

**THE NETHERLANDS
NATIONAL MARKET REPORT 2016**

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Netherlands' Timber Trade Association, Royal VVNH
Ministry of Economic Affairs
Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

1. General economic trends affecting the forest industries sector

Strong recovery

CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis) forecasts that the Dutch economy will grow by 1.7% in 2016 and 1.7% in 2017. Domestic production is expected to increase by 2.2% and 2.3% respectively in 2016 and 2017. This production combined with domestic investments and increasing private consumption are the main drivers of the economic growth. Consumption increases due to a combination of increasing wages, a low inflation and tax cuts. The unemployment steadily decreases to a level of 6.2% (555,000 persons) in 2017. The situation in the Netherlands is in line with that in other European countries.

As the Netherlands is mainly trading with other European countries and the USA the delay in the world wide trade isn't effecting the Netherlands that much. The exports by the Netherlands are even increasing.

Nonetheless the recovery remains uncertain due to the Brexit, the low interest rates and the loose monetary policy of both the EU and the US.

The domestic market is the driver

The cautious recovery of 2014 was mainly export driven with a growth of 4.0%. As mentioned above the economic growth in 2015 is mainly domestic driven. Although exports keep increasing by 5.0% in 2015 and are expected to increase by 3.2% and 3.1% in 2016 and 2017 respectively. In 2015 consumption of Dutch households increased by 1.8% and will increase at more or less the same level in 2016 and 2017 as well. Corporate investments (excluding housing) increased by 6.2%, which is an enormous difference to the decline of -2.9% in 2013. Investments are expected to increase by 5.0% in 2016 and to level of in 2017 to 3.8%. The investment ratio is due to strong growth in recent years in line with the long-term average and the level of investment is sufficient to keep the production in line with the expected demand.

Unemployment decreases

Employment has increased rapidly in the first half of 2016 and resulted in a reduction of the unemployment from 6,9 to 6,2%. The number of unemployed persons decreased to 555,000. This percentage is expected to stabilise in 2017. As the employment in the market sector and healthcare sector can just keep up with the increase in the labour force.

Purchasing power increased by 1.1% in 2015 and is expected to increase by 2.8% in 2016. In 2017 however, the expectations are less positive with a increase in purchasing power of 1.0%. After several years of high inflation (harmonised index of consumer prices), a sharp decrease was noted for 2014. Inflation dropped from 2.6% in 2013 to 0.3% in 2014. In 2015 the inflation was even lower. Even no inflation is expected for 2016.

Housing market

After the sharp decline in completed house-buildings of approximately 40% from 2008 to 2012, in recent years the situation has turned around. Partly resulting from stimulating measures of the Dutch government and also due to the low mortgage rates. Based on the figures of the first half of 2016, the total number of newly built houses will be approximately 52,000 this year. 9.5% higher than in 2015. This is slightly lower than the expectations of the EIB (Economic Institute for the Construction Sector) at the begin-

ning of this year. The EIB expected the production to keep increasing by double figures in 2016 and onwards, but two large banks (ING and Rabobank) are a bit more pessimistic. Based on their prognoses in June and July respectively. The number of house-building completed is expected to increase by 9.5 and 5% in 2016 and 2017 respectively. This lower prognoses is mainly caused by a decrease in the number of building permits granted which wasn't expected at the beginning of this year. As a result of the improving situation in the building industry the import of timber products is expected to pick up and the production is expected to increase steadily too.

2. Policy measures influencing timber trade and marketing

Sustainable procurement policy

In the view of the Dutch government, public procurement of sustainably produced timber is very important to give timber producing countries a clear signal regarding consumers' willingness to purchase sustainably produced products at reasonable prices and thus increase such purchases. It also sets an example for semi-governmental organisations and the private sector to introduce sustainably produced timber in their procurement criteria.

In June 2008 the Dutch national government established its sustainable procurement policy. By implementing this policy the government intended to increase the use of sustainably produced products. Therefore all governmental organisations must use sustainability as an important criterion when purchasing goods. This way the Dutch government intends to stimulate the market for sustainable products and promote innovation within companies. Clear goals were set. As from 2010 the Dutch government has the ambition that all timber procured by central government should come from a sustainable source. Municipalities and provinces were aiming at 100% of their purchases being sustainably produced by 2015.

