

FOREST PRODUCTS DEFINITIONS

General terms

FAOSTAT - Forestry		JOINT FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE	
Item code	Item	Code	Definition
	coniferous	C	<p>Coniferous All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Gymnospermae, e.g. <i>Abies</i> spp., <i>Araucaria</i> spp., <i>Cedrus</i> spp., <i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp., <i>Cupressus</i> spp., <i>Larix</i> spp., <i>Picea</i> spp., <i>Pinus</i> spp., <i>Thuja</i> spp., <i>Tsuga</i> spp., etc. These are generally referred to as softwoods.</p>
	non-coniferous	NC	<p>Non-Coniferous All woods derived from trees classified botanically as Angiospermae, e.g. <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Dipterocarpus</i> spp., <i>Entandrophragma</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Populus</i> spp., <i>Quercus</i> spp., <i>Shorea</i> spp., <i>Swietenia</i> spp., <i>Tectona</i> spp., etc. These are generally referred to as broadleaves or hardwoods.</p>
	tropical	NC.T	<p>Tropical Tropical timber is defined in the International Tropical Timber Agreement (1994) as follows: “Non-coniferous tropical wood for industrial uses, which grows or is produced in the countries situated between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The term covers logs, sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood. Plywood which includes in some measure conifers of tropical origin shall also be covered by the definition.” For the purposes of this questionnaire, tropical sawnwood, veneer sheets and plywood shall also include products produced in non-tropical countries from imported tropical roundwood. Please indicate if statistics provided under "tropical" in this questionnaire may include species or products beyond the scope of this definition.</p> <p>Year Data are requested for the calendar year (January-December) indicated.</p>



Transactions

FAOSTAT - Forestry		JOINT FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE	
Element code	Element	Code	Definition
5516	Production Quantity		<p>Removals The volume of all trees, living or dead, that are felled and removed from the forest, other wooded land or other felling sites. It includes natural losses that are recovered (i.e. harvested), removals during the year of wood felled during an earlier period, removals of non-stem wood such as stumps and branches (where these are harvested) and removal of trees killed or damaged by natural causes (i.e. natural losses), e.g. fire, windblown, insects and diseases. Please note that this includes removals from all sources within the country including public, private, and informal sources. It excludes bark and other non-woody biomass and any wood that is not removed, e.g. stumps, branches and tree tops (where these are not harvested) and felling residues (harvesting waste). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). Where it is measured overbark (i.e. including bark), the volume has to be adjusted downwards to convert to an underbark estimate.</p>
5510 5516	Production Quantity Production Quantity		<p>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 excludes the production of veneer sheets that are used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume in the case of roundwood, sawnwood and wood based panels and metric tonnes in the case of charcoal, pulp and paper products.</p>
5610 5616 5622	Import Quantity Import Quantity Import Value		<p>Imports (Quantity, Value) Products imported for domestic consumption or processing shipped into a country. It includes imports into free economic zones or for re-export. It excludes "in-transit" shipments. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values normally include cost, insurance and freight (i.e. CIF).</p>
5910 5916 5922	Export Quantity Export Quantity Export Value		<p>Exports (Quantity, Value) Products of domestic origin or manufacture shipped out of the country. It includes exports from free economic zones and re-exports. It excludes "in-transit" shipments. It is reported in cubic metres of solid volume or metric tonnes and values are normally recorded as free-on-board (i.e. FOB).</p>

Products

The names of individual forest products and product aggregates are listed below in the order in which they occur in the tables later on. Separate definitions are not provided for coniferous (C) and non-coniferous (NC) components where the general definition given above applies. Unless indicated otherwise, each forest product category includes both coniferous and non-coniferous components.

