

1. General economic trends according to National Institute of Economic Research (NIER)

The global economy is maintaining its strong growth, and the current turbulence of financing markets is likely to subside, with only minor repercussions on the Swedish economy.

GDP growth in Sweden will remain high in 2007-2009 and somewhat exceed potential GDP growth in all years of the forecast period. GDP will be up by Sweden's GDP will grow by 3.5 percent in 2007, 3.8 percent in 2008 and 3.1 percent in 2009. Household consumption is becoming increasingly important for overall growth, whereas the contribution of investment will diminish.

After closing strongly in 2006, exports of goods have been weaker in the first half of this year. A shortage of production capacity for export of trucks and certain primary products may explain the lacklustre tendency to some extent. While export of goods were weak, export services rose by almost 12 percent in the first half of the year compared to the same period last year. Currently, the tendency is accelerating volumes of export goods. For the entire year the exports will increase by only 5.8 percent. In the next two years, the growth of Swedish exports will keep pace with the growth of their markets at just over 6 percent per year.

Investment was up in the first half-year by almost 11 percent compared to the same period last year. The surge of investment in recent years is helping to alleviate the problem of capacity shortages in manufacturing. Together with rising costs of financing in the period ahead, a decreasing need for investment will lead to gradually slackening growth in that component of GDP.

The labour market was strong last year, as employment and number of hours worked rose by 1.8 and 2.0 percent, respectively. This year the tendency points to an even more robust situation. Demand for labour is expected to grow faster this year as production levels are surging while output per hour worked is increasing more slowly than before.

Inflation has been low in recent years and was 1.0 percent in July. However, the inflation rate will rise relatively quickly during the next 6 months before losing momentum. The principal explanation is that the cost of labour per unit of output in the business sector will increase much more strongly in 2007-2009 than in the last five years. To avoid excessive strain in resource utilization and overly high inflation later on, the Riksbank (Central Bank) will need to continue raising the repo rate. The NIER's assessment is that the Riksbank will lift the repo rate in two steps to 4.0 percent during the autumn of 2007, roughly in line with market expectations and the Riksbank's own analysis in June 2007. Thereafter, the repo rate will be jacked up in three additional steps during 2008 to 4.75 percent, where it will remain throughout 2009.

2. Policy measures over the past 18 months which might have bearing on trade and markets of forest products or forest management

Major policy issues:

- Russian forest-sector reforms and new export regimes
- Climate/energy policies
- Swedish forest policy under review

The Russia Government decided in February 2007 to gradually increase export tariff for roundwood. . Russian export tariffs on sawlogs will gradually increase (to enter into force on July 1, 2007) on sawlogs to 20 percent, but not less than 10 euros for one cubic meter. On April 1, 2008, the tariff will increase to 25 percent, but not less than 15 euros, and as of January 1, 2009, up to 80 percent, but not less than 50 euros.

The substantial Russian export tariffs have a direct effect on Swedish imports to Sweden since birch pulpwood consists of around 80 percent of the Swedish import of wood from Russia. In 2011 the level of export tariffs i.e. 50 euros per m³, is also expected to be applied to birch pulpwood. An exception has been made for birch pulpwood lesser than 15 centimetre in diameter but since a large part of imported wood is thicker and the fact that this exception would imply costly classification routine. The higher tariffs will put a stop to imports of Russian wood in Sweden. . According to the Government, the Russia export tariffs policy will have a serious impact on Swedish forest industry Sweden's bilateral negotiation with Russia has now stopped. In August this year the Swedish minister for Foreign Trade Sten Tolgfors sent a letter to EU's Commissioner for External Trade Peter Mandelson and request EU to continue negotiations with Russia within the framework of WTO.

An objective according to the Swedish climate policy is that emissions of greenhouse gas during 2008-2012 shall be four percent lower compared to the situation in 1990. In 2020, emissions shall be 20 or 30 percent lower than 1990 - in line with a commitment stipulated by EU. The Government has initiated a Commission on Sustainable Development, a Scientific Council on Climate Issues and a Climate Committee to review climate policy. The outcome of these three initiatives will form a basis for the climate policy bill the Government intends to present in 2008.

