

72nd Session of the UNECE Committee on Forests and the Forest Industry (COFFI), 18 - 21 November 2014

2014 Market Statement for Switzerland Developments in Forest Product Markets



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Source cover image: see page 6

1 General economic trends

Developments up to mid-2014

For the reporting period 2013 to mid-2014 the Swiss export economy continued to be overshadowed by the difficult economic situation in key euro countries and the associated weakness of the euro in relation to the Swiss franc. However, demand for Swiss products, e.g. watches and pharmaceutical products, remained high, in particular outside the euro area. The Swiss National Bank's currency stabilising policy from 2011 and the successful defence of a minimum exchange rate of 1.20 CHF/EUR played a major role in limiting the negative impact of the euro crisis on the Swiss economy.

Despite the pressure on the export sector from the exchange rate, the Swiss economy developed positively in 2013 and the first half of 2014. As was previously the case, this development is based on a strong construction sector, close-to-zero inflation, historically low interest rates, the immigration of highly qualified workers, the positive real wage developments, the robust labour market and the correspondingly stable demand from private households.

At 2%, real GDP growth in 2013 exceeded forecasts by a factor of two. This improvement in the economy was boosted not least by the surprisingly strong increase in the GDP of Switzerland's most important trading partner Germany. In contrast, the economic development of Switzerland's other two neighbouring trading partners, Italy and France, remained difficult.

Outlook

Uncertainties in relation to economic forecasts mainly concern the development of the euro area. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the continuing, albeit stabilised, low exchange rate between the euro and the Swiss franc reduces margins in the export sector, puts a strain on its reserves and reduces its scope for investment.

Further growth is expected in the area of residential construction. For this reason, more stringent requirements are being considered for the allocation of mortgages with a view to cooling the property market somewhat and avoiding the risk of imbalance.

Experts expect the Swiss economy to grow modestly in 2015. The contrasting situation between good domestic demand and subdued foreign trade is expected to continue. The strong inflation in the European region compared to Switzerland should alleviate the impact of the low euro exchange rate.

-> For more information, see: <http://www.seco.admin.ch/aktuell/00277/01164/01980/index.html?lang=en&msg-id=53366>

2 Developments in forest products markets

2.1 Overview and general trends

In the Swiss forestry and timber sector, the **years 2012 to mid-2014** continued to be marked by the weakening of the euro. However, the adjustment in the exchange rate has had obvious effects on the trade in timber products which is strongly integrated into the global market. Approximately 95% of Swiss exports of timber products are exported to the EU or imported from the EU. The derived timber products and base paper industries, in particular, export a high proportion of their production into the EU. Due to the relative rise in the cost of their products, these industries are losing competitiveness.

As Chapter 1 shows, the Swiss economy is performing relatively well.

The fact that this overall picture conceals an economy of two parts is demonstrated by the situation in the different branches of the forestry and timber sector:

- The strong construction sector and the increasing popularity of timber as an ecological construction material ensured a stable demand for timber and meant that wood-processing operations in some regions are working at a good capacity.
- The stimulating domestic demand was counteracted, however, by the restraining effect of the strong Swiss franc. While the timber builders could benefit from the cheaper imports of semi-finished wood products, the margins and profits of domestic wood traders, sawmills and exporters came under pressure from the exchange rate.

Outlook

It may be assumed that the market trends observed from 2011 to 2014 will continue in 2014/15:

- The long-term buoyancy in construction, in particular residential construction, will shore up the demand for soft sawlogs.
- The high valuation of the Swiss franc against the euro will continue to generate strong pressure on imports and impacts on domestic prices in Swiss francs.
- The demand for hard sawlogs will remain weak; and the market for energy wood will grow.
- Demand for industrial wood may be expected to remain constant; here too the market is significantly influenced by the CHF/EUR exchange rate and part of the demand should be covered by imported wood.

2.2 Excellence in Swiss timber construction

In the residential construction sector, new building and extensions and property remodelling continue to operate at a high level. Timber construction is also gaining ground in multi-story construction and in industrial-commercial building. Capacities in the areas of timber construction, carpentry and interior construction are correspondingly well utilised. The investments made in research on timber construction and in the training of timber construction engineers and timber builders are bearing fruit. New timber construction standards and fire safety regulations that take the current status of timber construction into account are also contributing to this development.

The new timber construction solutions developed by Swiss timber builders are setting global trends for modern and energy-efficient construction based on the CO₂-neutral construction material wood. Some pioneering projects were completed in 2013 and 2014, others are still under construction. Some of the flagship projects are presented below.

