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1. General economic trends affecting the forest industries sector

Dutch economy fragile recovery

After a two of years of recession the Dutch economy is expected to grow with 0.75% in 2014 and 1.25% in 2015. At the end of 2015 GDP is expected to be back at the same level as in 2011 and less than 1% away from the peak of the beginning of 2008. That means that, on balance, the economy has not grown in nearly eight years; a particularly long period of economic stagnation. The indicator for the short term economic situation is moderately optimistic about the coming quarters, but it is less optimistic on the long term. This suggests that the economic recovery is fragile and that growth rates of 2% or more, that were common before the beginning of the economic crisis, will not return very easily.

Growth in exports

Historically the Dutch economy is driven by exports and especially re-exports. In 2013 the growth of re-export was 1.5% while it is expected to increase with 4.75% in 2014 and 4% in 2015. The export of goods produced in the Netherlands increased with 0.5% in 2013 and an estimated 5.5% in 2014. In 2015 this percentage is estimated to show an increase of 4.5%. The consumption of households has declined with 1.4% in 2012, 1.6% in 2013 and will stabilise in 2014. In 2015 a 1% increase in consumption is expected. This is mainly caused by a minor increase in wages and a reduction in pension contributions. Business investments decreased by 4.9% in 2013, but will increase by 2.75% in 2014 and 3.25% in 2015.

Low inflation

Since October 2012 the Netherlands was among the countries with the highest inflation in the euro zone. The inflation was 2.3% in 2011 and 2.5% in both 2012 and 2013. Just like in other European countries inflation in 2014 and 2015 is low compared to the years before, 1% and 1.25% respectively. Mainly caused by high unemployment and a low degree of capacity utilization. Next to this the purchasing power has declined since 2010, with the largest decline of 2.1% in 2012. In 2014 and 2015 the purchasing power will increase 1.5% and 0.5% respectively.

Housing market

The housing industry is still struggling in the Netherlands. The sector has yet to benefit from the fragile economic growth. Conditions for the housing industry are expected to improve in the coming years. Resulting from an increasing economic growth, increasing consumer confidence and stability in the rules and regulations concerning the housing market.

Since 2012 Statistics Netherlands has stopped collecting and publishing figures on the number of new build houses completed per year. In order to be able to give forecasts for the Dutch construction sector other indicators had to be used. The first indicator is the number of building permits granted for owner-occupied and rental accommodation. This number decreased again in 2013 and reached a historic low of 26.200. The number of house-buildings completed is historically almost 90% of the permits granted in the previous year. Another solid indicator is the data on the number of newly built houses sold, as provided by NEPROM (Corporation of Dutch Project developing Companies), the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations and the OTB as well as by the NVB (Dutch Association of Project Developers and Building

Contractors). These data have been used to calculate the figures for the years 2013 and 2014. In 2013 the number of houses built further decreased reaching another historical low. In 2011, 2012 and 2013, the number of houses built in the Netherlands has been lower than in all other years since the Second World War. Based on the number of building permits granted in the first half of 2014, the total number of building permits for this year will be 6.5% lower compared to 2013. The NVB expects that the number of newly built houses in 2014 will end up between 20,000 and 22,000. This means there will be a decrease in newly built houses of almost 30% compared to 2013. For 2015 a growth in the housing market is however expected for the first time since 2011 by the Economic institute for the construction sector in the Netherlands. The number of building permits granted for newly built houses and the number of newly built houses to be completed are forecasted to increase by 10.5% and 17% respectively. The economic bureau of the Dutch ING bank forecasts a growth in the construction sector of 2,5% in total for both 2014 and 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 sustainable 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 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.

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 18 months have passed since 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.

The focus is now mainly directed on a proper implementation. There are indications that the EU Timber Regulation is affecting timber trade flows, especially tropical timber. The EU has started a project called Independent market Monitoring that must give insight in the effect of the Regulation. NGO's as Greenpeace regularly reported to the Dutch competent authority about suspicious shipments. Last summer a report was released on illegal timber from Brazil that was entering into the EU among which the Netherlands. The NVWA (the Dutch Competent Authority) replied that they will investigate the allegations.

