,837.2	72,830.6	91,833.7
Plywood	1,574.1	3,242.3	4,297.2	5,373.1	6,714.8
Particleboard	2,710.7	5,295.8	7,691.0	10,126.5	13,021.1
Fiberboard	1,043.1	2,062.0	3,999.5	4,443.9	4,937.9
Woodbased panels	5,327.9	10,600.1	15,987.7	19,943.5	24,673.8
Newsprint	1,685.4	2,967.0	5,207.0	8,130.4	9,564.2
Printing & writing	614.2	1,107.0	1,972.2	3,102.1	4,355.6
Other paper & board	3,354.8	4,870.4	7,061.8	9,410.6	12,265.6
Paper & board	5,654.4	8,944.3	14,241.0	20,643.0	26,185.5

Some facts about the Timber Committee

The Timber Committee is a principal subsidiary body of the UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) based in Geneva. It constitutes a forum for cooperation and consultation between member countries on forestry, forest industry and forest product matters. All countries of Europe; the former USSR; United States, of America, Canada and Israel are members of the UNECE and participate in its work.

The UNECE Timber Committee shall, within the context of sustainable development, provide member countries with the information and services needed for policy- and decision-making regarding their forest and forest industry sector ("the sector"), including the trade and use of forest products and, when appropriate, formulate recommendations addressed to member Governments and interested organizations. To this end, it shall:

1. With the active participation of member countries, undertake short-, medium- and long-term analyses of developments in, and having an impact on, the sector, including those offering possibilities for the facilitation of international trade and for enhancing the protection of the environment;
2. In support of these analyses, collect, store and disseminate statistics relating to the sector, and carry out activities to improve their quality and comparability;
3. Provide the framework for cooperation e.g. by organizing seminars, workshops and ad hoc meetings and setting up time-limited ad hoc groups, for the exchange of economic, environmental and technical information between governments and other institutions of member countries that is needed for the development and implementation of policies leading to the sustainable development of the sector and to the protection of the environment in their respective countries;
4. Carry out tasks identified by the UNECE or the Timber Committee as being of priority, including the facilitation of subregional cooperation and activities in support of the economies in transition of central and eastern Europe and of the countries of the region that are developing from an economic point of view;
5. It should also keep under review its structure and priorities and cooperate with other international and intergovernmental organizations active in the sector, and in particular with the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) and its European Forestry Commission and with the ILO (International Labour Organisation), in order to ensure complementarities and to avoid duplication, thereby optimizing the use of resources.

More information about the Committee's work may be obtained by writing to:

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The objective of the Discussion Papers is to make available to a wider audience work carried out, usually by national experts, in the course of ECE/FAO activities. The Discussion Papers do not represent the final official outputs of particular activities but rather contributions which, because of their subject matter or quality, deserve to be disseminated more widely than to the restricted official circles from whose work they emerged. The Discussion Papers are also utilized when the subject matter is not suitable (e.g. because of technical content, narrow focus, specialized audience) for distribution in the UNECE/FAO Timber and Forest Study Paper series. Another objective of the Discussion Papers is to stimulate dialogue and contacts among specialists.

In all cases, the author(s) of the discussion paper are identified, and the paper is solely their responsibility. The ECE Timber Committee, the FAO European Forestry Commission, the governments of the authors' country and the FAO/ECE secretariat, are neither responsible for the opinions expressed, nor the facts presented, nor the conclusions and recommendations in the discussion paper.

In the interests of economy, Discussion Papers are issued in the original language only, with only minor languages editing and final layout by the secretariat. They are distributed automatically to nominated forestry libraries and information centres in member countries. It is the intention to include this discussion paper on the Timber Committee website at: <http://www.unece.org/trade/timber>.

The Discussion Papers are available on request from the secretariat. Those interested in receiving them on the continuing basis should contact the secretariat as well. Your comments are most welcome and will be referred to the authors:

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Modelling and Projections of Forest Products Demand Supply and Trade in Europe

This paper describes the econometric modelling approach developed by Brooks et al (1995) and applied in the current study for modelling forest products demand, supply and trade. The study provides a country specific outlook for a baseline scenario, based on estimated elasticities and long-term forecast of economic growth (NOBE, 2001). Alternative scenarios are forecasted as well, based on the outcome of a special policy analysis carried out by UNECE/FAO.

European Forest Sector Outlook Study (EFSOS)

The European Forest Sector Outlook Studies (EFSOS) are the continuation of the European Timber Trends Studies dating back to the 1950s. These studies forecast development in the forest and forest products sector over the following twenty years. The current programme consists of two primary studies on the outlook for forest resources and on forest products. A large number of ancillary studies are also in progress or planned. The geographical scope has been broadened to include all European UNECE member states which collectively have over 70% of the world's temperate and boreal forest. Products covered include all major wood end-products. The results of EFSOS are intended for government policy makers as well as analysts and researchers.

UNECE Timber Committee and FAO European Forestry Commission

Further information about forests and forest products, as well as information about the UNECE Timber Committee and the FAO European Forestry Commission is available on the website www.unece.org/trade/timber. Information about the UNECE may be found at www.unece.org and information about FAO may be found at www.fao.org.

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