

**THE NETHERLANDS  
NATIONAL MARKET REPORT 2008**

**PRESENTED TO  
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## **1 GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS AFFECTING THE FOREST INDUSTRIES SECTOR**

### **Dutch economy: growth continues, but facing downward uncertainties**

Last year's economic conditions can aptly be described as Janus-faced. The Dutch economy performed well, growing by 3.5%. Last summer, however, international capital markets started to show the first signs of serious distress. The turmoil that followed has grown into a full-blown credit crisis, which will undoubtedly affect the real economy. Nonetheless, Dutch GDP is expected to grow by 2¼% this year and 1¾% next, not much below Dutch potential.

This year's growth deceleration is due mainly to weakening world trade growth (in its turn caused mainly by the ongoing credit crisis), which will reduce Dutch export growth. Next year, both world trade growth and Dutch export growth are expected to strengthen to some extent. By then, however, domestic expenditure is set to weaken, which will somewhat diminish economic growth.

### **Dutch economy set to grow less fast**

During the second half of 2007, the Dutch economy grew by over 4%. This positive result alone will strengthen this year's measured growth figure. The economy is expected to grow by 2¼%, in spite of the decrease in world trade growth. Growth in 2009 is projected to be lower. World trade and Dutch exports will have recovered slightly by then, but these favourable developments will be more than offset by a decline in growth of private consumption and capital formation.

### **Tensions remain**

Although the performance of the Dutch economy this year and next will not match that of previous years, existing tensions will not suddenly dissipate. In 2008, actual production will exceed potential production by 2%, considerably above the low of -1¼% recorded in 2003. Only next year, when GDP growth slows further, will the output gap diminish slightly.

The labour market remains tight. This year, unemployment will decrease to just over 300,000 persons. This means that about 4% of the working population is jobless, a full percentage point below the estimated equilibrium level. Unemployment will rise somewhat next year.

### **Wage growth and inflation on the rise**

Contractual wages are expected to increase this year by 3¼%, and next year by 3¾%. Low unemployment and rising inflation exert upward pressure on wages. Inflation will reach 2½% this year and 2¾% next year, picking up steam during the second half of 2008, in particular. By then, housing rentals, energy prices, the air flight tax, and excise duties will push up the general price level. But the main factor that drives up inflation this year is an increase in production costs. Both unit labour costs and the cost of capital are rising.

### **Export growth declines sharply**

This year, export growth (re-exports excluded) slows down almost by half, compared to last year. Whereas domestically produced exports grew by 4% last year, they will increase by only 2½% this year. Exports are expected to recover slightly in 2009.

## 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 which 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 decided to continue it's work as it needed assessment criteria for green public procurement of timber.

A test run was performed on 6 certification systems by the Equivalence Assessment Board (6 independent experts). 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 24<sup>th</sup> 2008.

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](http://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.

The first results of the Timber Procurement Assessment Committee are expected in October 2008.

### b. Public procurement in the Netherlands

The Netherlands is in the process of developing its public procurement policy on wood-based products. The policy will address the purchasing of all wood-based products for the Dutch government in order to secure the procurement of products that come from sustainable managed and legally harvested forests. In 2010 all timber procured by central government should come from a sustainable source. Before 2010 it should preferably come from a sustainable source and at the least come from a legal source. Municipalities and provinces are aiming respectively at 75% and 50% of their purchases being sustainably produced by 2010.

For legal timber the Dutch government has decided to use the UK (CPET) criteria legal timber and accept FSC, PEFC, CSA, SFI, MTCC and in future FLEGT licences as proof of legality. For sustainable timber the government will use the criteria laid down in the Timber Procurement Assessment System. All Certification systems that have been approved by TPAC will be accepted as sustainable timber. 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](http://www.inkoopduurzaamhout.nl)), a hotline, brochures with model documents and training courses about timber procurement.

### **c. Combating Illegal Logging and related trade**

The relation between global deforestation and activities in The Netherlands continued to hold on the public debate. Especially about international trade and its relation with so called non trade concerns like environment and social conditions. In this discussion timber trade plays an important role. The government like to start a discussion on how to do justice to non trade concerns and finally to publish a policy document on trade and sustainable economic development.

The Netherlands urged again the need to continue the battle against illegal logging and related trade in several international fora, such as the EU and through the EU during the COP-9 of the CBD.