However, this success has not benefited Swiss forest owners and sawmills to the extent that was hoped for. The timber builders and clients earn their profits in Swiss francs for the most part. At the same time, they can purchase sawn timber, semi-finished wood products and, above all, glued construction timber, derived timber products, and other additional supplies in the euro zone and reduce their costs in this way. As a result considerable volumes of glued

construction timber are being imported, mainly from Austria and Germany. In the case of Austria, in particular, some of this glued construction timber is produced from exported Swiss roundwood.

2.2.1 Timber construction in Switzerland – example 1: Office building for the Tamedia media group in Zürich



Fig. 1 Timber frame of the new Tamedia office building with clearly visible timber joints
(Image source: Thomas Rohner, St. Gallen/LIGNUM)

- Building completed: 2013
- Client: Tamedia AG, Zürich
- Architecture: Shigeru Ban, Tokyo/Paris
- Timber construction: Blumer-Lehmann AG, Gossau
- Number of floors: 7 (including mezzanine-gallery)
- Volume: new building 39,085 m³, extension of existing building with additional floor 6,890 m³
- Volume of timber used: 2,000 m³ European spruce (some joints partly constructed in copper beech)
- Special feature: timber frame with glass curtain façade, timber joints with no metal components

2.2.2 Timber construction in Switzerland – example 2: Elephant enclosure in Zürich Zoo’s Kaeng Krachan elephant park



Fig. 2 – Interior of the elephant enclosure with Asian elephants
(Image source: Zoo Zürich, Jean-Luc Grossmann)

- Building completed: 2014
- Client: Zoo Zürich
- Architecture: Fischer Architekten AG, Zürich / Markus Schietsch Architekten GmbH, Zürich
- Structural engineering, statics, coordination for roof construction: Walt + Galmarini AG, Zürich
- Volume: 56,000 m³
- Roof area: 6'800 m²
- Diameter of the enclosure: 80 m
- Volume of timber used: 3-layer panels of European spruce
- Special features: nailed timber shell structure, shell thickness 90 cm, UV-permeable foil windows, district heating generated from wood chips

2.2.3 Timber construction in Switzerland – example 3: “Giesserei” intergenerational residential development, Winterthur



Fig. 3 - “Giesserei” intergenerational residential development
(Image source: Michael Meuter, Zürich/LIGNUM)

- Building completed: 2013
- Client: Gesewo, Genossenschaft für selbstverwaltetes Wohnen, Winterthur
- Architecture: Galli Rudolf Architekten AG ETH BSA, Zürich
- Timber construction: Knecht AG, Oberwil-Dägerlen
- Volume: 96,367 m³
- Volume of timber and wood-based materials: European spruce glued laminated timber, laminated solid timber 2,400 m³, European spruce 3-layer panels 20,600 m², OSB 11,800 m², European spruce façade formwork 12,400 m², European silver fir balcony floors 5,100 m²
- Special feature: the size of the residential units could be adapted to the residents' needs at a low cost, district heating generated by the waste incineration plant

2.2.4 Timber construction in Switzerland – example 3: Headquarters of the Swatch Group, Biel



Fig. 4 – Left: serpentine semi-circular Swatch headquarters; centre: covered plaza; right: main building with conference rooms and Swatch and Omega museums
(Image source: Shigeru Ban, Tokyo/Paris)

- Start of construction: 2014
- Client: Swatch Group: Swatch Group, Biel-Bienne
- Architecture: Shigeru Ban, Tokyo/Paris
- Timber construction: Blumer-Lehmann AG, Gossau
- Timber used: Swiss spruce, Swiss copper beech
- Special features: at a planned total construction cost of around CHF 150 million, this is the biggest timber construction project to be carried out in Switzerland up to now. The biggest challenge that the Swatch Group headquarters poses for the designers is the spherical timber net structure which is intended to envelop the building. There will be no level surfaces on the roof. It is intended to use the roof and façade surfaces for energy gain.

2.3 Roundwood: sawlogs, pulpwood and fuelwood

2.3.1 Developments up to mid-2014

The Swiss forestry sector was spared the effects of major storms and compulsory logging from 2008 to mid-2014. The volumes of bark-beetle wood, which had remained high in 2007, also declined significantly and reached their lowest level for years in 2013.

A total of 4.8 million cubic metres (m³) of wood was logged in Switzerland in 2013, around 3% more than in the previous year. This increase can be explained by the growing demand for wood energy. Wood harvesting was still below the average value for the past 20 years. 66% of the wood harvest, i.e. 3.2 million m³, originated from public forests and 1.6 million m³ from private forests.