FAOSTAT - Forestry		JOINT FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE	
			
Item code	Item	Code	Definition
1861 1862 1863	Roundwood Roundwood, coniferous (production) Roundwood, non-coniferous (production)	1 1.C 1.NC	<p>ROUNDWOOD <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i></p> <p>All roundwood felled or otherwise harvested and removed. It comprises all wood obtained from removals, i.e. the quantities removed from forests and from trees outside the forest, including wood recovered from natural, felling and logging losses during the period, calendar year or forest year. It includes all wood removed with or without bark, including wood removed in its round form, or split, roughly squared or in other form (e.g. branches, roots, stumps and burls (where these are harvested) and wood that is roughly shaped or pointed. It is an aggregate comprising wood fuel, including wood for charcoal and industrial roundwood (wood in the rough). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).</p>
1864 1629 1627 1628	Wood fuel Wood fuel, all species (export/import) Wood fuel, coniferous (production) Wood fuel, non-coniferous (production)	1.1 1.1.C 1.1.NC	<p>WOOD FUEL (INCLUDING WOOD FOR CHARCOAL) <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i></p> <p>Roundwood that will be used as fuel for purposes such as cooking, heating or power production. It includes wood harvested from main stems, branches and other parts of trees (where these are harvested for fuel) and wood that will be used for the production of charcoal (e.g. in pit kilns and portable ovens), wood pellets and other agglomerates. The volume of roundwood used in charcoal production is estimated by using a factor of 6.0 to convert from the weight (mt) of charcoal produced to the solid volume (m³) of roundwood used in production. It also includes wood chips to be used for fuel that are made directly (i.e. in the forest) from roundwood. It excludes wood charcoal, pellets and other agglomerates. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).</p>

FAOSTAT - Forestry		JOINT FOREST SECTOR QUESTIONNAIRE	
			
Item code	Item	Code	Definition
1865 1866 1651 1867 1670 1657	Industrial roundwood Industrial roundwood, coniferous Industrial roundwood, coniferous (export/import) Industrial roundwood, non-coniferous Industrial roundwood, non-coniferous non-tropical (export/import) Industrial roundwood, non-coniferous tropical (export/import)	1.2 1.2.C 1.2.NC n.a. 1.2.NC.T	INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD (WOOD IN THE ROUGH) <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i> <i>of which non-tropical</i> <i>of which tropical</i> All roundwood except wood fuel. In production statistics, it is an aggregate comprising sawlogs and veneer logs; pulpwood, round and split; and other industrial roundwood. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark). The customs classification systems used by most countries do not allow the division of Industrial Roundwood <i>trade</i> statistics into the different end-use categories that have long been recognized in <i>production</i> statistics (i.e. sawlogs and veneer logs, pulpwood and other industrial roundwood). Thus, these components do not appear in <i>trade</i> .
1868 1601 1604	Sawlogs and veneer logs Sawlogs and veneer logs, coniferous Sawlogs and veneer logs, non-coniferous	1.2.1 1.2.1.C 1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i> Roundwood that will be sawn (or chipped) lengthways for the manufacture of sawnwood or railway sleepers (ties) or used for the production of veneer (mainly by peeling or slicing). It includes roundwood (whether or not it is roughly squared) that will be used for these purposes; shingle bolts and stave bolts; match billets and other special types of roundwood (e.g. burls and roots, etc.) used for veneer production. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).
2038 1602 1603	Pulpwood, round and split, all species (production) Pulpwood, round and split, coniferous (production) Pulpwood, round and split, non-coniferous (production)	1.2.2 1.2.2.C 1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD, ROUND AND SPLIT <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i> Roundwood that will be used for the production of pulp, particleboard 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).

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1871 1623 1626	Other industrial roundwood Other industrial roundwood, coniferous (production) Other industrial roundwood, non-coniferous (production)	1.2.3 1.2.3.C 1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i> Industrial roundwood (wood in the rough) other than sawlogs, veneer logs and/or pulpwood. It includes roundwood that will be used for poles, piling, posts, fencing, pitprops, shingles and shakes, wood wool, tanning, distillation and match blocks, etc. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume underbark (i.e. excluding bark).
1630	Wood charcoal	2	WOOD CHARCOAL Wood carbonised by partial combustion or the application of heat from external sources. It includes charcoal used as a fuel or for other uses, e.g. as a reduction agent in metallurgy or as an absorption or filtration medium. It is reported in metric tonnes.
n.a.	n.a.	3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES In JQ1 and JQ2, this product category is an aggregate comprising wood chips, particles and wood residues. It is the volume of roundwood that is left over after the production of forest products in the wood processing industry (i.e. wood processing co-products) and has not been agglomerated. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume excluding bark.
1619	Wood chips and particles	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 excludes 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.
1620	Wood residues	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