Part of the sustainable procurement policy is a set of criteria for sustainably produced timber, the Dutch Procurement Criteria for Timber. Based on these criteria the government can assess whether the offered timber is produced sustainably. The Timber Procurement Assessment Committee is responsible for the assessment of certification systems for sustainable forest management according to the Timber Procurement Assessment System (TPAS).

Currently the Dutch government accepts FSC and PEFC as proof of sustainably sourced timber. In June 2014 a temporary adjustment was made to the procurement policy: all timber that meets 7 out of 9 principles can be purchased. This made it possible to also accept MTCS certified timber. The sustainable procurement policy for timber has been subject to a general evaluation and will be renewed based on the evaluation outcome, starting from the end of 2016.

The website www.inkoopduurzaamhout.nl has been set up to support procurers and suppliers in their efforts to procure or supply sustainably produced timber.

EU Timber Regulation

More than three and a half years have passed since on March 3rd 2013 the EU Timber Regulation entered into force. Until August 2016 141 operators had been checked by the Dutch Competent Authority, the NVWA. In 25% of the cases written warnings were issued for not having an adequate due diligence system. During re-inspections 99% of these systems proved to be adapted to meet the requirements of the EUTR. In one case a notice of remedial action has been issued and in two more cases a report for the public prosecutor has been issued.

Sustainable Energy Agreement

The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs agreed with key stakeholders like energy producing companies, environmental groups on promoting sustainable energy so that by

2020 the share of sustainable energy should reach 14% of the total domestic energy consumption. As energy from wind and sun are not able to meet this share a significant part must come from solid biomass, among which imported wood pellets. To qualify for subsidy the biomass used for large scale energy production must apply to a comprehensive set of sustainability requirements including sustainable forest management, greenhouse gas reduction and carbon debt¹.

In 2007 the Ministry of Economic Affairs has made an agreement with different branches in the agricultural industry to realize the production of 200 PJ sustainable energy in 2020. As 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. In 2009 the national government and the sector for nature, forest and landscape management and wood production (NBLH) have agreed to commit to work towards the availability of an amount of biomass which produces 32 petajoules (PJ) from this sector in 2020. An important part of this energy production is expected to come from woody biomass.

National action plan

Forest and timber organisations, in collaboration with NGO's and other sectors, have drawn up an Action Plan on Forests and Timber, on the contribution to the green economy. The plan proposes to intensify the roundwood harvesting in a sustainable way, to plant new forests, and to use more timber in the building industry. This plan will be presented to the National Climate Summit in October 2016.

¹ <http://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sde/sustainability-criteria>

3 Developments in Dutch forest products markets sectors

a) Wood raw materials

Removals from the Dutch forests in 2015 are estimated as 1,173,000 m³ under bark in total. This might be a slight underestimation as the removals for fuelwood in the Netherlands are not exactly known. The removals in 2014 were -6.2% lower than in 2015. Consumption of industrial roundwood decreased by 3%. This reduction is mainly caused by the decrease in the consumption of coniferous sawlogs with almost 23%. The share of export within the total removals from Dutch forests was 46% in 2015. The export of pulpwood has a share of almost 70% in the total exports.

b) Wood energy

The share of renewable energy in the Netherlands increased from 5.5% in 2014 to 5.8% in 2015². This increase of 0.3 percentage point is mainly caused by an increase in the production of renewable energy by windmills and waste incinerations. Looking at the total share the production of renewable energy has to increase substantially to reach the objective of 14% renewable energy in 2020³.

Total production of energy from biomass increased by 1.8% in 2015 compared to 2014. Biomass has a share of 68% within the total production of renewable energy in 2015. It is mainly used in the production of electricity and heat in waste incinerations, domestic heating and as biofuel for road transport. The co-firing of biomass in utilities was one of the main producers of renewable energy from biomass. This co-firing of biomass (pellets) in utilities has however reduced substantially due to a temporary end of the subsidy scheme. As a result the total share of biomass within the total production of renewable energy in the Netherlands has reduced, but it will probably regain position if the utilities start co-firing again (see section 3h as well).