The harvesting of softwood remained at 3.1 million m³ and hardwood harvesting increased by 6.6% to 1.68 million m³. The proportion of harvested wood accounted for by softwood has decreased from 79% in 2004 to 66% in 2013, and the proportion of hardwood has increased from 21% to 34%. This reflects the trends in natural forest development: two thirds of the standing volume is softwood and declining, while one third is hardwood and increasing.

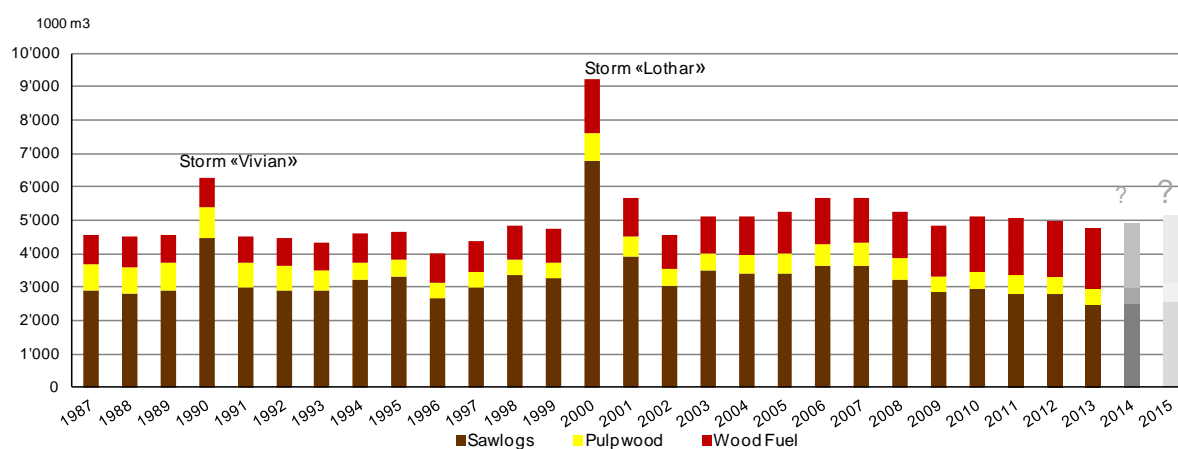


Fig. 5 – Wood harvest in Switzerland 1987 – 2013

2.3.2 Timber assortments and price trends

Of the 2.47 million m³ of **sawlogs** harvested in 2013, 2.26 million m³ or 92% were softwood and only 8% hardwood. The market for **soft sawlogs** in 2013 and 2014 was influenced by the pressure arising from the low euro exchange rate: due to the changes in the exchange rate, the forestry sector had to accept price reductions to be able to sell the timber abroad and on the domestic market.

Prices for soft sawlogs recovered over the course of the year from 2013 to mid-2014 (also when converted to euro prices).

Exports of soft sawlogs decreased by 8% to 512,000 m³. In contrast, imports increased by 12% to 55,000 m³.

The market for **beech sawlogs**, the most important variety of hardwood in terms of volume, remains weak due to the lack of suitable processors. The majority of the traditional processing capacities for Swiss beechwood in northern Italy ceased operation in recent years. In the survey period January to April 2014, the price of the relatively high quality reference assortment of beech sawlogs increased by around 15% and that of the lower quality reference assortment rose by around 16%. The harvesting of hard sawlogs decreased however in 2013 again by 7% to approximately 210,000 m³, of which 146,000 m³ was exported. At around 48,000 m³ in 2013, imports of hard stemwood were also considerably lower than exports.

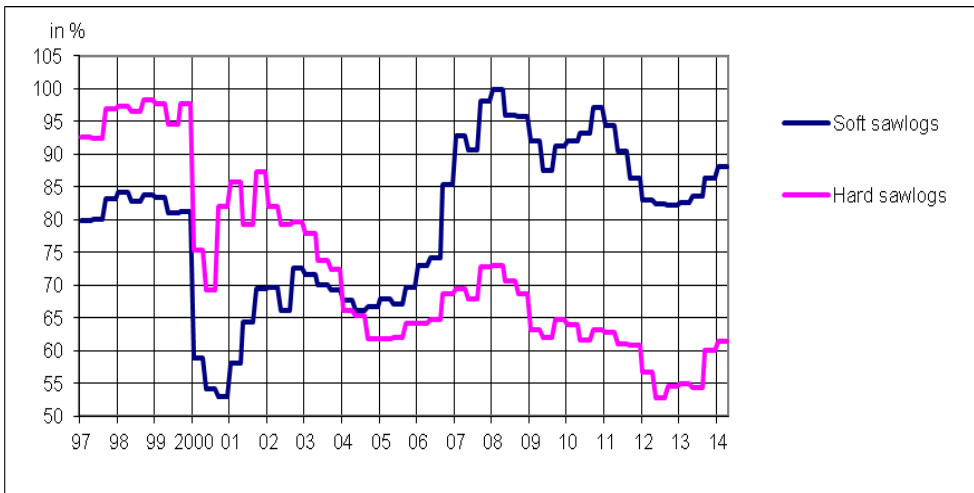


Fig. 6 – Price index for sawlogs, 1997-2014 (Sep-Dec 1992 = 100)