The EU Commission will soon announce the new allotment of emission allowances for the carbon trading sectors for 2008-2012. Due to a reduced amount of allowances, it is likely that the carbon trade during 2008-2012 will result in higher electricity prices, also for carbon free electricity from water power and nuclear power. The Swedish government has suggested to the Commission an allotment for Sweden which is similar to the allotment for the test period 2004-2007.

At this point it is hard to make any certain predictions on the effect of the Swedish climate policy on our forestry and trade of forest products, apart from that it is clear that the interest for the sector as a provider of renewable energy will continue to grow. This will challenge the forest sector to find new ways of increasing biomass production and harvesting while at the same time protecting biodiversity and other values. In some regions, the Swedish pulp industry will probably face a stiffer competition for the wood resource from the bioenergy sector. However, a request for forest biofuels may contribute to increase the profitability for example through larger product portfolios and open new land for harvesting

of timber and pulpwood as well. Higher prices on imported wood from Russia may contribute to both effects.

Recently, the Swedish government decided to remove the duty on imported ethanol. This will to some degree release the pressure on domestic biomass production. Some changes in taxes and other regulating instrument have been suggested and could make fossil-fuel-intense transporting on trucks relatively more expensive, although total costs may not be much affected due to tax reductions on labour etc.

In May 2004 the Swedish Government decided to set up an official Swedish Forestry inquiry with the assignment to evaluate the Swedish forest policy. A final report with proposals was delivered to the minister of industry, employment and communications on 3 October 2006. The result of the inquiry was that the basis of the forest policy remains the same. This means that production and environment also in the future is the two main and equal objectives in the Swedish forest policy. Forestry in Sweden must be practised in sustainable way and forests and forestry industry will continue to be of economic, ecological and social importance for Sweden. Further proposals include:

- To formulate more specific production objectives.
- The definition of forest land is proposed to change and amongst other things to be more in line with international definitions.
- A strategic action plan for further work with forest related international activities shall be carried out.
- A forum for supporting of forest issues within EU and other international organisations should be created in the ministry.

The review will in spring 2008 result in a Forest Government Bill. It's at this stage difficult to form an opinion of how this Government Bill will affect trade and markets of forest products or forest management. While the review primarily focuses on forest management it will have and indirect effect on trade and markets of forest products.

The Government has decided to prolong the National Wood Construction Strategy to 2008. The objectives are higher competition in the construction market, higher employment and rural development.

3. Market drivers

The construction sector has during the past few years been an important driver for Swedish sawmills. Around 75 percent of the sawn softwood production from sawmills is directly used in the construction sector. Therefore, when downturn in the construction economy appears it will immediately affect the sawmill production negatively.

The Swedish economy is characterize as an open and small and for that reason exposed to global competition. Swedish domestic market for forest products is very small and in order to be successful the forest industries, with economic-of-scale production, are dependent on the access to the global market and therefore free trade. A global economic growth, as of today, combined with strong competitiveness is of great importance for the Swedish forest industries. Swedish forest industries therefore need to gain market shares in new international markets with strong economic growth, such as China and the new EU-member states. An example of this export dependency is that over 80 percent of paper and paperboard production are exported to Europe.

Increased public awareness on environmental issues and changing preferences among consumers and public has had a direct effect on the forest industry. Sawmills is favoured by the possibility of producing renewable and eco-friendly products

An important market driver is technical development. It gives new fields of application and broadening of markets. An example is Tetra Recart which is a world's first reportable carton package for food and an alternative solution for food that has traditionally been packed in cans and glass jars.

Competitions from other materials for packaging, electronic media etc are something that influence demand for forest products directly. One example, of many, of dealing with this competition is marketing in order to affect consumers' preference.

Sweden is an active partner in the EU FLEGT Action Plan which provides the basis for trade measures to eliminate illegally logged timber to European markets. Potential trade influence is supported by the drivers and initiatives outlined such as private and public sector timber procurement policies, dialog between producer and buyer groups and prompting private sector companies to improve and address weaknesses in the traceability of supply chains. So far the EU has started to negotiate partnership agreements with three tropical countries. Sweden is particularly following the initial discussions which have been initiated between EU and Russia. Sweden is also supporting the development of the project "*Transparent Timber Flow in the Baltic Sea Region*" which is a regional initiative also covering market driver issues.