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			residues that will be used for production of pellets and other agglomerated products. 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.
n.a.	n.a.	4	WOOD PELLETS AND OTHER AGGLOMERATES Agglomerates produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3% by weight. Such pellets are cylindrical, with a diameter not exceeding 25 mm and a length not exceeding 100 mm. It is reported in metric tonnes.
1693	Wood pellets	4.1	WOOD PELLETS Agglomerates produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder in a proportion not exceeding 3% by weight. Such pellets are cylindrical, with a diameter not exceeding 25 mm and a length not exceeding 100 mm. It is reported in metric tonnes.
1694	Other agglomerates	4.2	OTHER AGGLOMERATES Agglomerates other than wood pellets, for example briquettes or logs. It is reported in metric tonnes.
1872 1632 1633 n.a.	Sawnwood Sawnwood, coniferous Sawnwood, non-coniferous all n.a.	5 5.C 5.NC 5.NC.T	SAWNWOOD <i>Coniferous</i> <i>Non-Coniferous</i> <i>of which tropical</i> Wood that has been produced from both domestic and imported roundwood, either by sawing lengthways or by a profile-chipping process and that exceeds 6 mm in thickness. It includes planks, beams, joists, boards, rafters, scantlings, laths, boxboards and "lumber", etc., in the following forms: unplaned, planed, end-jointed (for example finger-jointed), etc. It excludes sleepers, wooden flooring, mouldings (sawnwood continuously shaped along any of its edges or faces, like tongued, grooved, rebated, V-jointed, beaded, moulded, rounded or the like) and sawnwood produced by resawing previously sawn pieces. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.

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1873	Wood-based panels	6	<p>WOOD-BASED PANELS This product category is an aggregate comprising veneer sheets, plywood, particle board, and fibreboard. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.</p>
1634 n.a. n.a. n.a.	Veneer sheets n.a. n.a. n.a.	6.1 6.1.C 6.1.NC 6.1.NC.T	<p>VENEER SHEETS Coniferous Non-Coniferous <i>of which tropical</i></p> <p>Thin sheets of wood of uniform thickness, not exceeding 6 mm, rotary cut (i.e. peeled), sliced or sawn. It includes wood used for the manufacture of laminated construction material, furniture, veneer containers, etc. Production statistics should exclude veneer sheets used for plywood production within the same country. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.</p>
1640 n.a. n.a. n.a.	Plywood n.a. n.a. n.a.	6.2 6.2.C 6.2.NC 6.2.NC.T	<p>PLYWOOD Coniferous Non-Coniferous <i>of which tropical</i></p> <p>A panel consisting of an assembly of veneer sheets bonded together with the direction of the grain in alternate plies generally at right angles. The veneer sheets are usually placed symmetrically on both sides of a central ply or core that may itself be made from a veneer sheet or another material. It includes <i>veneer plywood</i> (plywood manufactured by bonding together more than two veneer sheets, where the grain of alternate veneer sheets is crossed, generally at right angles); <i>core plywood</i> or <i>blockboard</i> (plywood with a solid core (i.e. the central layer, generally thicker than the other plies) that consists of narrow boards, blocks or strips of wood placed side by side, which may or may not be glued together); <i>laminboard</i> and <i>battenboard</i> (with a thick core and composed of laths or battens of wood glued together and surfaced with outer plies); <i>laminated veneer lumber</i> and <i>composite plywood</i> (plywood with the core or certain layers made of material other than solid wood or veneers). It excludes laminated construction materials (e.g. glulam), where the grain of the veneer sheets generally runs in the same direction. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume. Non-coniferous (tropical) plywood is defined as having at least one face sheet of non-coniferous (tropical) wood.</p>