(Source: Federal Office for Statistics)

The harvesting of energy wood increased by 8.2% to 1.81 million m³ and that of wood for the derived wood products and paper industries (“industrial wood”) decreased slightly to 0.49 million m³. Hence the supply of wood shifted further away from higher quality roundwood assortments to lower quality assortments for industrial processing and, above all, energy production. Medium and lower quality beech roundwood, large volumes of which were exported to Italy or processed in Switzerland into the 1990s, now enter the expanding energy wood market.

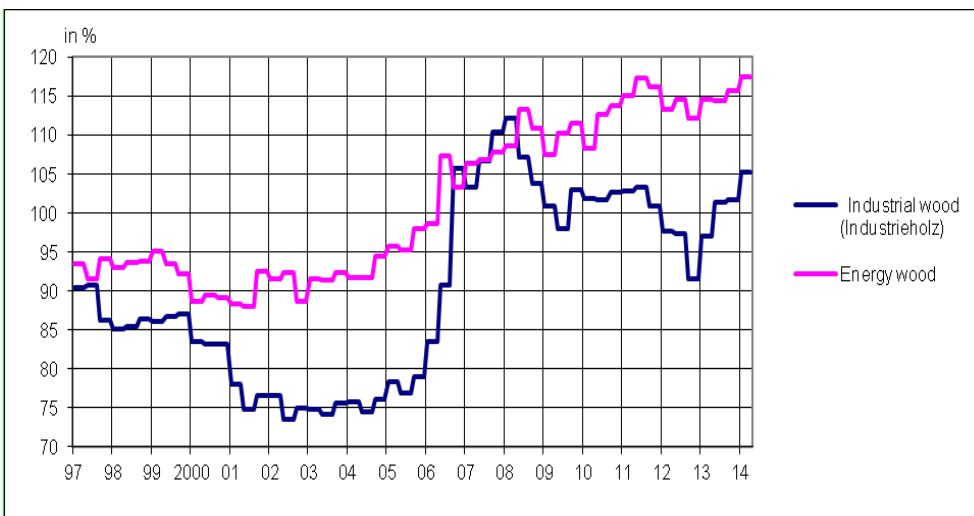


Fig. 7 – Price index for industrial wood (pulp wood) and for energy wood, 1997-2014 (Sep-Dec 1992 = 100)

(Source: Federal Office for Statistics)

2.3.3 Economic situation of the forestry sector

Public forestry operations manage approximately 70% of Switzerland’s productive forest area. Thanks to slightly higher wood revenues, slightly lower wood harvesting costs and slight increases in earnings from services and the production of goods, Swiss forestry operations reduce their losses by 26% to CHF 43 million. The wood harvest of 2013 generated an average loss of CHF 7 per cubic metre of wood for Swiss forest owners. When the cost of forest maintenance, forest access, welfare services, infrastructure and administration is taken into account, the uncovered cost of the harvesting of a cubic metre of wood is CHF 14. The costs of wood harvesting and mountain and protective forest maintenance cannot be met without state subsidies.

-> see also: <http://www.bafu.admin.ch/wald/01256/12717/index.html?lang=fr&msg-id=53800>

