

26-Feb-2019

Notes

32nd Meeting of Intersecretariat Working Group on Forest Sector Statistics

ITTO Headquarters, Yokohama, 23rd-25th January 2019

1) Adoption of agenda

Participants: Jean Claudon (ITTO, chair and reporter), Alex McCusker (ECE), Rajmund Laczko (Eurostat via Skype participated from 2:00 AM to 10:00 AM Luxembourg time), and Arvydas Lebedys (FAO).

2) Issues pending following the last meeting of the IWG in February 2018

- *Engineered wood products codes for the HS2022 classification: ECE is preparing additional background information on how these products are currently classified by countries.*
This task was completed.
- ***ECE will continue to work on improving the definition of chips and particles.***
Not done.
- *The wood fibre balance did not seem to be helpful for the correspondents. The IWG agreed to continue using it for another year and then to review its use. The ECE will provide an updated version for the JFSQ2017 by mid-March.*
Done. We agreed to continue for JFSQ2018.
- ***For the next IWG, all partners to provide tables showing replies in advance of the meeting, along with a progress note on items b, c and d. The host organization should coordinate this, along with the list of outstanding issues.***
Done by Eurostat, ECE and ITTO.
- *FAO to provide a list of December 2017 data changes to ECE and Eurostat.*
Not done for Dec 2017 data but was done for Aug 2018 data. **ECE to share these changes with ITTO and Eurostat in the future.**
- *Eurostat will add the CN codes for the removals part of the JFSQ and exclude bamboo from the trade correspondence tables.*
Done.
- *FAO will provide updated flat files for corresponding HS 2017 codes by mid-March 2018*
Done with some delay.
- *Shading will be added to JQ1 for all top-level aggregates, as on JQ2. In addition, Eurostat will shade for its reporting variables planned for Eurostat dissemination.*
Done
- *Eurostat will add a note to cover letter and guidelines saying "Eurostat intends to publish the data for these shaded variables for all countries. The other variables are important for our partners." **All partners will exchange their cover letters requesting the JFSQ data.***
Done except ITTO and FAO and will do in the future.

- **Eurostat will decide whether to keep the extra sheet on green chips, Glulam and CLT.**
Still under discussion.
- *ITTO provided a list of those countries to ECE and FAO, who will fix the problems by May 2018 and let ITTO know what was done.*
FAO and UNECE fixed the issues but ECE did not provide feedback. **ECE to send feedback now. ITTO will keep monitoring.**
- **ITTO requests for the 2027 HS revision are to split sleepers (HS 4406), hoopwood (4404) and treated wood (HS 4403 12) into tropical and non-tropical products.**
FAO to keep track of this for the next revision of the HS.
- *Forest Products Statistics Guidelines, final draft ready, FAO will share with IWG for comments.*
Sent, received and published in Dec. 2018.

3) Review of the Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire activities and process in 2018

a) Number and quality of replies

EUROSTAT: 29 replies (best in 10 years), still ~30% of total data not reported. 8 received only in summer, 16 twice and 5 only later. **Eurostat will ask countries in future if summer data should be considered final.** There was data on almost every worksheet, but not complete datasets. Some issues (missing trade items, swapped items, etc.), but nothing major except for Lithuania as it sent the questionnaire in the old format. Still no reply from them. Belgium, Denmark and Greece JSFQ are still missing. Lithuania no reply reminder sent to it and to Norway too. Overbark data is the most missed data. Overall, the change in the questionnaire did not impact negatively the response rate and the quality for Eurostat and ECE. Eurostat to send Hungary, Ireland and Italy JFSQ to ITTO. Even if ITTO data is missing in the questionnaire, ITTO still collects the JFSQ.

ITTO: received 25 questionnaires out of 37 (67% reply rate), up by 1 questionnaire compared to last year. Quality of replies have been stable over time, deadline submission has improved this year.
Successes: Congo, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Papua New Guinea.

ECE: There were 45 total replies for 2017 of which 29 came from Eurostat. ECE received 15 out of 21 countries that it sends the questionnaire to. JQ1 – 45 (+8 over 2016), JQ2 – 39 (+5), JQ3 – 38 (+8), ECE/EU - 32 (+5). This included countries ECE has not recently heard from and matches ECE record high of 45 for 2014 JQ round. % of data filled in is JQ1 – 68% (72% for 2016), JQ2- 94% (98%), JQ3 – 94% (96%), ECE/EU – 85% (91%). In general this is what happens when we get more replies, the average level of information supplied goes down. When we compare to the equally high 2014 round, the percentages of data provided this year are somewhat higher (2014 had JQ1 of 65% and JQ2 of 86%). We used COMTRADE data for 6 additional countries.