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Item code	Item	Code	Definition
1646	Particle board and OSB	6.3	<p>PARTICLE BOARD, ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB) AND SIMILAR BOARD</p> <p>A panel manufactured from small pieces of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials (e.g. chips, flakes, splinters, strands, shreds, shives, etc.) bonded together by the use of an organic binder together with one or more of the following agents: heat, pressure, humidity, a catalyst, etc. The particle board category is an aggregate category. It includes oriented strandboard (OSB), medium density particle board (MDP), waferboard and flaxboard. It excludes wood wool and other particle boards bonded together with inorganic binders. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.</p>
n.a.	OSB	6.3.1	<p>ORIENTED STRANDBOARD (OSB)</p> <p>A structural board in which layers of narrow wafers are layered alternately at right angles in order to give the board greater elastomechanical properties. The wafers, which resemble small pieces of veneer, are coated with e.g. waterproof phenolic resin glue, interleaved together in mats and then bonded together under heat and pressure. The resulting product is a solid, uniform building panel having high strength and water resistance. It excludes waferboard. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.</p>
1874	Fibreboard	6.4	<p>FIBREBOARD</p> <p>A panel manufactured from fibres of wood or other ligno-cellulosic materials with the primary bond deriving from the felting of the fibres and their inherent adhesive properties (although bonding materials and/or additives may be added in the manufacturing process). It includes fibreboard panels that are flat-pressed and moulded fibreboard products. It is an aggregate comprising hardboard, medium/high density fibreboard (MDF/HDF) and other fibreboard. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.</p>
1647	Hardboard	6.4.1	<p>HARDBOARD</p> <p>Wet-process fibreboard of a density exceeding 0.8 g/cm³. It excludes similar products made from pieces of wood, wood flour or other ligno-cellulosic material where additional binders are required to make the panel; and panels made of gypsum or other mineral material. It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.</p>

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1648	MDF/HDF	6.4.2	MEDIUM/HIGH DENSITY FIBREBOARD (MDF/HDF) Dry-process fibreboard. When density exceeds 0.8 g/cm ³ , it may also be referred to as “high-density fibreboard” (HDF). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.
1650	Other fibreboard	6.4.3	OTHER FIBREBOARD Wet-process fibreboard of a density not exceeding 0.8 g/cm ³ . This includes mediumboard and softboard (also known as insulating board). It is reported in cubic metres solid volume.
1875	Wood pulp	7	WOOD PULP Fibrous material prepared from pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues by mechanical and/or chemical process for further manufacture into paper, paperboard, fibreboard or other cellulose products. It is an aggregate comprising mechanical wood pulp; semi-chemical wood pulp; chemical wood pulp; and dissolving wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).
1654	Mechanical wood pulp	7.1	MECHANICAL WOOD PULP Wood pulp obtained by grinding or milling pulpwood or residues into fibres, or through refining chips or particles. Also called groundwood pulp and refiner pulp, it may be bleached or unbleached. It includes chemi-mechanical and thermo-mechanical pulp. It excludes exploded and defibrillated pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).
1655	Semi-chemical wood pulp	7.2	SEMI-CHEMICAL WOOD PULP Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of mechanical and chemical treatments, none of which alone is sufficient to make the fibres separate readily. It may be bleached or unbleached. It includes chemi-groundwood pulp, chemi-mechanical wood pulp, etc. (named in the order and importance of the treatment during the manufacturing process). It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).
1656	Chemical wood pulp	7.3	CHEMICAL WOOD PULP Wood pulp obtained by subjecting pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to a series of chemical treatments. It includes sulphate (kraft) wood pulp; soda wood pulp