4. Developments in forest products markets sectors

A. Wood raw materials

Sawlogs

Removals of coniferous sawlogs were 27.9 million m³ (solid volumes under bark) in 2006, which was a decrease compared to 2005 (54.4 million m³). The cause of this decreased is an occasional high removal volume in 2005 due to the January 2005 windstorm in the southern part of Sweden. In 2007 removals of sawlogs are expected to rise to 36.9 million m³, due to low storm stocks and strong domestic and foreign demand. In 2008 removals are forecasted to fall somewhat compared to 2007. An explanation is falling demand in the construction sector, especially in Europe. Export volume will increase somewhat in 2007 and are forecasted to fall in 2008. Import volume is estimated to lay relatively still (750 million m³) in 2007 and rise (800 million m³) in 2008.

Average price of sawlogs (delivery logs) increased in 2006 compared to 2005. The main reason was the storm which caused falling prices in 2005. In 2006 a greater share of the felling volume consisted of non-storm wood and therefore prices have increased in general. This price changes refers to the storm region in the south of Sweden. In the rest of the country prices has decreased in the north and decreased somewhat in the middle of Sweden for scots pine and increased in both regions for Norway spruce. In 2007 prices has increased substantially. In the second quarter prices, for the entirely country, of Norway spruce increased by 24 percent and scots pine by 17 percent compared to the same period last year.

In the south the price increase can to a large extent be explained by effects from the 2005 storm. In the central and in particular northern Sweden price increase can be explained by rising production and demand from the forest industry but also reducing possible felling

volume since there is an askew age class distribution in the forest belonged to forest companies.

Pulpwood

Removals of coniferous pulpwood were 31.3 million m³ (solid volumes under bark) in 2005. In 2006 removals decreased to 24.7 million m³ mainly because of the January windstorm in southern Sweden in 2005 which created a massive supply of pulpwood. In 2007 removals are expected to rise to 30.0 million m³ and then decrease to 29.2 million m³ in 2008. Removals are less in 2006 compared to 2007 because of existing storm stocks. Export of pulpwood increased in 2006 and is estimated to rise in 2007 and fall in 2008. Rise in export can to some extent be explained by high storm volumes but also increasing demand from Finland. Import of both coniferous and non-coniferous pulpwood, dropped in 2006 and are predicted to fall in both 2007 and 2008. The main reason behind this is decline of import is higher import prices, Russian export tariffs, and scarcity of raw materials.

Prices of pulpwood increased in 2006 compared to 2005. Highest increase was in northern Sweden. The reason behind this rise is mainly higher demand and shortage of raw materials but also competition from the energy sector and increasing demand from Finland. In southern Sweden prices were almost at the same level as in 2005, which meant low storm related prices. In 2007 there was a slight marginal increase in prices in the southern of Sweden, but from a very low level. In the north of Sweden prices have increased strongly the first two quarters.

Wood fuel

Domestic supply of wood residues, chips and particles increased from 2005 to 2006 from 17.1 to 17.5 million m³. Supply is expected to rise in 2007 and 2008 (17.7 million m³). The rise in supply in 2006 is due to increasing production in sawmills and rising demand from district heating plants which convert oil with wood fuel.

In the first half of 2007 the price of fuel chips at district heating plants has decreased somewhat, from 157 to 146 SEK/MWh. Prices for fuel chips at industries have slightly rise from 127 in forth quarter 2006 to 129 SEK/MWh in the second quarter of 2007. Pulpwood is to some extent used as wood fuel in some regions which indicate a competition among two different industry sectors over the same raw material. In some regions prices on pulpwood has increased substantially which is an effect driven by competition situation on the energy market.

Total energy supplied in Sweden 2005 was 630 TWh of which biofuels, peats etc, represent 18 percent or approximate 110 TWh. The use of wood fuel in district heating was 21 TWh in 2004, an increase compared to the year before. Figures for 2006 are not yet available but are expected to increase because of high storm stocks and rising demand. Consumption of wood fuel in one- and two household dwellings was 7 million m³.