It called upon the European Commission to its commitment by conducting the proposed Extended Impact Assessment with a view to assessing the available options for halting the imports of illegally harvested timber and to develop a coherent and WTO-proof set of legal measures that further the trade in legally harvested timber and that thwart the imports of illegally harvested timber into the EU.

At the Government-to-Government Level the Netherlands government supports the European Commission in its development of Voluntary Partnerships and the associated Legality Assurance Systems. Several countries have opened formal negotiations with the European Commission. The Netherlands supports the VPA negotiations in Malaysia and Ghana. At the beginning of September 2008 Ghana concluded a bilateral Voluntary Partnership Agreement with the EU.

In the framework of supporting the negotiations for a VPA Malaysia a market study has been carried out to assess the market chances for FLEGT licensed timber, especially from Malaysia. At present there is little evidence of willingness to pay a price premium for FLEGT VPA licensed timber. 33% of interviewed companies said they would pay no price premium for licensed timber on grounds that legally verified should be the standard price. 45% said they would pay a premium of 1 to 6%. 19% said they would pay a premium of 7 to 10%. Only 3% said they would pay greater than 10%. Several recommendations were made to create additional market incentives. Concerning government procurement policies governments should consider to make unambiguous statements of intent to accept FLEGT VPA licenses as sufficient evidence of conformance to central government procurement policies.

The key issue in creating future market incentives for FLEGT VPA licensing is to ensure that illegal wood is effectively blocked from the EU and other high value wood markets.

This year a study has been finalized on further implementing the custom regulations necessary to receive FLEGT timber from FLEGT partner countries. The study provides a description of the institutions involved in timber import and an overview of

import procedures and related documents in the Netherlands in the framework of the European Union Action Plan for Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT). The report includes recommendations with respect to streamlining import procedures and electronic document handling.

At the Business-to-Business level the NL Government continued to provide financial support to the two Tropical Trade Action Plans that have been initiated by a number of European timber trade federations.

### 3 DEVELOPMENTS IN DUTCH FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS SECTORS

#### a. Wood energy

The consumption of sustainable energy in The Netherlands in 2007 was the same as in 2006: 2.8 percent of the Dutch energy supply originated from sustainable sources. The Dutch government has set goals for 5 percent sustainable energy in 2010, increasing to 20 percent in 2020.

With 1.8% biomass is still the greatest source for sustainable energy. However the input of biomass in The Netherlands decreased with 10%, because co-incineration with wood pellets in electricity plants halved.

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. Imports of biomass have risen dramatically over the past years. In 2005 and the first half of 2006 it was estimated that 80% of the power plants generated electricity from imported biomass, mostly wood pellets, clean agricultural residues and palm oil. No real data are available for the input of woody biomass.

This year 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 kind of actions to stimulate the input of biomass from forestry, landscape plantations and from nature conservation areas. Industry and government agreed to have 36 PJ from domestic biomass in 2020.

#### b. Round wood

In 2007 the removals from the Dutch forests were at the same level than in the year before. Consumption of coniferous sawlogs in the Netherlands decreased rather drastically with one third, consumption of non-coniferous sawlogs was at the same level. The Netherlands is a small exporter of round wood: more than 200.000 m<sup>3</sup> was exported.

#### c. Certified forest products

The last monitoring of certified products on the Dutch market has taken place for the year 2005. For 2006 and recently for 2007 the Netherlands Timber Trade Association has made inquiries within her members, who are importing sawn wood and panel products. Also the FSC organisation is monitoring the consumption of FSC products on the Dutch market in 2007.

Because of new agreements with different organisations to buy FSC wood and also the Green Public Procurement Policy of the Dutch government the market is expecting an increase for certified wood products. There is a growing interest in the wood sector how to deal with controlled wood. Both the labels FSC and PEFC have recently set up new rules to include controlled wood in their systems.

#### d. Sawn softwood

The import from Germany again increased considerably. In 2007 one quarter of coniferous sawn wood came from this country, nearly the same amount as imported from Sweden. The import from Finland was stable, while imports from East European countries decreased with more than 15%. This is completely compensated by the German sawmills.

After the prosperous developments during the last two years the prospects for 2008 and 2009 are none to bright. Economic growth for The Netherlands for 2008 is predicted 1%.

