

## Economic Accounts for Forestry

2016

**In 2016, the GVA of forestry decreased by 3.4% in value and 1.9% in volume.**

**In 2017 the surplus balance of the trade of products of forest origin remained at around 2.5 billion euros**

In 2016, the gross value added (GVA) of forestry decreased by 3.4% in value and 1.9% in volume compared to the previous year, in contrast to the growing trend of recent years. This evolution was the result of a nominal decrease in Production (-3.0%), which was higher than that of Intermediate Consumption (-2.0%). The decline in production was mainly driven by decreases in pulp wood (-5.6%) and forestry services (-5.0%), which were not offset by the increases in the production of saw logs and cork (+4.4% and +5.8%, respectively).

The trade balance of products of forest origin (includes materials that are within the perimeter of the Forestry Economic Accounts and industrial products of forest origin) remained positive in 2017, reaching around 2.5 billion Euros. Cork products, with a trade surplus of 895.3 million Euros, remained the most relevant.

Statistics Portugal presents the Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF) for the year 2016, and the provisional results of 2015, published in June 2017, are revised.

The results for 2016 presented in this press release have a provisional nature, in accordance with the compilation calendar of the Portuguese National Accounts, with information available up to June 20, 2018.

Detailed information tables are available on Statistics Portugal website, in the area of dissemination of the National Accounts (section of the [Satellite Accounts](#)).

### 1. Main results for 2016

The EAF present a set of variables and economic aggregates that characterize the activities of Forestry and logging, not covering the industrial transformation of wood, cork and other products of forest origin. In the context of these accounts, forestry activity includes the production of goods and services such as timber, cork, forest plantations and forestry services.

In this press release the main headings of the EAF in 2016 are analysed.

## 1.1 Forestry GVA decreased by 3.4% in value and 1.9% in volume

In 2016, forestry GVA decreased by 3.4% in value and 1.9% in volume, interrupting the growing trend in forestry between 2009 and 2015 (average growth of 5.3% in value and 3.9% in volume).

The nominal reduction of GVA in 2016 resulted from the decrease in Production (3.0%), accentuated by the lower decrease in Intermediate Consumption (2.0%).

In 2016, the relative weight of the GVA of forestry in the national economy decreased to 0.5%.

## 1.2 Forestry production decreased 3.0% in value and 2.3% in volume

The decline in forestry production in 2016 (3.0%) was mainly driven by decreases in pulp wood (-5.6%) and forestry services (-5.0%), which were not offset by the increases in the production of saw logs and cork (+4.4% and + 5.8%, respectively).

Over the last few years, the structure of national forestry production has changed significantly. Cork, which in the period 2000-2004 was the most relevant product, lost importance for pulp wood (40.6% in 2016).

Chart 1. Forestry GVA

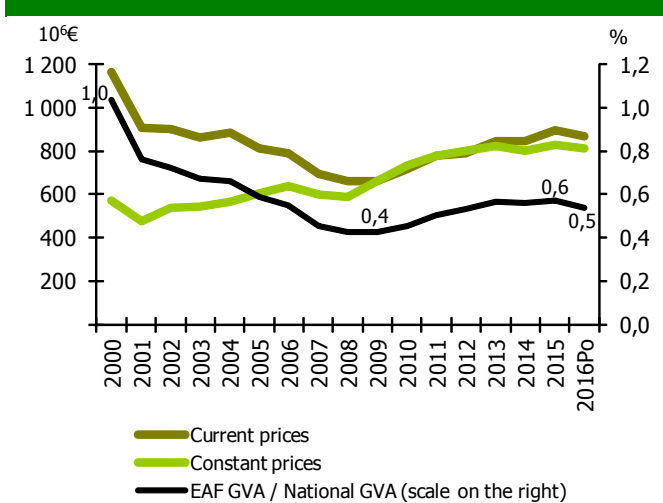
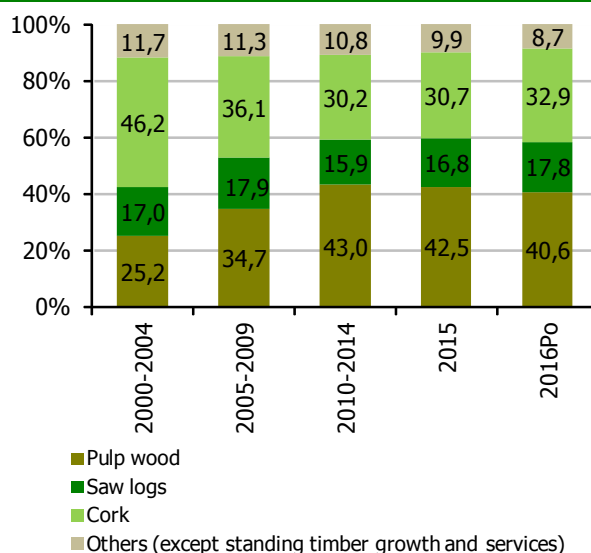


