

**THE NETHERLANDS  
NATIONAL MARKET REPORT 2017**

**PRESENTED TO  
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Netherlands' Paper and Board Association, Royal VNP  
Netherlands' Timber Trade Association, Royal VVNH  
Ministry of Economic Affairs  
Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment

## **1. General economic trends affecting the forest industries sector<sup>1</sup>**

### **Strong recovery**

CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis) forecasts that the Dutch economy will grow by 2.4% in 2017 and 2.0% in 2018. These rates have not been noted since the financial crises. Domestic production is expected to increase by 3.2% and 2.4% respectively in 2017 and 2018. In addition to international uncertainties, the development of interest rates is an important factor of uncertainty for the Dutch economy: a sustained low long-term interest rate undermines the equity position of pension funds and life insurers; an increase in interest rates can be detrimental to households and companies with high debt. Housing market development also represents an uncertain factor: the strong growth in house prices and investment can last for longer and may further influence growth in 2018, but may also be the forerunner of overheating. All spending categories contribute positively to GDP growth. In 2017 one-third from consumption (private and collective), one-third from investment and one-third from exports. In 2018, growth will primarily decrease from investment. Unemployment is expected to steadily decrease from 7.4% in 2014 to 4.9% in 2017 and 4.3% in 2018.

### **Exports remain an important driver**

Exports remain an important driver of economic growth in the Netherlands with growth rates around 4%. Exports and world trade are strongly linked, especially in terms of annual growth. On a quarterly basis, however, there are regular exceptions, as in the past quarter. In the fourth quarter of 2016 high global trade growth was measured at 1.8% (compared with the previous quarter), with exports falling 0.9%. However, the contrary was visible in a number of previous quarters.

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

### **Surplus on the government budget**

Last year (2016), the budget saw the first surplus since 2008, of 0.4% of GDP. The surplus on the government budget remains in the forecast period and even goes up. The surplus in 2017 and 2018 is estimated at 0.5% GDP and 0.7% GDP.

Purchasing power increases slightly in 2017 (0.3%) and 2018 (0.2%). Despite the attractive labor market, a wage impulse and a strong growth in inflation are not the case. Inflation in 2017 and 2018 is 1.4%.

### **Housing market**

The housing industry is traditionally important for the softwood industry. After the sharp decline in completed house-buildings of approximately 40% from 2008 to 2012, in recent years the situation has turned around. Partly resulting from stimulating measures of the Dutch government and also due to the low mortgage rates. The number of newly built houses completed in 2016 is almost equal to 2015. After a steep increase in the number of house building permits granted in 2014 and 2015 respectively the yearly growth rate is decreasing and stabilising. Resulting in a total number of 51,000 granted permits in 2016 and probably 55,000 in 2017. The number of granted building permits is expected to result in a stagnating building production in the years after 2018. Indicated by expected less growth in 2017 as well.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.cpb.nl/sites/default/files/omnidownload/CPB-Policy-Brief-2017-08-Juniraming-2017.pdf>

## 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 and by doing so, contribute to sustainable forest management.

In June 2008 the Dutch national government established its sustainable procurement policy. By implementing this policy the government intended to increase the use of sustainably produced products. Therefore all governmental organisations must use sustainability as an important criterion when purchasing goods. This way the Dutch government intends to stimulate the market for sustainable products and promote innovation within companies. Clear goals were set. As of 2010 the Dutch government has the ambition that all timber procured by central government should come from a sustainable source. Municipalities and provinces were aiming at 100% 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) is responsible for the assessment of certification systems for sustainable forest management according to the Timber Procurement Assessment System (TPAS). TPAC advises the Dutch Ministry for Environment and Infrastructure. The minister decides on the final acceptance. Information on the TPAS criteria and the TPAC judgements can be found on the TPAC website ([www.tpac.smk.nl](http://www.tpac.smk.nl)).

The website [www.inkoopduurzaamhout.nl](http://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

Until February 2017 over 200 inspections have taken place at 195 operators by the Dutch Competent Authority, the NVWA. Due to strict enforcement, the implementation of the EUTR by the private sector has increased and increasingly impacts further processed wood products.

