

**THE NETHERLANDS
NATIONAL MARKET REPORT 2012**

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1 GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS AFFECTING THE FOREST INDUSTRIES SECTOR

Dutch economy: Recovery, but with small steps

The Dutch economy grew by 1.3% in 2011. For 2012 a growth of ¾% is expected after a decline of ½% in 2012. The slowdown of the economy is caused by domestic consumption. Both households and government consumption decreases in both years. Investments will go up slightly in 2013, after a decline in 2012. Partly as a result of an expected small recovery of world trade in 2013 the exportation of goods will perform relatively well. As a result of low production levels the expectations for the labour market are not very promising. Employment rates decrease in both years. Resulting in an average unemployment of 5¾% in 2013. A level not seen since the nineteen nineties. The inflation will be 2½% in 2012 and decreases slightly to 2% in 2013.

Growth comes from exports

As the years before the Dutch economy is driven by exports, especially re-exports. The Dutch export of goods grows with 4¼% in 2012 and 2013. Most of the growth in 2012 was already realised in the first half of the year. The consumption of households showed hardly any growth and even decreased regularly during the last years. For 2012 and 2013 this negative tendency is expected to continue. Households have to cope with minor increases in the wages and low employment rates. Next to this the high pension contributions, the lower real pension after retirement and increasing cost for healthcare insurances play an important role. GDP growth is limited by heavy budget cuts of the Dutch government resulting in decreasing government consumption in both 2012 and 2013.

Company investments down again

After a sharp increase by 10.2% in 2011 the company investments will decrease by 2¾% in 2012. This reduction in 2012 is caused by the adverse economic developments, but is compensated for in 2013 by a growth of 3¼%. Resulting in a slight increase over the two years.

Purchasing power declines further

The inflation was limited in 2011 (1.3%) and is expected to increase to 2½% in 2012 and 2% in 2013. The increase in inflation in 2012 is mainly caused by expected tax increases. The influence of this tax increases on the inflations are partly compensated by reductions in the value of imports. The purchasing power declines for the fourth consecutive year. In 2011 the purchasing power decreased with 1% on average. For 2012 and 2013 reductions of the purchasing power of 1¾% and ¾% are expected. This is mostly caused by reductions in real wages and by increases in pension fund contributions. Policy measures also play a role as a number of allowances and benefits will be reduced in 2012.

Housing market

The investments in houses increased in 2011 by 6.5%, amongst others as a result of the mild winter. During 2011 this situation changed partly as a result of adverse economic developments and strong reductions in the sale of existing- as well as new build houses. The number of new build houses sold at the beginning of 2012 was the same as at the beginning of 2009. As a result the investments in housing will reduce with

3¼% in 2012. New building as well as renovations will be affected. The investments will also decrease in 2013 with ¼%. As a consequence the number of housing starts, strongly related to the timber market in the Netherlands, is expected to be more than 20 to 30,000 houses lower in the coming two years. In 2007 and 2008 app. 87,000 housing starts were registered. In 2009 this figure was already reduced to 73,000 and decreased even further to 57,000 in 2011. Slight recovery is expected after 2014.

2 POLICY MEASURES INFLUENCING TIMBER TRADE AND MARKETING

a. National Guideline for the Assessment of Certified Wood Products

In relation with the discussions on the labelling act the Dutch government took the initiative in 2002 to set up a guideline for the assessment of certified wood products based on the Dutch standards for sustainable forest management. Wood and wooden products brought on the Dutch market that fulfil the standard could be provided with a special mark. At the end of 2005 there was an agreement about the content of the national guideline. However the environmental organisations could not agree with the proposed organisational structure and withdrew from the process. The ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and Environment (VROM) then decided to continue its work, as it needed assessment criteria for green public procurement of timber.

Six certification systems were tested by the Equivalence Assessment Board (6 independent experts). It appeared that none of the systems were fully compatible with the Dutch criteria. The main reason for this was that criteria were too detailed and complex.

The Board recommended setting up an improved and simpler set of criteria that will be solely used for the purpose of *public timber procurement*. After an extra round of consultation-meetings with relevant stakeholders in May 2008 the Timber Procurement Assessment System (TPAS) was finalised and sent to Parliament on June 24th 2008.

