STATEMENT

submitted by the Delegation of Germany
to the

Joint session of
UNECE Timber Committee (66th session) and
FAO European Forestry Commission (34th session)

from 23 to 24 October 2008
in Rome

Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Bonn, September 2008

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1. General economic trends

Germany's economy is still on track, with an upswing, record employment and a balanced public budget. The reforms of recent years are now paying off and German economy is continuing to grow. The Federal Government has projected that economy will grow by 1.7 % in 2008. Total employment will also continue to grow (by 280,000 on average for the year) whereas unemployment is predicted to fall (by 330,000 on average for the year). Additional figures on general trends are shown in **Figure 1**.

The Federal Government's reform programme has harvested positive results. The upswing is benefiting the general population - in the form of better earnings, prospects and more jobs. A historic peak was reached in autumn 2007 with more than 40 million persons employed. Moreover, employment growth is more dynamic than in previous economic upturns. Employment, requiring social insurance contributions, increased by an estimated 570,000 persons on average in 2007. The number of unemployed fell from an annual average of 4.9 million in 2005 to less than 3.8 million last year (in other words, by nearly 25 %). The dynamism of economy is now increasingly working to the benefit of people who face particular problems on the labour market such as older workers, the long-term unemployed and low-skilled ones. There has been also good progress in the consolidation of public finances. In 2007 the public budget as a whole was balanced - for the first time since 1989. One main economic target is to achieve a balanced federal budget by 2011. Regarding projection on GDP-development in 2009 (+ 1.2 %) there is some uncertainty in the moment caused by possible impacts of the present US finance crisis.

Figure 1: Key Data on the Macroeconomic Development in the Federal Republic of Germany[1]

	2006	2007	Annual Projection 2008
	Year-on-year change in %		
Production of the gross domestic product (GDP)			
GDP (price adjusted)	**2.9**	**2.5**	**1.7**
Employment (in Germany)	0.6	1.7	0.7
GDP per person employed	2.2	0.8	1.0
GDP per hour worked	2.4	0.8	0.8
Unemployment rate in % according to national accounts[2]	*9.8*	*8.3*	*7.8*
Unemployment rate in % (Federal Labour Agency definition)[2]	*10.8*	*9.0*	*8.2*
Use of GDP in current prices			
Consumption expenditures			
Private households and private non-profit institutions serving private households	2.3	1.4	3.1
Government	1.0	2.4	3.0
Gross fixed capital formation	6.7	7.7	3.3
Changes in inventories etc. (bill. euros)	*–4.7*	*–6.4*	*–3.6*
Domestic demand	3.0	2.7	3.2
External Balance of goods and services (bill. euros)	*126.4*	*168.1*	*174.8*
(in % of GDP)	*5.4*	*6.9*	*7.0*
Gross domestic product (in current prices)	**3.5**	**4.3**	**3.3**
Use of GDP in real terms			
Consumption expenditures			
Private households and private non-profit institutions serving private households	1.0	–0.3	1.1
Government	0.9	2.0	1.0
Gross fixed capital formation	6.1	4.9	2.3
Machinery and equipment	8.3	8.4	4.1
Construction	4.3	2.0	0.5
Other products	6.7	6.6	5.9
Changes in inventories etc. (contribution to growth in GDP)[3]	*–0.1*	*–0.1*	*0.1*
Domestic demand	1.9	1.1	1.4
Exports	12.5	8.3	5.8
Imports	11.2	5.7	5.9
External Balance of goods and services (contribution to growth in GDP)[3]	*1.1*	*1.5*	*0.4*
Gross domestic product (price adjusted)	**2.9**	**2.5**	**1.7**
Prices (2000 = 100)			
Private consumption expenditures[4]	1.4	1.7	2.0
Domestic demand	1.1	1.6	1.8
Gross domestic product[5]	0.6	1.8	1.6
Distribution of the gross national income *(residence concept)*			
Wages and salaries	1.7	2.6	2.7
Entrepreneurial and property income	7.2	7.2	5.6
National income	3.6	4.2	3.7
Gross national income	3.5	4.4	3.2
Memo item (residence concept):			
Employees	0.6	1.7	0.7
Gross wages and salaries: Total	1.5	3.1	3.1
Per employee	0.9	1.3	2.4
Private households disposable income	1.9	1.6	2.8
Savings ratio in % [6]	*10.5*	*10.8*	*10.6*

[1] Up to 2007 preliminary results by the Federal Statistical Office as per 15 January 2008; [2] In relation to the whole economically active population; [3] Contribution to growth rate in GDP; [4] Consumer price index year-on-year change: 2006: 1.7 %, 2007: 2.2 %, 2008: 2.3 %; [5] Unit labour costs per employee, year-on-year change: 2006: -1.1 %, 2007: 0.1 %, 2008: 1.0 %; [6] Savings in % of private households disposable incomes including adjustment for the change in net equity of households in pension funds reserves.

2. Market drivers and policy measures influencing forest management and forest products sector

a) Renewable energy sources, biomass and climate protection

The expansion of renewable energies in Germany is a success story. As one of the most important renewable sources biomass has been able to gain further ground. During the last 5 years, the contribution of renewables in final energy consumption has doubled to 224 TWh (8.6 %). Biomass has become the most important pillar (70 %). With a share of 6.5 % it was possible to increase the significance of renewables in total heat supply last year (2006: 6 %). The dominating resource in this was biomass utilisation (93 %). In 2007 renewables contributed to the total electricity consumption with more than 14 % (2006: 11.5 %). In this sector biomass reached a share of about 21 %. Moreover, the present share of biofuels in total road traffic fuel consumption already amounts to 7 % with biodiesel, plant oil and bioethanol being used as resource (2006: 6.6 %). Against this background renewable energy technologies have become an important industrial player in Germany with high annual growth rates.

This development contributes to additional macroeconomic benefits. Last year the sector recorded a turnover of 25 billion €. The number of people employed in the industry reached the 250,000 mark – equivalent to a 55 % increase within three years. In 2007 renewable energies contributed to climate protection with a CO_2 saving of around 115 million tonnes (2006: approx. 100 million tonnes). Current figures show that renewables already pay off for Germany's national economy: for every € of funding, arising from the Renewable Energy Sources Act, 1.60 € is saved on fossil energy imports and on prevention of external environmental damage caused by other energy sources.

The Energy and Climate Programme of the Federal Government (launched in August 2007) aims at increasing the share of renewables in electricity supply up to 30 % and in heat consumption to 14 %. By then the share of biofuels is targeted to increase to 20 % (by volume) or 17 % (by energy content). Following the main guiding principles "security of supply", "economic efficiency" and "environmental protection" the programme contains of about 30 key elements including a package of different acts and ordinances. Offering incentives for modernisation and technological innovation the programme aims at stepping up the number of jobs within the renewable energy sector to 400,000 by 2020.

Some examples of important measures with specific incentives for the biomass sector:

- Amendment to the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG):
  The government's goal is to increase the share of renewables in the electricity sector from the current level of over 13 % up to 30 % in 2020, and then to continue increasing the level further. The amendment, which among other things contains new provisions for regulating tariffs for biomass and which will enter into force in January 2009, serves this goal.

- New Renewable Energies Heat Act (EEWärmeG):
  Obligations to use renewables in new buildings are laid down in this Act. From 1 January 2009 all owners of newly erected buildings must use renewables for their heat requirements (solar radiation, geothermal energy, ambient heat and biomass). In this respect, the use of biomass has to cover at least 50 % of the new building's heat demand. However, pellets, wood chips and fuelwood may only be used in furnaces which comply with national provisions on air quality control and have a particularly high boiler efficiency factor.
  Alternatively it is possible to improve insulation of buildings, obtain heat from district heating systems or use heat from combined heat and power generation (CHP). Funding from the government support programme for existing buildings will increase from 130 million € (2005) to 350 million € in 2008 and up to 500 million € per annum (p.a.) from 2009 to 2012.
- Amendments to the Biofuel Quota Act and Sustainability Ordinance:
  The Amendment of the Biofuel Quota Act will lead to a rise in the biofuels' share to around 20 % by volume. The Sustainability Ordinance will ensure that when producing biomass for biofuels, minimum requirements for sustainable management of bioresources and for the conservation of natural habitats are complied with. Furthermore the entire production, processing and supply chain must show a certain potential for reducing greenhouse gases.
- Federal Market Incentive Programme:
  Investments in renewable energies are also promoted by this programme. Since it was launched in 2000 it has provided financial support amounting to 912 million €, which in turn triggered investments of 7.7 billion € (as at May 2008). This is why the programme is being continued and even enhanced (from 2009 funding will be topped up to as much as 500 million € p.a.). This means even more people can benefit from government grants.