### Sustainable Energy Agreement

The Dutch Ministry of Economic Affairs agreed with key stakeholders like energy producing companies, environmental groups on promoting sustainable energy so that by 2020 the share of sustainable energy should reach 14% of the total domestic energy consumption. As energy from wind and sun are not able to meet this share, a significant part must come from solid biomass, among which imported wood pellets. To qualify for subsidy the biomass used for large scale energy production must apply to a comprehensive set of sustainability requirements including sustainable forest management, greenhouse gas reduction and carbon debt<sup>2</sup>.

### Forest and Wood Action Plan

Forest and timber organisations, in collaboration with NGO's and other sectors, have drawn up an Action Plan on Forests and Timber, on the contribution to the green

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<sup>2</sup> <http://english.rvo.nl/subsidies-programmes/sde/sustainability-criteria>

economy. The plan proposes to intensify the roundwood harvesting in a sustainable way, to plant new forests, and to use more timber in construction. This plan was presented at the National Climate Summit in October 2016 and received support from the Dutch Prime Minister and state secretary of the ministry of the Environment and Infrastructure. Currently the first activities have started as part of the Action Plan, e.g. in the field of Climate Smart Forestry. Other opportunities are being explored.

#### Netherlands Circular in 2050

The outcome of latest Dutch government climate change and wider environmental policy decisions could be increased market opportunity for wood. The country's aim is to create a truly 'circular economy' over the next 30 years, with the stress on using products and materials that can be re-used, recycled and ultimately disposed of in an environmentally sound way. To this end Economic Affairs Minister Henk Kamp recently submitted the report 'Netherlands Circular in 2050' to the House of Representatives.

#### Covenant Sustainable Forest Management

In March 2017 the covenant Promoting Sustainable Forest Management (Bevorderen Duurzaam Bosbeheer) has been signed by 32 representatives of the timber industry, the construction, furniture and retail branch organizations, trade unions, civil society organizations and the Dutch government in the presence of Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, Lilianne Ploumen. The covenant brings together key public, private, civil society and knowledge sector partners – all needed to scale market demand for sustainably produced forest products. The covenant builds on the previous 'Green Deal' Sustainable Forest Management. Signatories pledge to encourage sustainable forest management through procurement and promotion of sustainably sourced timber and wood products. Minister Ploumen said: "This covenant is an important step in the right direction. In 2020, the use of sustainably produced timber should be norm, and conditions for conducting business responsibly at a global scale should be in place. This will lead to environmental and working conditions improvements in the producing countries."

### 3 Developments in Dutch forest products markets sectors

#### a) Wood raw materials

Removals from the Dutch forests and other wooded area's in 2016 are estimated as 2,300,000 m<sup>3</sup> under bark in total. A slight increase of 1.1% compared to 2015. Industrial roundwood has a share of 38% within the total removals. Consumption of industrial roundwood increased by 3%. The share of export within the total removals of industrial roundwood in the Netherlands was 46% in 2016. The export of pulpwood has a share of almost 68% in the total exports of industrial roundwood.

#### b) Wood energy

The share of renewable energy in the Netherlands increased from 5.8% in 2015 to 6.0% in 2016<sup>3</sup>. This increase of 0.2 percentage point is mainly caused by an increase in the production of renewable energy by windmills. Looking at the total share the production of renewable energy has to increase substantially to reach the objective of 14% renewable energy in 2020<sup>4</sup>.

Total production of energy from biomass decreased by 2.7% in 2016 compared to 2015. Biomass has a share of 65% within the total production of renewable energy in 2016. It is mainly used in the production of electricity and heat in waste incinerations, domestic heating and as biofuel for road transport. The co-firing of biomass in utilities was one of the main producers of renewable energy from biomass. This co-firing of biomass (pellets) in utilities has however reduced substantially due to a temporary end of the subsidy scheme. As a result the total share of biomass within the total production of renewable energy in the Netherlands has reduced, but it will probably regain position if the utilities start co-firing again (see section 3h as well).

If waste incineration is excluded the biomass fuels for the production of heat and energy can be generally categorized as wood chips and -shreds/shrips, agricultural residues, residuals from the food and snack industry, bio-oil and animal waste. In 2015 30% of the renewable energy produced in the Netherlands was derived from woody biomass. approximately 1.5 million ton of woody biomass was estimated to be used for the production of energy and heat in the Netherlands. The majority of this volume was produced in the Netherlands.

