

**THE NETHERLANDS  
NATIONAL MARKET REPORT 2011**

**PRESENTED TO  
THE SIXTY-NINTH SESSION OF  
ECE/TIMBER COMMITTEE  
10 – 14 OCTOBER, 2011  
ANTALYA**

Institute for Forestry, Forest Products and Services, Probos  
Netherlands' Paper and Board Association, Royal VNP  
Netherlands' Timber Trade Association, Royal VVNH  
Ministry of Economic affairs, Agriculture and Innovation

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

### **Dutch economy: Recovery, but with small steps**

The expected growth of the Dutch economy in 2011 is 1½%. For the next year a growth of 1% is expected. The increase in GDP is almost entirely accounted for by the exports. The Dutch exports in 2011 and 2012 increase by 6½ and 3¾ respectively. The consumption of households in both years is however very small. The gross private investments (excl. housing) are expected to increase by 9¼% in 2011 and with 3¼% in 2012. The unemployment decreases slightly to 4¼% of the labour force in 2012. The inflation will be 2¼% in 2011 and decreases slightly to 2% in 2012. The current uncertainty on the global financial markets is included in these estimates, but the risk for a new financial crisis is not accounted for in these figures

### **Growth comes from exports**

In 2011 and 2012 the Dutch economic growth comes mainly from the exports, the domestic spending account for a very small positive growth of ¼ to ½ percentage point per year. The Dutch consumer experiences the consequences of the crisis (loss of purchasing power and loss of capital) and for this reason do not contribute to the economic growth in 2011 and 2012. It is expected that the Dutch GDP will reach the level of before the financial crisis not before the middle of 2012. Which implies that the economy has stalled for a period of 4 years. GDP growth is limited by heavy budget cuts of the Dutch government.

### **Recovery of company investments**

After a sharp decline in 2009 and a further reduction in 2010 the private gross investments do fairly recover in 2011, with a growth of 9¼%. This growth however doesn't fully compensate for the recent losses. The growth in investments is already slowing down again in 2012, as a result of a reduction of the economic growth in 2012. A growth of 3¼% is expected in 2012.

### **Reduction in purchasing power**

The inflation was limited in 2010 (1.3%) and is expected to increase to 2¼% in 2011 and 2% in 2012. The increase in inflation in 2011 is mainly caused by higher prices for imports. In 2012 internal factors such as housing rent increases, higher gas prices, indirect taxes and higher unit labour costs, result in an increase of price levels. In 2011 the purchasing power decreases with 1% on average. This is mainly caused by the fact that the inflation is not accounted for in the wages. Reductions in government expenses and increases in the financial burden for households result in an other decrease of 1% in 2012.

### **Housing market**

The situation on the housing market in the Netherlands is a treat for the development in the Dutch economy. Decreasing prices, long waiting times before a house can be sold and uncertainty about the possibilities to finance the purchase of a house are factors that cause uncertainty within this market. For this reason there doesn't seem to be any movement within the housing market. The number of sold houses lays far below the level of before the financial crises while the number of properties for sale has more than doubled. As a consequence the number of housing starts, strongly related to the

timber market in the Netherlands, is also expected to be more than 10 to 15,000 houses lower in the coming years. In 2007 and 2008 app. 87,000 housing starts were registered. In 2009 this figure was already reduced to 73,000 and decreased even further to 67,000 in 2010. Recovery is expected after 2014.

## **2 POLICY MEASURES INFLUENCING TIMBER TRADE AND MARKETING**

### **a. National Guideline for the Assessment of Certified Wood Products**

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

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

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

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

To enable TPAC to make more thorough assessments of certification systems all stakeholders are invited to share their knowledge and opinions on the functioning of certification systems on an Internet forum [www.tpac.smk.nl](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.