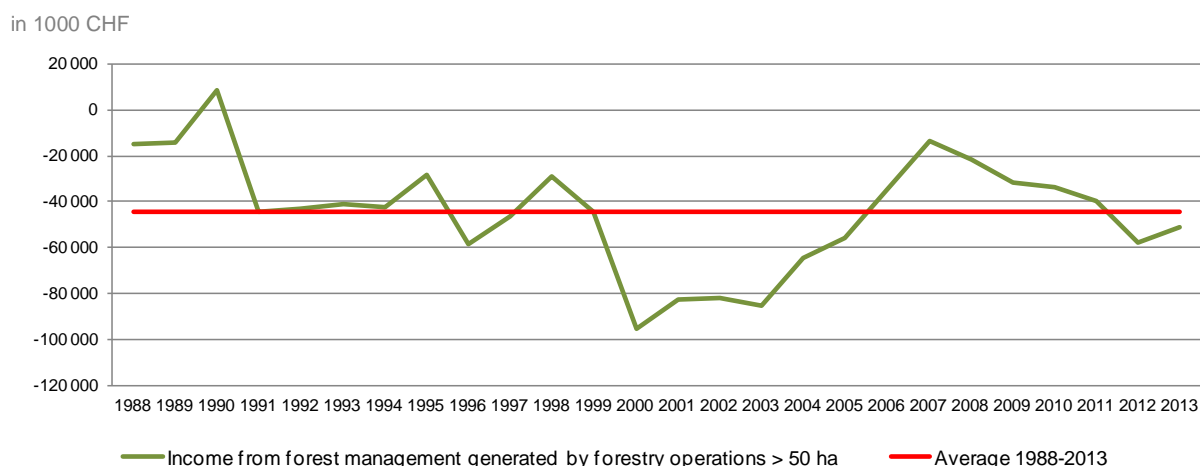


Fig. 8 – Comprehensive income from forest management by Swiss forestry operations, 1988-2013

(Source: Federal Office for Statistics)

2.4 Wood energy

At 896,000 TJ, Switzerland's total energy consumption in 2013 was 2.5% higher than in the previous year. The rise in total energy consumption was due, in part, to weather conditions, however it was also partly due to increases in the size of the residential population, business services and traffic.

4.7% (41,970 TJ) was generated from wood.

Due to the characteristics of this climate-neutral raw material and the subsidising of non-renewable energies, the importance of wood as an energy source continues to increase. The potential offered by energy wood (i.e. forest, slash, wood residues and used wood) will be exploited more extensively in the future. *The cost-covering remuneration for feed-in to the electricity grid (CRF)* for electricity generated from renewable sources affects the viability of wood-fired heating plants and, together with a desired gain in terms of image, increases the (economic) attractiveness of business with green electricity for the Swiss electricity companies.

Four large wood-fired power plants currently operate in Switzerland. A milestone in wood energy technology was reached in spring 2013 with the commencement of full operation of an innovative energy plant in Bern, the fourth largest of such plants in Switzerland, which combines a waste incineration plant, a wood-fired heat plant, a combined gas and steam power plant and a large photovoltaic power plant. It converts 112,000 tonnes of forest wood, sawn-wood residues and contaminated waste wood into electricity and district heating power each year. Its operation will fully impact on the production of electricity from wood and waste from 2013.

Foreign trade in fuelwood is relatively insignificant. In other words, the fuelwood harvested in Switzerland is also burned within the country.

2.5 Certified forest and forest products

2.5.1 FSC and PEFC certification

Approximately 0.66 million ha of Swiss forest (i.e. 52 % of the total forest area) was certified in 2013.

Of these certified areas, more than the half have both FSC and PEFC certification. Of the timber harvested in Switzerland in 2013, 67% was certified.

At present, over 900 companies operating at all levels in the timber processing sector hold a certificate. In contrast to the situation in the forestry sector, the majority of these companies, only hold the FSC certificate. Thus, the Swiss wholesale distributors, which also hold a significant share of the market in the DIY sector, are FSC-certified. 30% hold both the FSC and PEFC certificate. At present there are no companies in Switzerland that are solely PEFC-certified.

In 2009 a national certification standard, which forms the basis of certification for FSC and PEFC in Switzerland, was introduced by both label organisations. However, this harmonisation is criticised today as the competition between the private labels is disappearing as a result of its introduction.

The main driving forces for certification in Switzerland are the DIY sector and the demand for certified paper products. However, the sellers of certified wood cannot demand a higher price ("green premium"). Thus the market does not compensate for the additional costs incurred in certification. For this reason, certification is a contentious issue in the forestry and timber sector.

2.5.2 "Herkunftszeichen Schweizer Holz" (label of origin)

The origin of the wood is not declared under the FSC and PEFC certification systems. In 2009 the forestry and timber industry introduced a new label ("Herkunftszeichen Schweizer Holz", HSH).

It is managed by LIGNUM, the Swiss timber sector umbrella organization. Its main purpose is to show and prove the Swiss origin of the timber products. The intention here is to raise the awareness of end users about Swiss wood that is produced in accordance with the strict sustainability requirements of the Swiss forest legislation and has not caused environmental pollution as a result of being transported over long distances.

The HSH guarantees the traceability and documentation of a wood product from its origin to the end user. Products bearing the Herkunftszeichen Schweizer Holz label of origin may contain up to 20% of wood of foreign origin if it comes from a comparable production region (low risk origin) and has a sustainability certificate or declaration of origin.