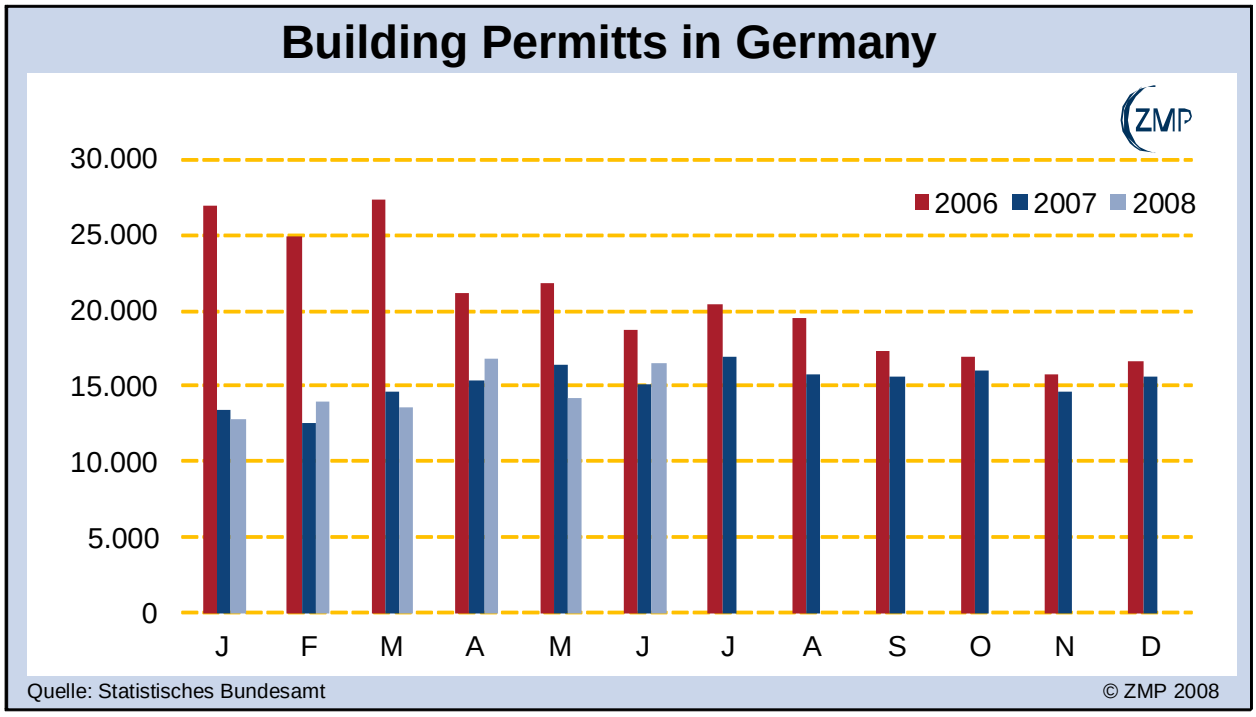
The Energy and Climate Programme initiative doubles Germany's previous climate protection efforts. At present, an 18 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions has been achieved compared to 1990. The realisation of this programme will enable a reduction of around 36 % (almost 220 million tonnes CO_2). Thus a major step has been taken towards achieving the climate protection target of minus 40 % by 2020.

Wood as energy source is one major contributor to this success. In the previous years, the use of wood for energy generation in Germany has developed continually and received extraordinary impetus due to the huge increases in oil and gas prices. For example heating with CO_2-neutral wooden pellets has increasingly become a cost-effective alternative to conventional fuels. The German Pellet Association (DEPV) expects the number of pellet-fuelled heating systems in Germany to rise significantly from 70,000 (2007) up to 90,000 units in 2008. This year the pellet production in Germany may reach a level of 1.4 million tonnes (export: about 45%!). So far main raw material sources for pellet production are wood residues originating from softwood sawmills. In future, additional sources may become important for pellet manufacturers (e.g. residues from forests, plantations, hardwood species).

b) Construction sector

Monthly development of building permits between 2006 and 2008 is shown in **Figure 2**. With regard to the timber-intensive construction of one- and two-family homes, the number of building permits granted in 2006 was 0.5 % above the levels of the previous year. The building permits for flats in the residential and non-residential construction sector rose in 2006 by almost 3% compared with the previous year, corresponding to an increase of a good 616,000 units. In 2007 the overall economic situation has increasingly worsened domestic demand, not least because of an increase in VAT from 16 to 19 %, with negative impacts also within the construction sector.

Figure 2:



Comparing the first half of 2007 against the respective time period of 2006, the permits granted for residential and non-residential construction fell by about 40 % from 146,000 to approximately 88,000 units. At first the deadline announced for the abolition of the owner-occupier housing subsidy has provided a certain stimulus. But at least the discontinuation of this home ownership grant as of 1 January 2006 has been as well a market burden as the increase of the value-added tax or significantly rising energy and raw material costs (e.g. steel). Those facts contributed to slow down private builders' willingness to invest in spite of still low mortgage rates.

But it must be borne in mind that for years the timber construction and prefabricated housing sectors have been developing better than the construction sector as a whole (market share of timber construction rose to nearly 15 %). Now the German construction industry is hoping for an end to the lull. Considerable need for development, alteration and modernisation work, accompanied by new perspectives for ecological and energy-saving construction may open up new market opportunities especially for ecologically favourable raw materials like timber.

c) Green building movement

There is a high potential to save energy in the building sector, which is responsible for almost 40 % of the energy consumed in Europe. This potential is just waiting to be exploited in favour of energy efficiency and saving raw material, for example with optimised technologies for heating and cooling of buildings or improvements to the building shell. The economic savings potential is also particularly high in both residential and non-residential buildings. Exploitation of the dormant potentials would reduce energy costs radically and increase competitiveness of companies. At the same time the value of the properties would increase, as would the quality of use, while making a contribution to the security of our energy supply and the mitigation of climate change.

In Germany there are approx. 17.3 million residential buildings plus around 1.5 million non-residentials (e.g. office buildings, schools, hospitals, administration buildings), of which 73 % were constructed before 1978. At that time the first Thermal Insulation Regulation came into effect. The costs for heating and hot water are by far the largest items in residential service charges (around 87 % of total energy consumption in private households). Up to 80 % of this can be saved with a professional refurbishment and modern building services (e.g. modernising heating systems, renewing windows, installing thermal insulation in external walls, basement ceilings and roofs).

For this reason the Federal Government considers the harnessing and systematic use of this potential for conservation in the building stock to be a task for society as a whole. In order to provide a major impetus to this process and to speed it up, a specific programme to reduce CO_2-emissions from buildings has been launched in 2001 and since then repeatedly redesigned. In 2006 the programme, managed by the German KfW Promotional Bank, was increased to around 1 billion € p.a. for the next four years. Because of the great demand, the programme for 2006 was increased by a further 350 million € package. In the second half of 2008 it is intended to make an additional 500 million € available for investment grants and for reducing interest rates on loans. From 2006 to 2009 the Federal Government will make about 4 billion € available for this programme which it intends to continue at the current level until 2011.

Between 2005 and 2007 federal funds were used to comprehensively improve energy-efficiency of existing residential buildings and to construct new ones – a total of 290,000 units in all which is equivalent to 650,000 dwellings. The measures led to a CO_2-reduction of more than 2 million tonnes a year and saved 500 million € in heating costs. Another effect is given on the labour market. For every billion invested, about 25,000 jobs are being safeguarded or created in the construction industry every year.

In addition the Federal Government introduced a specific energy certificate for buildings. Owners, tenants and issuers now have a clear and reliable regulatory framework for the issuing of energy certificates. This means that the obligation to present an energy certificate when dwellings and buildings are being let for the first time or sold can be gradually implemented for the various types of residential building since 1 July 2008. At the heart of the new provisions in the Energy Conservation Regulations is a differentiation between demand-based and consumption-based certificates according to the number of dwellings. For an initial transitional period there will be full freedom of choice for all residential buildings. Thereafter, a so-called demand certificate, prepared on the basis of the objective energy efficiency characteristics of a building, will only be mandatory for residential buildings with up to four dwellings that were built before 1978 and do not meet the required level of the 1977 Thermal Insulation Regulation. For all other residential buildings, there will continue to be freedom of choice between demand and consumption certificates.

To offer another incentive Germany participates in the "EU Green Building Programme 2005", implemented in form of a green building pilot project with the following main objectives:

- to increase energy efficiency and develop standards for non-residential buildings,
- to exploit economic energy savings potential and encourage investment in energy efficiency including renewable energies,
- to drive the introduction of energy-efficient technologies to the market,
- to provide information for building owners and support transfer of knowledge by public relations activities,
- to acquire building market players and institutions as programme partners (e.g. private building owners, public authorities, enterprises, real estate companies, planning offices, technical designers, energy consultants, contractors or banks).

National Green Building Advice Centres have already been set up in 11 EU Member States (including Germany). These are focal points of reference for anyone interested in the subject and they are also responsible for public relations in their countries (project website in Germany: www.eu-greenbuilding.org)

Last but not least, there is another initiative on the way to meet important targets of green building movement in Germany concentrating on creation of a voluntary "German Sustainable Building Certificate" in cooperation between Federal Government and interested stakeholders. Most of interested parties in this issue are organised in a new movement called "German Sustainable Building Council" (www.dgnb.de). For several years negotiations of about 120 stakeholders from policy, industry and science has been going on at a so-called "Round Table" to elaborate clear certification rules with the aim of diving into a pilot phase in October 2008. The first awards of German green building certificates, meeting the requirements of the new system, are to be awaited in early 2009.

d) Forest certification and certified forest products markets

In Germany more than 70 % of the total forest area (11.1 million ha) has been voluntarily certified in 2007, including about 7.2 million ha forests certified according to PEFC-criteria and 600.000 ha according to FSC-criteria. Thus in the last 12 months the certified forest area in Germany rose by 0.2 %. The Federal Government supports certification of sustainably managed forests and is backing the further development, harmonisation and mutual recognition of the competing systems. It takes the view that wood and wood products may only be procured from stocks with credible certificates. In 1996 a first government initiative was set up that tropical timber should come from sustainable forestry, attended by credible certification. In 2002 discussions focussed on specific procedural requirements to further develop this initiative.

Consequently in January 2007 the Federal Government has adopted a procurement regime for wood products in order to actively support certification of sustainable forest management as well as sustainable and legal timber trade. In accordance with this regulation, wood products procured by the federal administration must demonstrably come from legal and sustainable forest management. The bidder must furnish proof of this by presenting a certificate of FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) or PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes), a comparable certificate or by producing individual specifications. Comparable certificates or individual specifications are accepted, if the bidder can prove that the criteria of FSC or PEFC applying to the respective country of origin have been met. This instruction is valid for 4 years and will be audited before prolongation.

An important initiative on international level is the EU FLEGT Action Plan on Illegal Logging (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade), representing a joint action programme against illegal logging. This means that an important first step has been taken towards improved control of timber imports. The Federal Government is backing preparations and negotiations with potential candidate countries of voluntary FLEGT partnership agreements with the EU. Work on improved methods for timber origin identification to be used by enforcement agencies continues.

3. Developments in forest products markets sector

a) Wood raw materials

After the severe storm “Lothar” in December 1999, which concentrated in the Southwest (35 million m^3 forest damage), another hurricane called “Kyrill” swept over central parts of Germany in January 2007, causing again considerable damage also in the forests (37 million m^3). An area of about 50,000 ha of forest land has been destroyed heavily affecting Northrhine-Westfalia

(15.7 million m^3 wind thrown timber, which means 3.7 times annual cut). In total about 50 % of normal annual removals in Germany have been thrown.