#### c) Certified forest products

The market share of certified primary timber products (sawn wood and wood-based panels) on the Dutch market in 2015 was 83.3%, which corresponds to a volume of 4.49 million m<sup>3</sup> roundwood equivalents under bark. This concerns primary timber and timber products (sawnwood and wood based panels) that meet the Dutch Procurement Criteria for Timber. Differences between the product groups are large. While sawn softwood and wood-based panels both have a market share of respectively 85.5% and 88.2%, sawn tropical hardwood (63.2%) and sawn temperate hardwood (33.7%) are lacking behind<sup>5</sup>.

Results from an internal monitoring system of the Netherlands Timber Trade Association for the year 2016 indicates growth continues.

#### d) Sawn softwood

After a period of decreasing imports and consumption since 2007 (see figure 2), the sawn softwood market in the Netherlands recovered in 2015 and this recovery continues in

<sup>3</sup> <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=83109NED&D1=a&D2=0-7,11-14,16-22,27-37&D3=a&D4=23-26&HDR=T&STB=G1,G2,G3&VW=T>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.pbl.nl/en/topics/energy-and-climate-change/news/visible-energy-transition-in-the-netherlands>

<sup>5</sup> <http://probos.nl/bosberichten-2017/1379-dutch-sustainably-sourced-timber-consumption-grows-to-83-in-a-decade>

2016. The imports and consumption for the year 2016 do show an of almost 5% and 9% respectively. Imports of rough sawn softwood timber decreased by 1%, while imports of further processed (planed) sawn softwood timber increased by 9%. Rough sawn softwood has a share of 58% of the total softwood import (Table 2). Stocks remained at a low level and are expected to stay at this level in the coming years. Although they will move slightly upwards in line with a developing market.

**Table 1**

Key facts of the Dutch sawn softwood market

x 1000 m<sup>3</sup>

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic Production	184	159	144	104	169	137	159	163	129	126
Net Imports	2,351	2,227	1,988	2,145	2,120	1,861	1,779	1,789	1,987	2,162
Stock Change	26	-32	-25	-50	0	-50	0	0	10	5
Apparent Consumption	2,509	2,418	2,157	2,299	2,289	2,048	1,938	1,952	2,106	2,111

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

**Table 2**

Sawn softwood imports (volume in m<sup>3</sup>)

Countries	2015				2016				Sawn	Planed	Total
	Sawn	Planed	Total	%	Sawn	Planed	Total	%			
1 Sweden	234,993	424,064	659,057	27%	232,168	446,660	678,829*	29%	-1%	5%	3%
2 Germany	245,754	260,187	505,941	21%	286,651	280,509	567,160*	24%	17%	8%	12%
3 Russia	297,646	30,116	327,762	13%	304,424	52,836	357,260*	15%	2%	75%	9%
4 Finland	187,751	33,322	221,073	9%	199,228	32,456	231,685*	10%	6%	-3%	5%
5 Latvia	115,157	53,145	168,302	7%	124,714	63,617	188,330*	8%	8%	20%	12%
6 Belarus	92,465	2,019	94,484	4%	94,120	3,202	97,322	4%	2%	59%	3%
7 Belgium	75,365	49,018	124,383	5%	55,638	41,087	96,725	4%	-26%	-16%	-22%
8 Estonia	30,714	24,830	55,544	2%	34,769	33,940	68,708*	3%	13%	37%	24%
9 France	7,199	15,306	22,505	1%	6,693	28,735	35,428	2%	-7%	88%	57%
10 Poland	13,347	17,597	30,944	1%	15,156	15,105	30,261	1%	14%	-14%	-2%
Other (**)	169,210	63,484	232,694	10%	136,634	66,426	203,060	9%	-19%	5%	-13%
Total	1,469,601	973,088	2,442,689		1,490,196	1,064,573	2,554,769		1%	9%	4.6%

\* The country totals for Sweden, Germany, Russia, Finland, Latvia and Estonia have been estimated by using the development between 2015 and 2016 of the exported volume by these respective countries to the Netherlands. The source of this information were the international trade statistics of these countries. Except for Russia where the EUWID was used to determine the development between 2015 and 2016.