The Timber Procurement Assessment Committee is responsible for the assessment of certification systems according to TPAS. The Procurement Criteria are structured into 3 categories: Sustainable Forest Management (SFM), Chain-of-Custody and Logo Use (CoC) and Development, Application and Management of certification systems (DAM). In addition, TPAC has developed a matrix for so-called meta-systems: Procedure on Acceptance of Certification Systems by a meta-system (PAC) like PEFC international.

To enable TPAC to make more thorough assessments of certification systems all stakeholders are invited to share their knowledge and opinions on the functioning of certification systems on an Internet forum www.tpac.smk.nl. The staff of certification systems is also invited to participate and provide additional information where necessary. Following the wrap-up of the forum discussion, TPAC reports back how the comments have been taken into account in the final assessments of the certification systems. These forum reports can be downloaded from the TPAC website.

Certification System	Conform to Dutch Procurement Criteria	Date Final judgement	System accepted in procurement policy
- FSC International	Yes	November 2008	Yes
- PEFC International	Yes*	June 2010	Yes**
- MTCS	No	October 2010	decision not yet made

* PEFC International is conforming to the Dutch Procurement Criteria "for the Dutch market". The assessment of PEFC International included an assessment of the national PEFC systems of Finland, Sweden, Germany, Belgium and Austria.

** currently excluding MTCS

After an objection had been filed against TPAC's positive judgement on MTCS, TPAC judged that MTCS did not comply with the TPAS criteria. The Dutch minister has not yet taken a decision on whether or not to accept MTCS for the Dutch Procurement Policy. PEFC international has been accepted for the Dutch Procurement policy, with the exception of MTCS until the Dutch minister has reached a decision. Considering the growing market for woody biomass and the development of sustainability criteria for bioenergy, the Netherlands has investigated to what extent certification schemes for sustainable forest management could be used for demonstrating compliance with criteria for sustainable biomass production for energy, based on the EU-RED (<http://www.agentschapnl.nl/sites/default/files/Sustainable%20forest%20management.pdf>).

b. Public procurement in the Netherlands

The TPAS criteria are adopted in the Dutch public procurement policy on wood-based products. The policy addresses the purchasing of all wood-based products for the Dutch government in order to secure the procurement of products that come from sustainably managed and legally harvested forests. As from 2010 all timber procured by central government should come from a sustainable source. If sustainably produced timber is not available, timber from a legal source will be accepted. Municipalities and provinces are aiming respectively at 75% and 50% of their purchases being sustainably produced.

For legal timber the Dutch government has decided to use the UK (CPET) criteria legal timber and accept FSC, PEFC, CSA, SFI, MTCC, SGS TLTV and in future FLEGT licences as proof of legality. For sustainable timber the government uses the criteria laid down in the Timber Procurement Assessment System. To support public buyers a campaign has been set up under the name: "timber: growing towards 100% green procurement".

The campaign consists of a website (www.inkoopduurzaamhout.nl), a hotline, brochures with model documents and training courses about timber procurement.

c. Combating Illegal Logging and related trade

Introduction

The relation between global deforestation and related activities continues to hold on the public debate and political attention in The Netherlands. The context in which this discussion takes place is broadening. Keywords in this discussion are sustainable production and consumption, green economy and green growth. There is more and more awareness of the need that economic growth should be within the carrying capacity of the planet. The discussion is not only focused on timber, but it is also on the impact of our consumption on biodiversity.

As a result of the publication of the advice of the Task Force Biodiversity and natural resources, earlier this year in a first reaction the government underlined the need of green growth and to invest in green growth. A task force has been established by the government to advise on government policy in relation to biodiversity and natural resources. Just before summer the government sent a letter to parliament in which it reacted more extensively on the advice.

In this reaction the government confirmed that making trade chains more sustainable ("greening the trade chains") including the sustainable production, contributes significantly to the sustainable use of biodiversity and reducing the Dutch ecological footprint. From this view point the Netherlands will continue its efforts to promote the use of legal and sustainably produced timber and combating illegal logging and related trade.

