

**THE NETHERLANDS
NATIONAL MARKET REPORT 2013**

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1. General economic trends affecting the forest industries sector

Dutch economy in deep recession

The economic recession had a large and still on-going effect on the Dutch economy with a decline of the GDP of 1.2% in 2012 and an expected decline of 1¼% in 2013. A slight recovery is forecasted though, with an increase of the GDP of ½%. The main causes for the further decline in 2012 and 2013 are heavy budget cuts by the Dutch government and the declining domestic consumption. Consumption by households and government and investments by businesses decreased in both years. Investments and government spending are expected to increase slightly in 2014, as the Dutch economy is expected to benefit from the recovery of the worldwide economy. The labour market in the Netherlands took a hard hit in recent years, more severe than expected. The unemployment rate went up from 3.1% in 2008 to approximately 7% in 2013 and is estimated to increase further to 7.5% in 2014 by the Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis (CPB). According to the CPB this increase in unemployment reminds of the increase in the early eighties.

Declining growth in export of Dutch goods

Historically the Dutch economy is driven by exports and especially re-exports. In 2012 the growth of the re-export was 3% while it is expected to be 4¼% in 2013. The growth of the export of goods produced in the Netherlands is much lower though with 0.7% in 2012 and an estimated 1% in 2013. In 2014 these percentages are estimated to be much closer to each other. The consumption of households has declined with 1.1% in 2011, 1.6% in 2012 and will decline further with approximately 1¾% in 2013. This is mainly caused by high unemployment rates, stabilisation or minor increase of wages, a decrease in government spending, high pension contributions and increasing costs for healthcare insurances. Business investments increased by 12.3% in 2011, but decreased by 2.9% in 2012 and will decrease by 11% in 2013. For 2014 an increase of 1¾% is estimated in line with the overall recovery of the Dutch economy.

High inflation

Since October 2012 the Netherlands is among the countries with the highest inflation in the euro zone. The inflation was 2.3% in 2011, 2.5% in 2012 and is expected to be 2.75% in 2013. Also in 2014 the inflation will be relatively high at 2%. This is to a large extent caused by increases in VAT, insurance and energy taxes in 2012. Next to this the purchasing power has declined in 2010, 2011 and 2012, with the largest decline of 2.4% in 2012. In 2013 the decline will be approximately 1.25%. 2014 is estimated to be the fifth consecutive year in which the purchasing power declines.

Housing market

As a result of the economic situation the investments in house-building decreased sharply over the past years. In 2009 the number of houses built (83.000) was 36% higher than in 2011 (53.000). For the years after 2011 there are unfortunately no new numbers available from Statistics Netherlands (CBS). However, there are figures available on the number of issued house construction permits. These numbers can be used as a reliable indicator for the construction of houses in the coming years. Ever since 2006 the number permits issued is decreasing, but from 2008 onwards the decline is sharper. In 2008 87.000 permits were issued, which declined to a historical low of 37.000 in 2012. Also in the first quarter of 2013 this negative trend continued.

There are also no recent forecasts for the coming years on house-building. The most recent forecasts are from TNO from 2011. In this forecast it was predicted that the number of houses built in 2011 would be 51.000, whereas this turned out to be a little higher. The number of issued permits also was a bit higher than predicted. In 2012 however, both the number of houses built (46.000 vs. 51.000) and the number of permits issued (37.400 vs. 50.000) turned out much lower than predicted. Based on the number of permits issued in the first quarter of 2013, minus 31% compared to the same period in 2012, the number of permits issued will turn out to be well below 30.000 in 2013. As a consequence of the low number of permits issued in the last years the number of houses built is expected to decrease further in 2012 and 2013. In 2014 house-building in the Netherlands is estimated to stabilize, with the first growth in 2015.

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 government established its sustainable procurement policy. By implementing this policy the government intended to increase the use of sustainably produced products. Therefore all governmental organizations 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 are aiming respectively 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 (TPAC) was established at the end of 2007 by the Stichting Milieukeur (SMK) commissioned by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment (I&M). TPAC is responsible for the assessment of certification systems for sustainable forest management according to the Timber Procurement Assessment System (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 perform 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. 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.

To date FSC International (November 2008) and PEFC International (June 2010), have been accepted by the Dutch government as proof of sustainably sourced timber the latter with the exception of MTCS. The Dutch State Secretary for Infrastructure and the Environment will decide whether MTCS-certified timber will be accepted under the Dutch sustainable procurement policy.