FAO: 14 responses over 102. Delay in dispatching the questionnaire in September instead of June (3 months delay) due to internal additional procedures and discussions. Down by 7. Quality is similar to previous years. Some countries appeared to be confused with the new structure (for example, pulp grades).

b) Successes/problems

EUROSTAT: great response rate, but still ~1/3 of data missing.

ITTO: No improvement on countries which usually don't send the questionnaire in the three producing regions. **ITTO will send an official letter signed by its Executive Director to the member countries which have not submitted the questionnaire for the last 2 years or more in a row as stated in the International Tropical Timber Agreement 2006 art. 27 para. 5. If ITTO doesn't receive any questionnaire by April, it will send this letter to Albania (ECE will provide JQ contact), Belgium (Eurostat will provide JQ contact), Cambodia, Côte d'Ivoire, Dem. Rep. of Congo, Fiji, Gabon, Greece (Eurostat will provide JQ contact), India, Myanmar and Trinidad and Tobago.**

ECE: Good results in getting data from Belarus, Ukraine and Uzbekistan. Data quality from some countries continues to be a problem (production lower than exports) which, despite attempts to clarify, do not result in more reasonable figures. Possible misclassification of squared off logs (HS4403) into sawnwood (HS4407) and fuelwood (HS4401).

There were no specific complaints about new questionnaire structure – the new item 4 (recovered wood) had 18 replies to production and 22 replies to trade. 9 of these were all 0. Not clear if the zero means “no data” or “our data say 0”. This seems fairly positive for the first year. The change in veneer sheets definition did not result in changes to the data (which should have increased significantly).

Problem arose with “2nd round” of data processing as this conflicts with work on Committee so not enough time to do it. This results in “final” FAO data not being the latest available.

FAO: despite efforts during past statistical workshops (none organized in 2018), maintaining contacts is difficult (2017 statistical workshop Portuguese speaking countries, only 1 out of 7 replied in 2018).

Successes: Nepal sent a questionnaire for the first time in 10 years, Chile after 3 years.

Problems: Tunisia, Iran, China, Rep. of Korea and New Zealand provided the JFSQ in 2017, but not in 2018.

c) Implementation of the new questionnaire structure in each organization's database

EUROSTAT: still ongoing (on 11th Jan), mainly due to IT-related issues. Eurostat will change to another database in 2019, expecting improvements in data handling and validation. SDMX will be likely implemented in 2020. Other Eurostat units are already using SDMX.

ITTO: until last year, a lot of text based structure was used in an Access database consuming a lot of space. The new structure of the questionnaire was a good occasion to revise the structure of ITTO database by using an integer structure instead of a text based structure. This new integer structure drastically reduced the size of the database (from 900MB to 130MB) for the same volume of records. ITTO also modified its access to COMTRADE which was manually done until last year.

From this year, ITTO started downloading the data through the COMTRADE API via a Python procedure. Due to the bigger size of data ITTO can now collect, it is thinking of moving to MS SQL Server as backend for the data and keep MS Access as frontend for data checking as forms have already been developed in VBA. **ITTO will also work this year on a procedure to work on monthly data in order to forecast the volumes/values of the current year.**

ECE: ECE did not implement the changes in the data structure of the JQ2017 with the intention of doing this for JQ2018 round. **ECE still debating what to do with the structure.**

FAO: implemented all structural changes in the internal database in September. Public dissemination is planned for next FAOSTAT public release in 2019 (for mechanical and semi-chemical pulp and total sulphite pulp, but **not** for veneer sheets and sulphate pulp).

Specific issues on migration.

Keeping past data: Eurostat keeps internally the old data. FAO: old data will be disseminated until 2016 and series will end in 2016. From 2017 onward, the new data structure will be disseminated. ITTO was not affected because its items did not change.

Wood-based panels total: veneer sheets were removed from wood based total all the way back for Eurostat and FAO. ITTO agreed that it makes sense.

Sulphate pulp with single subitem (bleached) create two items, the total and the subitem. Eurostat: Follow the structure given in the questionnaire. FAO did not do the change, maintained bleached and unbleached (two items). Time series are not affected in FAOSTAT.