\*\*Other: This group consists of 36 countries with exports to the Netherlands of less than 30,000m<sup>3</sup> (Source: CBS trade statistics edited by Probos)

The order of the top ten countries for softwood import in the Netherlands hasn't changed much between 2015 and 2016 (table 2). Sweden and Germany remain by far the foremost suppliers of softwood timber to the Netherlands. The total import volume from Sweden increased by 3% compared to last year. The imports from Germany, Russia and Latvia increased much more. The imports from Belarus do still increase, but no longer with double figures. Furthermore the drop in the import volume from Belgium and the increase in the imports from France are worth mentioning.

e) Sawn hardwood (temperate and tropical)

The consumption of hardwoods in the Netherlands has shown a gradual decrease from the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. In 2016 the situation seems to further have stabilised and for temperate hardwood even increased fairly strongly (about 25%). In 2017 and 2018 the market is expected to show a further increase in consumption. The share of further processed/optimized tropical sawnwood keeps increasing in the Dutch joinery industry resulting in more demand for timber from Asian producing countries.

The prospects within the Dutch market for (tropical) hardwoods are a lot better than in the years before. The construction sector is recovering. The gardening sector benefits of this recovery as well, though with some delay. The market for temperate hardwoods is expected to benefit from the recovery of the construction sector and the housing market from 2017 onwards. As interior products and furniture are bought at the end of the construction cycle there is a delay compared to tropical timber used in construction. European oak is by far the most popular species within the temperate hardwoods. There is a huge demand for European oak, with almost daily price increases.

According to Statistics Netherlands the turnover of the timber industry increased in the second quarter of 2017 by 3.1% compared to the second quarter of 2016. Prices were 2.4% higher compared to 2016. The timber and construction materials industry deals with increased prices for 14 quarters in a row. Statistics Netherlands mentions in august 2017 that all sectors are positive about their prospects, but for the ninth month in a row, the producers in the timber and construction materials industry are most positive of all.

The Dutch market for tropical hardwoods can be subdivided into two submarkets: 1) the construction sector, DIY and garden and 2) the market for waterworks (civil engineering). The first submarket is growing due to the recovery of the construction sector. However, the growth is not (yet) in line with the strong recovery of the number of permits for new houses. This is due to the fact that due to the recession contractors have difficulties finding enough (skilled) workers, delivery times of the concrete sector have increased (not enough capacity). Work is therefore postponed. Timber traders and processors therefore expect the demand for timber to grow. Timber might also benefit from the increased environmental awareness among consumers and architects. Although competition with other building materials is still heavy, timber seems to recover market share. E.g. in renovation, where now and then PVC plastic is replaced by timber. Increasingly new Life Cycle Analyses studies are published<sup>6</sup>. The demand for civil engineering lacks behind. This sector has suffered less during the crises, due to governmental investments. As a result, the market does not recover as it does in the construction sector. The sector drafted an Action Plan to encourage the use of timber in civil engineering.

**Table 3**

*Key facts of the Dutch sawn hardwood market*

x 1000 m<sup>3</sup>

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Domestic Production	87	84	66	59	69	53	59	66	56	58
of which tropical	20	18	12	10	11	7	5	11	7	6
Net Imports	492	469	310	321	268	276	231	201	224	249
of which tropical	370	349	239	229	196	194	172	148	156	155
Apparent Consumption	579	553	376	380	337	329	290	267	280	307
of which tropical	390	367	251	239	207	201	177	159	163	161

Sources: Probos, Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.europeansttc.com/environment/>

f) Pulp and paper

The production and turnover within the Dutch paper and board industry seemed to have stabilized since the economic crises. The total paper production increased slightly with 1.1% to 2.7 million m.t. accounting for 83% of the total production capacity. The production capacity in the Netherlands has increased significantly with 14.6%. Although production increased, the turnover decreased 2.6% to EUR 1,693 million. The increased production is higher than the average of the CEPI members. Signs for the near future are positive. Besides general developments like increased demand for packaging materials, which makes up 69% of the production of the Dutch paper and paper board industry, another reason 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 the most important export country (28%), followed by Belgium (10%), 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 22 factories in the Netherlands there is only one factory that is producing mechanical wood pulp for the production of board for folding boxes. The species used are Poplar and Norway spruce. Next to virgin fibres, this factory also consumes recovered paper.

In 2015 75.8% of the imported market pulp was certified sustainably (FSC or PEFC) sourced.