EU Timber Regulation

On march 3rd 2013 the EU Timber Regulation entered into force. In the Netherlands much attention has been paid to the implementation aspects of the regulation in the past years. A number of information and consultation meetings was organised for all stakeholders to discuss the regulation. Environmental groups and the timber sector welcomed the regulation. Timber market operators had some concerns on the due diligence system. They pleaded for a simple systems in which existing certification schemes like FSC and PEFC can play an important role. The high number of retailers attending the consultation was remarkable. Apparently they, like timber traders, import timber products directly to place it on the EU market for the first time. The EUTR can contribute to create a level playing field by excluding illegally harvested timber from the market. The Dutch government will carry out the EUTR as agreed in the European Council and implement into the existing policies in the coming years. The Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority (NVWA) is responsible for the enforcement of the EUTR in the Netherlands.

Green deal for promoting sustainable forest management

The Dutch Government wants to support and motivate people and organisations to start sustainable projects by means of so called “Green Deals”. Government and industry have pledged to promote the use of sustainably produced timber in the Netherlands. As a part of this intention, the Green Deal for the Promotion of Sustainable Forest Management (Green Deal Bevorderen Duurzaam Bosbeheer) was signed the 20th of June 2013 in The Hague. 27 organisations signed this Green Deal, each with their own commitments. Trade in sustainably produced timber is a tool in conserving the goods and services forests provide. Forests help stabilize the world’s climate, provide a habitat for plants and animals, maintain the water cycle, protect against flood, drought, and erosion, provide shelter for people, and are a source for medicines food, and non-timber forest products for many people. In the Green Deal, all parties have documented how they will promote the application of wood from sustainably managed forests in their constituencies. This ranges from awareness raising, providing information about practical matters such as certification, to monitoring of concrete results.

3 Developments in Dutch forest products markets sectors

a) Wood raw materials

The total removals from the Dutch forest in 2012 (955,000 m³ under bark) were 3% less than in 2011. However, it must be noted that the amount of fuel wood that is harvested is based on an estimation and can be higher. Therefore the total removals can possibly be somewhat higher. Changes in the amounts of industrial roundwood used within the different sectors are small. The share of export within the total removals from Dutch forests has increased to 42%.

Consumption of coniferous sawlogs in the Netherlands decreased slightly compared to 2011, while consumption of non-coniferous sawlogs showed a minor increase.

As there is just one small panel producer in the Netherlands, most of the pulpwood is exported. The export of pulpwood increased by 11% to 353,000 m³ under bark in 2012. The consumption of wood residues, chips and particles increased 17%, while export declined dramatically by 65%. Import declined by 51%.

b) Wood energy

Renewable energy in The Netherlands accounted for 4.4 per cent of the total Dutch energy consumption in 2012 which is almost the same as in 2011. The objective of 5% in 2010 that was set by the Dutch government still has not been met and there is still a long way to go in order to reach the objective of 14 per cent in 2020. 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 petajoule (PJ) from this sector in 2020. An important part of this energy production is expected to come from woody biomass.

Nearly three quarters of all renewable energy comes from biomass. This biomass is mainly used in the production of electricity and heat in waste incinerations, co-firing in energy plants and as biofuel for road transport. In 2012 renewable energy from waste incinerations increased while the co-firing of biomass in energy plants decreased.

Due to the commercial sensitivity, Dutch companies are rather reluctant to provide information concerning the use of biomass as fuel. 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. In 2012 a study was conducted on the whole Dutch wood market. In this study data was gathered on the amount of wood used for energy production. In 2012 approximately 2.3 million ton of woody biomass was used for the production of energy and heat in the Netherlands. 47% of this volume was produced in the Netherlands. The imported woody biomass mainly consists of wood pellets (88%) that are imported for co-firing in energy plants.

c) Certified forest products

In 2005 the market share of certified primary timber products (sawn wood and wood-based panels) on the Dutch market was 13.3%. This increased to 33.8% in 2008 and 65.7% in 2011. This market share corresponds to a market volume of 3.9 million m³ round wood equivalents under bark. This concerns timber and timber products that meet the Dutch Procurement Criteria for Timber.

d) Sawn softwood

Imported volumes of sawn softwood in 2012 dropped in line with general economic trends and the current situation in the construction industry. Imports decreased by 7% with respect to 2011 – a total of over 162,000 m³. The trend of stock decline continued. The volume of further-processed softwood also dropped in 2012 by 7% with respect to 2011.