B. Wood energy

Sweden has high ambitions concerning the introduction of renewable energy in the heating, transport and electricity sectors. Besides the EU target Sweden has a national target for transport sector (decided by the Swedish parliament) of a 5.75 percent share of biofuels of total consumption of diesel and petrol by 2010.

For the electricity sector a certificate system was introduced in 2003. The aim of the certificate system was to increase the use of electricity from renewable sources by 10 TWh

between 2002 and 2020. A number of changes were introduced in June 2006, including extending the certificate system until 2030 and raising the objective to 17 TWh of new renewable electricity production by 2016 over the 2002 production level.

A national objective for wind power has also been decided by the parliament. Authorities should according to this objective create the necessary planning conditions that guarantee the possibility of the production of 10 TWh of wind power production by 2015. This objective should not be regarded as a target level for the future expansion of wind power, more like an incentive to guarantee the possibility to expand the production of wind power within the green certificate system.

C. Certified forest products

Approximately 6.9 million hectares or 30 percent of total productive forest land, were certified according to the PEFC standard at the end of 2006. Total area certified according to FSC was in August 2007 11.2 million hectares.

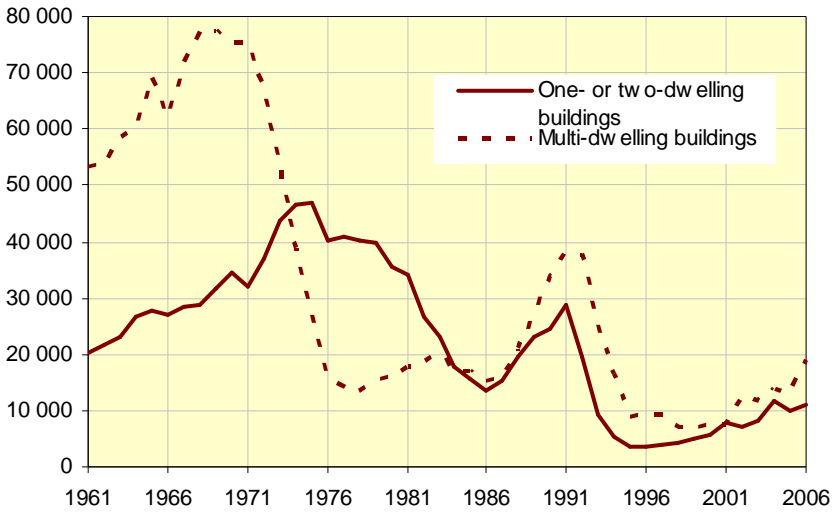
There were 6.600 of chain of custody for FSC in August 2007. A lot of forest companies, mostly large ones, are double-certified which makes it difficult to produce certified areas share of total forest land.

D. Value-added products

Construction sector has grown continuously in the past years. In 2006 the housing starts increased by 39 percent compared to 2005. Most of the increase refers to multi-dwellings. The Government decided in autumn 2006 to abolish subsidies for housing started after 31 of December 2006 which implies that many apartments has started earlier then planned.

Investment in construction market was up by almost 9 percent in the first quarter of 2007. Growth in investment predicts to be more moderate, mainly due to lack of capacity but also rising interest, and increase by 8 percent this year and 3 percent in 2008.