Upon till the following systems have been assessed by TPAC and are conform the TPAS criteria:

- FSC International - final judgement: Conform (November 2008)
- PEFC Germany - final judgement: Conform (November 2008)
- PEFC Finland - final judgement: Conform (November 2008)

- Keurhout CoC - final judgement: Conform (June 2009)
- PEFC Sweden - final judgement: Conform (July 2009)
- PEFC Belgium - final judgement: Conform (November 2009)
- PEFC Austria - final judgement: Conform (January 2010)
- PEFC International - final judgement: Conform (June 2010)

An objection has been filed against TPAC's positive judgement on MTCS. The Dutch minister will await the outcome of the objection procedure before deciding on the acceptance of MTCS for the Dutch Procurement Policy. PEFC international has been accepted for the Dutch Procurement policy, with the exception of MTCS until the Dutch minister has reached a decision.

## **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 sustainably managed and legally harvested forests. In 2010 all timber procured by central government should come from a sustainable source. If sustainably produced timber is not available, timber from a legal source will be accepted. Municipalities and provinces are aiming respectively at 75% and 50% of their purchases being sustainably produced 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, SGS TLTV 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. 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 continues to hold on the public debate and political attention.

Since the end of October 2011 the Netherlands has a new administration and policies have changed significantly. Also the structure of the Ministries has changed: the former Ministry of Agriculture, nature and Food Quality, responsible amongst others for forest policy has been merged with the former Ministry of Economic Affairs, responsible amongst others for trade and industry policy in a new Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation.

Although environmental aspects get less attention in the governments policy promoting sustainable trade continues to be on the agenda. The aspect of supply security of raw materials gets growing attention. In July the government published a policy document on raw materials. In its introduction it is stated that growing world population and the associated rising demand for raw materials increase the risk of global over-exploitation and threatens natural capital as the basis for our raw material production. The challenge of having raw materials in the right place at the right time is largely a combination of political, financial, technological, environmental and social factors that generally manifest themselves as forms of scarcity. Prices have been rising

for some time, bucking a downward trend that has lasted for years. There are also signs that the transparency of trade and the regulating power of the market are diminishing. By contrast, there is increasing state intervention in the security of raw material supplies throughout the world. Such distortions cause supply to fall behind demand, which in turn leads to stronger price fluctuations and concern among businesses about the availability of raw materials for their production processes

Thus one can conclude that in this multipolar world the security of raw material supplies has also become something of an economic and security concern for the Netherlands. This is reason enough for the Government to stimulate national policy-making while still promoting European policy. This Policy document on raw materials is the start of the process. The government has opted for an integral approach: the document covers both abiotic and biotic raw materials (including wood). The first requirement for the Dutch economy is security of supply, and we have included long-term sustainability, in terms of people, planet and profit, as a specific condition to ensure continuity of supply. Wood is being regarded as a crucial raw material for some sectors.

In the framework of development cooperation policy the budget for promoting sustainable trade and production (including timber), especially on the supply side, has been increased for the next 5 years.

In the framework of its Biodiversity policy programme the government sent a report to Parliament about the relation between trade and biodiversity. The import of tropical timber influences biodiversity but the size of the impact is very dependent on the type of forest management and the logging systems that are used.

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

The Netherlands is of the opinion that the issue of illegal timber trade must also be addressed at the global level. From that point of view the Netherlands will support Vietnam to organize a Country Led Initiative on Enhancing legal timber production and trade: Creating enabling environments and opportunities for the private sector and other stakeholders. The event will be hosted by Vietnam and it will take place in January 2012.

As part of the preparation of the CLI the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation commissioned a study on "Enhancing the trade of legally produced timber. A guide to initiatives". The 127 initiatives described in this document are classified according to four categories: a) government-based; b) private sector; c) NGOs; and d) knowledge and capacity building initiatives. The initiatives in this guide illustrate the global scope and dimensions of the problem and the nature and diversity of responses that have emerged at the various policy levels and in the private and NGO sectors. The guide also shows how these initiatives relate to each other. The range of initiatives reflects the increasing commitment from a large variety of stakeholders who are willing to address illegality in the forest sector - substantial momentum has been created. Still, some countries and regions either have limited or no initiatives yet.