In spite of this, prevailing opinion in Germany was that the effects of "Kyrill" should be managed as far as possible by market driven instruments. Compared with previous storm damage, market conditions seemed to be much more favourable (e.g. exports). With the exception of some neighbouring countries (Sweden, Czech Republic, Austria, Poland) there was limited damage within Europe. Due to the considerable percentage of broken trees (approx. 25 %) only a certain share of wind thrown timber was able to reach timber markets. This damage situation opened up new perspectives to feed energy markets with wood residues which were not suitable for material use. Additionally, forest owners in less affected areas should support market stabilisation by voluntarily reducing removals and finally there has been no significant indication of upcoming bark beetle disease. Thus the Logging Restriction Ordinance has not been put into effect. Necessary action to overcome the disaster concentrated on other activities proved to be successful in the past (e.g. easements in taxes, facilitation of transports, financial aid). Although there has been an additional storm event in early 2008 ("Emma") with the effect of nearly 5 million m^3 of windthrow in Germany markets has been able so far to absorb most of the timber. Depending on the region, price levels lowered by a total of some 15 to 25 % (softwood).

Since the end of the 1990s, the trend in Germany has been to raise removals; this trend continues. In 2007, a total amount of 76.7 million m^3 of roundwood was put on the market (23.1 % more than in the previous year). Compared with the average amount of fellings over the last 10 years (47.5 million m^3), this is an increase of 61 % (main reason: storm "Kyrill"). Coniferous logs make up 42.8 million m^3. According to expert opinion, the statistically recorded felling is still subject to system-related underestimates; Germany has therefore made it its task to substantially improve timber statistics (inter alia increased research into causes, alterations to recording methods in certain federal states, simplification of the assortment structure and harmonisation with international definitions). The first changes are due to be introduced in 2008.

b) Wood potential and mobilisation

Growing wood demand for both material and energy utilisation has led to an increased mobilisation of timber and biomass inside and outside of forests. Although it is generally up to the markets to balance demand and supply, the Federal Government is recognising the difficulties for example in mobilising timber from small scale forest enterprises and thus exploring means to increase domestic supply. One important instrument is the elaboration of a German cluster initiative in order to evaluate how to intensify sustainable wood supply and regional cooperation within forestry and forest-based industry. Forecasts within the framework of this forest cluster initiative estimate that in 2020 timber demand in Germany for material production will amount to about 80 million m^3 per year. Additionally there is expected a significant push in demand of wood for energy purposes. Driven by sustained high energy prices and successful promotion of

renewables there are estimations of an additional need for energy wood in the range of about 85 million m^3 per year. On the other side of the balance present calculations proceed a maximum wood potential of about 180 million m^3 per year under favourable conditions (including recovered wood, residues and fast growing species). In theory it seems as if the existing potentials in the medium term could consequently just cover demand.

However, regarding the multi-functionality of forests wood is not the only product society is asking for. There are increasingly competing demands arising for example from environmental requirements (e.g. biodiversity) and recreational functions of forests. In future different priorities how to deal with forest functions may cause certain conflicts between interest groups. This development calls for a coherent strategy how to meet best the different requirements with special emphasis on wood production and the existing timber potential.

c) Sawnwood (softwood and hardwood)

In 2007 the sawn softwood industry continued to expand its leading market position in Europe. Thanks to the global market conditions exports were again driving forces in spite of some weakness at last on the US market (export of sawnwood: - 38.7 % against 2007 and 2006). In contrast to previous years German construction sector offered additional market opportunities in the course of 2006. However, during 2007 and the first half of 2008 a downward trend in building investments deceived hopes. German sawn softwood producers increased output in 2006 by 12.4% up to 24.0 million m^3 (+ 0.7 million m^3). Starting 2002, the production of sawn softwood in Germany has significantly risen within 5 years with a total increase of about 7.5 million m^3 (+ 48%). Exports in the first half of 2008 have exceeded 15.7 % against the first half of 2007. The development on the German timber market is underlined by the creation of new production capacities at various locations, in particular in the sawmilling industry.

d) Wood-based panels (particle board, fibreboard and MDF, OSB, plywood)

Panel products are key materials for the construction and furniture industries. Other important applications are found in the packaging, decorative finishing, nautical and vehicle construction sectors. Increasing raw material competition, more stringent requirements on production facilities and new ‘horizontal’ standards for measuring regulated substances in combination with more demanding formaldehyde emission standards create challenges for the wood-based panel sector. The German panel industry (turnover of about 14.6 billion €; 16,000 employees) is the largest producer of wood-based panels in Europe. Production of particleboards including OSB raised from 10.8 million m^3 in 2006 to 10.9 million m^3 in 2007. Fibreboard production (fibreboard, MDF, hardboard) rose from 11.8 million m^3 to 12.4 million m^3 in the same time period (+ 4.9 %). This output volume is made up of approx. 6.2 million m^3 fibreboard, 2.9 million m^3 MDF (medium density fibreboard) and 3.3 million m^3 hardboard. Plywood production decreased

by 0.21 million m³ in 2007 to 219,000 m³ in 2006. The veneer production rose in comparison to previous year + 5 % and reached a volume of 0.262 million m³ in 2007.

e) Value-added wood products

The annual sales of German woodworking (e.g. prefabricated houses, construction elements, wood-based materials) and furniture industry amount to 37 billion €. At present, about 200,000 people are employed in some 2,600 companies. The turnover has increased by 11.5% in 2006. Germany belongs to the world's most important producer countries of furniture. Currently, about 1,125 furniture companies employ 105.471 people. The total paid amounted to 3.4 billion €, or 32,321 € per employee. The turnover in 2007 rose to 22 billion € (+ 5.8 %). In comparison with the wood- and paper industry the export quote of furniture sector is 24.4 % lower, but had the furniture manufacturer when foreign sales increase were significant between the years 2006 and 2007 with a total foreign sales of 5.4 % billion (+18,5 %) , were 3.6 billion € (+18.3 %) in the Euro zone and 1.7 billion € (+18.9 %) in other foreign countries. Most important export markets are located in Western Europe (64.8 % market share), Eastern Europe (13.6 %), Asia (4.6 %) and North America (3.6 %).

f) Pulp and paper

On average, production grew annually by 4 % over the last 5 years. The German mechanical and chemical pulp production in 2007 amounted to 3,001 million tonnes (+ 2.14 % against previous year). Paper and cardboard production rose to 23,172 million tonnes (+ 2.28 % against 2006). The paper industry achieved a turnover of 35.2 billion € (+ 7.5 %) and dismissed in 2007 an export rate of 40.6 %. The foreign trade turnover had a volume of 14.3 billion € (+ 7.9 %) . This foreign trade turnover was 8.4 billion € (+ 8.1 %) in the Euro zone and with € 5.9 billion (+ 7.7 %) with the other foreign countries. Germany's paper industry is number one in Europe. After the USA, China, Japan and Canada it ranks fifth in the world position.

4. Additional information

Following **Figures 3 to 37** contain structure of German timber and paper industry, UNECE Timber Committee Forecasts Roundwood (TC1), UNECE Timber Committee Forecasts Forest Products (TC2) and certain information on market developments.

Figure 3: Enterprises, workers and turnover in the German timber and paper industry

Economic sector	Notes	Enterprises	Workers	Turnover - million € -
		2006		
wood processing - sawmills - wood-based panel production		**2 640** 2 442 199	**47 045** 31 060 15 985	**10 876** 6 151 4 725
Secondary wood processing	excluding wood and upholstered furniture manufacturing	**11 367**	**104 888**	**11 656**
Furniture industry	also from materials other than wood	**8 632**	**157 080**	**23 858**
Timber-related building crafts		**28 216**	**116 702**	**9 423**
Timber wholesale trade		**2 872**	**38 932**	**16 888**
Pulp and paper production		**300**	**43 250**	**15 672**
Total forestry industry		**54 027**	**507 897**	**88 373**

Source: Federal Ministry of Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture (532)

Figure 4:

TC1

UNECE TIMBER COMMITTEE FORECASTS
Roundwood

Country: Germany | **19.9.2008**

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Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data 2006	Historical data 2007	Revised 2007	Estimate 2008	Forecast 2009
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	34.451	42.800	42.800	37.000	37.500
	Imports	1000 m^3	2.369 #	2.100 #	3.258	2.200	2.200
	Exports	1000 m^3	3.812 #	3.900 #	4.809	4.500	4.400
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	33.008	41.000	41.250	34.700	35.300
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	3.830	3.998	3.998	4.000	4.100
	Imports	1000 m^3	171 #	170 #	246	307	170
	Exports	1000 m^3	1.037 #	1.000 #	1.350	1.450	1.100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	2.964	3.168	2.894	2.857	3.170
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m^3	106 #	100 #	106	68	70
	Exports	1000 m^3	17 #	17 #	23	10	10
	Net Trade	1000 m^3	89	83	83	58	60
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	9.205	13.548	13.548	9.600	9.500
	Imports	1000 m^3	290 #	300 #	406	250	250
	Exports	1000 m^3	1.354 #	1.300 #	531	550	450
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	8.142	12.548	13.424	9.300	9.300
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	3.683	3.513	3.513	3.700	3.700
	Imports	1000 m^3	146 #	150 #	165	150	160
	Exports	1000 m^3	484 #	480 #	331	480	470
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	3.345	3.183	3.347	3.370	3.390
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m^3	8.300 C	4.376 C	8.120	8.300	8.300
	Imports	1000 m^3	2.078 C	3.222 C	3.222	1.400	1.350
	Exports	1000 m^3	4.358 C	5.133 C	5.133	3.900	3.700
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	6.020	2.465	6.210	5.800	5.950
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	1.557	2.809	2.809	1.700	1.500
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	1.274	1.359	1.359	1.200	1.100
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	4.273	4.454	4.454	4.300	4.300
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS						

Figure 5:

TC2

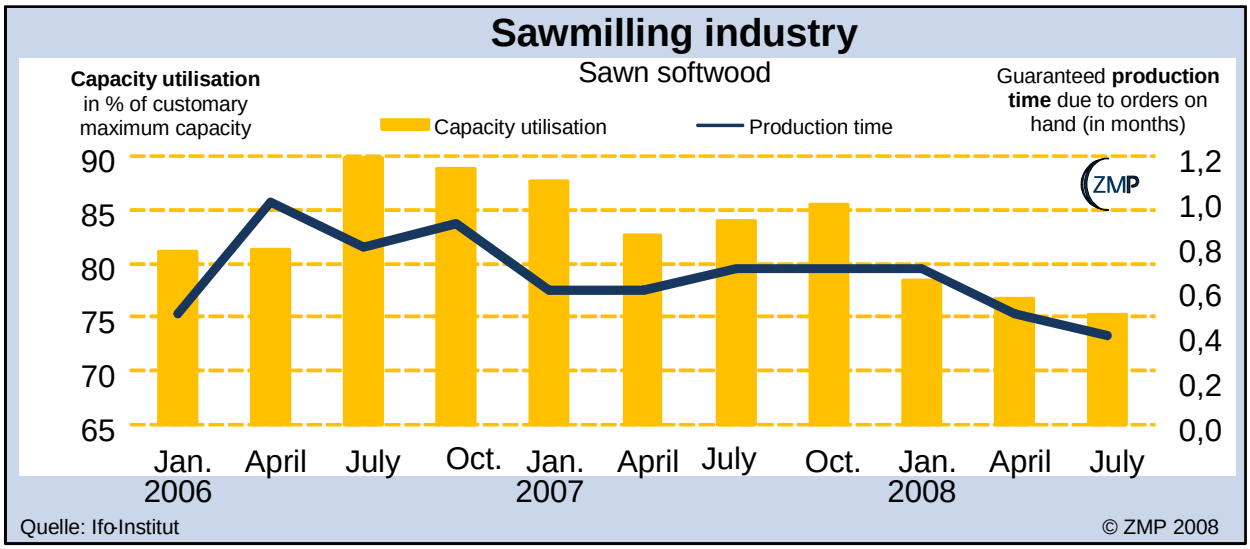
UNECE TIMBER COMMITTEE FORECASTS

Forest products

Country: Germany		**Date:**	**19.9.2008**
Name of Official responsible for reply:	Birger Rausche		
Official Address (in full):	BMELV, Rochusstrasse 1, 53123 Bonn		
Telephone:	0049 - 228 / 529 4339	**Fax:**	**0049 - 228 529 4318**
E-mail:	birger.rausche@bmelv.bund.de		

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data 2006	Historical data 2007	Revised 2007	Estimate 2008	Forecast 2009
	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m³	23.242	24.028	24.038	23.500	24.000
	Imports	1000 m³	4.675	3.550	3.550	3.400	3.300
	Exports	1000 m³	7.973	8.432	8.432	9.000	9.200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	19.944	19.146	19.155	17.900	18.100
5.NC	**SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS**						
	Production	1000 m³	1.178	1.142	1.151	1.100	1.135
	Imports	1000 m³	632	377	354	460	460
	Exports	1000 m³	816	670	649	700	735
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	994	849	856	860	860
5.NC.T	**of which, tropical sawnwood**						
	Production	1000 m³	0 R	0 R	44	0 R	0 R
	Imports	1000 m³	181	172	168	142	140
	Exports	1000 m³	89	99	94	80	78
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	92	73	118	62	62
6.1	**VENEER SHEETS**						
	Production	1000 m³	392 C	392 C	262	240	230
	Imports	1000 m³	171 C	157 C	147	155	160
	Exports	1000 m³	116 C	111 C	103	112	115
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	448	438	306	283	275
6.1.NC.T	**of which, tropical veneer sheets**						
	Production	1000 m³	0 R	0 R	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m³	37	36	33	38	40
	Exports	1000 m³	20	19	18	20	19
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	17	16	15	18	21
6.2	**PLYWOOD**						
	Production	1000 m³	235 C	229 C	175	180	200
	Imports	1000 m³	1.314 C	1.433 C	1.325	1.380	1.300
	Exports	1000 m³	321 C	341 C	294	280	210
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	1.228	1.321	1.206	1.280	1.290
6.2.NC.T	**of which, tropical plywood**						
	Production	1000 m³	0 R	0 R	2	0 R	0 R
	Imports	1000 m³	133	140	140	130	135
	Exports	1000 m³	45	39	38	35	35
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	88	101	104	95	100
6.3	**PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)**						
	Production	1000 m³	10.840	10.928	9.128	8.900	10.800
	Imports	1000 m³	1.913	1.771	1.648	1.730	1.900
	Exports	1000 m³	3.557	3.242	3.163	3.200	3.200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	9.195	9.457	7.613	7.430	9.500
6.3.1	**of which, OSB**						
	Production	1000 m³	1.067	1.111	1.102	1.000	1.300
	Imports	1000 m³	304	374	252	230	300
	Exports	1000 m³	608	669	589	560	600
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	762	817	765	670	1.000
6.4	**FIBREBOARD**						
	Production	1000 m³	5.933 C	6.242 C	6.090	5.800	6.200
	Imports	1000 m³	755 C	753 C	753	790	790
	Exports	1000 m³	3.571 C	3.571 C	3.170	3.160	3.260
	Apparent consumption	1000 m³	3.117	3.424	3.673	3.430	3.730
6.4.1	**Hardboard**						
	Production	1000 m³	1.733 R	1.862	1.790	1.700	3.200

Figure 6:



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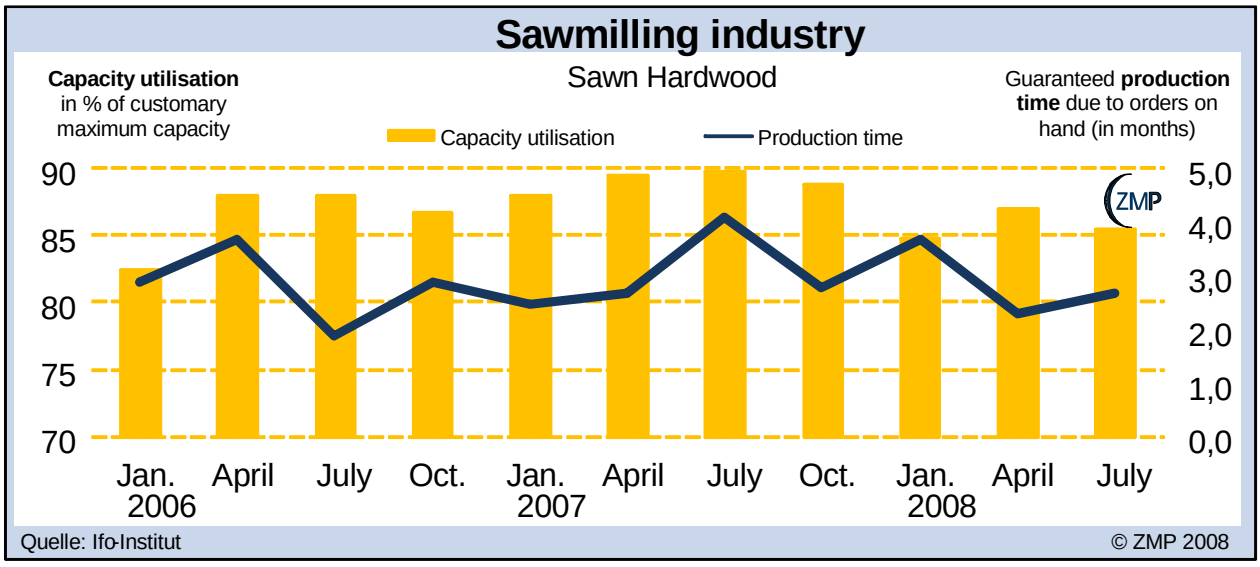

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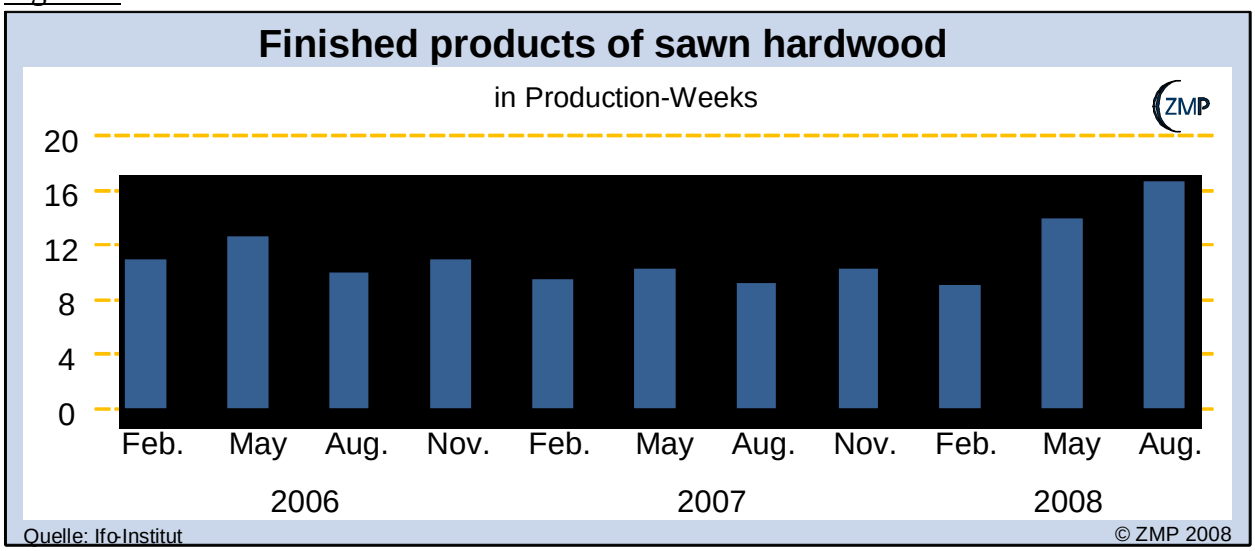