Conference “A Pathway to a Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development – Focus on the Role of Markets and the Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management

The Country Led Initiative (CLI) “A Pathway to a Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development – Focus on the Role of Markets and the Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management”, in support of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF), was held on 10-13 January 2012 in Hanoi, Vietnam. The CLI was co-organized by Vietnam and the Netherlands and co-sponsored by Finland, and supported by UNFF Secretariat. More than 130 representatives from governments, international and regional organizations, and major groups of civil society from over 45 countries participated in the CLI.

The key objective of the Vietnam CLI was to focus on the role of market based instruments, especially in promoting international trade and legally produced timber, as well as private and government procurement policies in the context of combating deforestation and the role of forests in contributing to a green economy.

The main key messages of the outcome were:

- The role of the private sector in driving the green growth agenda needs to be emphasized;
- Achieving sustainable forest management is a critical cornerstone for a green growth strategy in the context of sustainable development;
- We must recognize the linkages between agriculture, food security and sustainable forest management within a broader landscape approach;
- We must mainstream sustainable forest management in UN institutions and International Financial Institutions as well as at the national level.

During the Conference the governments of Vietnam and the Netherlands announced that they have taken the initiative to launch a Roundtable on Sustainably Produced Timber with a view to promote synergies and action amongst the various actors, including the private sector, consumers, civil society and governments, on sustainably produced timber and forest products, while still addressing the need for food security. There is a strong need to bring the different initiatives on sustainable and legal timber trade together.

EU Timber Regulation

Since European Council and parliament adopted the EU Timber Regulation in October 2010, and entering into force in March 2013, much attention has been paid to the implementation aspects of the regulation. In The Netherlands a consultation meeting was organised for all stakeholders to discuss the regulation. Environmental groups and the timber sector welcomed the regulation. The regulation can contribute to creating a level playing field by excluding illegally harvested timber from the market. Some concerns and questions remain on how the due diligence system, as part of the regulation, should look like. The timber market operators plead for a simple systems in which existing certification schemes like FSC and PEFC can play an important role. Remarkable was that a lot of retailers attended the consultation. Apparently they, like timber traders, import timber products directly to place it on the EU market for the first time.

The Netherlands is of the opinion that the issue of illegal timber trade must also be addressed at the global level.

3 DEVELOPMENTS IN DUTCH FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS SECTORS

a. Wood energy

The consumption of sustainable energy in The Netherlands accounted for 4.3 per cent of the total Dutch energy supply in 2011. The goals of 5% in 2010 that was set by the Dutch government is still not met. There is still a long way to go to the ultimate goal of 14 per cent in 2020. The share increased from 3.7% in 2010. This increase is on the one hand caused by a strong reduction of the total energy demand and on the other hand by an increase in the use of biofuels for road transport and the production of energy by waste incineration units.

The use of biomass for sustainable energy in 2011 has increased since 2010. With 3.2% biomass is still the most important source for sustainable energy. It is mainly used in waste incineration units, co-firing in energy plants, fuel wood for households and as fuels for road transport.

Due to the commercial sensitivity, Dutch companies are rather reluctant to provide information concerning the use of biomass fuels. The availability of data has reduced significantly over the past years. The fuels can be generally categorized as wood pellets/wood chips, agricultural residues, residuals from the food and snack industry, bio-oil and animal waste. In the period 2009-2011 2 million tons of woody biomass were on average used for centralized and decentralized electricity production in the Netherlands. This volume mainly consists of wood pellets (app. 70% in both 2010 and 2011) that are imported for co-firing in energy plants. As a consequence of the increase of the use of wood pellets for co-firing imports of biomass have risen dramatically over the past years. In 2011 68% of the woody biomass for centralized and decentralized electricity production was imported.

In 2007 the ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality has made an agreement with different branches in the agricultural industry to realize the production of 200 PJ sustainable energy in 2020. As a part of this agreement the Dutch forest industry together with the ministry is planning all kinds of actions to stimulate the input of biomass from forestry, landscape plantations and from nature conservation areas. Industry and government agreed to have 32 PJ from domestic biomass in 2020.

b. Round wood

In 2011 the removals from the Dutch forests were more or less the same as in the year before and reached a volume of 980,000 m³ under bark. Consumption of both coniferous sawlogs and non-coniferous sawlogs in the Netherlands increased compared to 2010.