The study can be freely downloaded from:  
<http://www.tropenbos.org/publications/enhancing+the+trade+of+legally+produced+timber.+a+guide+to+initiatives>

### **3 DEVELOPMENTS IN DUTCH FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS SECTORS**

#### **a. Wood energy**

The consumption of sustainable energy in The Netherlands accounted for 3.8 percent of the total Dutch energy supply in 2010. The Dutch government has set goals for 5 percent sustainable energy in 2010, increasing to 20 percent in 2020. The goal for 2010 was not met. Compared to 2009 (4.2%) the share even decreased. This is mainly caused by an increase in the total energy consumption of 140 PJ and a reduction in the use of biofuels.

The use of biomass for sustainable energy in 2010 was more or less the same as in 2009. With 2.8% biomass is still the greatest source for sustainable energy. It is mainly used in waste incineration units, co-firing in energy plants, fuel wood for households and as fuels for road transport.

Due to the commercial sensitivity, Dutch companies are rather reluctant to provide information concerning the use of biomass fuels. The availability of data has reduced significantly over the past years. The fuels can be generally categorized as wood pellets/wood chips, agricultural residues, residuals from the food and snack industry, bio-oil and animal waste. 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. In 2009 a bit more than half of the biomass used for co-firing and other types biomass incineration was imported. No accurate data are available for the input of woody biomass.

In 2007 the ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality has made an agreement with different branches in the agricultural industry to realize the production of 200 PJ sustainable energy in 2020. As a part of this agreement the Dutch forest industry together with the ministry is planning all kinds of actions to stimulate the input of biomass from forestry, landscape plantations and from nature conservation areas. Industry and government agreed to have 36 PJ from domestic biomass in 2020.

#### **b. Round wood**

In 2010 the removals from the Dutch forests were more or less the same as in the year before and reached a volume of 1 mln. m<sup>3</sup> under bark. Consumption of coniferous sawlogs in the Netherlands and non-coniferous sawlogs was stable as well.

Due to the fact that the Netherlands has just one small panel producer within the country, a large share of the removals is exported. In 2010 this volume was 350,000 m<sup>3</sup> under bark. More or less the same as in the year before.

#### **c. Certified forest products**

In 2009 a second monitoring of the share of certified primary wood products on the Dutch market has been performed by Probos Foundation. The results show that a big step forwards has been made. In 2005 the market share of certified primary wood products on the Dutch market was 13.3% and this has increased to 33.8% in 2008. This market share corresponds to a market volume of 2.2 mln. m<sup>3</sup> round wood equivalents under bark.

This large increase in market share is caused by a large number of activities. FSC Netherlands has entered into new agreements with different public and private organi-

sations to only buy FSC certified wood products. The Green Public Procurement Policy of the Dutch government the market became into force. The policy aims of the Dutch Royal Timber Trade Federation have resulted in a large increase in the imported volume of certified wood products by its members. The most recent results of a monitoring of their policy aims performed by the Dutch Royal Timber Trade Federation gives an indication that the market share of certified wood products on the Dutch market has further increased.

#### d. Sawn softwood

Sawn softwood imports grew by 8% in 2010, which runs contrary to the 11% drop that was anticipated for that same year. The 8% rise translates into a hike in the import volume by approx. 180,000 m<sup>3</sup>. All of this increase – perhaps even a larger share than the aforementioned 8% - can be attributed to higher imports by the industrial sectors, including the packaging and pallet industry. As expected, building timber accounted for a lower share of total imports, driven by the ongoing malaise in the housebuilding market. The volume share of ‘further processed’ softwood remained largely unchanged in 2010 at approx. 35%.

Sweden retained its position in 2010 as the foremost supplier of softwood to the Netherlands, a 10% decrease in import volume from Sweden resulted in a drop in its share of the total market volume. In volume terms, Sweden now accounts for 30% of softwood imported by the Netherlands.

In the Netherlands, the import of sawn softwood is strongly linked to turnover in the housebuilding industry. The lowest scenario of the Building Forecasts 2010-2015 drawn up by TNO Bouw en Ondergrond (Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research, Building and Soil Department) on the instructions of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment assumes the completion of 61,000 houses in 2011. Newbuild apartments are included as residential units in this total. The number of newbuild houses – which serves as a more accurate indicator of timber use - is significantly lower at approx. 40,000. According to the lowest scenario, an increase in the number of completed houses is only expected from 2014. In line with this, softwood companies expect imports in 2012 to be down on 2011.