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

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic Production	164	175	176	180	184	159	144	104	169	137
Net Imports	2,230	2,245	2,116	2,348	2,351	2,227	1,988	2,145	2,120	1861
Stock Change	9	26	139	-70	26	-32	-25	-50	0	-50
Apparent Consumption	2,385	2,394	2,153	2,598	2,509	2,418	2,157	2,299	2,289	2048

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

Table 2
Sawn softwood import volumes for the top 10 import countries in 2012 (m³)

Countries	2011				2012				Change 2012 compared to 2011		
	Sawn	Planned	Total	% of total	Sawn	Planned	Total	% of total	Sawn	Planned	Total
Sweden	342,789	371,286	714,075	30%	279,702	348,377	628,079	29%	-18%	-6%	-12%
Germany	282,298	273,365	555,663	24%	253,62	230,403	484,023	22%	-10%	-16%	-13%
Russia	230,126	18,141	248,267	11%	232,209	16,627	248,836	11%	1%	-8%	0%
Latvia	169,505	39,318	208,823	9%	159,29	41,383	200,673	9%	-6%	5%	-4%
Finland	166,012	27,662	193,674	8%	159,631	28,374	188,005	9%	-4%	3%	-3%
Belgium	52,695	67,039	119,734	5%	47,32	77,789	125,109	6%	-10%	16%	4%
Estonia	36,457	24,395	60,852	3%	45,184	26,507	71,691	3%	24%	9%	18%
Belarus	47,203	1,991	49,194	2%	42,492	844	43,336	2%	-10%	-58%	-12%
Poland	14,009	20,893	34,902	1%	11,669	29,104	40,773	2%	-17%	39%	17%
Canada	16,275	3,447	19,722	1%	26,616	4,06	30,676	1%	64%	18%	56%
Other(*)	93,238	49,969	143,207	6%	95,563	30,895	126,458	6%	2%	-38%	-12%
Total	1,452,165	897,835	2,350,000		1,353,296	834,362	2,187,658		-7%	-7%	-7%

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

The table above shows an overview of import volumes by primary supply country. The only change in the list of Top 10 import countries is at number ten with Canada replacing Lithuania. Sweden and Germany remain by far the foremost suppliers of softwood timber to the Netherlands despite import volumes from these two countries having dropped by 12 and 13% respectively – above average drops in both cases. Imports from Belarus, Latvia, Finland and other countries outside the Top 10 also show a drop. Increased import levels from countries such as Canada, Estonia and Poland could not prevent a drop in the total volume imported.

For 2013 and 2014 once again, Dutch GDP is expected to drop by 1.2% in 2013⁷, but the CPB anticipates a slight recovery in 2014 of 0.75%. Domestic production is expected to decrease by 1.75% in 2013 followed by modest growth in 2014. Traditionally, the Dutch economy has been highly dependent on the international economy. Global economic recov-

ery is expected to be rather modest in 2013 and 2014 with large differences in growth between countries. Global forecasts have been set at 2.75% and 3.25% for 2013 and 2014 respectively. A decline of 0.75% is forecast this year for the Eurozone followed by growth of 1% next year. In this light, the Dutch economy is expected to lag behind these European forecasts. This is unusual given that foreign demand is forecast to recover in 2013 and 2014. Domestic expenditure will do little to bolster growth as in previous years. Based on figures for the first quarter of 2013, the number of building permission applications granted was 31% lower than for the same period in the previous year. This number may be less than 30,000 this year. The NVB (Dutch Association of Building Contractors) expects that the number of homes completed in 2013 will be less than 40,000 and will drop still further to 25,000 in 2014. As previously stated, Dutch sawn softwood imports relate directly to trends within the residential construction industry. If the Building Forecasts 2011–2016 that TNO *Bouw en Ondergrond* (Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research – Building and Soil Department) drafted on behalf of the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment are compared to CBS figures and the NVB's *Thermometer Koopwoningen* ('Owner-Occupied Housing Thermometer'), then it is evident that the number of homes completed will drop significantly in 2013 and 2014. Consequently, softwood companies expect a softwood import- and -consumption drop in 2013 compared to 2012. The low point for the Dutch residential construction industry is forecast for 2014 with a moderate recovery in 2015.

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. The decrease in 2012 was not very strong though with 2% compared to a decrease of 11% in 2011. The decrease is mainly caused by a reduction in the domestic production. Import even went up a bit. The import and consumption of tropical hardwoods in 2012 have decreased by 1% and 3% respectively. In 2013 and 2014 the market is expected to stabilize and volumes to remain at a similar level.