Sulphite pulp: previous subitems just stopped as for mechanical and semi-chemical for FAO and Eurostat. FAO still displays stopped time series on FAOSTAT for bleached and unbleached. With next data release, these will stop at 2016; and from 2017 onwards only total sulphite pulp will be shown.

Roundwood C/NC. 1.C and 1.NC are still calculated but not disseminated at Eurostat. FAOSTAT also calculates and disseminates.

Sleepers: Eurostat, FAO and ITTO did not create a specific time series for sawnwood with sleepers. **Eurostat will revise the metadata to cover changes of definitions. FAO will update FAOSTAT metadata** indicating that sawnwood data from 2017 includes sleepers. Data dissemination should reflect whether and from when sleepers are included. Note that sleepers were included prior to 1999.

d) Dissemination

EUROSTAT: Due to IT-related issues the dissemination of all datasets in the public database was finalised by 12th February 2019.

ITTO: in 2018, there was no dissemination of any statistical data either through the web or through the publication. In 2019, ITTO will publish the *Biennial Review and*

Assessment of the World Timber Situation 2017-2018 in June and disseminate the data through the ITTO website.

ECE: produced data for the *Forest Products Annual Market Review* in August and provided this to FAO. Provided further data in December to FAO. Released complete dataset (1964-2017). ECE is now 3 years behind in releasing JQ3 and ECE/EU data.

FAO: released data in August 2018 (preliminary) and January 2019 (final), late by three weeks as compared to the previous years. Released new aggregates in FAOSTAT: Wood pellets and agglomerates (from 2012 onwards), Wood-based panels revised without veneer (from 1961 onwards) and Production of Wood chips and residues (from 1998 onwards). Consistent OSB series were reconstructed back to 1995 (data for Canada and USA). UN Statistics Division now re-disseminates all FAOSTAT data at data.un.org.

e) Data validation - discrepancies identified:

i) Apparent consumption

ECE: As mentioned above, this seems to be particularly hard to resolve in some cases as it is not clear whether it is the production data or trade data which are wrong (or both). One technique we have tried is to compare per capita consumption with other similar countries.

ii) Annual changes.

ECE: This should be both as a percentage and absolute numbers. Canada chip production declined from 2012 to 2013 by 50 million m³. **Should be revised backward or fixed from 1998 onwards and wood residues production from 1993 onwards.**

iii) Unit price

ECE: This continues to be our main data validation tool for trade data.

iv) Wood balance

ECE: had more problems making this data check this year. Figures seemed to vary between 2016-2017 more than previous checks. This made it more difficult to raise with countries.

ITTO: refer to bullet 9 under item 2. ECE liked the presentation of the discrepancies.

v) Long term historical data issues

ECE: in Dec. 2017 data user from Denmark pointed to discrepancies in roundwood data between FAOSTAT and national data series. He sent revised roundwood series back 1990 to FAO/UNECE and integrated in database. **ECE to**

send this to Eurostat. IWG partners are encouraged to indicate on their websites a contact for users to raise data issues.

ECE in summer 2018 got a complaint from a German professor who found that the unit value for roundwood trade was too low from 1964 to 1989. ECE is missing trade value figures for industrial Roundwood (1.2.) for many countries for the period 1964-1990. **ECE will be trying to fix this and will share the correction file with FAO. More historical data should be cleaned. FAO to share all historical problematic data with ECE. All partners should update their historical data and share improvements.**

Several major producers also have issues with roundwood supplies and use.

f) Data exchanges among partner organizations

ITTO: sent updated data to FAO in Nov. 2018 instead of June 2018 and JFSQ as they arrived.

ECE: Received JFSQs regularly from Eurostat. Provided relevant questionnaires to ITTO. Sent processed data to FAO in July for August dissemination and in December (instead of November) for January dissemination. **ECE will increase feedback communication with FAO, Eurostat and ITTO on discrepancies that it finds.**

FAO: will provide to ECE the last changes discrepancies of January data release by Feb 2019.

Eurostat: during summer 2019, it will download the entire FAOSTAT data in order to check it with the Eurostat data and will communicate the discrepancies found with FAO data.

g) Ancillary statistical activities by individual organizations

ITTO: received \$25,000 from the USA at the end of 2018 for the organization of possibly 2 future statistical workshops in the tropical producing regions. ITTO will produce a study on the Japanese wood market and consumption in 2019 and it will be published in the *Biennial Review and Assessment of the World Timber Situation 2017-2018*.