While the CBS EPV timber price index for sawn packaging timber has since April 2009 reflected a rise in the price of packaging and pallet timber, prices since July 2011 appear to be stabilising at the level of January 2008.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	X 1000 m <sup>3</sup>								
Domestic Production	149	164	175	176	180	184	159	144	104
Net Imports	2,229	2,230	2,245	2,116	2,348	2,351	2,227	1,988	2,145
Stock Change	-91	9	26	139	-70	26	-32	-25	-50
Apparent Consumption	2,469	2,385	2,394	2,153	2,598	2,509	2,418	2,157	2,299

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

#### e. Sawn hardwood

After a large decrease of 32% in the consumption of hardwoods in the Netherlands in 2009, the consumption increased slightly in 2010. The non-tropical hardwoods show a slight increase in import volume, but this is mainly caused by the fact that stocks reached such a level that they had to be restocked. Next to this the imports focus on the lower segments of the markets, resulting in higher import volumes but lower val-

ues of the imports. For 2011 it is expected that further stock reductions might be necessary to increase the liquidity in some companies resulting in lower import volumes. In 2012 the situation might stabilize.

The tropical hardwoods import volume decreased by 4% from 2009 to 2010 and is expected to increase slightly in 2011 and stabilize in 2012. This is mainly caused by the fact that stocks have reached such levels that they need to be restocked. It is stated that the volume of certified tropical hardwood is stable and most fluctuations occur in the not certified volume.

Production of tropical sawn hardwood in the Netherlands is expected to further decrease due to export bans and the closure of one of the production facilities.

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	X 1000 m <sup>3</sup>								
Domestic Production	109	105	98	103	86	87	84	66	59
of which tropical	25	22	19	19	19	20	18	12	10
Net Imports	431	533	534	492	511	492	469	310	321
of which tropical	277	347	377	359	381	370	349	239	229
Apparent Consumption	540	638	632	595	597	579	553	376	380
of which tropical	302	369	396	378	400	390	367	251	239

Sources: Probos, National Statistics (CBS)

#### f. Pulp and paper

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

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

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	X 1000 m <sup>3</sup> round wood equivalents under bark							
Round wood	161	117	104	95	99	95	75	49
Chips	174	194	203	188	194	261	124	28
Market pulp	3,148	3,308	3,452	3,304	3,076	2,456	2,008	2,060
Recovered paper	7,725	7,735	8,001	7,625	7,498	7,257	6,507	7,170
Total fibre input	11,208	11,354	11,760	11,212	10,574	9,713	8,515	9,230

Source: Probos, Royal VNP

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

The results for 2010 show the first signs of recovery after the financial crisis. Production of paper and board increased 10% compared with 2009. The production of graphical paper and board increased with 4% compared to a 13% increase in the production of packaging paper and board. Which is more than the average within the CEPI countries. The turnover increased in the same period with 19% to EUR 1,777 million.

As a result of the economic situation in 2009 the number of employees in the paper and board industry decreased to 4,000. Preliminary figures for 2010 show a further decline in the number of employees to 3,900. In recent years as a result of improving labour productivity the number of employees in the industry in the Netherlands already fell from around 5,700 (2005) to 5,100 (2006), but stabilized in 2007 and 2008 around 4,300. This refers to personnel operating the paper and board producing ma-

chinery. The indirect functions and support services amounted to around 800 employees (2006).

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

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

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Change in production in % :								
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	+12	-9	9	-6	-3	6	-45***	-19
Newsprint	+20	-1	0	0	0	10	-41***	-11
(Other) graphic papers	+2	+4	-2	+6	-9	-31**	-8	11
Case materials	-6	+3	+5	0	-1	-5	-7	16
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	-4	+13	0	+6	-2	2	-7	15
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	-3	-27*)	-1	-14	-7	-4	-5	11
Sanitary & household	-1	+4	-5	-13	5	2	3	-2
Total paper & board	0	+4	0	-3	-4	-8	-12	10
(Turnover [million Euro])	2,032	1,996	1,910	1,998	2,111	1,828	1,493	1,777
Price change of production of paper and board industries	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Royal VNP

\*) Fire damage in the Mayr-Melnhof factory.