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1662 1663	Chemical wood pulp, sulphate, unbleached Chemical wood pulp, sulphate, bleached	7.3.1 7.3.2	<p>and sulphite wood pulp. It may be bleached, semi-bleached or unbleached. It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). If available, statistics for the following four component pulps are also requested: unbleached sulphite pulp; bleached sulphite pulp; unbleached sulphate pulp; and bleached sulphate pulp.</p> <p>SULPHATE UNBLEACHED PULP SULPHATE BLEACHED PULP</p> <p>Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of sodium hydroxide cooking liquor (soda pulp) or a mixture of sodium hydroxide and sodium sulphite cooking liquor (sulphate pulp). It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.</p>
1660 1661	Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, unbleached Chemical wood pulp, sulphite, bleached	7.3.3 7.3.4	<p>SULPHITE UNBLEACHED PULP SULPHITE BLEACHED PULP</p> <p>Wood pulp obtained by mechanically reducing pulpwood, wood chips, particles or residues to small pieces that are subsequently cooked in a pressure vessel in the presence of a bisulphite cooking liquor. Bisulphites such as ammonium, calcium, magnesium and sodium are commonly used in this process. It excludes dissolving grades of wood pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content). Data for two classes (bleached, including semi-bleached, and unbleached) are requested separately.</p>
1667	Dissolving wood pulp	7.4	<p>DISSOLVING GRADES</p> <p>Chemical pulp (sulphate, soda or sulphite) made from wood of special quality, with a very high alpha-cellulose content (usually 90% and over). This type of pulp is always bleached and is readily adaptable for uses other than papermaking. It is used principally as a source of cellulose in the manufacture of products such as synthetic fibres, cellulose plastic materials, lacquers and explosives. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).</p>

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Item code	Item	Code	Definition
n.a.	n.a.	8	OTHER PULP Pulp manufactured from waste paper or from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It is an aggregate comprising pulp from fibres other than wood and recovered fibre pulp. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).
1668	Pulp from fibres other than wood	8.1	PULP FROM FIBRES OTHER THAN WOOD Pulp manufactured from fibrous vegetable materials other than wood and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard, fibreboard and other uses. It excludes pulp made from recovered paper. It includes pulps made from: straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).
1609	Recovered fibre pulp	8.2	RECOVERED FIBRE PULP Pulp manufactured from recovered paper or paperboard and used for the manufacture of paper, paperboard and fibreboard. It excludes pulp made from straw; bamboo; bagasse; esparto; other reeds or grasses; cotton fibres; flax; hemp; rags; and other textile wastes. It is reported in metric tonnes air-dry weight (i.e. with 10% moisture content).
1669	Recovered paper	9	RECOVERED PAPER Waste and scraps of paper or paperboard that have been collected for re-use or trade. It includes paper and paperboard that has been used for its original purpose and residues from paper and paperboard production. It is reported in metric tonnes.
1876	Paper and paperboard	10	PAPER AND PAPERBOARD The paper and paperboard category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of graphic papers; sanitary and household papers; packaging materials and other paper and paperboard. It excludes manufactured paper products such as boxes, cartons, books and magazines, etc. It is reported in metric tonnes.

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2042	Graphic papers	10.1	<p>GRAPHIC PAPERS</p> <p>The graphic papers category is an aggregate category. In the production and trade statistics, it represents the sum of newsprint; uncoated mechanical; uncoated woodfree and coated papers. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 15 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. It excludes manufactured paper products such as books and magazines, etc. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1671	Newsprint	10.1.1	<p>NEWSPRINT</p> <p>Paper mainly used for printing newspapers. It is made largely from mechanical pulp and/or recovered paper, with or without a small amount of filler. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 36 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. Weights usually range from 40 to 52 g/m² but can be as high as 65 g/m². Newsprint is machine finished or slightly calendered, white or slightly coloured and is used in reels for letterpress, offset or flexo printing. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1674	Printing and writing papers	n.a.	<p><i>(It represents the sum of uncoated mechanical; uncoated woodfree and coated papers.)</i></p>
1612	Printing and writing papers, uncoated, mechanical	10.1.2	<p>UNCOATED MECHANICAL</p> <p>Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes where less than 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. This grade is also known as groundwood or wood-containing paper and magazine paper, such as heavily filled supercalendered paper for consumer magazines printed by the rotogravure and offset methods. It excludes wallpaper base. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1615	Printing and writing papers, uncoated, wood free	10.1.3	<p>UNCOATED WOODFREE</p> <p>Paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes, where at least 90% of the fibre furnish consists of chemical pulp fibres. Uncoated woodfree paper can be made from a variety of furnishes, with variable levels of mineral filler and a range of finishing processes such as sizing, calendering, machine glazing and watermarking. This grade includes most office papers, such as business forms, copier, computer, stationery and book papers. Pigmented and size press “coated” papers (coating less than 5 g per</p>