Rupert Oliver, ITTO consultant, is currently developing a free and public Sustainable Timber Information Exchange (STIX) which will contain data from COMEXT, COMTRADE, and BTS Ltd. and on which ITTO is collaborating.

ITTO-FAO: consider future studies on Indonesia or India consumption and production of timber as well as a study on certified timber production and trade.

ECE: Produced timber forecast tables (2018-19) and Market Statement for the Committee meeting in Vancouver. Had good (34) number of replies. Produced price statistics which continues to be the most downloaded part of forestry website.

Started a new round for 2017 Joint Wood Energy Enquiry.

Initiated a new questionnaire for Engineered Wood Products (I-beams, LVL, glulam and CLT). It hopes to have preliminary data by March 2019.

It is also doing a study on Central Asia and Caucasus forest sector.

FAO: pulp and paper capacities survey, success as for the first time Ukraine and Belarus provided data.

Recovered paper data survey: success because excellent response rate (over 90% of global recovered paper consumption). It will be integrated in pulp and paper survey from 2019.

Completed two projects and published 2 guidelines:

- [Guidelines on data collection for national statistics on forest products](#)
- [Guidelines for the incorporation of a woodfuel supplementary module into existing household surveys in developing countries](#)

Ongoing: classification and definition of forest products (will be completed in 2019).

h) Pending issues

ITTO: during the 31st IWG, ITTO addressed several data issues to ECE and FAO on industrial roundwood availability in Armenia, Belize, Bangladesh, Cuba, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Zambia. FAO updated series for “its” countries and released revised series in FAOSTAT in Aug 2018.

ECE: Revised data based on ITTO-raised issues. This was actually effective in getting ECE to look at issues on roundwood availability.

4) The JFSQ cycle in 2019

a) 2018 JFSQ revision/improvements

ITTO: at this stage, no revision or improvement of the JFSQ is needed. **ITTO to request Eurostat to move ITTO sheets next to the other questionnaire sheets (not after supplementary sheets added by Eurostat).**

Eurostat: no issues with the current questionnaire.

ECE: no change in the veneer sheets production data even though figures should be a lot larger under JQ2017 definitions. IWG discussed and said not to make changes at this point. **ECE to raise issue at TOS.**

FAO:

- Laminated flooring - some countries have a code in 4411 but for us it is a secondary product (note JFSQ definitions don't mention laminated flooring). However the IWG cannot fix this in trade statistics. The IWG could request a HS change in 2027. **IWG partners agreed to investigate how to clarify this. FAO will go through all national extended HS codes and prepare information for the next IWG. ECE will ask European laminated flooring association.**
- FAO-proposed change “PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT” to “PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT (INCLUDING WOOD FOR PARTICLE BOARD, OSB AND FIBREBOARD)” in the questionnaire and definitions which was agreed by partners. The definitions themselves are already clear.

- Separate particleboard and strandboard to two words (“particle board” and “strand board”)
- No need to revise fiberboard definition to include straw-based MDF as straw is already included in ligno-cellulosic materials.
- **FAO will correct errors in HS flat file.**
- **FAO will correct formulas in the Spanish version of the JQ (raised by Uruguay).**
- **FAO will correct formulas in the English version of the JQ1 (raised by Poland and Canada).**
- It is not clear why the IWG is still collecting “other category” in industrial coniferous roundwood in the EU/ECE species trade. **Could be dropped in future revisions of JQ.**
- **FAO will update all language definitions.**
- The IWG discussed comments from Slovenia and made some changes to definitions (production, chips and residues). **Eurostat should communicate these back to Slovenia.**

b) Change to Eurostat validation procedure. Start with prefilling with previous years data.

c) Deadlines and data exchanges

FAO: passes Australia, China, New Zealand, Rep. of Korea and Venezuela (Bolivarian Re. of) to ITTO. ITTO passes Paraguay to FAO. **FAO to share with ITTO copies of all the previous IWG minutes.** These are also available on websites of organizations (for example see <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=23657> and <http://www.fao.org/forestry/statistics/iwg/en/>)

FAO to send the JFSQ master copies to partners by March 1st.

FAO with ITTO to review/revise logs & sawnwood and other production:

- China
- Myanmar
- Cameroon CIFOR/ITTO study
- Thailand
- Viet Nam (including materials from April workshop)

Eurostat: is fine with deadlines close to last year's. **ECE, FAO and ITTO will provide latest JFSQ from Brazil, Canada, China, Indonesia, India, Russia, Turkey, US to Eurostat.**

ECE: may change procedure for producing *Annual Market Review* in 2019 by prefilling the review with timber forecasts and repeated data and compiling it with author's info. For this year expect no changes to procedures and deadlines.