**Table 4**  
*Fibre furnish of the Dutch paper and board industry* X 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> round wood equivalents under bark

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Round wood</i>	95	75	49	49	50	50	48	39	21
<i>Chips</i>	261	124	28	44	58	62	66	75	55
<i>Market pulp</i>	2,456	2,008	2,060	1,884	2,148	2,080	2,233	2,083	1,554
<i>Recovered paper</i>	7,257	6,507	7,170	7,017	6,955	7,170	7,179	7,254	7,556
<b>Total fibre input</b>	<b>9,713</b>	<b>8,515</b>	<b>9,230</b>	<b>8,994</b>	<b>9,211</b>	<b>9,362</b>	<b>9,544</b>	<b>9,451</b>	<b>9,186</b>

Source: Probos and Royal VNP

In 2016 the total number of employees in the paper and board industry decreased by 1.6% compared to 2015 and reached the number of 3,833 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 33% 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<sub>2</sub>-emissions, cost efficiency, international competition and re-use of raw materials. In 2009 a new energy agreement has been signed between the paper and board industry and the government. The aim of this agreement is to improve the energy efficiency in production and the value chain. The results for 2015 show that the Dutch paper and board industry has realised an energy efficiency improvement in the production chain and -process of 28% compared to 2009. Indicating that the industry is on schedule to meet the goal of 50% energy reduction in 2020. In 2013 the Energy Transition goals were incorporated in the new innovation agenda Creating Sustainable Fibre Solutions 2014-2020 (CSF). The Dutch industry agreed to achieve these goals by:



1. Raw materials of the future: Launch of three paper and cardboard products based on local bio based raw materials in order to close local cycles in a sustainable manner;
2. Towards a sustainable energy supply: Realization of sustainable energy supply for several paper and board mills, independent of natural gas;
3. High performance materials: Market introduction of a variety of paper and board products with entirely new features (active, intelligent and high performance materials (light weight, stronger, whiter, thermos isolating and electroconductive).

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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Change in production in %:									
Thermo-mechanical pulp (integrated)	6	-45 <sup>2)</sup>	-19	-65	15	3.1	8	0%	2.3%
Newsprint	10	-41 <sup>2)</sup>	-11	5	1	-0.4	0	4%	-100% <sup>3)</sup>
(Other) graphic papers	-31 <sup>1)</sup>	-8	11	-4	-4	0.3	-5	-24% <sup>3)</sup>	-2.6% <sup>4)</sup>
Case materials	-5	-7	16	-2	4	3.5	0	1%	4.3%
Wrappings upto 150 gsm	2	-7	15	0	5	3.3	2	4%	-22.4%
Folding boxboard and other paper & board for packaging	-4	-5	11	-9	0	0.5	1	2%	3.2%
Sanitary & household	2	3	-2	3	2	0	-6	-3	-0.1
Total paper & board	-8	-12	10	-4	1	1.1	-1	-4	1.1
(Turnover [million Euro])	1,828	1,493	1,777	1,746	1,813	1,786	1,809	1,737	1,693
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

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

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

<sup>3)</sup> The production of Parenco is now included in (Other) graphic papers.

#### h) Wood pellets

The production of wood pellets slightly decreased in 2016 and reached a quantity of 245,500 m.t. (-9%). 62% of this quantity is exported. Especially to Germany. The imports of wood pellets have further reduced to slightly more than 117,000 m.t. (-20%) in 2016. An enormous decrease compared to the imports in 2010 of 1.6 million m.t. This reduction is mainly driven by a reduction in co-firing by the large utilities. In general, the decreased co-firing of wood pellets is caused by the end of most of the MEP grants in the period 2012-2014<sup>7</sup> and a fire in one of the utilities that co-fired a large quantity of wood pellets. The unfavourable US\$-Euro exchange rate is another reason for a reduction of the imports of wood pellets.

As none of the utilities have been able to acquire SDE+ grants<sup>8</sup> the co-firing of wood pellets dropped to (almost) zero in 2015 and 2016. However, it is expected that by September 2017 the first wood pellets might be co-fired again. New SDE+ grants have been granted to 3 companies who manage 4 co-fired utilities which are or will be converted to be able to co-fire woodpellets. One utility is already converted and ready for production. The other 3 utilities need to be converted first. It is expected those are ready for production by the end of 2018. That said, imports might increase strongly soon as the utilities will start to build their stocks. For co-firing all grants within the SDE+ have been granted. However, there are still grants available to produce industrial steam by firing woodpellets. So far, one company received a grant and more might follow. This will result in an extra demand for woodpellets by the Netherlands.

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.bioenergytrade.org/downloads/iea-task-40-country-report-2014-the-netherlands.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> With the SDE + subsidy scheme the Ministry of Economic Affairs encourages the development of a sustainable energy supply in the Netherlands. Businesses and (non-profit) institutions who (will) produce renewable energy, can utilize the SDE +.