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

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

## 4. TABLES

### A. ECONOMIC INDICATORS FOR THE NETHERLANDS

<b>Change in %, unless otherwise specified</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
GDP	-3.5	1.7	1.5	1
Private consumption	-2.6	0.4	0	0.25
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	-12.4	-1.4	9.25	3.25
Exports of goods	-9.3	12.2	6.5	3.75
Imports of goods	-9.7	12.6	6.25	2.75
Production, market sector	-5.1	1.3	2.25	1
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	1.2	1.3	2.25	2
Productivity, market sector	-2.9	2.9	3	1.25
Unit labour costs, manufacturing	-0.3	-0.6	3	2
Labour income share, market sector, level in %	81.1	78.7	78.75	79.25
Employment, whole economy (persons)	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	0.25
Employment, market sector (labour years)	-2.2	-1.6	-0.5	-0.25
Unemployment, level, % labour force <sup>1</sup>	3.7	4.5	4.25	4.25
EMU-debt, level in % GDP	60.8	62.9	64.6	65.6
EMU-balance, level in % GDP	-5.6	-5.1	-4.2	-2.9

Source: CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

<sup>1</sup> According to the international definition

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

Table 7  
Forest production and trade in 2010, 2011 and 2012

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2010	2011	2012
<b>1.2.1.C</b>	<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	211	230	50
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	32	30	30
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	56	60	70
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	197	200	210
<b>1.2.1.NC</b>	<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	81	85	85
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	37	40	40
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	11	11	11
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	107	114	114
<b>1.2.1.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical logs</b>				
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	6	8	5
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	6	5	5
<b>1.2.2.C</b>	<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	190	200	220
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	18	18	18
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	169	179	199
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	39	39	39
<b>1.2.2.NC</b>	<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	165	175	190
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	8	8	8
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	120	130	145
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	53	53	53
<b>3 + 4</b>	<b>WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES</b>				
	Domestic supply	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	806	780	780
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,127	2,200	2,200
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	898	900	900
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,035	2,080	2,080
<b>1.2.3.C</b>	<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	40	40	40
<b>1.2.3.NC</b>	<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	10	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	240	240

<b>5.C</b>	<b>SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	104	106	106
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,341	2,313	2,364
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	226	223	223
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2,219	2,196	2,152
<b>5.NC</b>	<b>SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	60	64	63
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	409	410	405
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	88	89	89
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	381	385	379
<b>5.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical sawnwood</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	10	8	7
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	288	295	290
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	59	60	60
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	239	243	237
<b>6.1</b>	<b>VENEER SHEETS</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	29	30	30
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	3	3	3
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	26	27	27
<b>6.1.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical veneer sheets</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	9	10	10
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	9	10	10
<b>6.2</b>	<b>PLYWOOD</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	495	505	505
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	50	50	50
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	445	455	455
<b>6.2.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical plywood</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	133	143	143
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	20	20	20
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	113	123	123
<b>6.3</b>	<b>PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	536	540	540
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	116	120	120
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	420	420	420

<b>6.3.1</b>	<b>of which, OSB</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	50	51	51
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	8	8	8
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	42	43	43
<b>6.4</b>	<b>FIBREBOARD</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	46	46	46
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	423	425	425
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	104	104	104
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	365	367	367
<b>6.4.1</b>	<b>Hardboard</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	41	40	40
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	39	38	38
<b>6.4.2</b>	<b>MDF (Medium density)</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	308	315	315
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	100	100	100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	208	215	215
<b>6.4.3</b>	<b>Other fibreboard</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	46	46	46
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	73	70	70
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	117	114	114
<b>7</b>	<b>WOOD PULP</b>				
	Production	1000 m.t.	70	70	70
	Imports	1000 m.t.	1,210	1,270	1,270
	Exports	1000 m.t.	713	560	560
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	567	600	600
<b>10</b>	<b>PAPER &amp; PAPERBOARD</b>				
	Production	1000 m.t.	2,860	2,850	2,850
	Imports	1000 m.t.	3,036	3,000	3,000
	Exports	1000 m.t.	2,270	2,300	2,300
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	3,625	3,600	3,600