ECE to raise with countries the distinction of MDF and hardboard because data is getting misclassified. FAO to make a small analysis by comparing trade statistics with EPF hardboard capacity data. FAO and ECE will do special analysis of data series for wood residues/chips/pellets&agglomerates and a comparison to sawnwood/veneer/plywood production

ITTO: ITTO will update its web data every year from now. From 2019, ITTO plans to cover the world in its statistical database. ITTO will send a CSV file of data for the last 5 years to FAO (for automatic data upload to FAO working system) and an

Excel file for the last 10 years in June 2019. ITTO to check French national statistics for overseas territories and merge some time series of these territories with France time series.

For the next meeting, the partners agreed to prepare a list of all the flags they are currently using (see 23rd IWG meeting notes, 2010).

Agency	Eurostat	UNECE	ITTO	FAO
Send out JFSQ to countries	April 5	April 5	June 14	May 15
Deadline for countries responses	May 15/Oct 7	May 15	September 27	August 30
Internal deadline (last day for new data additions)	Oct 9	June 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mar 2019 (for the Biennial Review) • Nov 1st for JQ 2018 	Final Nov 20
Basic validation	Oct 28	June 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mar 2019 (for the Biennial Review) • Nov 1st for JQ 2018 	Nov 25
Analytical validation (last day for data)	Nov 30	July 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mar 2019 (for the Biennial Review) • June 2019 data sent to FAO in CSV and Excel Nov 1st for JQ 2018 	July 15/Nov 25
Dispatch to ECE	JQ as received			
Dispatch to FAO (for checking and final)		July 4 and Jul 13/Oct 24 and Nov 15	As received, estimated 2018 dataset in June	
Dispatch to ITTO	JQ originals for ITTO countries as received, eliminating any confidential elements	JQs originals as received. July and Nov 14 (forecast). Advise them when final data in December are available (third week)		Send JQs of non ITTO member which have JQ1 with tropical production data, as received
Database upload	December	July/December	July 1	July 31/Nov 29

- d) Addressing issues raised by two articles on problems in international forest products statistics and comments from Ashley Steel (FAO).

The IWG reviewed 2 articles published in 2018: “On the accuracy of international forest product statistics” by Joseph Buongiorno published in *Forestry, an International Journal of Forest Research* (<https://academic.oup.com/forestry>, direct

link <https://academic.oup.com/forestry/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/forestry/cpy025/5075443>) and “On the Reliability of International Forest Sector Statistics: Problems and Needs for Improvements” by A. Maarit I. Kallio and Birger Solberg published in *Forests* (www.mdpi.com/journal/forests, direct link <https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4907/9/7/407>). The IWG recognized the usefulness of highlighting problems in our databases. It seems to be clear that there is one source of global information on forest product and it is FAOSTAT. The problems covered in the articles have preoccupied the IWG for a number of years. One step to improve these problems was to include a wood fiber balance check inside the questionnaire sent to countries which has been done since 2016. ECE held a wood balance workshop in December 2017 for its member countries and had previously held workshops in 2007 and 2009.

Both studies highlighted a gap between raw material input and product output in some countries. The authors of the studies seem to take a number of factors into account including a range of conversion factors and multiple tests for reasonableness.

Some of these gaps were already addressed (Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia). In addition, a FAO-ITTO statistical workshop will be held in Viet Nam in April 2019 and will discuss these issues. The most significant problem was China. Its current wood balance and plywood statistics are being discussed now with alternative sources of information. **The articles have been shared with the UNECE-FAO Team of Specialists (TOS) on Forest Products Statistics and will be discussed in March 2019.**

FAOSTAT data comes from a variety of sources, indicated with flags in the database, including national and international official statistics, national estimates, unofficial sources, FAO and partner estimates, and repeated data. In some cases, FAOSTAT data is repeated (mostly in cases of production) until new figures are provided. Combining official, unofficial data and estimates can amplify differences which was not reflected in the analysis. Also random variations with numbers which can never be 100% correct can lead to discrepancies. Applying standard methodology to analyze all data in FAOSTAT may be misleading as levels of economic development among various countries vary greatly.

There are a number of discrepancies with coniferous and non-coniferous breakdown particularly in panels which are classified on their outer layers and the inner layers can be very different including non-wood materials particularly in China.