Since September 2011, all wood origination from Swiss forest areas can be marked with the Herkunftszeichen Schweizer Holz label of origin. Use rights are assigned to forest owners if they are prepared to fulfil the conditions of the regulation. The cantonal forestry sector associations monitor compliance with the regulation requirements.

-> http://www.lignum.ch/fr/technique/certification_du_bois/; <http://www.wvs.ch/fr/taches-centrales/dossiers/certificat-dorigine-bois-suisse.html>

2.6 Sawnwood

In 2013, Swiss sawmills only processed 1.75 million m³ of soft sawlogs, compared to 1.86 million m³ in 2012, 2.07 million in 2011 and 2.4 million in 2010.

The volume of soft sawn timber produced in 2013 was 1.04 million m³. Both imports and exports of soft sawlogs declined in 2013 by 3.9% to 370,000 m³ and by 7,3% to 191,000 m³ respectively.

Whereas 35% of the wood that was harvested in 2013 in the Swiss forest was hardwood, only 6% of the wood cut in the sawmills is hardwood. This can be explained by the fact that the construction sector mainly uses softwood. Hence demand is not quite in tune with the natural wood supply of the Swiss forest. This is problematic from an environmental economics perspective as cascade use¹ is politically and socially desirable.

¹ Cascade use refers to the principle whereby particularly high quality wood is used first for long-lasting products and is only made available for energy use at the end of the lifecycle of these products.

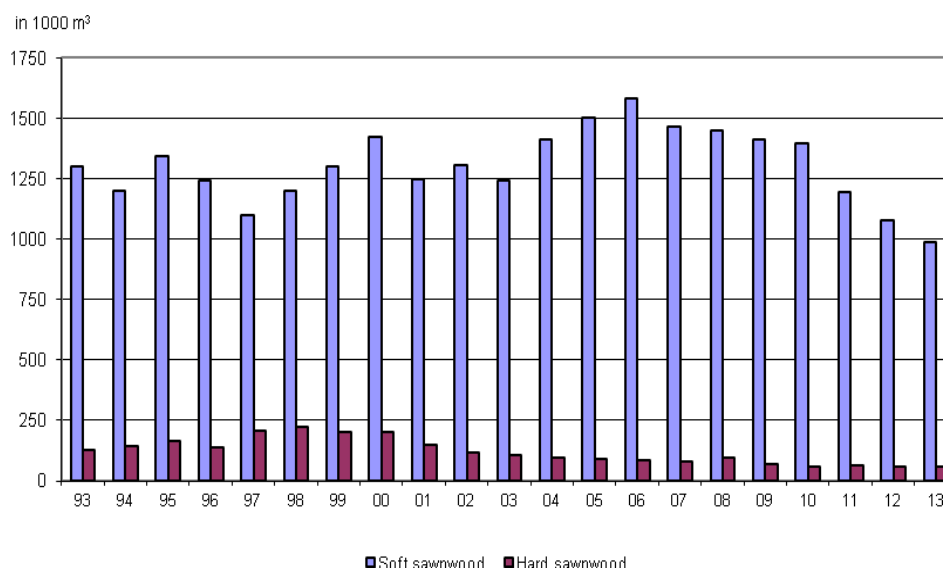


Fig. 9– Sawnwood production in Switzerland, 1993-2013

(Source: Federal Office for Statistics)

Swiss sawmills largely cover their sawlog requirements from domestic sources – at prices charged in Swiss francs. They also export sawnwood and sawnwood residues into the euro zone. As a result they face a double, and correspondingly severe, competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis their competitors from the EU. Moreover, the Italian sawnwood market, a traditional sales channel, is declining, and, on the domestic market, traditional wood boards cut to the customer’s specifications for construction purposes, are being increasingly replaced by further processed semi-finished products such as glued construction timber. The prices of imported glued-laminated beams correspond approximately to those that Swiss laminated wood producers have to pay for domestic sawnwood.

Given that the increase in the average prices of the sawnwood assortments was lower than those of sawn roundwood, the economic scope available to the sawmills decreased further.



Fig. 10– Price index for soft sawnwood, 1997-2014 (Sep-Dec 1992 = 100)

(Source: Federal Office for Statistics)

In 2013, Swiss sawmills generated 708,000 m³ of sawnwood residues, of which 28% were used to generate energy within the operations themselves and 15% by third parties; 47% went to the paper and wood-based panel industries and 10% was used in other ways as raw materials.