Figur 1. Swedish housing starts, 1996-2006



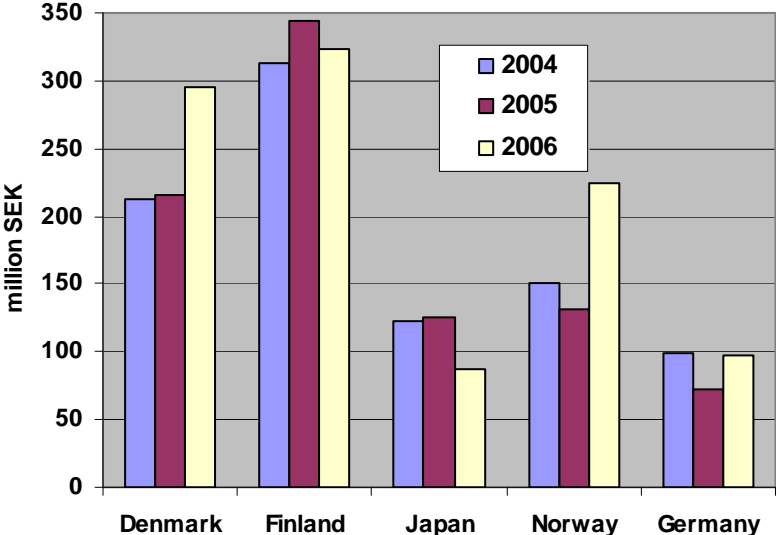
Source: Statistics Sweden

Data up to and including 2006

Export of furniture increased by 10 percent to 3.833 million SEK in the first quarter of 2007 compared to the same period last year. Largest export country is Norway (31 %) and thereafter Denmark (13 %). Import value of furniture raised by 18 percent to 3.637 million SEK in the first quarter of 2007. Import, however, increased by 81 percent to 86 million SEK. The largest share of wooden houses was exported to Finland (37 percent) and thereafter to Denmark (23 percent) and Norway (14 percent). Some 13 percent was exported to Asia.

The Swedish prefabricated wooden houses industry employs about 4.000 employees and production value is 8 billion SEK. Total export increased by 20 percent to slightly 1.1 billion SEK during 2006 compared to 2005. Import increased by 88 percent to 161 million SEK during the same period. The largest export share (29 %) goes to Finland and thereafter Denmark (26 %), Norway (20 %) and Germany (9 %). Export to Asia compass slightly 8 percent of total export. Most prefabricated wooden houses are imported from Estonia (30 %), thereafter from Norway and Poland with both 15 percent in import share.

Figur 2. Swedish export of prefabricated wooden houses, 2004-2006, million SEK



Source: Statistics Sweden

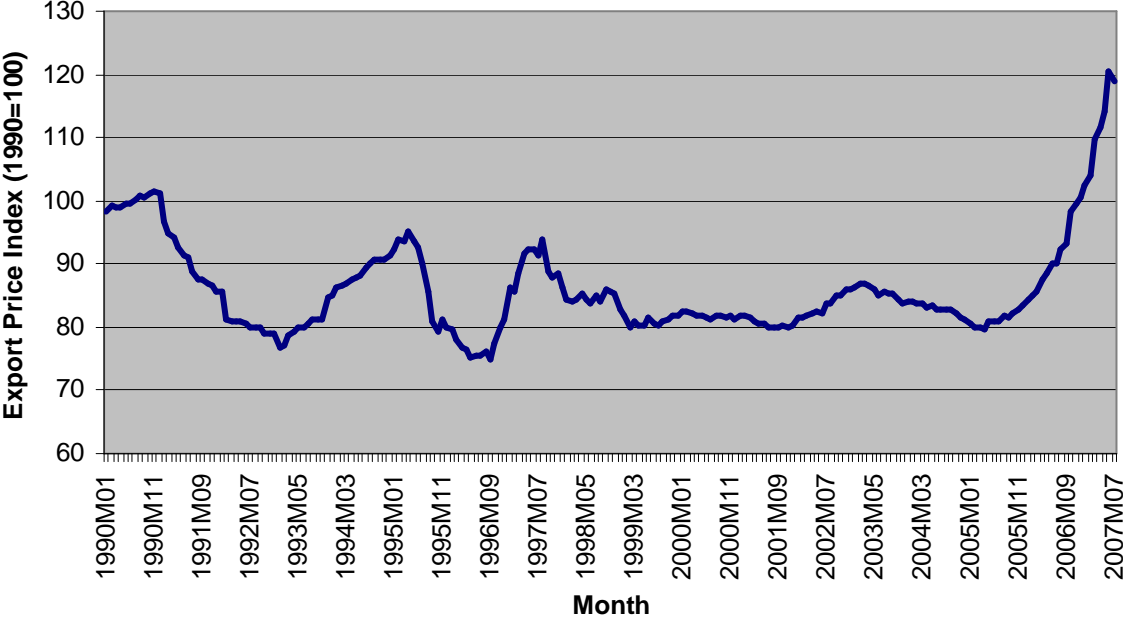
E. Sawn softwood

Export of sawn softwood, which has an advantage by a strong demand in Europe, will develop less strong this year due to lack of capacity. In 2008 export will fall as a consequence of increasing shortage of timber, recession at the European market and a larger share of production will be delivered to the Swedish market.

