

## Economic Accounts for Forestry

2014

**In 2014, the GVA of Forestry increased by 0.6% in value and decreased 2.1% in volume**

**In 2015 the balance of trade of forest products recorded a surplus of EUR 2.6 billion**

In 2014, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of Forestry increased 0.6% in value and decreased 2.1% in volume over the previous year. This evolution reflects an almost stable Output (+0.3%) and a slight decrease in Intermediate consumption (-0.5%) in nominal terms. This behavior in Output was mainly determined by the evolution of Cork production (+2.6%), since there was a decrease in pulp wood production (2.6%).

The balance of trade of forest products, which includes not only the materials that are on the perimeter of the Economic Accounts for Forestry, but also processed products from the forest, presented a surplus of 2.6 billion Euros in 2015. Cork products (which include stoppers, insulation materials, footwear, decorative items, etc.) were the most important group, with a trade surplus of 816.9 M€.

Statistics Portugal presents the Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF) for the year 2014, reviewing the 2013 results, which were still provisional, released in June 2015.

The figures presented in this press release have a final nature for the year 2013 and provisional for the year 2014, in line with the Portuguese National Accounts, and incorporate information available by 20 June 2016.

In the National Accounts dissemination area ([section of Satellite Accounts](#)) of Statistics Portugal website are available detailed tables with retrospective series.

### 1. Main results for 2014

The EAF present a set of variables and economic aggregates that characterize the activities of Forestry and logging, not covering the wood, cork and other

forestry products manufacturing. Under this project, the production of forestry activity covers goods and services such as wood, cork and forest services, including plantations.

In this press release the main items of EAF are analyzed: Gross value added (GVA), Output, Intermediate consumption, aids paid to producers, Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and activity income. A box on trade balance of the main forestry products is also presented.

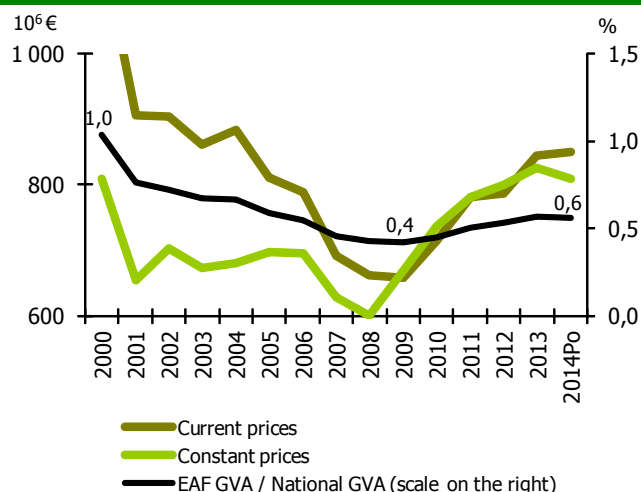
#### 1.1 Forestry GVA increased in nominal terms (+0.6%) and decreased in volume (-2.1%)

Continuing the upwards trend observed since 2010, in 2014 the Forestry GVA recorded an additional nominal increase, though slight (0.6%), comparing with the previous year. However, in real terms, the GVA decreased (-2.1%), a situation not seen since 2008.

The negative real evolution of the GVA resulted from a decrease of Output in volume (-1.9%), more pronounced than the reduction in Intermediate consumption (-1.5%).

In 2014, the Forestry GVA maintained the same relative weight in the economy observed in 2013 (0.6% of national GVA).

Chart 1. Forestry GVA



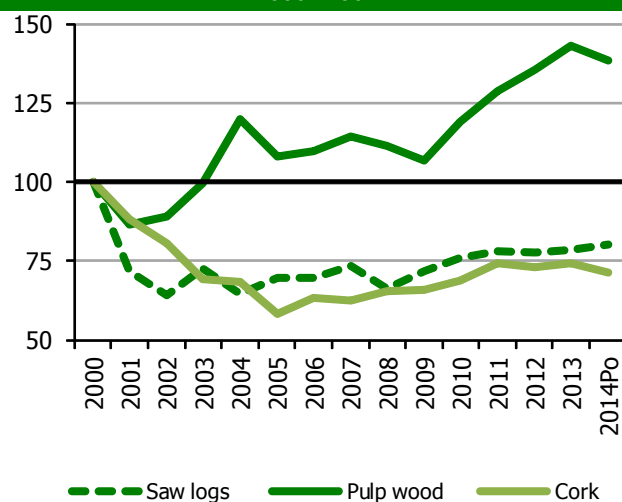
## 1.2 Forestry output increased in value (+0.3%) and decreased in volume (-1.9%)

In 2014, the Forestry output showed a very slight nominal increase (+0.3%) compared to 2013. The evolution of prices was decisive for this behavior, since volume decreased (-1.9%).

Breaking the upwards trend observed in recent years, the production of Pulp wood and Cork recorded, in 2014, decreases in volume (-3.4% and -4.0%, respectively). On the other hand, the production of Saw logs increased.