2.7 Pulpwood-processing sector

In 2013, 487,000 m³ of industrial wood was harvested, of which 53% was softwood. 144,000 m³ of industrial wood was imported and 82,000 m³ exported, giving a domestic consumption of industrial wood of 549,000 m³ for 2013. In addition, the industrial processors purchased around 575,000 m³ of sawnwood residues. In total, the industry acquired around 1.24 million m³ of industrial wood.

Imports of industrial roundwood are subject to major fluctuations as the internationally oriented industrial wood processors take greater account of the prevailing supply situation and currency developments than the sawmills when purchasing raw wood.

2.7.1 Wood-based panels

The production of wood-based panels in Switzerland is shared by only two companies, one of which produces particleboard and the other various forms of fibreboard. Since early 2010, export figures are no longer published for data protection reasons and have to be estimated. 2013 was again a mixed year for the Swiss particle board and fibreboard industry. It benefited from the strong construction economy and from energy-based building renovation but is under pressure in the export sector. Particleboard production in 2013 was estimated at around 0.38 million m³ while that of fibreboard was estimated at 0.54 m³. Soft fibreboard is preferred for the energy-based renovation of buildings and used for high-quality heat and noise insulation. Particleboard is mainly used in the production of furniture and in interior construction. Hard fibreboard is not produced in Switzerland.

2.7.2 Pulp and paper

Although the restructuring process in the European paper industry had further impacts on Switzerland in 2013, it did not give rise to any more plant closures. Raw material and energy prices, excess production capacity and currency difficulties remained the main challenges facing the sector in 2013. At 1.21 million tonnes, the 11 remaining plants produced less paper and paperboard than in 2012 (1.25 million tonnes).

Paper and paperboard consumption in 2013 was 1.33 million tonnes or 164 kg per capita; the corresponding figure for 2012 was 1.37 million tonnes/171 kg per capita.

In 2013, 0.95 million tonnes of paper and paperboard were imported and 0.84 million tonnes or 69% of Swiss production were exported. Switzerland's main trading partner for paper and paperboard is Germany. In 2013, 40% of imports originated from there and 32% of exports were sent there. With a market share of 20%, Switzerland's second most important export partner was Italy.

The paper producers import their entire cellulose requirements as cellulose is no longer produced in Switzerland since 2008.

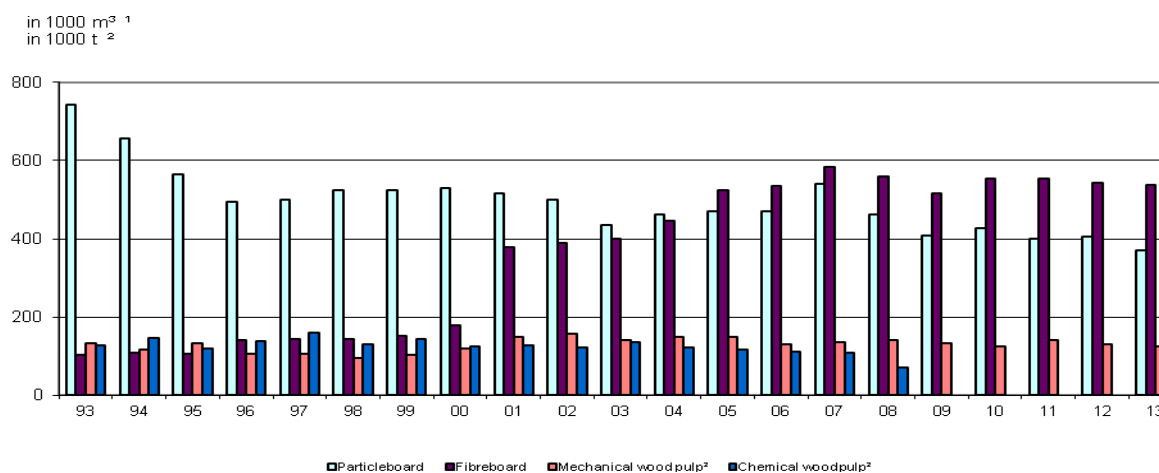


Fig. 11– Production of wood panels and wood pulp 1993-2013


(Source: Estimated values; Federal Office for the Environment FOEN, Forest Division)

3 Tables

3.1 Economic Indicators for Switzerland

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ¹	2015 ²
Economic growth in %¹	0	2.4	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.2	-1.9	3	1.8	1	2	1.5	1.9
Inflation in %²	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	2.4	-0.5	0.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.1	0.2
Unemployment rate in %³	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.6	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.9	3.2	3	2.8
Interest yields in 10-year government bond in %⁴	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
Currency rate⁴													
EUR	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.57	1.64	1.59	1.51	1.38	1.23	1.21	1.23	1.2	1.2
USD	1.35	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.2	1.08	1.09	1.04	0.89	0.94	0.93	0.9	0.9
1/3 State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO													
2 Consumer Price Index, Swiss Federal Statistic Office BFS													
4 Swiss National Bank SNB													