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 timber. The timber must originate from FSC certified forests. This requirement is at the moment subject of discussion. A study on the impact of using wood for energy on sustainable forest management has been carried out in the framework of this agreement[1].

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.

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"[2]. 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.

1 http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2014/08/Analysis%20on%20possible%20IWUC%20effects%20caused%20by%20bio-energy_1.pdf

[2] Green Deals are formal agreements between the government and other parties. These other parties are companies, civil society organizations, NGO's and other governments. The Green Deal helps to execute sustainable plans by trying to removing bottle-necks. These sustainable plans can for example be executed in the following areas, energy, climate, water, raw materials, biodi-versity, mobility, bio-based economy, construction and food.

3 Developments in Dutch forest products markets sectors

a) Wood raw materials

The total removals from the Dutch forests in 2013 (1,008,000 m^3 under bark) were 16% higher compared to 2012. These removals are probably under estimated due to the fact that the statistics for fuelwood extraction from the Dutch forest are rather weak. Changes in the amounts of industrial roundwood used within the different sectors are small. The only exception are the softwood based sawmills that show an increase of 14% in sawnwood production compared to 2012. The share of export within the total removals from Dutch forests has further increased to 46%.
Consumption of coniferous sawlogs in the Netherlands increased by 14% compared to 2012, while consumption of non-coniferous sawlogs stayed more or less the same.
As there is just one small panel producer in the Netherlands, most of the pulpwood is exported. The export of pulpwood increased by 1.4% to 358,000 m^3 under bark in 2013.
The consumption of wood residues, chips and particles decreased by 6%.

b) Wood energy

Renewable energy in The Netherlands accounted for 4.5 per cent of the total Dutch energy consumption in 2013 which is the same as in 2012. 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 the Netherlands 70% 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 2013 renewable energy from waste incinerations increased while the co-firing of biomass in energy plants decreased drastically from 11.3 PJ to 6.9 PJ.
The data availability concerning the use of biomass as fuel has improved, due to fact that a so called Green deal[3] has been signed concerning the application of solid biomass for energy production. 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 2013 at least 2.0 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. Energy pellets have a share of almost 58% within this woody biomass consumption. The imported woody biomass mainly consists of energy pellets (88%) that are imported for co-firing in energy plants[4].

[3] Green Deals are formal agreements between the government and other parties. These other parties are companies, civil society organizations, NGO's and other governments. The Green Deal helps to execute sustainable plans by trying to removing bottlenecks. These sustainable plans can for example be executed in the following areas, energy, climate, water, raw materials, biodiversity, mobility, bio-based economy, construction and food.
[4] http://www.rvo.nl/sites/default/files/2013/09/Rapportage%20Green%20Deal%20Duurzaamheid%20Vaste%20Biomassa%20(webversie,%20rapportage%20I%20-%202012).pdf

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 primary timber and timber products (sawnwood and wood based panels) that meet the Dutch Procurement Criteria for Timber. A fourth market study over the year 2013 is currently undertaken and the expectations are that the market share of certified primary timber products has further increased on the Dutch market.

d) Sawn softwood

Volumes of sawn softwood imported in 2013 almost stabilised compared to 2012. Imports of further processed (planed) sawn softwood timber increased by 6% whereas the imports of rough sawn timber further decreased by 4% with respect to 2012. The share of further processed sawn softwood increased further to 40% of total imports. The trend of stock decline was stopped.