Due to the fact that the Netherlands has just one small panel producer within the country, a large share of the removals is exported. In 2011 this volume was 318,000 m³ under bark. A minor increase compared to last year.

c. Certified forest products

Currently a third markets study is performed into the market share of certified primary wood products on the Dutch market in 2011. The results of this study are expected at the end of 2012. In 2005 the market share of certified primary wood products on the

Dutch market was 13.3% and this increased to 33.8% in 2008. This market share corresponds to a market volume of 2.2 million. m³ round wood equivalents under bark. Due to a large number of activities this market share is expected to have further increased in 2011. FSC Netherlands has for instance entered into new agreements with different public and private organisations to only buy FSC certified wood products. The Green Public Procurement Policy of the Dutch government (www.tpac.smk.nl) became into force. The policy aims of the Dutch Royal Timber Trade Federation have resulted in a large increase in the imported volume of certified wood products by its members. The most recent results of a monitoring of their policy aims performed by the Dutch Royal Timber Trade Federation indicate that the market share of certified wood products on the Dutch market has further increased and might have reached 50% in 2011.

d. Sawn softwood

Net imports of sawn softwood reduced by 10% in 2011, which is in line with last year's forecast. The packaging industry is still performing quite well, but as expected, building timber accounted for a lower share of total imports, driven by the ongoing malaise in the housebuilding market. The volume share of 'further processed' softwood remained largely unchanged in 2011 at approx. 38%.

Sweden retained its position in 2011 as the foremost supplier of softwood to the Netherlands. It's market share however reduced by 3 percentage points. In volume terms, Sweden now accounts for 30% of softwood imported by the Netherlands.

In the Netherlands, the import of sawn softwood is strongly linked to turnover in the housebuilding industry. The lowest scenario of the Building Forecasts 2010-2015 drawn up by TNO Bouw en Ondergrond (Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, Building and Soil Department) on the instructions of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment assumes the completion of 51,000 houses in 2012. Newbuild apartments are included as residential units in this total. The number of newbuild houses – which serves as a more accurate indicator of timber use - is significantly lower at approx. 30,000. According to the lowest scenario, an increase in the number of completed houses is only expected from 2014. In line with this, softwood companies expect imports in 2012 and 2013 to be down 10% on 2011.

The CBS EPV timber price index for sawn packaging wood is relatively stable, showing only a slight drop in prices in the period August 2011 – August 2012. Expectations are that goods export will continue to grow not only in 2012 and 2013, but also in the period thereafter (up to 2017). As this export is directly related to the production of pallets, it is expected to lead to increased timber use in this market segment.

Table 2
Key facts of the Dutch sawn softwood market

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	X 1000 m ³								
Domestic Production	164	175	176	180	184	159	144	104	169
Net Imports	2,230	2,245	2,116	2,348	2,351	2,227	1,988	2,145	2,120
Stock Change	9	26	139	-70	26	-32	-25	-50	0
Apparent Consumption	2,385	2,394	2,153	2,598	2,509	2,418	2,157	2,299	2,289

Sources: National Statistics (CBS) / Netherlands's Timber Trade Association (Royal VVNH)/ Probos

e. Sawn hardwood

After a slight increase in the consumption of hardwoods in the Netherlands in 2010, the consumption decreased by 11% in 2011. The non-tropical hardwoods show a re-

duction in imports of 17% as a consequence of expected further stock reductions. For 2012 a further reduction of 5% is expected. In 2013 the situation might stabilize.

The tropical hardwoods import volume decreased by more than 8% from 2010 to 2011 and is expected to show a continuing decrease in 2012 and stabilize or a slight increase in 2013. This is mainly caused by the fact that stocks have reached such levels that they need to be restocked.

The prospects within the Dutch market for (tropical) hardwoods are not very promising. Due to the lack of large building and renovation projects demand for (tropical) hardwood is very hard to predict. Importers define the market as dramatic and quiet. Banks are reluctant in extending credits. The outlook for the Dutch joinery industry is getting worse as a result of decreasing order portfolios and reduction in production volumes. According to the business survey of Statistics Netherlands over the first 9 months of 2012 the companies in the Dutch timber industries reported a reductions in the number of received orders of 31% on average. Within the furniture industry this reduction was even worse accounting for almost 40%.