The Swedish sawmill industry record in output and profitability. A combination of strong demand and very small stocks of sawn softwood explain this positive picture. High demand is mainly because of a strong construction market in Sweden and all over Europe but also because of decreasing supplies to the European market from Finland and Russia. The European consumption of sawn softwood increased in 2006 to new record levels, around 100 million cubic metres. Wood products has also gained market share against steel- and aluminium products. But growing shortage of Swedish raw material and rising prices on raw materials is a major concern for sawmills.

Export prices have increased substantially in 2006 and especially 2007. The price rise stopped in July 2007 and indications points towards a more modest price rise in the future. Price press on low quality sawn softwood has occurred due to increased supply caused by the extensive storm felling in January in Europe. Over supply is also due to higher production, in particular German sawmills. Growing problems on the US credit market also affect prices. US import of sawn wood from Europe has fallen with 63 percent during the first half of the year.

Figur 3. Export price index for sawn softwood, 1990-July 2007, Price Index 1990=100



Source: Statistics Sweden.

Output of sawn softwood was all time high (18.0 million m³) in 2006 and is expected to increase slightly this year (18.5 million m³) and in 2008 (18.5 million m³). Growth in exports of sawn softwood was 11 percent in 2006 (13.2 million m³) and is expected to decrease by almost 8 percent in 2007 (12.2 million m³). In 2008 export is expected to increase somewhat to 13.0 million m³.

F. Sawn hardwood

Production of sawn hardwood in 2006 was 160.000 m³ and is likely to be the same in the years to come. Export and import are predicted to increase in 2007 and remain unchanged in 2008.

G. Wood-based panels

At the end of 2006 the wood-based panel industry encompasses eight companies and 900 employees. During 2006 the production of particle board was 796.000 m³. The production is expected to stabilize or decrease around this figure. Export volume decreased in 2006