Chart 2. Wood, cork and other goods output (evolution of Output structure at current prices)

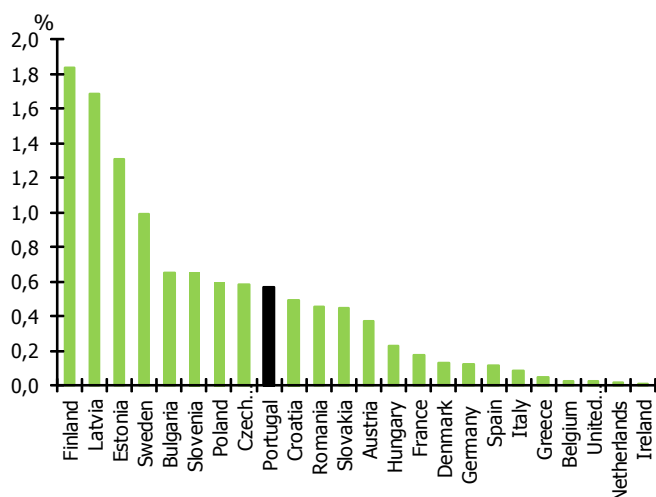


## 2. International comparisons<sup>1</sup>

In 2015 (last year with information available to the EU), compared to other Member States (MS), Portugal ranks 9<sup>th</sup> in terms of the relative importance of GVA for forestry and logging in the GVA of the national economy (0.6%).

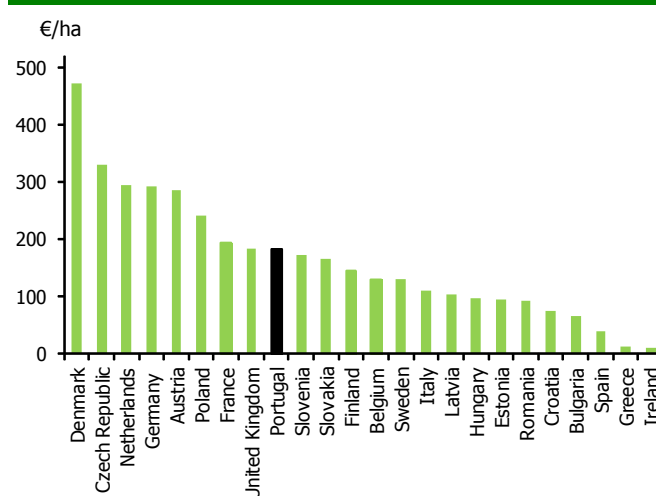
Countries such as France, Spain and Italy, which have a large forest area, present a lower relative weight of forestry GVA in the national GVA (between 0.1% and 0.2%). Finland, Latvia, Estonia and Sweden were the MS with the highest relative weight of forestry in the national economy (between 1.0% and 1.8% of GVA).

Chart 3. Forestry GVA/national GVA by MS  
2015



Analysing the Forestry GVA by forest area unit, it can be seen that Portugal recorded similar values to France, United Kingdom and Slovenia and higher than Finland and Sweden. Spain and Italy, in spite of having a wider forest area than Portugal, presented a lower Forestry GVA per hectare.

Chart 4. Forestry GVA/Forestry area by MS  
2015



<sup>1</sup> Data extracted from the Eurostat database on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018.