All partners agreed to look at the tables in the articles and address the most significant issues.

5) HS2022 rounds

a) Short update on the current status

FAO presented the current status of HS2022, most items were provisionally accepted including many tropical items. Unfortunately, the fibreboard proposal was not accepted nor were the baby napkins and tampons of paper. The final status of HS structure will be announced by the WCO in Jan. 2020.

ECE to follow up with EPF and FEP on possibility to change the CN for better coding of fibreboard, including laminated flooring.

ITTO, FAO, and ECE will try to provide an article about the impact of 2017 HS code changes on tropical timber trade in the ITTO Tropical Forest Update in 2019.

6) The UNECE/FAO/ITTO global conversion study

a) Inputs from partner organizations

ECE: first draft has been prepared and sent for comments to FAO and ITTO in December 2018. About 40 countries replied to the questionnaire. **ITTO and FAO to provide comments to ECE by end of January. ECE to provide ideas for graphics. Finalization by ECE and publishing made by FAO with the logos of each partner.**

ITTO: ran into a lot of difficulties to collect data especially in Africa as it is not always available. The lack of funds also reduced ITTO capacity to engage in a specific study on the topic. One recurrent feedback from the contacts ITTO made in Africa was that it was difficult to produce one figure for all the tropical species due to the variety of species there. **ITTO proposed to make a range to cover the variety of species for future studies.**

7) Other Business

a) Organizational and staff changes

EUROSTAT: Marilise Wolf-Crowther retired.

ITTO: Venezuela rejoined ITTO by ratifying the ITTA 2006 in late 2018. No staff change.

ECE: Director of Forest, Land and Housing Division was transferred to another division in Feb 2018 and not replaced.

FAO: new Director just appointed in Forestry and Policy Division. Senior Forester Officer, Team Leader – Forest Products and Statistics position vacant since May 2018. One of the two G level statistical assistant positions has been vacant since 2016. New Forestry Statistics Officer joined in Oct. 2018.

b) National correspondents

ECE: contact with Belarus, Uzbekistan and Ukraine strengthened. The US correspondent is in the process of change.

Eurostat: some changes in France, Austria and Hungary.

FAO: changes in Argentina and Chile.

ITTO: no significant change.

c) Rotation in hosting IWG meetings and place and date of 33rd IWG meeting (2020)

Next IWG is planned for Geneva in January 2020.

8) Meetings of Interest to IWG

Eurostat: 13-14 November 2019, Forestry Working Group (Luxembourg Conference Center) <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/5ad79283-3c23-4abe-af3a-076af6ce5ee9>

FAO-ITTO:

- National statistical workshop in Vietnam from 10 to 12 April 2019.
- Regional workshop for Central/West Africa in October 2019 (TBC).

ITTO: Council Session in Togo in Dec 2019.

ECE:

- 26 March 2019 – ECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Forest Products Statistics, (<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=50820>), Geneva.
- 27-29 March– 41st Session of the Joint ECE/FAO Working Party on Forest Statistics, Economics and Management, Geneva. (<http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=48832>)
- Possible JFSQ correspondents meeting for September.
- COFFI-EFC meeting in Nov. in Geneva.

ANNEX 1: JSFQ distribution in 2019

AFRICA (54):

FAO (41): Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

ITTO (13): Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Togo.

ASIA (47):

ECE (10): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Eurostat (1): Cyprus.

FAO(25): Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Rep.), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Lebanon, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

ITTO (11): Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Thailand, Viet Nam.

EUROPE (40):

ECE (9): Albania, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Ukraine.

Eurostat (31): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

NORTHERN AMERICA (2)

ECE (2): Canada, United States of America.

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN (33)

FAO (20): Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational state of), Chile, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay.

ITTO (13): Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).


OCEANIA (16)

FAO (12): Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federal States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu.


ITTO (4): Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea.

