

ESTONIA

COUNTRY MARKET STATEMENT

69th session of UNECE Timber Committee and 36th session of European Forestry Commission,
10–14 October 2011

1. General economic trends affecting the forest and forest industries sector

Gross domestic product In 2010 Estonian economy after two years of falling increased by 3,1% (14,1% drop in 2009). The main growth engine was quickly restored foreign demand for goods and services exports, which contributed 14 percentage points to GDP growth. With export also import rose, but because of the weak domestic demand, import growth was slower than export growth. In 2011 moderate growth in private consumption should continue due to encouraging consumption and rising incomes. Although recently picked up inflation, significantly inhibits the growth of real incomes.

Ministry of Finance of Estonia expects 7% growth of GDP for 2011. The main engine of the economy remains exports, but also the fast-growing domestic demand due to acceleration in private consumption and investment in fixed assets. In 2012 the predicted economic growth is 3%, as is expected in both export and domestic demand growth to slow down.

Exports of goods and services will grow by 26% in 2011 mainly because of strong foreign demand and earlier investment in the electronics sector. In 2012 the export growth is expected to moderate, which is related to the deterioration of global growth prospects. Due to the high import content in exports, recovery of investment activity and rising consumption expenditure, accelerate growth of imports of goods and services in 2011 to 28%. Also in the coming years domestic demand recovery means more rapid growth in imports compared to exports.

Private consumption. Private consumption declined by 1.9% in 2010, and it was the third consecutive annual decline. From consumption top to the bottom was a cumulative decline of 27%.

Investments In 2010 continued decline in investments for the third consecutive year (-9.5%), but in the final quarter finally the investment activity turned to growth. Investments were lowest in the middle of 2010 and were then compared to its peak moment in 2007 more than two times lower.

Balance of payments. In 2010 profitability of increased foreign investment was very high, so the current account surplus declined to 3.6% (4,6% in 2009) from GDP. Compared the last year the services and transfers balance surplus fell slightly and goods balance remained close to balance in second half of the year. During the year goods deficit was only 1.5% of GDP.

Foreign trade Rapid development of trade took place in 2010 – the total trade turnover increased by 31%, reaching 18.0 billion EUR. The volume of export was 8.8 billion and import 9.2 billion EUR, an increase of one third and one quarter accordingly. Thanks to quicker recovery of foreign demand compared to the domestic market the trade deficit continued the downward trend. The export share of total trade turnover rose by 49%, being 3 percentage points higher than the year before.

Due to faster development of export the foreign trade deficit dropped even more in 2010 and reached 0.5 billion EUR level. The deficit was reduced by surplus product groups, such as wood and wood products and furniture and wooden houses. In 2011 the trade balance deficit is projected to start rising again, because the domestic market has begun to consume more vigorously as well as the expected increase in corporate investment activity

Export During the crisis, the Estonian companies turned more to foreign markets and after their rapid recovery in 2010 the exporters quickly increase their export volumes. In the first half of 2010 the exports increased by almost a quarter and even more in the second half of the year, the total annual growth in current prices was as high as 35%. After such developments, the volume of exports exceeded even the pre-crisis figure. In 2011 the rapid growth of exports is forecasted to continue.

Import Imports accelerated by 27% in 2010 due to the high import content of exports and on the other hand domestic market began to pick up which increased imports of consumer goods and capital goods. In 2011 strong import growth is expected to continue.

Labor market On the whole employment rate declined 4.2% (or 25 000 persons) in 2010, most in the construction, education, transportation and warehousing sectors. The employment rate started to grow in the last quarter of 2010 (2.1%), first time after Q2 of 2008. The growth was mainly induced by increasing volume of production in manufacturing sector.

The highest rate of unemployment since 1991 was in Q1 of 2010 – 19.8% (116 000 unemployed persons). After that the peak in unemployment started to diminish and reached the level of 13.6% (or 93 300 persons) in the Q4 of 2010. Long-term unemployment rate started to grow at the beginning of 2009. The share of people who have been looking for a job for longer than 12 months was 45% in 2010 compared to 27% in 2009.

The number of employed people is expected to increase by 2.2% (or 12 000 persons) in 2011. The unemployment rate will reach the level of 13.5% in 2011 and 11.4% in 2012. The share of inactive persons is expected to increase.