Table 3
Key facts of the Dutch sawn hardwood market

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	X 1000 m ³								
Domestic Production	105	98	103	86	87	84	66	59	69
of which tropical	22	19	19	19	20	18	12	10	11
Net Imports	533	534	492	511	492	469	310	321	268
of which tropical	347	377	359	381	370	349	239	229	196
Apparent Consumption	638	632	595	597	579	553	376	380	337
of which tropical	369	396	378	400	390	367	251	239	207

Sources: Probos, National Statistics (CBS)

f. Pulp and paper

One paper plant in The Netherlands is using fresh fibres for the production of board for folding boxes. The fresh fibres are produced from Scots pine, Poplar and Norway spruce. Next to fresh fibres, this plant also consumes recovered fibres.

Table 4 shows a sharp decrease in the use of chips in 2009. This was caused by the, above-mentioned, change in raw material use during 2009 by one of the Dutch plants. During the last years the input of chips was more or less stable. Most of the chips are imported from the European sawmill industries.

Table 4
Fibre furnish of the Dutch paper and board industry

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
	X 1000 m ³ round wood equivalents under bark							
Round wood	117	104	95	99	95	75	49	49
Chips	194	203	188	194	261	124	28	44
Market pulp	3,308	3,452	3,304	3,076	2,456	2,008	2,060	1,884
Recovered paper	7,735	8,001	7,625	7,498	7,257	6,507	7,170	7,017
Total fibre input	11,354	11,760	11,212	10,574	9,713	8,515	9,230	8,994

Source: Probos, Royal VNP

Economic status of the Dutch paper and board industry

Production of paper and board in the Netherlands decreased with 4% compared with 2010. This is below last year's expectations that were based on a 10% increase in production between 2009 and 2010. Which was seen as the first sign of recovery after the financial crises.

The production of graphical paper and board decreased with 2% compared to a 5% decrease in the production of packaging paper and board. The turnover slightly reduced in the same period with 1.7% to EUR 1,746 million.

As a result of the economic situation in 2009 the number of employees in the paper and board industry decreased to below 4,000. The figures for 2011 show a further decline in the number of employees to 3,960. In recent years as a result of improving labour productivity the number of employees in the industry in the Netherlands already fell from around 5,700 (2005) to 5,100 (2006), but stabilized in 2007 and 2008 around 4,300. This refers to personnel operating the paper and board producing machinery. The indirect functions and support services amounted to around 800 employees (2006).

In 2004 the Dutch paper and board industry, together with the Ministry of Economic Affairs, launched the Energy Transition in the Paper Production Chain. The aim of this program is: “To halve the energy consumption per unit end product in the chain in the period 2005–2020”. This challenge is translated by relating energy savings with reduction of CO₂-emissions, cost efficiency, international competition and re-use of raw materials. In 2009 a new energy agreement has been signed between the paper and board industry and the government. The aim of this agreement is to improve the energy efficiency in production and the value chain. The results for 2011 show that the Dutch paper and board industry has realised a reduction in the energy use within the production chain and -process of 20,2%.

Based on this energy agreement the Netherlands’ Paper and Board Association, Royal VNP, has developed a Roadmap 2030. The focus of this Roadmap 2030 is set on two development themes:

1. Sustainability: The efficient use of energy and raw materials in order to reduce costs and to increase the sustainability of the paper and board industry;
2. Innovative products and services with a high added value: The Dutch paper and board industry can improve its competitiveness and its distinctiveness by striving for innovative products and innovations within the production chain with a high added value.

Table 5
Recent developments of the Dutch paper and board industries

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Change in production in %:								
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	-9	9	-6	-3	6	-45***	-19	-65
Newsprint	-1	0	0	0	10	-41***	-11	5
(Other) graphic papers	+4	-2	+6	-9	-31**	-8	11	-4
Case materials	+3	+5	0	-1	-5	-7	16	-2
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	+13	0	+6	-2	2	-7	15	0
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	-27*)	-1	-14	-7	-4	-5	11	-9
Sanitary & household	+4	-5	-13	5	2	3	-2	3
Total paper & board	+4	0	-3	-4	-8	-12	10	-4
(Turnover [million Euro])	1,996	1,910	1,998	2,111	1,828	1,493	1,777	1,746
Price change of production of paper and board industries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Royal VNP

*) Fire damage in the Mayr-Melnhof factory.