Total (192): ECE - 21, Eurostat - 32, FAO - 98, ITTO - 41

ANNEX 2: JSFQ labelling changes in 2019

				Country: _____ Date: _____	
FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE JQ1 PRIMARY PRODUCTS Removals and Production				Name of Official responsil _____	
				Official Address (in full): _____	
				Telephone: _____ Fax: _____	
				E-mail: _____	
Product Code	Product	Unit	2016 Quantity	2017 Quantity	
REMOVALS OF ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)					
1	ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	1000 m ³ ub			
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	1000 m ³ ub			
1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.1	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.2	PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT (INCLUDING WOOD FOR PARTICLE BOARD, OSB AND FIBREBOARD)	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.3	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.3.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
1.2.3.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub			
PRODUCTION					
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	1000 mt			
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	1000 m ³			
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	1000 m ³			
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	1000 m ³			
4	RECOVERED POST-CONSUMER WOOD	1000 mt			
5	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt			
5.1	WOOD PELLETS	1000 mt			
5.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt			
6	SAWNWOOD (INCLUDING SLEEPERS)	1000 m ³			
6.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³			
6.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³			
6.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³			
7	VENEER SHEETS	1000 m ³			
7.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³			
7.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³			
7.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³			
8	WOOD-BASED PANELS	1000 m ³			
8.1	PLYWOOD	1000 m ³			
8.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³			
8.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³			
8.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³			
8.2	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR BOARD of which: ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB)	1000 m ³			
8.2.1		1000 m ³			
8.3	FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³			
8.3.1	HARDBOARD	1000 m ³			
8.3.2	MEDIUM/HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF/HDF)	1000 m ³			
8.3.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³			
9	WOOD PULP	1000 mt			
9.1	MECHANICAL AND SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt			
9.2	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt			
9.2.1	SULPHATE PULP	1000 mt			
9.2.1.1	of which: BLEACHED	1000 mt			
9.2.2	SULPHITE PULP	1000 mt			
9.3	DISSOLVING GRADES	1000 mt			
10	OTHER PULP	1000 mt			
10.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	1000 mt			
10.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	1000 mt			
11	RECOVERED PAPER	1000 mt			
12	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1000 mt			
12.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	1000 mt			
12.1.1	NEWSPRINT	1000 mt			
12.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	1000 mt			
12.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	1000 mt			
12.1.4	COATED PAPERS	1000 mt			
12.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	1000 mt			
12.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	1000 mt			
12.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	1000 mt			
12.3.2	CARTONBOARD	1000 mt			
12.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	1000 mt			
12.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	1000 mt			
12.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)	1000 mt			

m³ub = cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark)



FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE JQ2
PRIMARY PRODUCTS
Trade

Country: _____ Date: _____
Name of Official responsible for reply: _____
Official Address (in full): _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____
E-mail: _____

Specify Currency and Unit of Value (e.g. 1000 US \$): _____

Product code	Product	Unit of quantity	I M P O R T				E X P O R T			
			2016		2017		2016		2017	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH)	1000 m ³ ub								
1.1	WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL)	1000 m ³ ub								
1.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub								
1.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub								
1.2	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD	1000 m ³ ub								
1.2.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub								
1.2.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³ ub								
1.2.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³ ub								
2	WOOD CHARCOAL	1000 mt								
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES	1000 m ³								
3.1	WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES	1000 m ³								
3.2	WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)	1000 m ³								
4	RECOVERED POST-CONSUMER WOOD	1000 mt								
5	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt								
5.1	WOOD PELLETS	1000 mt								
5.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES	1000 mt								
6	SAWNWOOD (INCLUDING SLEEPERS)	1000 m ³								
6.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³								
6.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³								
6.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³								
7	VENEER SHEETS	1000 m ³								
7.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³								
7.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³								
7.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³								
8	WOOD-BASED PANELS	1000 m ³								
8.1	PLYWOOD	1000 m ³								
8.1.C	Coniferous	1000 m ³								
8.1.NC	Non-Coniferous	1000 m ³								
8.1.NC.T	of which: Tropical	1000 m ³								
8.2	PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR BOARD	1000 m ³								
8.2.1	of which: ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB)	1000 m ³								
8.3	FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³								
8.3.1	HARDBOARD	1000 m ³								
8.3.2	MEDIUM/HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF/HDF)	1000 m ³								
8.3.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD	1000 m ³								
9	WOOD PULP	1000 mt								
9.1	MECHANICAL AND SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt								
9.2	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP	1000 mt								
9.2.1	SULPHATE PULP	1000 mt								
9.2.1.1	of which: BLEACHED	1000 mt								
9.2.2	SULPHITE PULP	1000 mt								
9.3	DISSOLVING GRADES	1000 mt								
10	OTHER PULP	1000 mt								
10.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD	1000 mt								
10.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP	1000 mt								
11	RECOVERED PAPER	1000 mt								
12	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD	1000 mt								
12.1	GRAPHIC PAPERS	1000 mt								
12.1.1	NEWSPRINT	1000 mt								
12.1.2	UNCOATED MECHANICAL	1000 mt								
12.1.3	UNCOATED WOODFREE	1000 mt								
12.1.4	COATED PAPERS	1000 mt								
12.2	HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPERS	1000 mt								
12.3	PACKAGING MATERIALS	1000 mt								
12.3.1	CASE MATERIALS	1000 mt								
12.3.2	CARTONBOARD	1000 mt								
12.3.3	WRAPPING PAPERS	1000 mt								
12.3.4	OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING	1000 mt								
12.4	OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED)	1000 mt								

m³ub = cubic metres underbark (i.e. excluding bark)

