

**Economic Accounts for Forestry
2012**

Gross Value Added for Forestry increased 3.9% in real terms and 2.4% in nominal terms in 2012

According to the Economic Accounts for Forestry 2012, Gross Value Added for Forestry increased 3.9% in real terms and 2.4% in nominal terms. Forestry output increased 4.3% in volume, mainly due to wood production (3.3%), in particular pulpwood, which increased 5.1% and reached its maximum value. Aids paid to forestry increased 1.1%. Net entrepreneurial income increased 3.9%, maintaining the increasing trend observed since 2009.

Statistics Portugal publishes the Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF) for 2012 (Base 2006) and revised results for 2011, released in June 2013 for the first time. Data presented for the year 2012 are based in information available up to June 20th, 2014.

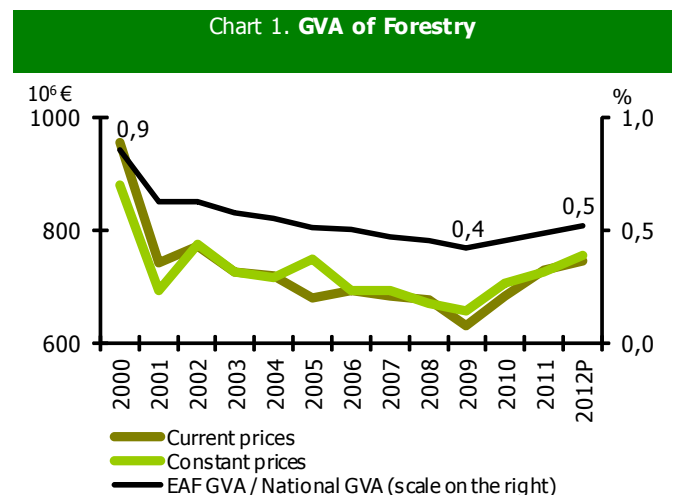
Tables with detailed information are available on Statistics Portugal website, in National Accounts release area (section E-Satellite Accounts¹).

1. GROSS VALUE ADDED FOR FORESTRY INCREASED 3.9% IN VOLUME IN 2012

Following the trend of the previous two years, in 2012 the **Gross value added (GVA) for forestry** increased

¹ http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_contas_nacionais&contexto=cs&selTab=tab3&perfil=104012510&INST=116634832

3.9% in volume and 2.4% in nominal terms, compared with the previous year.



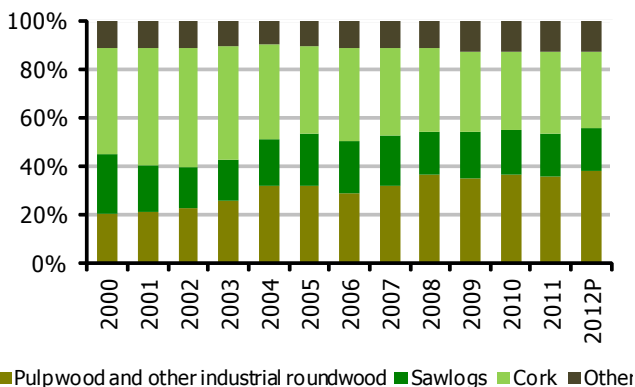
After a period of decline between 2000 and 2009 (annual average change rate of -3.2% in volume and -4.5% in nominal terms), GVA for forestry increased, since 2009, at an annual average change rate of 4.7% in volume and 5.7% in value. In 2012, it represented 0.5% of GVA for the national economy, maintaining the increasing trend observed since 2009.

2. FORESTRY OUTPUT INCREASED 4.3% IN VOLUME IN 2012

Forestry output includes production activities (planting of trees and nursery plants) and logging activities (cutting of trees or logging, extraction of cork and of other forest products). Industrial activity (such as production of pulp or stoppers) is not accounted.

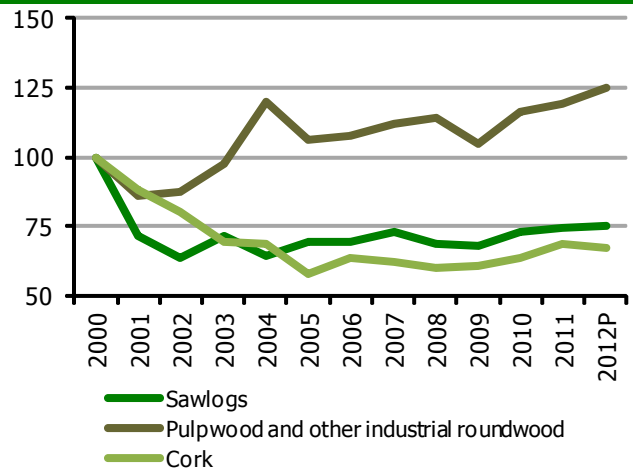
The relative weight of Cork output decreased in recent years, leading to an increase of Wood in the share of Output. This evolution is justified by the large increase of Pulpwood (raw material for paper industry). In 2012, Wood and Cork showed relative weights of 38.4% and 31.3%, respectively.