If waste incineration is excluded the biomass fuels for the production of heat and energy can be generally categorized as wood pellets/wood chips, agricultural residues, residuals from the food and snack industry, bio-oil and animal waste. In 2015 approximately 1.5 million ton of woody biomass was estimated to be used for the production of energy and heat in the Netherlands. The majority of this volume was produced in the Netherlands.

c) Certified forest products

The market share of certified primary timber products (sawn wood and wood-based panels) on the Dutch market in 2013 was 74%, which corresponds to a volume of 3.77 million m³ roundwood equivalents under bark. This concerns primary timber and timber products (sawnwood and wood based panels) that meet the Dutch Procurement Criteria for Timber. Differences between the product groups are huge. While sawn softwood and wood-based panels both have a market share of respectively 80% and 79.7%, sawn tropical hardwood (40.4%) and sawn temperate hardwood (20.7%) are staying behind⁴.

A new market study for the year 2015 that is currently performed indicates that the overall market share of certified primary timber products has further increased since 2013. Results from an internal monitoring system of the Netherlands Timber Trade Association for the year 2015, that were published earlier this year, already indicated this.

² <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=83109NED&D1=a&D2=0-7,11-14,16-22,27-37&D3=a&D4=23-25&VW=T>

³ <http://www.pbl.nl/en/topics/energy-and-climate-change/news/visible-energy-transition-in-the-netherlands>

⁴ <http://www.probos.nl/images/pdf/bosberichten/bosberichten2015-03English.pdf>

d) Sawn softwood

After a period of decreasing imports and consumption since 2007 (see figure 2), the sawn softwood market in the Netherlands seems to recover in 2015. Both import and export increased. Production decreased, due to a shift from bulk production to high quality sawn timber in the largest sawmill. Imports of rough sawn softwood timber increased by 10%, while imports of further processed (planed) sawn softwood timber increased by 14%. Rough sawn softwood has a share of 60% of the total softwood import (Table 2). Stocks remained at a low level and are expected to stay at this level in the coming years. Although they will move slightly upwards in line with a developing market.

Table 1
Key facts of the Dutch sawn softwood market x 1000 m³

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Domestic Production	180	184	159	144	104	169	137	159	163	129
Net Imports	2,348	2,351	2,227	1,988	2,145	2,120	1,861	1,779	1,789	1,987
Stock Change	-70	26	-32	-25	-50	0	-50	0	0	10
Apparent Consumption	2,598	2,509	2,418	2,157	2,299	2,289	2,048	1,938	1,952	2,106

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

Table 2
Sawn softwood import volumes for the top 10 import countries in 2015 compared to the volumes in 2014 (m³)

Countries	2014				2015				Sawn	Planed	Total
	Sawn	Planed	Total	% of total	Sawn	Planed	Total	% of total			
Sweden	177.744	365.740	543.484	25%	234.993	424.064	659.057	27%	32%	16%	21%
Germany	248.087	205.890	453.977	21%	245.754	260.187	505.941	21%	-1%	26%	11%
Russia	279.017	25.946	304.963	14%	297.646	30.116	327.762	13%	7%	16%	7%
Finland	171.166	34.397	205.563	9%	187.751	33.322	221.073	9%	10%	-3%	8%
Latvia	120.236	39.271	159.507	7%	115.157	53.145	168.302	7%	-4%	35%	6%
Belgium	74.790	82.475	157.265	7%	75.365	49.018	124.383	5%	1%	-41%	-21%
Belarus	69.546	1.155	70.701	3%	92.465	2.019	94.484	4%	33%	75%	34%
Estonia	38.623	18.659	57.282	3%	30.714	24.830	55.544	2%	-20%	33%	-3%
Ukraine	25.266	437	25.703	1%	33.503	637	34.140	1%	33%	46%	33%
Poland	8.606	23.600	32.206	1%	13.347	17.597	30.944	1%	55%	-25%	-4%
Other(*)	122.069	59.729	181.798	8%	142.906	78.152	221.058	9%	17%	31%	22%
Total	1.335.150	857.298	2.192.448		1.469.601	973.088	2.442.689		10%	14%	11,4 %

*Other: This group consists of 36 countries with exports to the Netherlands of less than 30,000 m³ (Source: CBS)

The order of the top ten countries for softwood import in the Netherlands hasn't changed much between 2014 and 2015 (table 2). Sweden and Germany remain by far the foremost suppliers of softwood timber to the Netherlands. The total import volume from Sweden increased substantially (21%). Mainly due to an increase of the share of rough sawn softwood within the imports from Sweden. The volume from Germany increased as well, but less (11%). For the third year in a row the imports from Belarus increased by more than 25%. The volume from Poland is still reducing. The current economic sanctions set by the EU and Russia still do not seem to affect the softwood import from this country, as the volume grew again (7%).

e) Sawn hardwood (temperate and tropical)

The consumption of hardwoods in the Netherlands has shown a gradual decrease from the beginning of the 21st century. In 2015 the situation seems to have stabilised. In 2016 and 2017 the market is expected to show a slight increase in consumption. The share of further processed/optimized tropical sawnwood keeps increasing in the Dutch joinery industry resulting in more demand for timber from Asian producing countries.