Table 1
Key facts of the Dutch sawn softwood market x 1000 m^3

Year	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Domestic Production	175	176	180	184	159	144	104	169	137	156
Net Imports	2,245	2,116	2,348	2,351	2,227	1,988	2,145	2,120	1,861	1,788
Stock Change	26	139	-70	26	-32	-25	-50	0	-50	0
Apparent Consumption	2,394	2,153	2,598	2,509	2,418	2,157	2,299	2,289	2,048	1,944

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 2013 (m^3)

	2012				2013				Change 2013 compared to 2012		
Countries	Sawn	Planed	Total	% of total	Sawn	Planed	Total	% of total	Sawn	Planed	Total
Sweden	279,702	348,377	628,079	29%	223,110	319,623	542,733	25%	-20%	-8%	-14%
Germany	253,620	230,403	484,023	22%	240,871	248,126	488,997	22%	-5%	8%	1%
Russia	232,209	16,627	248,836	11%	276,620	9,171	285,791	13%	19%	-45%	15%
Finland	159,631	28,374	188,005	9%	156,444	48,115	204,559	9%	-2%	70%	9%
Latvia	159,290	41,383	200,673	9%	131,866	51,717	183,583	8%	-17%	25%	-9%
Belgium	47,320	77,789	125,109	6%	50,401	110,650	161,051	7%	7%	42%	29%
Estonia	45,184	26,507	71,691	3%	41,742	18,271	60,013	3%	-8%	-31%	-16%
Belarus	42,492	844	43,336	2%	53,811	815	54,626	3%	27%	-3%	26%
Poland	11,669	29,104	40,773	2%	16,376	31,995	48,371	2%	40%	10%	19%
Lithuania	27,744	2,436	30,180	1%	28,986	3,102	32,088	1%	4%	27%	6%
Other(*)	94,435	32,519	126,954	6%	81,838	39,080	120,918	6%	-13%	20%	-5%
Total	1,353,296	834,362	2,187,658		1,302,065	880,664	2,182,729		-4%	6%	-0.2%

*Other: This group consists of 36 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. Finland and Latvia swapped places and Lithuania has regained its top 10 position pushing Canada out of the top 10. Sweden and Germany remain by far the foremost suppliers of softwood timber to the Netherlands. Although the import volumes from Sweden dropped by 14%. Reducing the gap between Sweden and Germany little more than 50.000 m³ as the import

volume from Germany staid more or less the same. Imports from Belgium and Belarus increased by more than 20%. With a growth of 15% imports from Russia are almost at the same level as before the economic downturn. The question will be what the consequences of the current sanctions of the EU and Russia will be on the imports from Russia.

Dutch sawn softwood imports are traditionally closely related to the situation in the residential construction industry. In line with the expected recovery in the construction sector the foreseen developments for softwood in the Netherlands for 2014 and 2015 are a bit more positive compared to the years before. For 2014 the softwood traders expect a further reduction of the apparent consumption with -3%, but an increase of 8% for 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 2013 was quite strong with almost 12% compared to 2012. The decrease is mainly caused by a reduction in the net-imports. The import and consumption of tropical hardwoods in 2012 have decreased by 12% and 11% respectively. In 2014 and 2015 the market is expected to show a slight increase in consumption. The share of further processed/optimized tropical sawnwood is 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 not very promising. Due to the lack of large building and renovation projects the demand for (tropical) hardwood is very hard to predict. There are some positive signs though. According to the business survey of Statistics Netherlands over the first 9 months of 2014 the companies in the Dutch timber industry reported an increase in the value of received orders of 15% on average. In the furniture industry the decrease in the value of received orders was 10% an improvement compared to the year 2013. The Dutch traders of (tropical) hardwoods do experience these positive developments within their market segments and as such do expect slight increases in consumption for 2014 and 2015.

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

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Domestic Production	98	103	86	87	84	66	59	69	53	59
of which tropical	19	19	19	20	18	12	10	11	7	5
Net Imports	534	492	511	492	469	310	321	268	276	231
of which tropical	377	359	381	370	349	239	229	196	194	172
Apparent Consumption	632	595	597	579	553	376	380	337	329	290
of which tropical	396	378	400	390	367	251	239	207	201	177

Sources: Probos, Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

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

The market for wood-based panels is still suffering from the economic crises. Both import and apparent consumption of wood-based panels decreased with 4%. Plywood (-16%) accounts for the largest decrease just like the year before. 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 other panel products all show minor increases in the apparent consumption of 5 to 6%

The overall forecast by representatives from the Dutch wood-based panel importers is that 2014 and 2015 will show stabilisation of the current situation. Although some trader see indications of a slight increase in consumption in 2015.