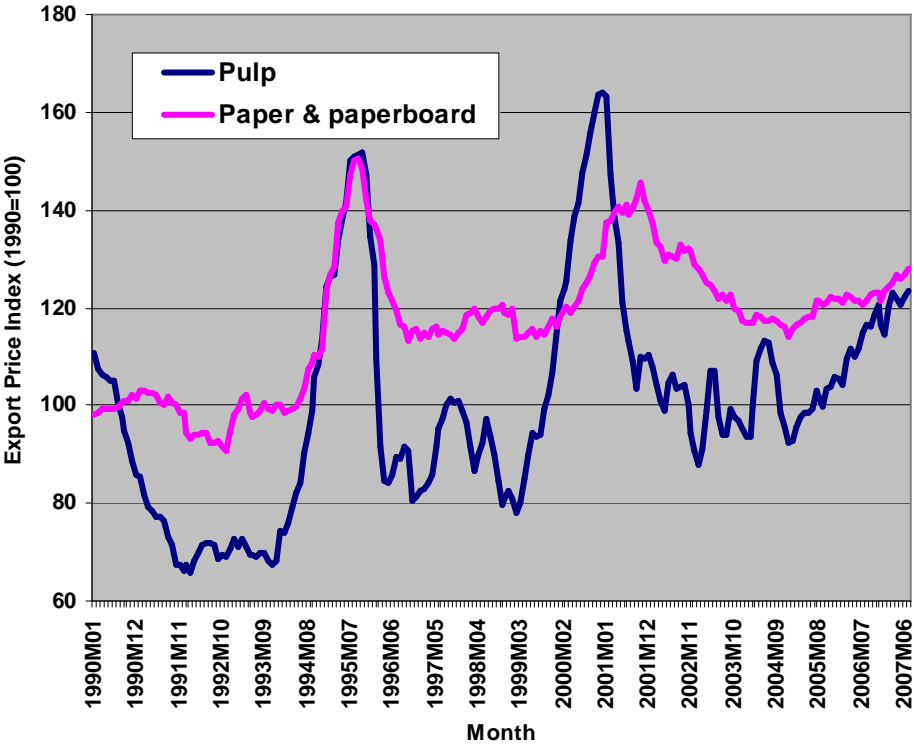
H. Pulp and paper

The European demand on paper and paperboard was satisfactory during 2006. Europe is the main market for Swedish paper industries. The total production increased by three percent to 12.1 million ton in 2006. In 2007 and 2008 production is expected to be around 12.0 million ton. Export of paper and paperboard was 10.4 million ton in 2006 which is an increase by 4 percent, compared to 2005. Probably the paper industry can look forward to a relatively healthy tendency in export and is likely therefore to increase in 2007 and 2008 to 10.8 and 10.9 million ton respectively.

In 2006 production of wood pulp was 12.2 million tons. The production is forecasted to continue to rise in 2007 and 2008 to 12.4 and 12.5 million ton respectively. Export was 3.5 million tons in 2006 and will be the same or increase somewhat in 2007 and 2008. A risk is if demand from China fall or stagnate. The result would be over supply of cheap Chinese products which will hit European producers hard.

The export price trend on particular pulp but also paper and paperboard have developed positively since the beginning of 2005. High export prices for pulp are to some extent higher due to cost for raw materials but also due to decreased stocks. The problem is profitability among buyers. Paper producers have still difficulties in getting higher prices and the market situation for a lot of paper assortments is still over supply. The market situation is gloomy for producers of getting higher prices due to over supply for a lot of paper assortments. A risk for European producers is the large expansion of capacity in Latin America.

Figur 4. Export price index for pulp and paper and paperboard, 1990-July 2007, Price Index 1990=100



Source: Statistics Sweden

Table: Selected Economic Indicators

Macro Economic indicators (Annual percentage change and percent, respectively)	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP at market prices	2.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.1
Real GNI per capita	1.8	3.9	3.3	3.2	2.5
Current account	5.8	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.7
Employment	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.3	0.9
Employment rate	77.2	77.7	79.3	80.3	81.0
Unemployment (ILO)	7.7	7.1	6.2	5.8	5.5
Repo rate (At year-end)	1.50	3.00	4.00	4.75	4.75
Productivity in business sector	2.6	3.4	0.8	2.6	2.5
Consumer price index (Dec-Dec)	0.5	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.8
UNDIX (Dec-Dec) ¹	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.0
Construction, constant prices	5.6	8.2	6.3	4.4	3.0
Exchange rate (Annual mean)					
Krona/Euro	9.28	9.25	9.22	9.19	9.16
Krona/Dollar	7.47	7.38	6.82	6.70	6.67
Exports (Percentage change, constant prices)					
Export of goods, of which:	5.1	8.0	3.5	6.1	5.3
Manufactured products	4.9	8.3	3.2	6.2	5.4
Input goods	2.2	6.3	2.0	3.6	2.8
Forest industry (Annual percentage change)					
Production, constant prices	3.2	5.2	0.6	2.2	1.7
Productivity	4.2	5.5	-0.5	1.0	1.0
Export value, constant prices	2.8	2.5	-1.1	0.5	0.1

1. Underlying inflation rate, measure of inflation that serves as the principal guidepost for the Swedish Central bank's decision on monetary policy.