ANNEX 3: JSFQ definitions changes in 2019

In TRANSACTIONS

■ **Production**

The solid volume or weight of all production of the products specified below. **It includes the production of products that may immediately be consumed in the production of another product (e.g. wood pulp, which may immediately be converted into paper as part of a continuous process).** Please note that this includes production from all sources within the country including public, private, and informal sources. **It includes the production of pulp that may immediately be consumed in the production of paper and paperboard and wood chips, particles and residues that are used immediately for energy.** **It is reported** in cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, wood chips, particles and residues, sawnwood, veneer sheets and wood based panels and metric tonnes in the case of wood charcoal, pellets and other agglomerates, recovered post-consumer wood, pulp and paper products.

In PRIMARY PRODUCTS

1.2.2 **PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT (INCLUDING WOOD FOR PARTICLE BOARD, OSB AND FIBREBOARD)**

1.2.2.C **Coniferous**

1.2.2.NC **Non-Coniferous**

Roundwood that will be used for the production of pulp, particle board, oriented strand board (OSB) or fibreboard. **It includes:** roundwood (with or without bark) that will be used for these purposes in its round form or as splitwood or wood chips made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. **It is reported** in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).

3.1 **WOOD CHIPS AND PARTICLES**

Wood that has been reduced to small pieces and is suitable for pulping, for particle board and/or fibreboard production, for use as a fuel, or for other purposes. **It includes** chips made directly from roundwood in chipping mills. **It excludes** wood chips made as part of a continuous industrial process (e.g. chips produced from roundwood or wood residues in production of pulp, particle board and fibreboard) and wood chips made directly in the forest from roundwood (i.e. already counted as pulpwood or wood fuel). **It is reported** in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

3.2 **WOOD RESIDUES (INCLUDING WOOD FOR AGGLOMERATES)**

Other wood processing co-products. **It includes** wood waste and scrap not useable as timber such as sawmill rejects, slabs, edgings and trimmings, veneer log cores, veneer rejects, sawdust, residues from carpentry and joinery production, and wood residues that will be used for production of pellets, and other agglomerated products or used for energy. **It excludes** wood chips, made either directly in the forest from roundwood or made in the wood processing industry (i.e. already counted as pulpwood or wood chips and particles), and agglomerated products such as logs, briquettes, pellets or similar forms as well as post-consumer wood. **It is reported** in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.

In SECONDARY PROCESSED WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS

13.3 **WOOD PRODUCTS FOR DOMESTIC/DECORATIVE USE**

Wooden frames for paintings, photographs, mirrors or similar objects; tableware and kitchenware of wood; and wood marquetry and inlaid wood, cases for jewellery or cutlery, statuettes and other ornaments of wood; hat racks. **It excludes** bamboo-based products.

13.4 **BUILDER'S JOINERY AND CARPENTRY OF WOOD**

Windows, doors and coverings thereof as well as cellular wood panels (also called *cellular board* which is plywood with a core of cellular construction), glulam, assembled parquet panels, shingles and shakes. **It excludes** bamboo-based products.

13.7 **OTHER MANUFACTURED WOOD PRODUCTS**

Tools, tool handles, broom or brush bodies and handles, boot or shoe lasts or trees; clothes hangers, coffins and other articles of wood. It also includes hoopwood, split poles, piles, pickets, wood wool, wood flour and densified wood. **It excludes** bamboo-based products.

14.3 **HOUSEHOLD AND SANITARY PAPER, READY FOR USE**

Products ready for use: toilet paper and similar paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres, of a kind used for household or sanitary purposes, in rolls of a width not exceeding 36 cm, or cut to size or shape. **It includes** handkerchiefs, cleansing tissues, towels, tablecloths, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, bed sheets and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, articles of apparel and clothing accessories, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres. **It excludes** the parent reel stock used to produce these products. **It excludes** the parent reel stock used to produce these products as well as napkins for babies and tampons.