During a time of economic crisis (2008–2010) average monthly gross wage declined about 5%. On the whole the gross wage increased 0.9% and real wage, i.e. wage growth minus inflation, decreased 2% in 2010. The average monthly gross wage calculated on quarterly figures amounted to 791 EUR in 2010. The rise in gross wage in 2010 was mainly affected by the exporting companies.

Consumer price index According to Statistics Estonia, the consumer price index increased 3.0% in 2010 compared to the average of 2009. The consumer price index was mainly influenced by the 20.1% price increase of motor fuels, the 6.9% price increase of electricity, heat energy and fuels, and the 3% price increase of food and non-alcoholic beverages.

Manufacturing There are about 5500 small and medium-sized enterprises forming Estonia's manufacturing industry. Nearly 250 of those have more than 100 employees.

Manufacturing industry recovered from the influences of economic crises in 2010 due to better position in exports (export increased more than 40% within a year). The volume of output reached almost pre-crisis level at the end of 2010 (growth of production was 23% in 2010 compared to 2009). There was no sales growth in the domestic market.

The highest growth took place in electronics and electrical equipment manufacturing industry where the volume of production tripled within a year (compared to 2009).

The growth in volume of production increased a need for production input while labor expenses did not increase. The number of the employed persons decreased 5% in 2010.

Producer's price increased 3.7% on an average in 2010 (at the end of the year over 5%) due to recovery of demand and rise in prices of several production inputs (metals, fuel and agricultural production).

Investments of enterprises stayed at the level of 2009. Two-thirds of investments were made in machinery and equipment, exceeding pre-crisis level. Investments in fixed assets varied among different manufacturing branches.

Volume of production in Estonia's manufacturing industry is expected to grow fast due to improving export markets. Therefore the number of workforce in the manufacturing industry is expected to increase as well.

Wood industry Wood industry is one of the largest industry sectors in Estonia. Nearly 1,000 enterprises are engaged in wood processing and manufacturing wood products, the total employment in the sector is over 12,000 people. The volume of production and the number of workforce in wood industry has stabilized after deep fall during economic crisis.

Wood industry output at constant prices has increased more than a quarter and the sales almost one-third in 2010 compared to 2009.

Estonia's wood industry was recovering in 2010 due to rapid growth in export volumes. Sales in the domestic market grew one-fifth of its volume. The prices of the production input (raw material, energy, employees) increased significantly in 2010. The prices of wood increased 25% on an average. Therefore the producer's price grew nearly 5% in the sector.

There was a relatively quick rise of an average monthly gross wage in the wood sector in 2010 (10% on an average) reaching almost the level of Estonia's average wages. The number of workforce decreased some percent but is expected to start rising during future periods. Labor productivity per person employed increased 30% within a year in the wood sector.

Two-thirds of Estonia's wood industry output is exported (more than a quarter of export volume was sold to Finland and Norway in 2010). Main export articles of the wood sector are sawnwood (26%), building details (windows, doors, glue-laminated timber – 25%) and wooden houses (21%). The volume of export of sawnwood grew 50%, export of building details 23% and export of wooden houses 64% within a year. Export of plywood increased two and a half times.

Wood industry's investments in fixed assets stabilized in 2010 after deep fall caused by the economic crisis. Approximately 50% more investments were made in fixed assets in 2010 compared to 2009. Main investments were made in machinery and equipment, vehicles and computers.

The volume of production of the wood industry is expected to grow in 2011. Lack of raw material and equipment may inhibit the growth of output.

Paper industry There are more than 60 paper, pulp or paper products enterprises in Estonia, with a workforce nearly 1500 people. The two larger enterprises give more than a half of sales revenues.

The recovery of world economy increased a need for pulp and paper and the prices of production started to rise in 2010. The sales of Estonian paper industries increased nearly 20% and the rise in export volumes was even quicker. Sales in the domestic market increased only some percents. Even though the paper industry was recovering in 2010 the volume of production was about 20% lower than in 2007.

84% of Estonian paper industry production is exported to different foreign markets. The Europe as an export market has increased its relative importance instead of Asia. Main article of export (47% of total exports of pulp and paper) is aspen woodpulp and the main export target was France in 2010. Other important export group was uncoated paper and cardboard (33%).