The prospects within the Dutch market for (tropical) hardwoods are a lot better than in the years before. The construction sector is recovering and demand from the DIY sector is picking up too. The market for temperate hardwoods is expected to benefit from the recovery of the construction sector and the housing market from 2017 and onwards. As interior products and furniture are bought at the end of the construction cycle there is a delay compared to the tropical timber market. According to the business survey of Statistics Netherlands over the first 8 months of 2016 the companies in the Dutch timber industry, construction materials and the furniture industry are much more positive concerning their production, turnover, number of orders and overall economic situation compared to the year before. The companies in the Dutch timber industry report a 27% increase in turnover in the second quarter of 2016 and expect a 4% increase in turnover for the third quarter. The furniture industry reports a 28% increase in the turnover in the first quarter and an increase of 24% for the third quarter of 2016.

Traders in temperate hardwoods notice that their clients do choose temperate hardwoods instead of tropical hardwoods for flooring and interior design in order to avoid any issues concerning the EUTR.

The Dutch market for tropical hardwoods can be subdivided into two submarkets: the construction sector, DIY and garden and the market for waterworks (civil engineering). The first submarket is growing due to the recovery of the construction sector. The first half of 2015 showed a major increase, but this levelled off in the second half and in 2016 as well. However for 2016 and 2017 a slight increase in consumption is expected. The submarket of civil engineering is still suffering from the recession. Companies and traders active in this market expect a stabilisation of the market in 2016 and a slight increase in consumption for 2017. Although they expect the market to pick up in 2017 they expect heavy competition from other building materials as timber is more and more replaced in civil engineering by other material such as concrete and composite materials.

Table 3
Key facts of the Dutch sawn hardwood market x 1000 m³

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Domestic Production	86	87	84	66	59	69	53	59	66	56
of which tropical	19	20	18	12	10	11	7	5	11	7
Net Imports	511	492	469	310	321	268	276	231	201	224
of which tropical	381	370	349	239	229	196	194	172	148	156
Apparent Consumption	597	579	553	376	380	337	329	290	267	280
of which tropical	400	390	367	251	239	207	201	177	159	163

Sources: Probos, Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

f) Pulp and paper

The production and turnover within the Dutch paper and board industry seemed to have stabilized since the economic crises, but shows a dip in 2015. The total paper production went down 4% to 2.6 million m.t. accounting for 94% of the total production capacity, the turnover decreased as well 4% to EUR 1,737 million. The reduction in production is much higher than the European average, but it should be kept in mind that the Dutch industry was one of the few to show a growth in production between 2012 and 2013. Next to this one of the paper mills went bankrupt during 2015. Signs for the near future are positive too. One of the reasons for this is that the paper and board industry in the Netherlands is one of the leading sectors in recycling and energy reduction. This is due to the large collection of waste paper by consumers and the biobased production process. Export accounted for 80% of the total production. Germany remains to be the most important export country (29%), followed by Belgium (11%), the UK (10%) and France (9%).

Paper and board producing factories in the Netherlands almost solely produce paper and board from recovered paper and/or imported pulp. From the total of 23 factories in the Netherlands there is only one factory that is producing mechanical wood pulp for the production of board for folding boxes. The species used are Poplar and Norway spruce. Next to virgin fibres, this factory also consumes recovered paper.

In 2015 77% of the imported market pulp was certified sustainably (FSC or PEFC) sourced.

Table 4
Fibre furnish of the Dutch paper and board industry X 1000 m³ round wood equivalents under bark

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<i>Round wood</i>	99	95	75	49	49	50	50	48	39
<i>Chips</i>	194	261	124	28	44	58	62	66	75
<i>Market pulp</i>	3,076	2,456	2,008	2,060	1,884	2,148	2,080	2,233	2,083
<i>Recovered paper</i>	7,498	7,257	6,507	7,170	7,017	6,955	7,170	7,179	7,254
<i>Total fibre input</i>	10,574	9,713	8,515	9,230	8,994	9,211	9,362	9,544	9,451

Source: Probos and Royal VNP

In 2015 the total number of employees in the paper and board industry decreased by 1.5% compared to 2014 and reached the number of 3,896 employees. As a result of improving labour productivity in the last decade and closure of mills, the number of employees in the industry in the Netherlands already decreased by almost 31% since 2005. This refers to personnel operating the paper and board producing machinery.