Chart 2. Wood and Cork output
(Share of Output at current prices)



The highest volume of Pulpwood and other industrial roundwood was reached in 2012, while Cork and Sawlogs reached the largest volumes in 2000.

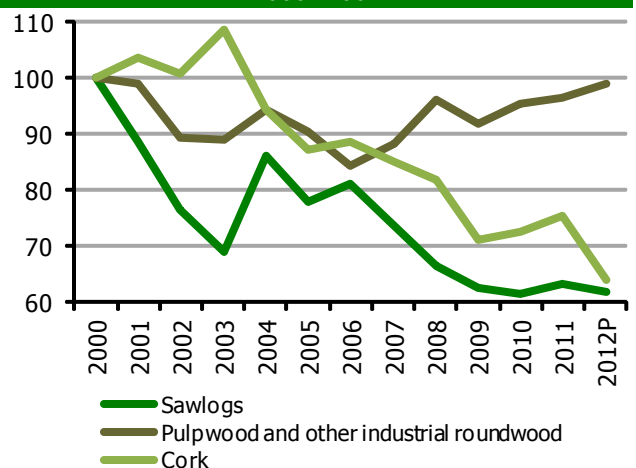
Chart 3. Volume index of Wood and Cork
2000=100



In 2012, Forestry output increased by 4.3% in volume and 3.6% in nominal terms, compared to the previous year, reflecting the increase of Wood output (3.3% in volume and 4.3% in value).

Regarding prices, there was a decrease since 2000 that was reversed in 2006 in the case of Pulpwood and other industrial roundwood. In the case of Cork and Sawlogs, prices decreased in 2012, after an increase in the previous year. In 2012, prices of Forestry output diminished 0.6%, due to the decrease of 6.0% in Cork prices.

Chart 4. Price index of Wood and Cork
2000=100



3. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Comparing forestry GVA to national GVA, in 2011 (the latest year with data available to the European Union), Portugal presented a relative weight of 0.5%. Finland was the Member State with the highest share of forestry in national economy (1.8%).

Chart 5. Forestry GVA/National GVA by MS
2011

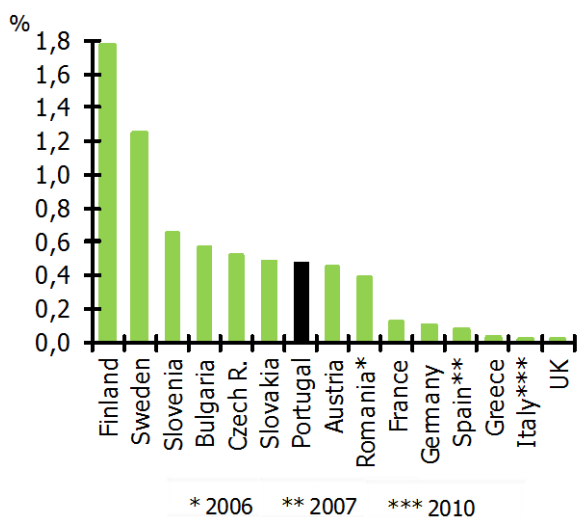
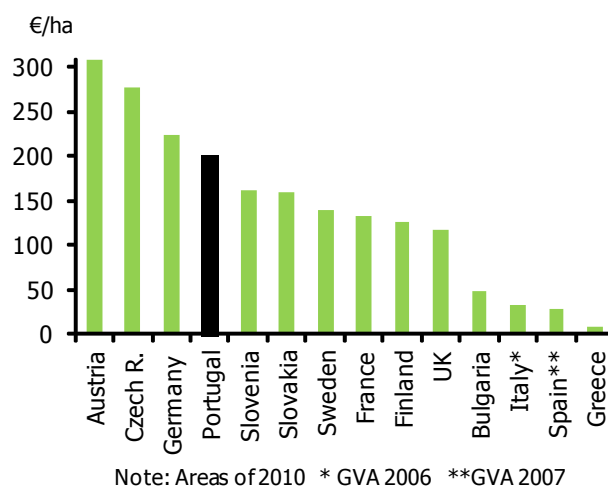


Chart 6. Forestry GVA/Forestry area by MS
2011



Regarding forestry GVA per forest area, Portugal showed a ratio close to Slovenia and Germany and higher than Finland and Sweden, countries that have the highest levels of forestry GVA and of forest area. The values for Portugal were also higher than in Mediterranean countries as Italy, Greece and Spain.