In 2014 the demand for plywood in general has slightly increased especially in the first quarter of the year. Due to a higher demand from the flooring industry. The demand for tropical plywood by the professional market keeps decreasing, but the demand from DIY stays the same. The expected higher consumption of OSB results from the fact that the most important producer has indicated to expand its production capacity. The demand for softboard will stay the same or will slightly increase due to a stable demand for subfloring.

g) Pulp and paper

In 2013 the economic crisis kept effecting the Dutch paper and board industry, although signs of recovery are visible. In these difficult times the paper and board industry in the Netherlands was able to realise a slight growth compared to the year before. Making it quite unique compared to the industry in other European countries. While total paper production went up 1% to 2.79 million ton, the turnover decreased slightly by 0.2% to EUR 1,809 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 (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.

Table 4
Fibre furnish of the Dutch paper and board industry X 1000 m^3 round wood equivalents under bark

Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Round wood	104	95	99	95	75	49	49	50	50
Chips	203	188	194	261	124	28	44	58	62
Market pulp	3,452	3,304	3,076	2,456	2,008	2,060	1,884	2,148	2,080
Recovered paper	8,001	7,625	7,498	7,257	6,507	7,170	7,017	6,955	7,170
Total fibre input	11,760	11,212	10,574	9,713	8,515	9,230	8,994	9,211	9,362

Source: Probos, Royal VNP

In 2013 the total number of employees in the paper and board industry decreased by 3.6% compared to 2012 and reached the number of 3,727 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 35% 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 CO_2-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 2013 compared to 2012 was 24%. Indicating that the industry is on schedule to meet the goal of 50% energy reduction in 2020. A book containing the results and lessons learned during the first half of the energy transition can be read through www.vnp.nl. In

2013 the Energy Transition goals were incorporated in the new innovation agenda Creating Sustainable Fibre Solutions 2014-2020. (CSF) The CSF focuses on:

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

	2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**
Change in production in %:									
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	9	-6	-3	6	-45**	-19	-65	15	3.1
Newsprint	0	0	0	10	-41**	-11	5	1	-0.4
(Other) graphic papers	-2	+6	-9	-31*	-8	11	-4	-4	0.3
Case materials	+5	0	-1	-5	-7	16	-2	4	3.5
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	0	+6	-2	2	-7	15	0	5	3.3
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	-1	-14	-7	-4	-5	11	-9	0	0.5
Sanitary & household	-5	-13	5	2	3	-2	3	2	0
Total paper & board	0	-3	-4	-8	-12	10	-4	1	1.1
(Turnover [million Euro])	1,910	1,998	2,111	1,828	1,493	1,777	1,746	1,813	1,809
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
*) 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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP	0.9	-1.2	-0.7	0.75	1.75
Private consumption	-1.1	-1.6	-1.6	0	1
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	3.5	-5.8	-4.9	2.75	3.25
Exports of goods	4.1	1.8	1.0	5.25	4
Imports of goods	2.2	0	0.3	4,5	3.5
Production, market sector	1.4	-1.9	-0.9	1.5	1.5
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	2.3	2.5	2.5	1	1.25
Productivity, market sector	2.1	-1.3	0.6	2	1.25
Unit labour costs, manufacturing	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.25	1.5
Labour income share, market sector, level in %	77.5	79.5	81.4	81.75	81
Employment, whole economy (persons)	0.0	0.6	-0.7	-0.75	0.5
Employment, market sector (labour years)	0.6	-0.6	-1.5	-0.5	0.25
Unemployment, level, % labour force[1]	4.4	5.3	6.7	7	6.75
EMU-debt, level in % GDP	61.3	66.5	68.6	69.7	70.2
EMU-balance, level in % GDP	-4.3	-4	-2.3	-2.6	-2.2

Source: CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)
[1] According to the international definition