Chart 2. Wood and cork volume indices

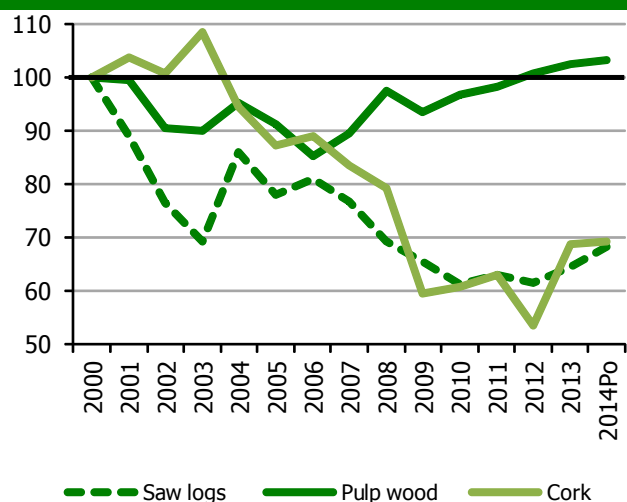
2000=100



As far as prices are concerned, there were increases in 2014, in Saw logs, Pulp wood and Cork, maintaining the upwards trend of recent years.

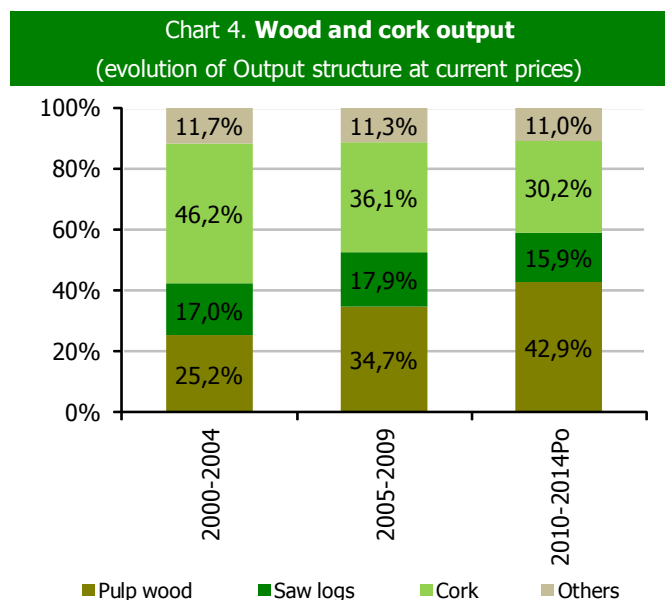
Chart 3. Wood and cork price indices

2000=100

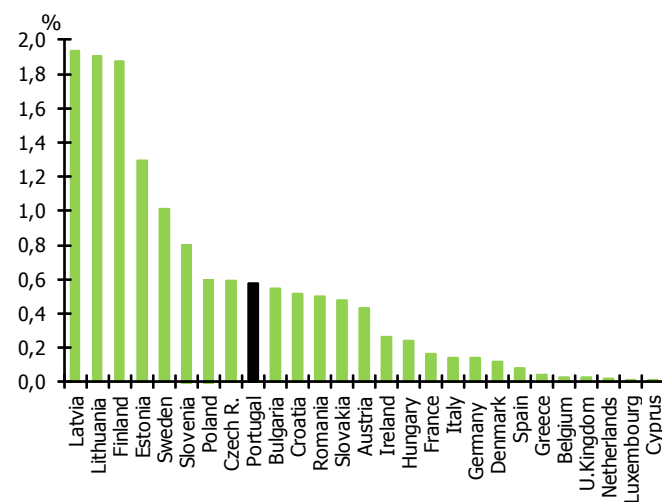


Segmenting the series in five-yearly analysis, there has been a change in the relative importance of the two most representative forestry products. Cork, the most relevant product in 2000-2004, with a relative weight of 46.2%, lost importance for Pulp wood. Indeed, in

2010-2014 Pulp wood represented 42.9% and Cork 30.2%.



**Chart 5. Forestry GVA/national GVA by MS**  
2013



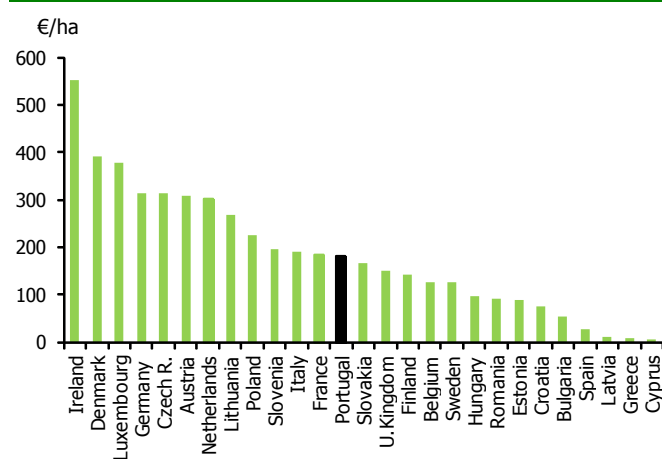
Analyzing the Forestry GVA by forest area unit, it can be seen that Portugal recorded figures close to France and Italy, and higher than countries like Finland or Baltic countries such as Estonia and Latvia. Spain, despite having a large area of forest, presented a Forestry GVA per hectare lower than Portugal.

## 2. International comparisons<sup>1</sup>

Comparative analysis between Member States (MS) of the European Union (EU) shows that, in 2013 (the latest year with available data for the EU), Portugal stood in 9<sup>th</sup> place in terms of relative importance of the Forestry GVA in the national economy.

Finland and the Baltic countries were the MS with higher weight of forestry in national GVA (approximately 1.9%). Mediterranean-oriented countries like Spain, France and Italy presented values lower than 0.2%.

**Chart 6. Forestry GVA/Forestry area by MS**  
2013



Note: Areas of 2010

<sup>1</sup> Data extracted from the Eurostat database on 21<sup>st</sup> June 2016.