## 5. Tables

### A. Economic indicators for the Netherlands

<b>Change in %, unless otherwise specified</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
GDP	-0.5	1.0	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.5
Private consumption	-1.4	0.0	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.3
Private gross fixed investment (excl. housing)	-5.3	2.7	10.0	3.0	5.9	4.9
Exports of goods and services	2.1	4.0	6.5	4.3	4.9	4.5
Imports of goods and services	0.9	4.0	8.4	4.1	4.4	5.1
Production, market sector	-1.2	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4
Consumer Price Index (inflation)	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	1.3
Labour share in enterprise income (in level %)	79.8	79.4	72.2	72.9	72.4	72.9
Active labour force	-0.8	-0.4	1.0	1.3	2.0	1.7
Employment, market sector (labour years)	-1.0	-0.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	1.6
Unemployment level, % of labour force <sup>1</sup>	7.3	7.4	6.9	6.0	4.9	4.3
EMU-debt level (ultimo year, in % GDP)	67.9	68.2	64.6	61.8	57.2	53.8
EMU-balance level (in % GDP)	-2.4	-2.4	-2.1	0.4	0.6	0.9

Source: CPB (Netherlands Bureau for Economic Policy Analysis)

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

## B. Forest products production and trade in 2016, 2017 and 2018

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2016	2017	2018
<b>1.2.1.C</b>	<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	300	300	300
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	45	35	35
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	107	193	193
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	237	142	142
<b>1.2.1.NC</b>	<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	88	94	94
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	76	52	52
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	64	56	56
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	100	90	90
<b>1.2.1.NC.T</b>	<b>of which, tropical logs</b>				
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	9	9	9
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1	1	1
	Net Trade	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	8	8	8
<b>1.2.2.C</b>	<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	297	297	297
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	43	43	43
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	215	215	215
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	125	125	125
<b>1.2.2.NC</b>	<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	197	197	197
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	6	6	6
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	105	105	105
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	97	97	97
<b>3 + 4</b>	<b>WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES</b>				
	Domestic supply	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	971	934	946
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	319	320	320
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	299	290	290
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	991	964	976
<b>1.2.3.C</b>	<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	8	8	8
<b>1.2.3.NC</b>	<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	6	6	6
<b>1.1.C</b>	<b>WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	411	420	420
<b>1.1.NC</b>	<b>WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>				
	Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1.890	1.900	1.900

5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS		2016	2017	2018
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	126	80	85
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2.555	2.655	2.670
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	393	390	390
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2.288	2.345	2.365
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	58	56	56
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	316	340	356
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	67	75	75
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	307	321	337
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	6	6	6
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	185	198	208
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	30	35	35
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	161	169	179
6.1	VENEER SHEETS				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	30	30	30
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	5	5	5
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	26	25	25
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	9	9	9
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1	1	1
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	8	9	9
6.2	PLYWOOD				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	536	543	554
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	73	76	76
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	462	467	478
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	138	141	145
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	38	35	35
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	100	106	110
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	509	535	555
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	88	89	89
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	421	446	466

6.3.1	of which, OSB		2015	2016	2017
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	98	105	105
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	11	11	11
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	88	94	94
6.4	<b>FIBREBOARD</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	29	29	29
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	533	536	541
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	160	158	158
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	403	407	412
6.4.1	<b>Hardboard</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	53	53	53
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	8	8	8
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	45	45	45
6.4.2	<b>MDF (Medium density)</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	421	420	420
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	147	145	145
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	274	275	275
6.4.3	<b>Other fibreboard</b>				
	Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	29	29	29
	Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	59	63	68
	Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	5	5	5
	Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	84	87	92
7	<b>WOOD PULP</b>				
	Production	1000 m.t.	45	45	45
	Imports	1000 m.t.	966	970	970
	Exports	1000 m.t.	523	520	520
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	488	495	495
10	<b>PAPER &amp; PAPERBOARD</b>				
	Production	1000 m.t.	2.671	2.800	2.800
	Imports	1000 m.t.	2.376	2.400	2.400
	Exports	1000 m.t.	2.273	2.300	2.300
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	2.774	2.900	2.900
4.1	<b>WOOD PELLETS</b>				
	Production	1000 m.t.	255	260	260
	Imports	1000 m.t.	117	450	600
	Exports	1000 m.t.	152	150	150
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	220	560	710