The prospects within the Dutch market for (tropical) hardwoods are not very promising. Due to the lack of large building and renovation projects the demand for (tropical) hardwood is very hard to predict. Importers define the market as dramatic and quiet. Banks are still reluctant in extending credits. According to the business survey of Statistics Netherlands over the first 10 months of 2013 the companies in the Dutch timber industry reported a reduction in the number of received orders of 29% on average. In the furniture industry the decrease in received orders was 18%.

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

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Domestic Production	105	98	103	86	87	84	66	59	69	53
of which tropical	22	19	19	19	20	18	12	10	11	7
Net Imports	533	534	492	511	492	469	310	321	268	276
of which tropical	347	377	359	381	370	349	239	229	196	194
Apparent Consumption	638	632	595	597	579	553	376	380	337	329
of which tropical	369	396	378	400	390	367	251	239	207	201

Sources: Probos, Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

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

Following the general economic crisis, the market for wood-based panels had a bad year again in 2012. Import of wood-based panels decreased with 7%, while apparent consumption decreased by 9%. Particle board (-18%) and plywood (-17%) account for the largest decreases, while the decrease for fibre board was just 4%. The decrease in the consumption

of tropical plywood continued as in the five years before. Tropical plywood, especially meranti, is increasingly being replaced by non-tropical timber species.

The overall forecast by representatives from the Dutch wood-based panel industry is that 2013 will be another year with a decreasing import and consumption of wood-based panels in the Netherlands. In 2014 the market is expected to stabilize at a low level after which the growth can be realised. OSB and fibreboard however are expected to remain at the same level as in 2012. For OSB the volume might even increase a little bit as a result of a decreasing import from Chili.

Renovation, restoration and maintenance in construction are important as a consuming market for the wood-based panel industry. As consumer confidence and therefore domestic expenditure in the Netherlands is expected to decrease or at the best stay at the same level in 2013 and 2014, the market for renovation and restoration is not expected to show growth.

According to the forecast by the Economical Institute for Construction (EIB), investments in renovation and restoration went down by 8% in 2012 and will decrease by 6% in 2013. From 2014 onwards there will be limited growth again. Maintenance according to the EIB remains on somewhat the same level of 2011 in the period 2012-2014.

g) Pulp and paper

Although not as severe as in other segments of the Dutch wood-based industry, the economic crisis can still be felt in the paper and board industry in the Netherlands. While total paper production went up 1% to 2.76 million ton, the turnover decreased by 5% to EUR 1,813 million. Signs for the near future are positive though. 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 79% of the total production. Germany remains to be the most important export country (29%), followed by Belgium (12%), the UK (10%) and France (10%).

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 fresh fibres, this factory also consumes recovered fibres.

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

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Round wood	117	104	95	99	95	75	49	49	50
Chips	194	203	188	194	261	124	28	44	58
Market pulp	3,308	3,452	3,304	3,076	2,456	2,008	2,060	1,884	2148
Recovered paper	7,735	8,001	7,625	7,498	7,257	6,507	7,170	7,017	6955
Total fibre input	11,354	11,760	11,212	10,574	9,713	8,515	9,230	8,994	9211

Source: Probos, Royal VNP

In 2012 the total number of employees in the paper and board industry remained constant compared to 2011 at 3,960. As a result of improving labour productivity in the last decade, the number of employees in the industry in the Netherlands already fell from around 5,700 (2005) to 5,100 (2006). 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 2011 show that the Dutch paper and board industry has realised a reduction in the energy use within the production chain and -process of 20,2% compared to 2004. Energy reduction in 2012 compared to 2011 was 22%.

Based on this energy agreement the Netherlands’ Paper and Board Association, Royal VNP, has developed a Roadmap 2030. The focus of this Roadmap 2030 is set on two development themes:

1. Sustainability: The efficient use of energy and raw materials in order to reduce costs and to increase the sustainability of the paper and board industry;
2. Innovative products and services with a high added value: The Dutch paper and board industry can improve its competitiveness and its distinctiveness by striving for innovative products and innovations within the production chain with a high added value.

Table 5
Recent developments of the Dutch paper and board industries

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Change in production in %:									
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	-9	9	-6	-3	6	-45***	-19	-65	15
Newsprint	-1	0	0	0	10	-41***	-11	5	1
(Other) graphic papers	+4	-2	+6	-9	-31**	-8	11	-4	-4
Case materials	+3	+5	0	-1	-5	-7	16	-2	4
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	+13	0	+6	-2	2	-7	15	0	5
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	-27*)	-1	-14	-7	-4	-5	11	-9	0
Sanitary & household	+4	-5	-13	5	2	3	-2	3	2
Total paper & board	+4	0	-3	-4	-8	-12	10	-4	1
(Turnover [million Euro])	1,996	1,910	1,998	2,111	1,828	1,493	1,777	1,746	1813
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

*) Fire damage in the Mayr-Melnhof factory.