3.2 Forest products production and trade in 2012–2013; Estimations and Forecasts for 2014–2015

 TF1 UNECE TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE Roundwood		Country: Switzerland		Date: 21.09.2014			
		Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Estimate
			2012	2013	2014	2015	
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	2'241	2'262	2'300	2'400	
	Imports	1000 m ³	49	55	60	70	
	Exports	1000 m ³	557	512	450	400	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1'733	1'805	1'910	2'070	
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	227	210	200	190	
	Imports	1000 m ³	31	48	50	50	
	Exports	1000 m ³	143	147	140	130	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	115	111	110	110	
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m ³	1	0	0	0	
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0	
	Net Trade	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0	
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	284	257	280	300	
	Imports	1000 m ³	76	138	110	100	
	Exports	1000 m ³	58	53	50	50	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	302	342	340	350	
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	219	230	225	220	
	Imports	1000 m ³	0	6	5	5	
	Exports	1000 m ³	43	28	20	15	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	176	208	210	210	
3	WOOD CHIPS, PARTICLES AND RESIDUES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³	728	708	715	725	
	Imports	1000 m ³	482	615	610	605	
	Exports	1000 m ³	117	143	140	135	
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1'093	1'181	1'185	1'195	
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	11	7	8	8	
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	4	3	3	3	
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	544	569	580	600	
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m ³	1'129	1'241	1'350	1'450	



TF2
UNECE TIMBER FORECAST QUESTIONNAIRE
Forest products

Country: **Switzerland** Date: **21.09.2014**

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Estimate	Forecast
			2012	2013	2014	2015
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS					
	Production	1000 m ³	1'079	986	1'050	1'100
	Imports	1000 m ³	385	370	360	350
	Exports	1000 m ³	191	177	160	150
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1'274	1'180	1'250	1'300
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS					
	Production	1000 m ³	56	58	60	65
	Imports	1000 m ³	62	57	55	50
	Exports	1000 m ³	15	18	15	10
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	103	98	100	105
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood					
	Production	1000 m ³	3 N	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	21	12	10	10
	Exports	1000 m ³	1	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	23	11	10	10
6.1	VENEER SHEETS					
	Production	1000 m ³	5 C	1	1	1
	Imports	1000 m ³	5 C	4	4	4
	Exports	1000 m ³	3 C	3	2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	6	2	3	3
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets					
	Production	1000 m ³	0 N	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0
6.2	PLYWOOD					
	Production	1000 m ³	7 C	7	7	7
	Imports	1000 m ³	86 C	99	100	100
	Exports	1000 m ³	3 C	3	3	3
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	90	103	104	104
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood					
	Production	1000 m ³	0 N	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	22	4	3	3
	Exports	1000 m ³	3	3	0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	20	4	3	3
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)					
	Production	1000 m ³	405	370	380	390
	Imports	1000 m ³	255	253	255	250
	Exports	1000 m ³	253	220	230	235
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	406	402	405	405
6.3.1	of which, OSB					
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	79	86	85	90
	Exports	1000 m ³	1	3	3	3
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	78	83	82	87
6.4	FIBREBOARD					
	Production	1000 m ³	544 C	539	545	555
	Imports	1000 m ³	205 C	207	210	215
	Exports	1000 m ³	428 C	424	424	435
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	321	322	331	335
6.4.1	Hardboard					
	Production	1000 m ³	0	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³	32	32	34	36
	Exports	1000 m ³	1	3	3	4
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	32	29	31	32
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)					
	Production	1000 m ³	200	200	200	225
	Imports	1000 m ³	82	69	70	70
	Exports	1000 m ³	197	193	190	190
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	85	76	80	80
6.4.3	Other fibreboard					
	Production	1000 m ³	344	339	345	350
	Imports	1000 m ³	91	106	105	105
	Exports	1000 m ³	231	228	230	235
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	204	217	220	220
7	WOOD PULP					
	Production	1000 m.t.	134 C	113	115	120
	Imports	1000 m.t.	202 C	164	165	170
	Exports	1000 m.t.	1 C	1	1	1
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	335	277	279	289
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD					
	Production	1000 m.t.	1'249 C	1'215	1'230	1'245
	Imports	1000 m.t.	810 C	783	800	810
	Exports	1000 m.t.	837 C	869	875	880
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	1'222	1'128	1'155	1'175