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 production chain by 2020". This challenge is translated by relating energy savings with reduction of CO₂-emissions, cost efficiency, international competition and re-use of raw materials. In 2009 a new energy agreement has been signed between the paper and board industry and the government. The aim of this agreement is to improve the energy efficiency in production and the value chain. The results for 2015 show that the Dutch paper and board industry has realised a reduction in the fossil energy use within the production chain and -process of 32% compared to the the total energy use in 2015. Indicating that the industry is on schedule to meet the goal of 50% energy reduction in 2020. In 2013 the Energy Transition goals were incorporated in the new innovation agenda Creating Sustainable Fibre Solutions 2014-2020 (CSF). The Dutch industry decided to reach these goals through three iconic :

1. Raw materials of the future: Launch of three paper and cardboard products based on local bio based raw materials in order to close local cycles in a sustainable manner;
2. Towards a sustainable energy supply: Realization of sustainable energy supply for several paper and board mills, independent of natural gas;

3. High performance materials: Market introduction of a variety of paper and board products with entirely new features (active, intelligent and high performance materials (light weight, stronger, whiter, thermos isolating and electroconductive).

Table 5

Recent developments of the Dutch paper and board industries

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Change in production in %:									
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	-3	6	-45 ²⁾	-19	-65	15	3.1	8	0%
Newsprint	0	10	-41 ²⁾	-11	5	1	-0.4	0	4%
(Other) graphic papers	-9	-31 ¹⁾	-8	11	-4	-4	0.3	-5	-24% ³⁾
Case materials	-1	-5	-7	16	-2	4	3.5	0	1%
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	-2	2	-7	15	0	5	3.3	2	4%
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	-7	-4	-5	11	-9	0	0.5	1	2%
Sanitary & household	5	2	3	-2	3	2	0	-6	-3
Total paper & board	-4	-8	-12	10	-4	1	1.1	-1	-4
(Turnover [million Euro])	2,111	1,828	1,493	1,777	1,746	1,813	1,786	1,809	1,737
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.	n.a.

Source: Royal VNP

¹⁾ Due to closure of 3 mills during 2007 and closure of one machine on another production location.

²⁾ The production of Norske Skog Parenco changed from newsprint to magazine paper grades based solely on recovered paper.

³⁾ The reduction in the production of graphic papers is the result of the sale of the Sappi Nijmegen mill to Innovio in 2014. A shift from graphical papers to wrappings and specialities was part of that deal. The Nijmegen mill, Innovio Papers went bankrupt in August 2015.

h) Wood pellets

The production of wood pellets slightly decreased in 2015 and reach a quantity of almost 270,000 m.t. (-5%). Almost 70% of this quantity is exported. Especially to Germany. The imports of wood pellets have further reduced slightly less than 150,000 m.t. in 2015. An enormous decrease compared to the imports in 2010 of 1.6 million m.t. This reduction is mainly driven by a reduction in co-firing by the large utilities. In general, the decreased co-firing of wood pellets is caused by the end of most of the MEP grants in the period 2012-2014⁵ and a fire in one of the utilities that co-fired a large quantity of wood pellets. The unfavourable US\$-Euro exchange rate is another reason for a reduction of the imports of wood pellets.

As none of the utilities have been able to acquire SDE+ grants⁶ the co-firing of wood pellets dropped to (almost) zero in 2015 and 2016. The first wood pellets might be co-fired again from the beginning of 2017. Imports might increase from the end of 2016 as the utilities will start to build their stocks and the first grants will come into effect. Three utilities have acquired this grant of which one is able to start co-firing from the beginning of 2017. The other two utilities need to be converted to be able to co-fire woodpellets. It might however be that one or two of these utilities won't start co-firing in case the national government decides to close the oldest coal fired utilities in the Netherlands. This is however strongly debated.