Nevertheless the Dutch wood traders expect consumption of sawn softwood this year and next year will be more or less on the same level as in 2007. Reason is the acceptable price level.

The European sawmill industry however has really problems. The soft wood sawmill industry predict for the coming years a decrease in production of 3%. This reduction is caused by an expected shortage of sawlogs, the overproduction during the last years and the backward housing production since the international mortgage crisis. Especially in German sawmill industry there is an over capacity which resulted in lower softwood prices. Also the great amounts of storm wood in Sweden and Germany dropped the prices. Recently the market shows an increase in sawlog prices, which has resulted in heavy weather for some of the European sawmills.

**Table 2**  
*Key facts of the Dutch sawn softwood market*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	X 1000 m3								
Domestic Production	203	247	168	149	164	175	176	180	184
Net Imports	2629	2770	2450	2229	2230	2245	2116	2348	2325
Stock Change	-68	-25	-25	-91	9	26	139	-70	26
Apparent Consumption	2900	3042	2643	2469	2385	2394	2431	2458	2535

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

#### e. Sawn hardwood

In the hardwood market the consumption remained at the same level. In the non-tropical hardwoods there was a decrease in consumption of 9%. The increase of tropical hardwoods with 6% could be found in the growing import of different FSC species.

The scarcity of tropical hardwoods during last year resulted in a eager buying situation with high prices. The traders expected in the beginning of 2007 an increasing demand. However it looks like if the end-users of tropical hardwoods have still enough in stock which will result in a weak demand. For 2008 a reduced consumption is expected.

**Table 3**  
*Key facts of the Dutch sawn hardwood market*

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	X 1000 m3								
Domestic Production	159	143	100	109	105	98	103	86	87
of which tropical	45	40	23	25	22	19	19	19	20
Net Imports	542	634	532	431	533	534	492	511	492
of which tropical	315	405	327	277	347	377	359	381	370
Apparent Consumption	701	777	632	540	638	632	595	597	579
of which tropical	360	445	350	302	369	396	378	400	390

Sources: Probos, National Statistics (CBS)

## f. Pulp and paper

Two paper plants in The Netherlands are using fresh fibres for the production of newsprint and for board for folding boxes. The fresh fibres are produced from poplar and Norway spruce. Both production plants consume also recovered fibres.

Table 4 shows an increase in the use of TMP chips since 2000. During the last three years the input of chips is stable. Most of the TMP chips are imported from the European sawmill industries.

**Table 4**  
*Fibre furnish of the Dutch paper and board industry*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	X 1000 m3 round wood equivalents under bark							
Round wood	171	165	159	161	117	104	95	99
Chips	137	170	160	174	194	203	188	194
Market pulp	2,658	2,856	2,935	3,148	3,308	3,452	3,304	3,076
Recovered paper	7,846	7,540	7,710	7,725	7,735	8,001	7,625	7,498
Total fibre input	10,812	10,731	10,967	11,208	11,354	11,760	11,212	10,574

Source: Probos, Royal VNP

### Economic status of the Dutch paper and board industry

The last year was a year of different faces for the Dutch paper and board industry. Production of paper and board decreased 4% compared with 2006. Reason for this drop in production was the closing down of Heintel-Paperboard De Eendracht in Apingendam and SCA Hygiene Products in Tilburg in 2006 and Stora Enso Berghuizer Papierfabriek in 2007. The turnover increased in the same period with 3,9% to EUR 2,075 billion. This result was realized in spite of the rising prices for energy and raw materials.

To cope with the rising costs of energy and raw materials, Royal VNP has targeted great efforts. They started a program to reduce energy consumption in 2020 with 50%. This challenge in the sector is translated to the individual companies by relating energy savings with reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions, cost efficiency, international competition and re-use of raw materials.

In recent years as a result of improving labour productivity the number of employees in the industry in the Netherlands fell from around 5,700 (2005) to 5,100 (2006) and last year to 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).