Paper industry's employment rate and investments in fixed assets in 2010 stayed at the level 2009. Due to the high rate of export the future of Estonian paper industry depends on developments on world market.

Furniture industry More than 550 enterprises are engaged in furniture manufacturing in Estonia. 2010 was a year of recovery due to the growth of export volumes (more than 20%). Sales in the domestic market were still weak and decreased 15% within a year. Rapid developments in the building sector in Finland and Sweden have helped furniture companies in Estonia through increased demand for home furnishing.

Estonian furniture manufacturing companies are relatively small – three-quarters of the companies have 1–9 employees. Strong side of the sector is a good cooperation among companies.

Export of the furniture exceeded import volumes four times in 2010. 76% of production was exported – mainly to the Nordic Countries.

The workforce of the sector has stopped diminishing. Labor productivity per person employed increased 25% within a year.

Investments in fixed assets in the furniture sector fell almost 7 times during economic crisis. Economic capacity of the enterprises increased in 2010 however the quick expansion is not foreseen. At the beginning of 2011 about 70% of manufacturing capacity was applied which is almost at the pre-crisis level.

Construction Estonian construction sector is oriented mainly to the domestic market. The construction and related branches – spatial planning, architecture, engineering, and real estate – have gone through a deep downfall due to the economic crisis. Slow stabilization has started in 2010 but the increase of employment rate is not foreseen (labor productivity per person employed will increase).

There were 6042 companies operating in the construction sector in 2010. The number of workforce was 47 900 in 2010 which was 10 400 less than in 2009.

Estonian construction companies built for 1.92 billion EUR in 2010 which was 20% less than in 2009. Construction volumes abroad were 0.17 billion EUR which was 11.7% higher than in 2009.

The number of construction permits issued was 5030 in 2010 (by 202 more than in 2009). The number of occupancy permits was 3139 (858 less than in 2009). The number of building permits dropped 23% compared to 2009 and 56% compared to 2008 in case of dwellings and 15.5% in case of non-residential buildings.

The confidence level and expectations of construction companies were continually low at the end of 2010. Most companies considered insufficient demand and resulting decrease in orders, construction volumes and the number of workforce. Only positive prospect was the rise of construction prices.

2. Policy measures

Legal measures Estonian Forest Development Programme until 2011–2020 was adopted with the decision of Estonian Parliament on the 15-th of February 2011. Programme sets up the forest sector targets for the decade. The main objective of the development programme is to ensure the viability and productivity and diverse and efficient use of forests. For those purposes:

- wood as a renewable natural resource should be used in timber and energy industries as much as is its long term increment;
- forest renewal work should be done in at least half of the regeneration felling areas to sustain forest productivity;
- to maintain a good status of endangered species and populations inherent to Estonia at least 10% of forest area should be under strict protection and the representativeness of strictly protected forests should be improved.

Amendments were made into the Income Tax Act which enable the private forest owners to deduct the costs of forest management activities from taxed income of timber sales or growing stock's cutting sales during the 3 years after the felling. This provides the possibility to include reforestation works' costs to the overall costs to be deducted from taxed sales' income and guarantees more profitable forest management.

Forest law enforcement, governance and trade Several measures have been taken in recent years to guarantee the sustainable forestry practice in Estonia: quick and easy access has been made available to forest inventory and management data for forest administration and public (see <http://register.metsad.ee/avalik/#>), capacity building in forest administration institutions have taken place, cooperation between governmental institutions have been set up to fight illegal activities in forestry, counselling and training of forest owners continuously proceeds. New on-line system for conveyance/transport documents' (certifying the volume and ownership of timber) administration was launched.

3. Developments in forest products markets sectors

A. Wood raw materials (e.g. roundwood: sawlogs, pulpwood and fuelwood)

There is 2.2 million ha of forest land in Estonia (48.8% of the total land area). 36% of it is managed by State Forest Management Centre, 35% by private forest owners, 9% by juridical forest owners and 17% (368,000 ha) is unreformed land and out of active management (*National Forest Inventory 2008*). The state has quickened a land reform since 2009 and through auctions new forest resources are coming into use. 16,670 ha of unreformed land was sold in 2009 and 18,476 ha in 2010.