⁵ <http://www.bioenergytrade.org/downloads/iea-task-40-country-report-2014-the-netherlands.pdf>

⁶ With the SDE + subsidy scheme the Ministry of Economic Affairs encourages the development of a sustainable energy supply in the Netherlands. Businesses and (non-profit) institutions who (will) produce renewable energy, can utilize the SDE +.

5. Tables

A. Economic indicators for the Netherlands

Change in %, unless otherwise specified	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP	-0.5	1.0	2.0	1.7	1.7
Private consumption	-1.4	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.8
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	-5.3	2.7	6.2	5.0	3.8
Exports of goods and services	2.1	4.0	5.0	3.2	3.1
Imports of goods and services	0.9	4.0	5.8	3.7	3.8
Production, market sector	-1.2	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.3
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Labour share in enterprise income (in level %)	79.8	79.4	77.1	78.1	78.1
Active labour force	-0.8	-0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Employment, market sector (labour years)	-1.0	-0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8
Unemployment level, % of labour force ¹	7.3	7.4	6.9	6.2	6.2
EMU-debt level (ultimo year, in % GDP)	67.9	68.2	65.1	63.3	61.8
EMU-balance level (in % GDP)	-2.4	-2.4	-1.9	-1.1	-0.7

Source: CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

¹ According to the international definition

B. Forest products production and trade in 2015, 2016 and 2017

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2015	2016	2017
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	293	310	310
	Imports	1000 m ³	57	70	70
	Exports	1000 m ³	112	100	100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	238	280	280
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	93	98	98
	Imports	1000 m ³	76	71	71
	Exports	1000 m ³	56	56	56
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	113	113	113
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs				
	Imports	1000 m ³	12	8	12
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³	11	8	11
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	220	230	230
	Imports	1000 m ³	92	80	80
	Exports	1000 m ³	235	230	230
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	77	80	80
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	198	210	210
	Imports	1000 m ³	20	20	20
	Exports	1000 m ³	135	150	150
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	83	80	80
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES				
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	903	947	962
	Imports	1000 m ³	391	350	350
	Exports	1000 m ³	721	650	650
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	573	647	662
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	8	8	8
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	5	7	7
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	71	71	71
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	286	286	286

5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS		2015	2016	2017
	Production	1000 m ³	129	150	150
	Imports	1000 m ³	2,420	2,540	2,620
	Exports	1000 m ³	449	400	400
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2,100	2,290	2,370
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	56	57	57
	Imports	1000 m ³	337	325	340
	Exports	1000 m ³	113	90	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	280	292	307
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood				
	Production	1000 m ³	7	7	7
	Imports	1000 m ³	198	205	215
	Exports	1000 m ³	42	40	40
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	163	172	182
6.1	VENEER SHEETS				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	41	42	42
	Exports	1000 m ³	3	3	3
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	38	39	39
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	8	8	8
	Exports	1000 m ³	1	1	1
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	8	8	8
6.2	PLYWOOD				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	467	560	571
	Exports	1000 m ³	75	70	70
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	392	490	501
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	132	150	153
	Exports	1000 m ³	28	30	30
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	104	120	123
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	463	470	480
	Exports	1000 m ³	91	90	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	372	380	390

6.3.1	of which, OSB		2015	2016	2017
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	46	75	80
	Exports	1000 m ³	11	10	10
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	35	65	70
6.4	FIBREBOARD				
	Production	1000 m ³	29	30	30
	Imports	1000 m ³	446	465	487
	Exports	1000 m ³	121	111	111
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	354	385	407
6.4.1	Hardboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	63	50	50
	Exports	1000 m ³	7	7	7
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	56	43	43
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	311	340	357
	Exports	1000 m ³	111	100	100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	200	240	257
6.4.3	Other fibreboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	29	30	30
	Imports	1000 m ³	57	75	80
	Exports	1000 m ³	3	4	4
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	83	102	107
7	WOOD PULP				
	Production	1000 m.t.	44	44	44
	Imports	1000 m.t.	906	900	900
	Exports	1000 m.t.	480	480	480
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	470	464	464
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD				
	Production	1000 m.t.	2,643	2,600	2,600
	Imports	1000 m.t.	2,592	2,600	2,600
	Exports	1000 m.t.	2,203	2,200	2,200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	3,032	3,000	3,000
4.1	WOOD PELLETS				
	Production	1000 m.t.	266	280	305
	Imports	1000 m.t.	147	150	450
	Exports	1000 m.t.	180	180	180
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	233	250	575