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

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

5. Tables

A. Economic indicators for the Netherlands

Change in %, unless otherwise specified	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP	1.7	0.9	-1.2	-1.25	0.5
Private consumption	0.4	-1.1	-1.6	-2.25	-1
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	-1.4	12.3	-2.9	-11	1.75
Exports of goods	12.8	4.4	1.9	2.75	1.25
Imports of goods	12.6	4.7	3.6	-0.25	4
Production, market sector	1.3	1.4	-1.9	-1.75	1
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	1.3	2.3	2.5	2.75	2
Productivity, market sector	3.0	1.0	-1.6	-0.5	1.75
Unit labour costs, manufacturing	-0.6	1.6	0.0	0.75	1.75
Labour income share, market sector, level in %	78.7	79	80.5	81.75	81.5
Employment, whole economy (persons)	-0.3	0.0	1.5	0.75	0.5
Employment, market sector (labour years)	-1.6	0.5	-0.2	-1.25	-0.75
Unemployment, level, % labour force ¹	4.5	4.4	5.3	7	7.5
EMU-debt, level in % GDP	62.9	65.7	71.3	75	76.3
EMU-balance, level in % GDP	-5.1	-4.3	-4.1	-3.2	-3.3

Source: CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

¹ According to the international definition

B. Forest products production and trade in 2012, 2013 and 2014

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2012	2013	2014
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	249	255	255
	Imports	1000 m ³	149	150	150
	Exports	1000 m ³	253	255	255
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	145	150	150
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	78	80	80
	Imports	1000 m ³	5	5	5
	Exports	1000 m ³	14	14	14
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	69	71	71
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs				
	Imports	1000 m ³	5	10	10
	Exports	1000 m ³	7	7	7
	Net Trade	1000 m ³	-2	3	3
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	184	185	190
	Imports	1000 m ³	224	220	225
	Exports	1000 m ³	217	215	220
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	191	190	195
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	133	135	140
	Imports	1000 m ³	3	3	3
	Exports	1000 m ³	62	60	65
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	75	78	78
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES				
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	683	680	700
	Imports	1000 m ³	282	280	300
	Exports	1000 m ³	330	330	350
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	635	630	650
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	11	12	15
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	9	10	10
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	50	60	65
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	240	250	255

5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS		2012	2013	2014
	Production	1000 m ³	137	130	140
	Imports	1000 m ³	2.167	2.025	2.000
	Exports	1000 m ³	318	300	300
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1.986	1.855	1.840
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	53	52	52
	Imports	1000 m ³	390	338	349
	Exports	1000 m ³	114	104	106
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	330	286	295
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood				
	Production	1000 m ³	7	7	7
	Imports	1000 m ³	255	217	227
	Exports	1000 m ³	61	53	55
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	201	171	179
6.1	VENEER SHEETS				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	31	30	30
	Exports	1000 m ³	3	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	28	28	28
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	7	7	7
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	7	7	7
6.2	PLYWOOD				
	Production	1000 m ³		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	476	430	430
	Exports	1000 m ³	89	80	80
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	387	350	350
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	138	130	125
	Exports	1000 m ³	25	24	23
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	114	106	102
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	522	500	475
	Exports	1000 m ³	103	98	94
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	419	402	381

6.3.1	of which, OSB		2012	2013	2014
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	44	44	44
	Exports	1000 m ³	6	6	6
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	38	38	38
6.4	FIBREBOARD				
	Production	1000 m ³	58	58	58
	Imports	1000 m ³	403	403	403
	Exports	1000 m ³	134	134	134
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	326	326	326
6.4.1	Hardboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	44	44	44
	Exports	1000 m ³	14	14	14
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	29	30	30
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)				
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	295	295	295
	Exports	1000 m ³	118	118	118
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	176	177	177
6.4.3	Other fibreboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	58	55	55
	Imports	1000 m ³	65	65	65
	Exports	1000 m ³	2	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	120	118	118
7	WOOD PULP				
	Production	1000 m.t.	39	39	40
	Imports	1000 m.t.	2.854	2.855	2.880
	Exports	1000 m.t.	2.313	2.315	2.340
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	580	579	580
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD				
	Production	1000 m.t.	2.761	2.760	2.780
	Imports	1000 m.t.	2.570	2.570	2.570
	Exports	1000 m.t.	1.941	1.940	1.940
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	3.390	3.390	3.410