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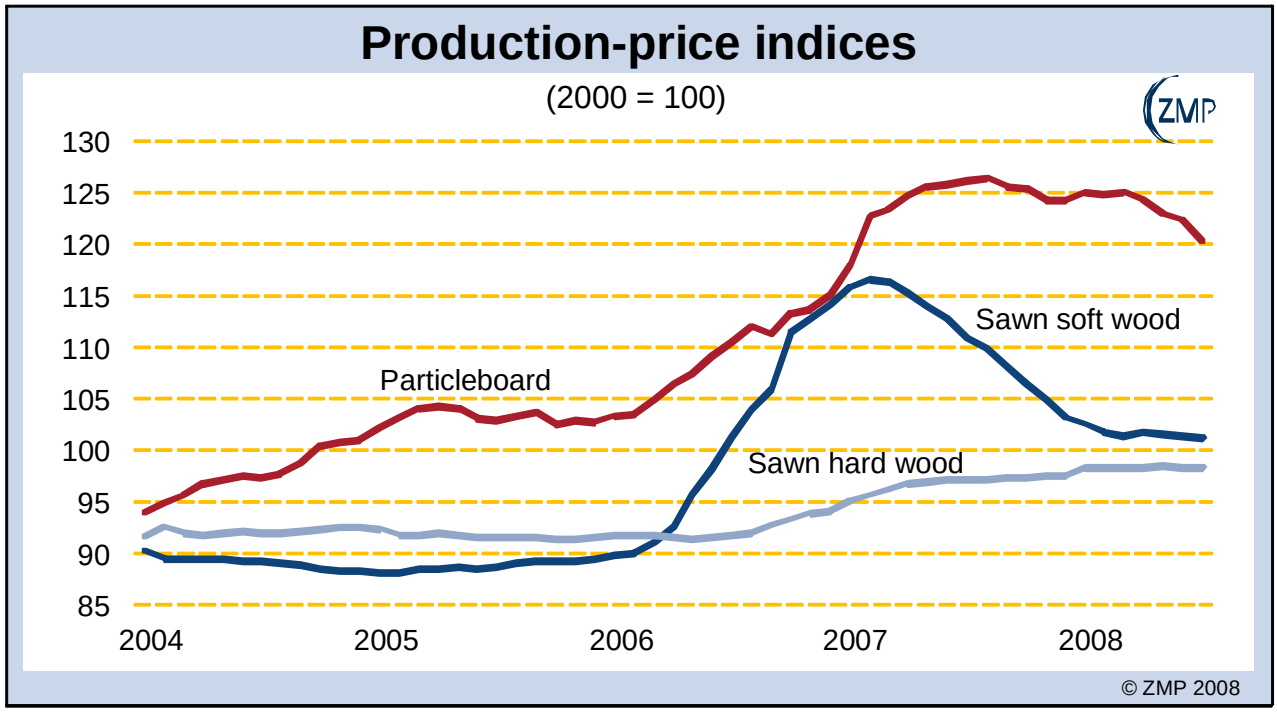


Figure 10:

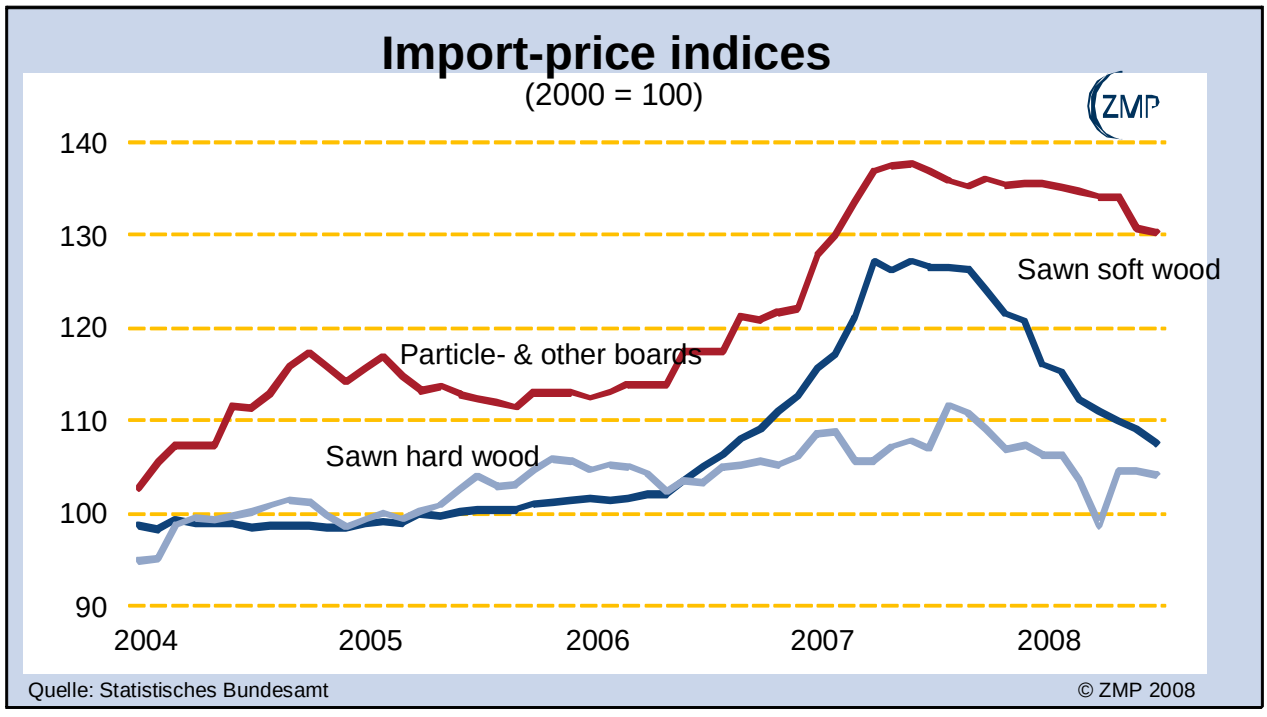


Figure 11:

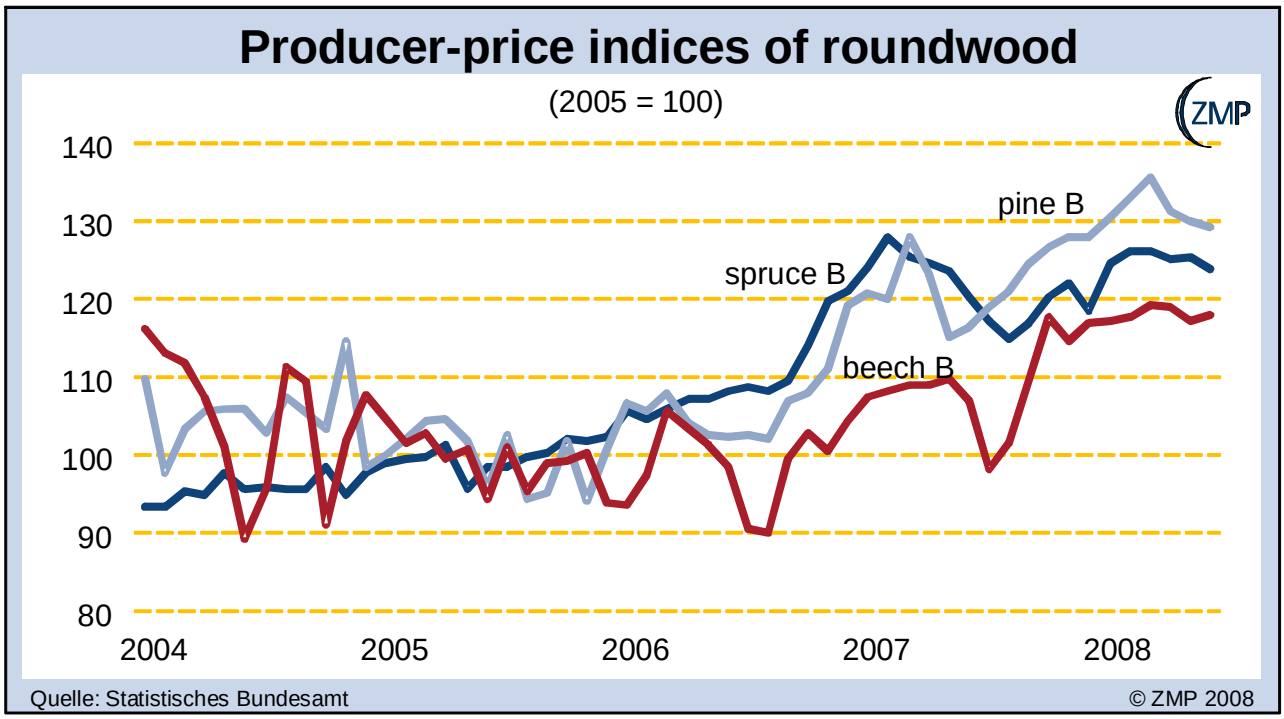


Figure 12:

Import of roundwood and semi-finished wood products

		January - June		± %
		2007	2008	2008 : 2007
Coniferous roundwood	Fm	2.154.673	1.351.162	- 37,3
Oakroundwood	Fm	22.489	31.119	+ 38,4
Beechroundwood	Fm	47.113	28.390	- 39,7
Particles from Soft wood	dt	2.631.371	1.776.050	- 32,5
Particles from Hard wood	dt	572.031	118.464	- 79,3
Sawdust	dt	1.432.804	1.647.964	+ 15,0
Other wood residues	dt	5.402.644	4.801.561	- 11,1
Sawn soft wood	m³	1.726.975	1.417.752	- 17,9
Hardwood planning	m³	355.939	302.883	- 14,9
Non-conuferous sawnwood	m³	264.871	230.957	- 12,8
Oak sawnwood	m³	46.659	40.591	- 13,0
Beech sawnwood	m³	22.098	17.366	- 21,4
Particle board	m³	895.899	908.868	+ 1,4
Waferboard incl. OSB	m³	134.218	111.494	- 16,9
Raw or skidded	m³	232.982	277.819	+ 19,2
Laminated	m³	448.391	465.368	+ 3,8
Veneer panel, Hardwood	m³	395.374	391.224	- 1,0
Veneer panel, Soft wood	m³	269.314	298.702	+ 10,9

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 13:

Export of roundwood and semi-fineshed wood products

		January - June 2007	January - June 2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Coniferous roundwood	m³	2.562.512	2.480.953	- 3,2
Oakroundwood	m³	120.521	91.878	- 23,8
Beechroundwood	m³	636.702	572.733	- 10,0
Particles from Soft wood	dt	7.695.104	8.896.457	+ 15,6
Particles from Hard wood	dt	298.457	205.053	- 31,3
Sawdust	dt	2.000.563	1.824.459	- 8,8
Other wood residues	dt	5.520.303	4.707.375	- 14,7
Sawn soft wood	m³	2.543.001	2.942.686	+ 15,7
Hardwood planning	m³	1.315.398	1.299.519	- 1,2
Non-conuferous sawnwood	m³	387.008	362.415	- 6,4
Oak sawnwood	m³	79.018	65.827	- 16,7
Beech sawnwood	m³	213.038	223.859	+ 5,1
Particle board	m³	1.661.491	1.634.821	- 1,6
Waferboard incl. OSB	m³	293.403	283.352	- 3,4
Raw or skidded	m³	698.894	701.530	+ 0,4
Laminated	m³	594.085	614.775	+ 3,5
Veneer panel, Hardwood	m³	67.000	61.552	- 8,1
Veneer panel, Soft wood	m³	44.778	42.209	- 5,7

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 14:

Import of coniferous roundwood (m³)

Country of origin	January - June 2007	January - June 2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Czech Republic	304.568	329.430	+ 8,2
Sweden	733.992	296.751	- 59,6
Belgium	183.041	132.164	- 27,8
France	148.071	130.170	- 12,1
Denmark	155.058	112.450	- 27,5
The Netherlands	108.212	89.159	- 17,6
Austria	44.380	55.936	+ 26,0
Poland	22.194	54.262	+ 144,5
Luxembourg	30.422	51.541	+ 69,4
Switzerland	57.610	43.534	- 24,4
Russia	186.132	19.906	- 89,3
Norway	55.504	18.824	- 66,1
Finland	12.223	5.531	- 54,7
Great Britain	8.759	5.389	- 38,5
Estonia	18.893	1.938	- 89,7
Belarus	1.729	1.913	+ 10,6
Other Countries	83.885	2.264	- 97,3
Total	2.154.673	1.351.162	- 37,3

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 15:

Import of coniferous logs (m³)

Country of origin	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Czech Republic	302.045	326.779	+ 8,2
Sweden	540.211	285.821	- 47,1
Belgium	138.970	99.252	- 28,6
Denmark	122.627	90.347	- 26,3
The Netherlands	108.161	79.570	- 26,4
France	136.197	79.487	- 41,6
Poland	19.410	35.761	+ 84,2
Luxembourg	21.990	33.424	+ 52,0
Switzerland	26.031	20.213	- 22,4
Russia	182.252	19.784	- 89,1
Austria	20.353	12.423	- 39,0
Norway		6.724	
Great Britain	4.265	5.389	+ 26,4
Finland	4.496	4.301	- 4,3
Estonia	5.866	341	- 94,2
Costa Rica	25	175	
Other Countries	70	54	- 22,9
Total	1.632.969	1.099.845	- 32,6

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 16:

Export of coniferous roundwood (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Austria	1.562.931	1.240.144	- 20,7
France	117.020	225.938	+ 93,1
Finland	42.612	138.512	+ 225,1
Belgium	127.198	133.966	+ 5,3
South Korea	92.735	108.644	+ 17,2
Italy	184.397	106.831	- 42,1
Switzerland	45.032	87.504	+ 94,3
Czech Republic	118.870	86.229	- 27,5
Sweden	41.092	85.920	+ 109,1
The Netherlands	32.705	69.146	+ 111,4
Poland	53.705	51.849	- 3,5
India	25.136	48.838	+ 94,3
Luxembourg	34.794	16.987	- 51,2
Denmark	11.439	16.393	+ 43,3
Estonia	7.243	11.565	+ 59,7
Turkey	5.288	10.971	+ 107,5
Other Countries	60.315	41.516	- 31,2
Total	2.562.512	2.480.953	- 3,2

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 17:

Export of coniferous logs (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Austria	1.291.242	1.019.761	- 21,0
France	115.599	219.000	+ 89,4
South Korea	92.735	108.644	+ 17,2
Sweden	31.181	68.720	+ 120,4
Finland	33.660	57.403	+ 70,5
Czech Republic	72.501	57.073	- 21,3
Poland	45.539	49.395	+ 8,5
Italy	66.639	49.369	- 25,9
Belgium	35.970	48.644	+ 35,2
India	22.385	41.518	+ 85,5
Switzerland	34.579	37.896	+ 9,6
The Netherlands	32.501	36.253	+ 11,5
Turkey	5.288	10.890	+ 105,9
Japan	5.381	8.777	+ 63,1
Luxembourg	18.959	8.142	- 57,1
Estonia	2.978	6.359	+ 113,5
Other Countries	57.113	24.358	- 57,4
Total	1.964.250	1.852.202	- 5,7

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 18.

Import of sawn softwood (without hardwood planing) (m³)

Country of origin	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Russia	471.745	310.452	- 34,2
Sweden	229.809	274.800	+ 19,6
Finland	202.617	184.886	- 8,8
Austria	224.786	169.068	- 24,8
Czech Republic	97.225	103.791	+ 6,8
Belgium	44.253	61.588	+ 39,2
Ukraine	73.147	51.192	- 30,0
Lithuania	60.471	38.493	- 36,3
Belarus	56.318	35.638	- 36,7
Norway	40.997	34.194	- 16,6
Latvia	52.928	32.607	- 38,4
Poland	43.873	24.133	- 45,0
France	28.261	23.493	- 16,9
The Netherlands	16.569	12.717	- 23,2
Estonia	24.289	11.553	- 52,4
Switzerland	3.721	10.830	+ 191,1
Other Countries	55.966	38.317	- 31,5
Total	1.726.975	1.417.752	- 17,9

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 19:

Import of hardwood planing (m³)

Country of origin	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Czech Republic	52.704	70.348	+ 33,5
Sweden	109.972	69.213	- 37,1
Austria	58.343	60.604	+ 3,9
Poland	45.924	44.732	- 2,6
Finland	24.354	12.805	- 47,4
Estonia	12.889	10.494	- 18,6
Switzerland	2.111	4.926	+ 133,3
Russia	6.684	4.688	- 29,9
Lithuania	3.031	4.214	+ 39,0
Belarus	6.991	3.108	- 55,5
The Netherlands	5.691	2.976	- 47,7
Denmark	5.199	2.968	- 42,9
Belgium	1.819	2.330	+ 28,1
France	1.969	1.620	- 17,7
Latvia	3.073	1.384	- 55,0
Canada	1.123	1.314	+ 17,0
Other Countries	14.062	5.159	- 63,3
Total	355.939	302.883	- 14,9

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 20:

Export of sawn softwood (without hardwood planing) (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
France	505.022	583.376	+ 15,5
Italy	435.057	432.416	- 0,6
Austria	340.292	365.387	+ 7,4
The Netherlands	343.060	319.744	- 6,8
Belgium	242.886	314.941	+ 29,7
Great Britain	190.739	145.095	- 23,9
Poland	21.634	133.666	
Saudi Arabia	6.538	70.568	
Switzerland	38.233	70.351	+ 84,0
Ireland	85.095	60.841	- 28,5
Spain	86.821	55.038	- 36,6
United Arab Emirates	7.860	45.294	+ 476,3
Denmark	70.913	42.744	- 39,7
Czech Republic	22.679	27.973	+ 23,3
Pakistan	6.729	27.680	+ 311,4
Slovakia	38.573	26.001	- 32,6
Other Countries	100.870	221.571	+ 119,7
Total	2.543.001	2.942.686	+ 15,7

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 21:

Export of hardwood planing (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
USA	640.990	610.310	- 4,8
Great Britain	164.143	99.273	- 39,5
France	50.481	91.015	+ 80,3
The Netherlands	86.897	77.442	- 10,9
Austria	37.609	56.079	+ 49,1
Italy	44.898	42.718	- 4,9
Switzerland	41.020	41.767	+ 1,8
Poland	28.196	38.873	+ 37,9
Australia	8.526	33.189	+ 289,3
Japan	54.215	31.055	- 42,7
Czech Republic	14.680	21.177	+ 44,3
Belgium	14.232	19.761	+ 38,8
Spain	19.192	19.129	- 0,3
Hungary	10.384	12.941	+ 24,6
Israel	3.696	10.902	+ 195,0
Philippines	18.348	10.819	- 41,0
Other Countries	77.891	83.069	+ 6,6
Total	1.315.398	1.299.519	- 1,2

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 22:

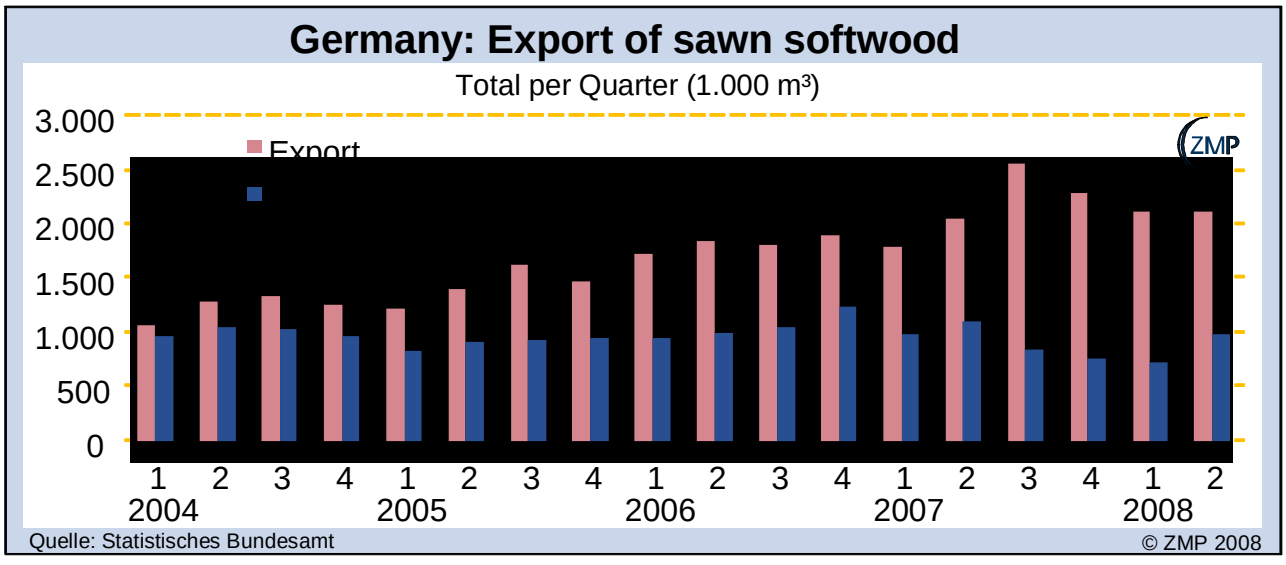
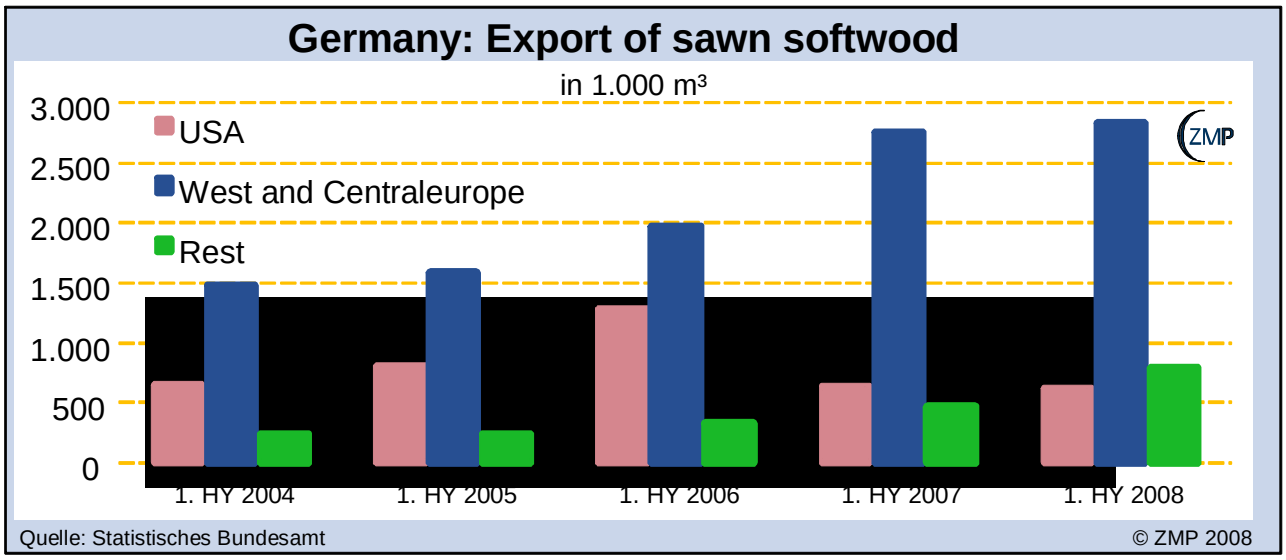


Figure 23:



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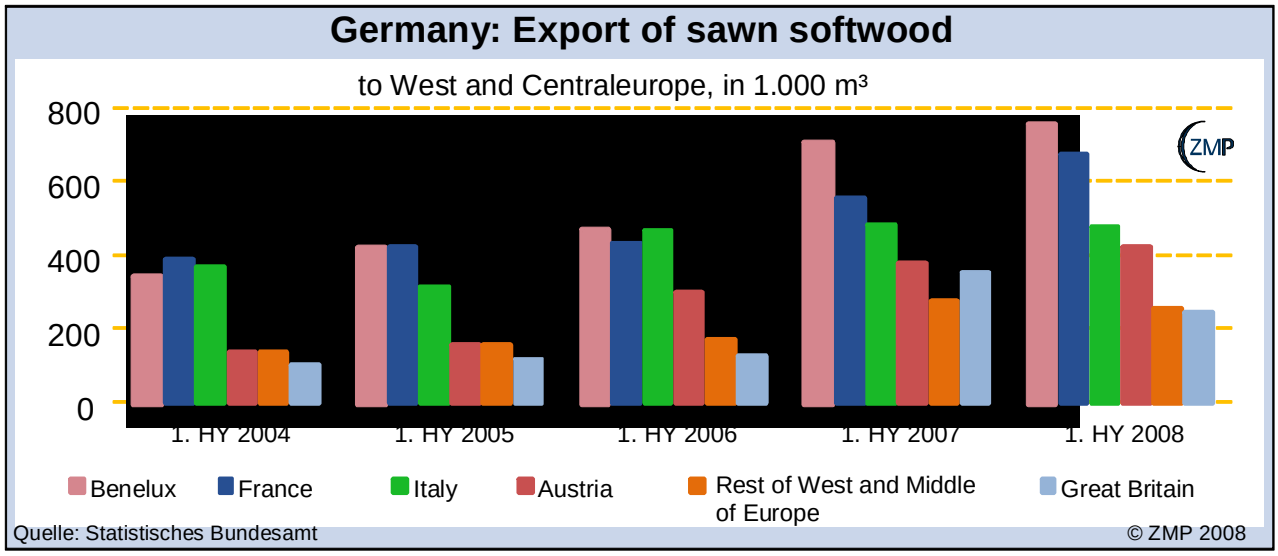

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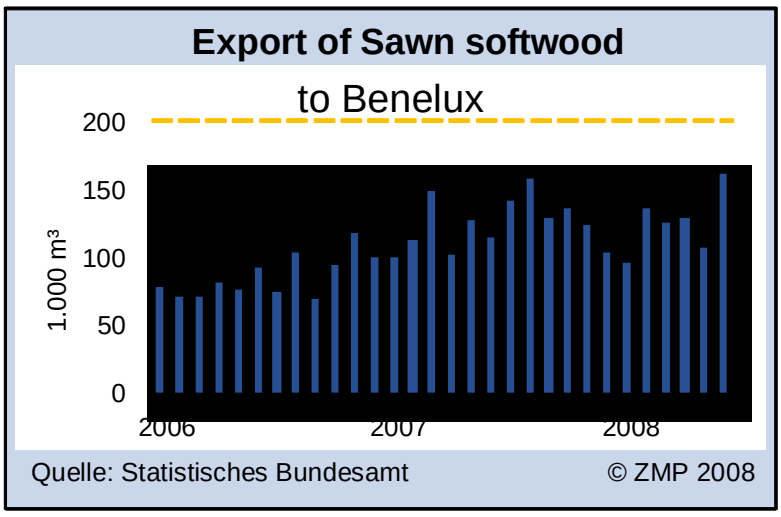

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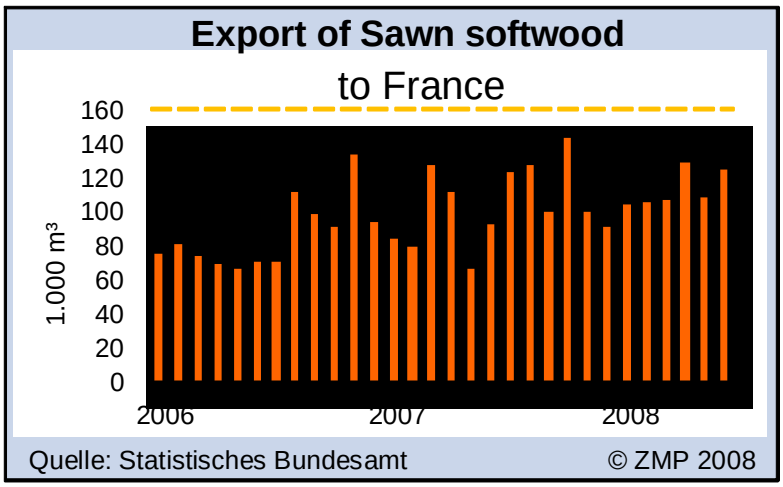

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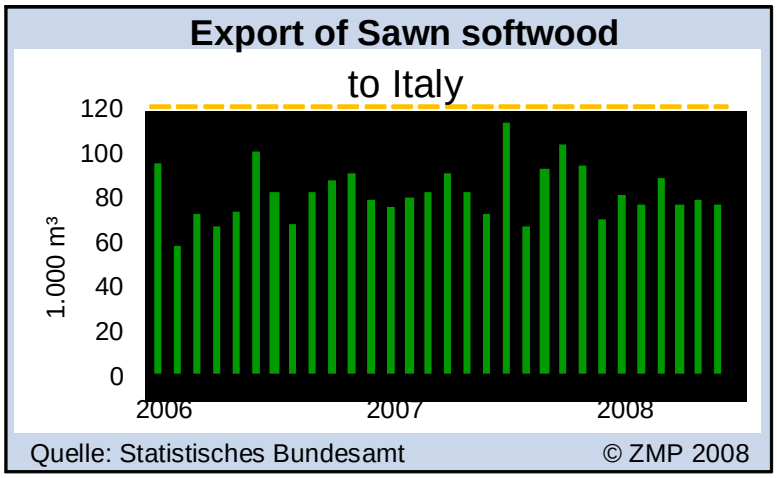

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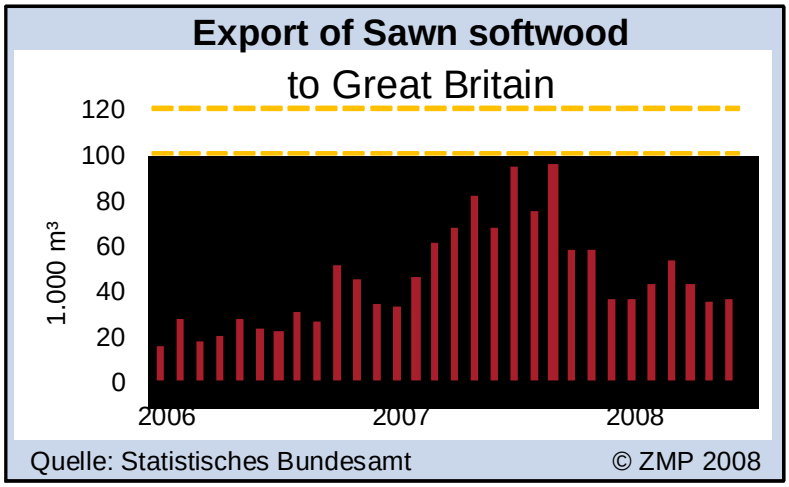

Figure 29:

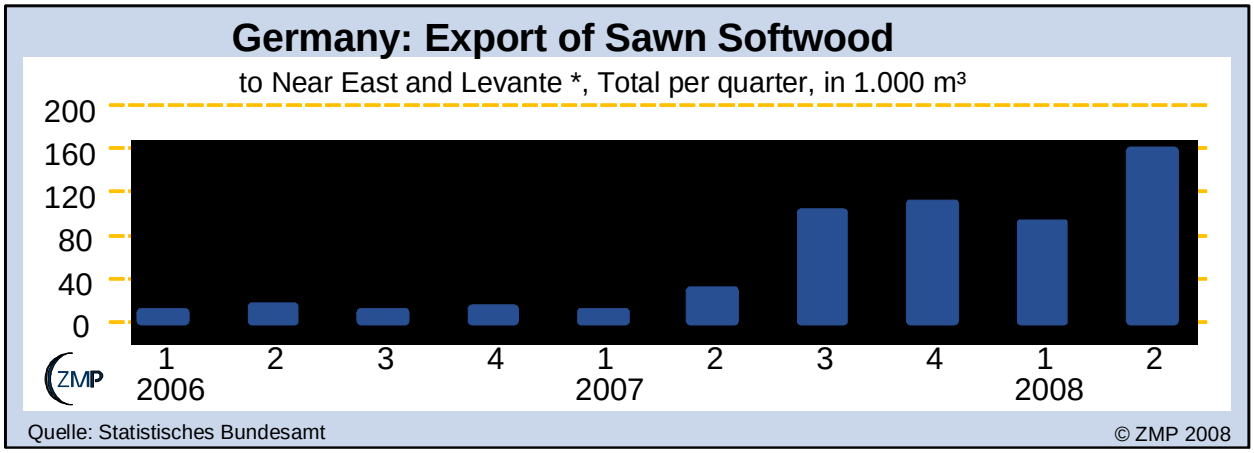

Figure 30:

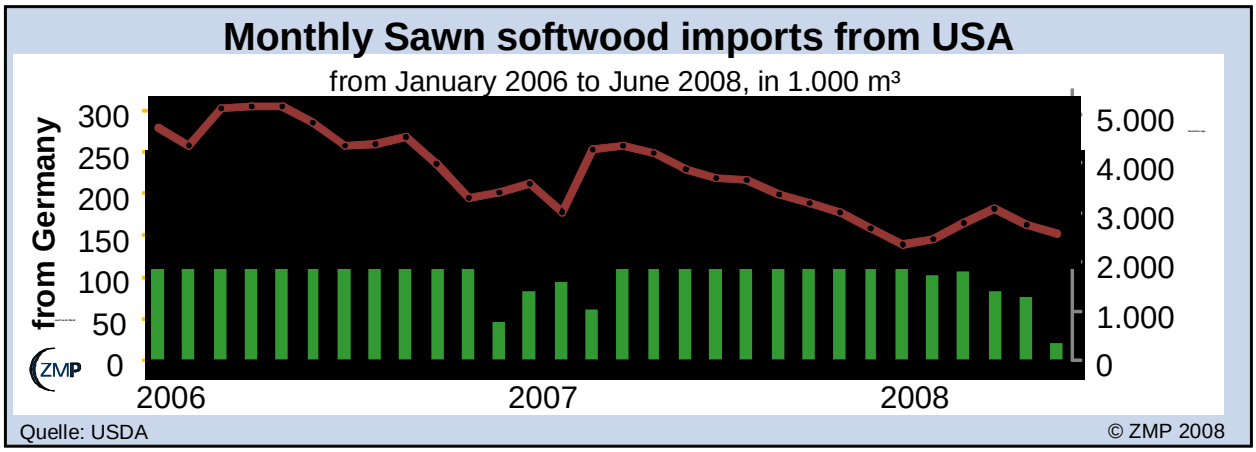

Figure 31:

Export of Beech Roundwood (m³)			
Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
China	257.083	233.426	- 9,2
Austria	139.960	122.299	- 12,6
Sweden	108.280	98.985	- 8,6
Denmark	24.454	31.386	+ 28,3
Belgium	28.209	21.836	- 22,6
Japan	14.446	11.457	- 20,7
Italy	20.734	10.550	- 49,1
Czech Republic	6.745	8.874	+ 31,6
Vietnam	4.222	6.368	+ 50,8
Poland	6.363	4.377	- 31,2
Switzerland	8.454	3.966	- 53,1
France	3.600	3.564	- 1,0
Turkey	3.959	3.503	- 11,5
The Netherlands	1.776	3.170	+ 78,5
India	659	2.252	+ 241,7
Malaysia	1.850	1.420	- 23,2
Other Countries	5.908	5.300	- 10,3
Total	636.702	572.733	- 10,0
Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben			© ZMP 2008

Figure 32:

Export of Beech Roundwood (m³)			
Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
China	248.069	230.809	- 7,0
Austria	95.481	82.725	- 13,4
Sweden	69.676	73.695	+ 5,8
Denmark	24.454	31.367	+ 28,3
Japan	14.219	11.340	- 20,2
Italy	18.681	8.909	- 52,3
Vietnam	4.222	6.368	+ 50,8
Czech Republic	4.163	6.272	+ 50,7
Poland	6.097	4.361	- 28,5
France	3.429	3.554	+ 3,6
Turkey	3.959	3.503	- 11,5
The Netherlands	1.747	2.549	+ 45,9
India	599	2.207	+ 268,4
Belgium	5.122	2.091	- 59,2
Switzerland	870	1.429	+ 64,3
Malaysia	1.842	1.398	- 24,1
Other Countries	3.749	3.381	- 9,8
Total	506.379	475.958	- 6,0
Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben			© ZMP 2008

Figure 33:

Export of Beech Sawnwood (incl. hardwood planing) (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
China	27.391	33.876	+ 23,7
Poland	19.531	29.175	+ 49,4
USA	31.196	24.693	- 20,8
Spain	21.274	13.744	- 35,4
Italy	12.558	13.631	+ 8,5
The Netherlands	18.852	13.051	- 30,8
Great Britain	11.496	11.983	+ 4,2
Portugal	8.642	9.405	+ 8,8
Belgium	6.220	8.581	+ 38,0
India	5.927	7.974	+ 34,5
Austria	4.547	5.201	+ 14,4
Hong Kong	6.841	4.483	- 34,5
France	2.737	4.456	+ 62,8
Israel	3.029	4.301	+ 42,0
Czech Republic	3.201	3.677	+ 14,9
United Arab Emirates	2.685	3.449	+ 28,5
Other Countries	26.911	32.179	+ 19,6
Total	213.038	223.859	+ 5,1

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 34:

Export of Oak Roundwood (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Denmark	18.545	22.198	+ 19,7
France	12.608	18.558	+ 47,2
China	33.733	14.273	- 57,7
Sweden	4.484	6.260	+ 39,6
Austria	7.642	5.471	- 28,4
Poland	8.268	5.218	- 36,9
The Netherlands	5.080	5.208	+ 2,5
Belgium	8.059	3.785	- 53,0
Indonesia	5.662	3.625	- 36,0
Italy	3.459	2.122	- 38,7
Vietnam	9.275	1.206	- 87,0
Norway		613	
Luxembourg	11	602	
Hong Kong	441	528	+ 19,7
India	239	481	+ 101,3
Switzerland	363	355	- 2,2
Other Countries	2.652	1.375	- 48,2
Total	120.521	91.878	- 23,8

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 35:

Export of Oak Sawn Hardwood (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % . 2008 : 2007
Indonesia	15.242	19.244	+ 26,3
The Netherlands	10.967	9.741	- 11,2
Poland	10.417	8.774	- 15,8
Great Britain	6.756	5.660	- 16,2
Switzerland	4.876	4.785	- 1,9
Belgium	3.064	2.908	- 5,1
Denmark	3.351	2.398	- 28,4
Spain	6.526	2.191	- 66,4
China	5.563	1.865	- 66,5
Austria	1.942	1.440	- 25,8
Italy	1.300	778	- 40,2
Sweden	815	774	- 5,0
Thailand	1.302	709	- 45,5
France	810	619	- 23,6
Vietnam	1.903	523	- 72,5
Czech Republic	1.793	452	- 74,8
Other Countries	2.391	2.966	+ 24,0
Total	79.018	65.827	- 16,7

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 36:

Export of particle boards (incl. OSB) (m³)

Country of destination	January - June 2007	2008	± % . 2008 : 2007
Poland	156.738	232.515	+ 48,3
Denmark	279.791	207.725	- 25,8
Great Britain	174.978	163.882	- 6,3
The Netherlands	139.391	129.093	- 7,4
Austria	119.081	121.261	+ 1,8
France	105.736	108.091	+ 2,2
Czech Republic	74.845	92.652	+ 23,8
Switzerland	84.700	83.428	- 1,5
Sweden	87.504	74.024	- 15,4
Belgium	56.084	54.140	- 3,5
Italy	38.468	47.767	+ 24,2
Russia	26.246	34.055	+ 29,8
Slovakia	33.447	32.967	- 1,4
Japan	24.822	26.964	+ 8,6
Romania	15.087	24.009	+ 59,1
Hungary	26.875	22.050	- 18,0
Other Countries	217.698	180.198	- 17,2
Total	1.661.491	1.634.821	- 1,6

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008

Figure 37:

Import of particle boards (incl. OSB) (m^3)

Country of origin	January - June 2007	2008	± % 2008 : 2007
Austria	249.259	290.606	+ 16,6
France	202.651	207.168	+ 2,2
Switzerland	177.893	152.738	- 14,1
Belgium	108.130	111.724	+ 3,3
Czech Republic	46.306	69.172	+ 49,4
Luxembourg	35.252	30.749	- 12,8
Latvia	149	9.799	
The Netherlands	8.477	8.302	- 2,1
Italy	14.889	7.448	- 50,0
Great Britain	29.840	7.153	- 76,0
Poland	12.073	3.253	- 73,1
Spain	2.411	2.982	+ 23,7
Finland	777	1.406	+ 81,0
USA	568	1.252	+ 120,4
Ukraine		1.177	
Sweden	611	622	+ 1,8
Other Countries	6.613	3.317	- 49,8
Total	895.899	908.868	+ 1,4

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, vorläufige Angaben © ZMP 2008