**Table 5**  
*Recent developments of the Dutch paper and board industries*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Charge in production in %:								
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	16.0	-2	-9	+12	-9	9	-6	-3
Newsprint	10.0	-4	-10	+20	-1	0	0	0
(Other) graphic papers	3.0	-17	-5	+2	+4	-2	+6	-8
Case materials	0.0	-5	+14	-6	+3	+5	0	-1
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	-8.0	-5	+2	-4	+13	0	+6	-2
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	2.0	-1	+5	-3	-27*)	-1	-14	-5
Sanitary & household	-8.0	-3	-1	-1	+4	-5	-13	5
Total paper & board	2.0	-5	+5	0	+4	0	-3	-4
(Turnover [million Euro])	2,300	2,197	2,165	2,032	1,996	1,910	1,998	2,075
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

## 4. TABLES

### A. ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE NETHERLANDS

<b>Change in %, unless otherwise specified</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
GDP	3.0	3.5	2.25	1.25
Private consumption	-0.8	2.1	1.5	0.5
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	10.6	6.1	7.25	-2.5
Exports of goods	8.5	7.3	4.5	4.0
Imports of goods	9.2	6.5	5.0	2.75
Production, market sector	4.1	4.2	2.5	1.0
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	1.1	1.6	2.75	3.5
Productivity, market sector	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Unit labour costs, manufacturing	3.0	0.9	3.0	1.75
Labour income share, market sector, level in %	79.3	78.7	80.75	81
Employment, whole economy (persons)	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.75
Employment, market sector (labour years)	2.2	2.6	2.0	0.5
Unemployment, level, % labour force	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.25
EMU-debt, level in % GDP	47.9	45.2	42.7	39.5
EMU-balance, level in % GDP	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.8

Source: CPB

## B. FOREST PRODUCTS PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN 2007, 2008 AND 2009

Table 7  
Forest production and trade in 2007, 2008 and 2009

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2007	2008	2009
<b>1.2.1.C</b>	<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	305	275	275
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	273	250	250
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	368	300	300
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	210	225	225
<b>1.2.1.NC</b>	<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	91	85	85
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	36	30	30
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	29	25	25
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	98	90	90
<b>1.2.1.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical logs</b>				
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	7	6	6
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	3	2	2
	Net Trade	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	4	4	4
<b>1.2.2.C</b>	<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	201	195	195
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	134	85	85
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	195	145	145
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	139	135	135
<b>1.2.2.NC</b>	<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	115	105	105
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1	5	5
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	3	5	5
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	113	105	105
<b>3 + 4</b>	<b>WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES</b>				
	Domestic supply	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1.280	1.280	1.280
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1.405	1.500	1.600
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	396	400	400
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2.289	2.380	2.480
<b>1.2.3.C</b>	<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	9	20	20
<b>1.2.3.NC</b>	<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	11	10	10
<b>1.1.C</b>	<b>WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	50	50	50
<b>1.1.NC</b>	<b>WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	240	250	250

<b>5.C</b>	<b>SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>184</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>175</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>2.794</b>	<b>2.675</b>	<b>2.725</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>452</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>450</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>2.525</b>	<b>2.405</b>	<b>2.450</b>
<b>5.NC</b>	<b>SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>87</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>641</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>625</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>149</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>145</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>579</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>565</b>
<b>5.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical sawnwood</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>459</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>435</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>89</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>390</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>370</b>
<b>6.1</b>	<b>VENEER SHEETS</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>38</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>6.1.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical veneer sheets</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>6.2</b>	<b>PLYWOOD</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>608</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>570</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>553</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>520</b>
<b>6.2.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical plywood</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>195</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>180</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>176</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>160</b>
<b>6.3</b>	<b>PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>757</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>715</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>218</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>539</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>515</b>

<b>6.3.1</b>	<b>of which, OSB</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>58</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>90</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>54</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>6.4</b>	<b>FIBREBOARD</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>483</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>480</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>125</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>373</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>6.4.1</b>	<b>Hardboard</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>53</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>50</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>6.4.2</b>	<b>MDF (Medium density)</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>334</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>116</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>218</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>185</b>
<b>6.4.3</b>	<b>Insulating board</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>96</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>105</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>WOOD PULP</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>113</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>1.267</b>	<b>1.265</b>	<b>1.264</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>430</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>430</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>950</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>947</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>PAPER &amp; PAPERBOARD</b>				
	<b>Production</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>3.219</b>	<b>3.214</b>	<b>3.217</b>
	<b>Imports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>3.519</b>	<b>3.520</b>	<b>3.521</b>
	<b>Exports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>3.106</b>	<b>3.103</b>	<b>3.102</b>
	<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>3.632</b>	<b>3.631</b>	<b>3.636</b>