B. Forest products production and trade in 2005, 2006 and 2007

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2005	2006	2006	2007	2008
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	56 400	28 100	27 900	36 900	36 000
	Imports	1000 m ³	1 000 #	800 #	750	750	800
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 100 #	1 000 #	1 510	1 540	1 200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	56 300	27 900	27 140	36 110	35 600
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	100	200	200	200	200
	Imports	1000 m ³	80 #	80 #	37	30	40
	Exports	1000 m ³	3 #	2 #	1	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	177	278	236	230	240
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m ³	2 #	2 #	2	2	2
	Exports	1000 m ³	0 #	0 #	0	0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³	2	2	2	2	2
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	31 300	24 700	24 710	28 952	29 200
	Imports	1000 m ³	3 300 #	2 800 #	2 413	2 368	2 300
	Exports	1000 m ³	800 #	900 #	1 485	1 580	1 200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	33 800	26 600	25 638	29 740	30 300
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	4 000	2 600	2 590	3 040	3 200
	Imports	1000 m ³	3 500 #	3 500 #	2 947	2 892	2 900
	Exports	1000 m ³	20 #	20 #	4	10	10
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	7 480	6 080	5 533	5 922	6 090
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	17 100 C	17 500 C	17 500	17 700	17 700
	Imports	1000 m ³	2 860 C	2 573 C	2 573	2 600	2 600
	Exports	1000 m ³	774 C	828 C	828	900	900
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	19 186	19 245	19 245	19 400	19 400
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	400	400	400	400	400
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	100	100	100	100	100
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	3 900	3 900	3 900	3 900	3 900
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2005	2006	2006	2007	2008
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m ³	17 440	17 840	18 000	18 500	18 500
	Imports	1000 m ³	193	211	211	200	200
	Exports	1000 m ³	11 887	13 203	13 203	1 200	13 000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	5 746	4 848	5 008	17 500	5 700
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m ³	160	160		160	160
	Imports	1000 m ³	155	173		175	175
	Exports	1000 m ³	11	14		15	15
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	304	319		320	320
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood						
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	17	12		13	13
	Exports	1000 m ³	3	2		2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	14	10		11	11
6.1	VENEER SHEETS						
	Production	1000 m ³	55 C	55 C		55	55
	Imports	1000 m ³	25 C	25 C		25	25
	Exports	1000 m ³	52 C	49 C		50	50
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	28	31		30	30
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets						
	Production	1000 m ³	1 R	1 R		1	1
	Imports	1000 m ³	3	3		3	3
	Exports	1000 m ³	1	2		2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	3	2		2	2
6.2	PLYWOOD						
	Production	1000 m ³	92 C	92 C		93	93
	Imports	1000 m ³	189 C	197 C		200	200
	Exports	1000 m ³	28 C	28 C		28	28
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	253	260		265	265
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood						
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	5	7		7	7
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 E	1 E		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	4	6		7	7
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)						
	Production	1000 m ³	487	540		550	550
	Imports	1000 m ³	516	605		610	610
	Exports	1000 m ³	79 R	79 R		80	80
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	924	1 066		1 080	1 080
6.3.1	of which, OSB						
	Production	1000 m ³	0 E	0 E		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	124 E	130		130	130
	Exports	1000 m ³	4 E	4 E		4	4
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	120	126		126	126
6.4	FIBREBOARD						
	Production	1000 m ³	154 C	154 C		155	155
	Imports	1000 m ³	231 C	266 C		270	270
	Exports	1000 m ³	32 C	32 C		32	32
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	353	388		393	393
6.4.1	Hardboard						
	Production	1000 m ³	38 E	38 E		38	38
	Imports	1000 m ³	100	97		95	95
	Exports	1000 m ³	12 E	12 E		10	10
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	126	123		123	123
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)						
	Production	1000 m ³	85 E	85 E		85	85
	Imports	1000 m ³	72	94		95	95
	Exports	1000 m ³	7 E	7 E		7	7
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	150	172		173	173
6.4.3	Insulating board						
	Production	1000 m ³	31 E	31 E		30	30
	Imports	1000 m ³	58	75		75	75
	Exports	1000 m ³	13 E	13 E		13	13
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	76	93		92	92
7	WOOD PULP						
	Production	1000 m.t.	12 108 C	12 240 C	12 240	12 350	12 500
	Imports	1000 m.t.	467 C	198 C	438	400	400
	Exports	1000 m.t.	3 535 C	3 354 C	3 466	3 500	3 550
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	9 040	9 084	9 212	9 250	9 350
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD						
	Production	1000 m.t.	11 775 C	12 066 C	12 066	12 000	12 100
	Imports	1000 m.t.	853 C	905 C	767	750	750
	Exports	1000 m.t.	10 536 C	10 849 C	10 416	10 800	10 900
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	2 092	2 122	2 417	1 950	1 950