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1616	Printing and writing papers, coated	10.1.4	<p>side) are covered by this heading. It excludes wallpaper base. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p> <p>COATED PAPERS All paper suitable for printing or other graphic purposes and coated on one or both sides with carbon or minerals such as china clay (kaolin), calcium carbonate, etc. Coating may be by a variety of methods, both on-machine and off-machine, and may be supplemented by supercalendering. It includes raw carbon and self-copy paper in rolls or sheets. It excludes other copying and transfer papers. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1676	Household and sanitary papers	10.2	<p>SANITARY AND HOUSEHOLD PAPERS This covers the stock of a wide range of tissue and other hygienic papers for use in households or commercial and industrial premises. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 36 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. Examples are toilet paper and facial tissues, kitchen towels, hand towels and industrial wipes. Some tissue is also used in the manufacture of baby napkins, sanitary towels, etc. The parent reel stock is made from virgin pulp or recovered fibre or mixtures of these. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1681	Wrapping and packaging paper and paperboard	10.3	<p>PACKAGING MATERIALS Paper or paperboard mainly used for wrapping and packaging purposes. Products in this category are generally manufactured in strips or rolls of a width exceeding 36 cm or in rectangular sheets with one side exceeding 36 cm and the other exceeding 15 cm in the unfolded state. It excludes unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are not sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1617	Case materials	10.3.1	<p>CASE MATERIALS Papers and boards mainly used in the manufacture of corrugated board. They are made from any combination of virgin and recovered fibres and can be bleached, unbleached or mottled. It includes kraftliner, testliner, semi-chemical fluting, and waste-based fluting (<i>Wellenstoff</i>). It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>

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1618	Cartonboard	10.3.2	<p>CARTONBOARD Sometimes referred to as folding boxboard, it may be single- or multi-ply, coated or uncoated. It is made from virgin and/or recovered fibres, and has good folding properties, stiffness and scoring ability. It is mainly used in cartons for consumer products such as frozen food and for liquid containers. It includes paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives) and coated multi-ply. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1621	Wrapping papers	10.3.3	<p>WRAPPING PAPERS Wrappings (up to 150 g/m²): Papers whose main use is wrapping or packaging made from any combination of virgin or recovered fibres, bleached or unbleached. They may be subject to various finishing and/or marking processes. It includes sack kraft, other wrapping krafts, sulphite and greaseproof papers as well as coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass, except multi-ply. It excludes: tracing papers. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1622	Other papers mainly for packaging	10.3.4	<p>OTHER PAPERS MAINLY FOR PACKAGING This category embraces all papers and boards mainly for packaging purposes other than those listed above. Most are produced from recovered fibres, e.g. greyboards, and go for conversion, which in some cases may be for end-uses other than packaging. It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>
1683	Other paper and paperboard n.e.s. (not elsewhere specified)	10.4	<p>OTHER PAPER AND PAPERBOARD N.E.S. (NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED) Other papers and boards for industrial and special purposes. It includes cigarette papers and stock of filter papers, as well as gypsum liners and special papers for insulating, roofing, and other specific applications or treatments; wallpaper base; unbleached kraft paper and paperboard that are not sack kraft paper or Kraftliner and weighing more than 150 g/m² but less than 225 g/m²; felt paper and paperboard; tracing papers; not further processed uncoated paper weighing 225 g/m² or more; and raw copying and transfer papers, in rolls or sheets except carbon or self-copy paper. It excludes all composite, not coated, paper and paper board of flat layers stuck together; coated paper and paperboard not uniformly bleached throughout the mass; and paper and paperboard covered or coated with plastics (excluding adhesives). It is reported in metric tonnes.</p>