B. Forest products production and trade in 2013, 2014 and 2015

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised 2013	Estimate 2014	Forecast 2015
1.2.1.C	**SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS**				
	Removals	1000 m^3	**311**	**320**	**326**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**71**	**80**	**90**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**88**	**98**	**95**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**294**	**302**	**321**
1.2.1.NC	**SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS**				
	Removals	1000 m^3	**71**	**78**	**78**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**62**	**60**	**60**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**16**	**20**	**20**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**117**	**118**	**118**
1.2.1.NC.T	**of which, tropical logs**				
	Imports	1000 m^3	**15**	**15**	**15**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**6**	**5**	**5**
	Net Trade	1000 m^3	**9**	**10**	**10**
1.2.2.C	**PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS**				
	Removals	1000 m^3	**275**	**280**	**280**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**25**	**25**	**25**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**195**	**200**	**200**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**105**	**105**	**105**
1.2.2.NC	**PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS**				
	Removals	1000 m^3	**147**	**150**	**150**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**9**	**10**	**10**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**97**	**100**	**100**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**59**	**60**	**60**
3 + 4	**WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES**				
	Domestic supply	1000 m^3	**729**	**750**	**750**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**573**	**570**	**570**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**619**	**620**	**620**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**683**	**700**	**700**
1.2.3.C	**OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS**				
	Removals	1000 m^3	**5**	**10**	**10**
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**	**50**	**50**
1.1.NC	**WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS**				
	Removals	1000 m^3	**240**	**240**	**240**

5.C	**SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS**		**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
	Production	1000 m^3	**156**	**160**	**170**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**2,159**	**2,100**	**2,270**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**359**	**375**	**375**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**1,956**	**1,885**	**2,065**
5.NC	**SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**59**	**61**	**61**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**318**	**322**	**320**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**87**	**88**	**92**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**290**	**295**	**289**
5.NC.T	**of which, tropical sawnwood**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**5**	**6**	**6**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**218**	**227**	**230**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**46**	**50**	**54**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**177**	**183**	**182**
6.1	**VENEER SHEETS**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**31**	**30**	**30**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**2**	**2**	**2**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**29**	**28**	**28**
6.1.NC.T	**of which, tropical veneer sheets**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**6**	**6**	**6**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**6**	**6**	**6**
6.2	**PLYWOOD**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**399**	**411**	**411**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**71**	**71**	**71**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**328**	**340**	**340**
6.2.NC.T	**of which, tropical plywood**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**120**	**117**	**116**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**24**	**23**	**23**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**96**	**94**	**93**
6.3	**PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**533**	**536**	**537**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**94**	**95**	**95**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**439**	**441**	**442**

6.3.1	**of which, OSB**		**2013**	**2014**	**2015**
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**49**	**50**	**51**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**9**	**9**	**9**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**40**	**41**	**42**
6.4	**FIBREBOARD**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**33**	**33**	**34**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**408**	**409**	**410**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**120**	**121**	**121**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**321**	**321**	**323**
6.4.1	**Hardboard**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**37**	**37**	**37**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**4**	**4**	**4**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**33**	**33**	**33**
6.4.2	**MDF (Medium density)**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**306**	**306**	**306**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**115**	**115**	**115**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**191**	**191**	**191**
6.4.3	**Other fibreboard**				
	Production	1000 m^3	**33**	**33**	**34**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**66**	**66**	**67**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**2**	**2**	**2**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**97**	**97**	**99**
7	**WOOD PULP**				
	Production	1000 m.t.	**41**	**85**	**85**
	Imports	1000 m.t.	**2,498**	**1,550**	**1,540**
	Exports	1000 m.t.	**1,951**	**1,000**	**1,010**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	**588**	**635**	**615**
10	**PAPER & PAPERBOARD**				
	Production	1000 m.t.	**2,792**	**2,800**	**2,830**
	Imports	1000 m.t.	**2,758**	**2,760**	**2,770**
	Exports	1000 m.t.	**2,279**	**2,280**	**2,280**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	**3,271**	**3,280**	**3,320**