***) Due to closure of 3 mills during 2007 and closure of one machine on an other production location.

****) The production of Norske Skog Parenco changed from newsprint to magazine paper grades based on recovered paper.

4. TABLES

A. ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE NETHERLANDS

Change in %, unless otherwise specified	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP	1.7	1.3	-0.5	0.75
Private consumption	0.4	-1.1	-0.5	-0.25
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	-1.4	7.5	-3.75	3.25
Exports of goods	12.8	3.9	3	3.75
Imports of goods	12.6	4.0	3.75	2.25
Production, market sector	1.3	2.0	-1.5	1.25
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	1.3	2.3	2.5	2
Productivity, market sector	2.9	1.9	-1	2.25
Unit labour costs, manufacturing	-0.6	2.5	2.75	2
Labour income share, market sector, level in %	78.7	78.6	82.25	81.75
Employment, whole economy (persons)	-0.3	0.0	1.25	0.5
Employment, market sector (labour years)	-1.6	0.1	-0.5	-1
Unemployment, level, % labour force ¹	4.5	4.4	5.5	6
EMU-debt, level in % GDP	62.9	65.2	71.7	72.9
EMU-balance, level in % GDP	-5.1	-4.7	-3.8	-2.9

Source: CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

¹ According to the international definition

B. FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN 2010, 2011 AND 2012

Table 7

Forest production and trade in 2011, 2012 and 2013

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2011	2012	2013
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	244	270	270
	Imports	1000 m ³	142	135	135
	Exports	1000 m ³	68	75	75
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	318	320	320
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	81	90	90
	Imports	1000 m ³	61	60	60
	Exports	1000 m ³	8	20	20
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	134	130	130
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs				
	Imports	1000 m ³	25	18	18
	Exports	1000 m ³	7	0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³	19	18	18
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	188	207	207
	Imports	1000 m ³	45	48	48
	Exports	1000 m ³	226	248	248
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	7	7	7
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	112	125	125
	Imports	1000 m ³	24	20	20
	Exports	1000 m ³	95	105	105
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	41	40	40
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES				
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	864	870	870
	Imports	1000 m ³	2.309	2.290	2.290
	Exports	1000 m ³	812	800	800
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2.361	2.360	2.360
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	38	45	45
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	24	24	24
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	50	50	50
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	240	240	240

5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	169	170	170
	Imports	1000 m ³	2.350	2.100	2.150
	Exports	1000 m ³	230	225	225
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2.289	2.020	2.095
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	69	70	70
	Imports	1000 m ³	360	345	350
	Exports	1000 m ³	92	90	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	337	325	330
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood				
	Production	1000 m ³	11	10	10
	Imports	1000 m ³	260	250	260
	Exports	1000 m ³	64	60	60
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	207	200	210
6.1	VENEER SHEETS				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	26	26	26
	Exports	1000 m ³	02	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	24	24	24
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	10	10	10
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	10	10	10
6.2	PLYWOOD				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	620	538	514
	Exports	1000 m ³	63	65	65
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	557	473	449
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	153	135	129
	Exports	1000 m ³	27	20	20
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	126	115	109
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	663	559	536
	Exports	1000 m ³	123	100	100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	540	459	436

6.3.1	of which, OSB				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	47	46	46
	Exports	1000 m ³	2	4	4
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	45	42	42
6.4	FIBREBOARD				
	Production	1000 m ³	46	45	45
	Imports	1000 m ³	400	387	387
	Exports	1000 m ³	108	109	109
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	338	323	323
6.4.1	Hardboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	43	40	40
	Exports	1000 m ³	2	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	41	38	38
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	287	285	285
	Exports	1000 m ³	104	105	105
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	183	180	180
6.4.3	Other fibreboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	46	45	45
	Imports	1000 m ³	70	62	62
	Exports	1000 m ³	2	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	114	105	105
7	WOOD PULP				
	Production	1000 m.t.	34	35	35
	Imports	1000 m.t.	1.291	1.300	1.300
	Exports	1000 m.t.	820	820	820
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	505	515	515
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD				
	Production	1000 m.t.	2.748	2.710	2.710
	Imports	1000 m.t.	2.860	2.800	2.800
	Exports	1000 m.t.	2.484	2.500	2.500
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	3.124	3.010	3.010