During the peak of fellings at the end of 90s and at the beginning of new millennium the felling volume stabilized for couple of years at about 12 million m³ level and started to decrease considerably afterwards – up to the to the 5–6 million m³ level in 2004–2009 (*National Forest Inventory 2009*). According to the data of felling documents the interest for forest management has increased considerably in 2010 and the total volume of planned fellings was 10.47 million m³. Due to the fact that not all of the planned fellings are implemented the estimated total felling volume was about 8 million m³ in 2010. The optimal level of fellings according to the Estonian Forestry Development Plan until the year 2020 is annually 12–15 million m³.

The export of industrial roundwood has more than doubled in 2010 compared to 2009 (1.1 million m³ in 2009 and 2.3 million m³ in 2010). 91% of exported roundwood was pulpwood. The import volume of roundwood stayed at the low level – 0.3 million m³ in 2010 as in 2009. The main export partners were Nordic Countries (Sweden, Finland, Norway) and main importing partner was Latvia in 2010.

The prices of roundwood were at the lowest level in March 2009 and started to rise afterward. Two following years the prices of roundwood have steadily increased. Increase in prices of roundwood in 30.06.2011 compared to 30.06.2010 (and 30.06.2010 compared to 30.06.2009) according to the statistics of Private Forest Centre was the following: pine logs 6% (25%), spruce logs 5% (31%), pine logs D<18cm 18% (19%), spruce logs D<18cm 14% (14%), birch logs 22% (16%), birch veneer logs 18% (19%), aspen logs 14% (16%), pine pulpwood 23% (58%), spruce pulpwood 23% (54%), birch pulpwood 9% (79%), aspen pulpwood 5% (34%) and fuelwood 31% (9%).

The trend of pulpwood shows that the prices of coniferous (especially spruce) pulpwood are exceeding the prices of birch pulpwood in 2011 (except in the case of state forest contracts). The prices of fuelwood have increased the most within a year and the prices of wood chips have increased 24% (30.06.2011 compared to 30.06.2010). Only the prices of wood pellets do not show the upward trend. The need for fuelwood is continually increasing in Estonian energy market therefore the fall of prices is not foreseen. The prices of pulpwood are also with increasing trend caused by highly competitive sectors using the same raw material (bioenergy, paper industry, wood-based panels' production). The price-increase may stop in 2012 in case the Russia will decrease its export-taxes and the import from Russia is recurrent.

B. Wood energy

Firewood, wood waste (including chips) and wooden briquette/pellets are the 3 main wood-based energy products produced in Estonia. The main use of the wood for energy is heat generation but in the recent years the importance of wood for electricity generation has rapidly increased due to the new co-production power plants.

There were 851 wood using boilers in 2010 that is 20% of the total number of boilers. There were 403 wood using boilers in industry sector, 116 in energy sector, 76 in agriculture, 25 in transport and 231 in commercial and the public services sector. The capacity of wood using boilers was 864 MW i.e. 15.4% of total capacity of boilers; 1581 GWh heat was generated in 2010 (27% of total heat generation), using 11664 TJ of wood fuel (27.7% from total used fuel for heat production). 113,000 m³ of firewood, 1.1 million m³ of wood chips, 0.44 million m³ of wood waste and 6,000 tons of wooden briquette/pellets were used for heat generation in 2010.

Gross inland consumption of firewood was 1.83 million m³ in 2010; 92% (1.68 million m³) of that in households. 1.5 million m³ of wood chips were used in 2010 by energy sector – 71.7% of it for the conversion to heat and 28.3% for electricity production.

From 2004 wood chips have been used as biomass fuel for heat and electricity co-production power plants (CHP); the usage of wood chips was 0.012 million m³ in 2008, 0.982 million m³ in 2009 and 2.092 million m³ in 2010. Next to the 3 bigger CHPs using wood chips for generating heat and electricity there will be opened several smaller CHPs with local importance in near future. The usage of wood by CHPs is supported by state subsidies for renewable energy.

1.07 million m³ of wood waste was used in 2010, 56.6% of that in households, and 41.5% for heat generation.

Gross inland consumption of briquette/pellets was 50,000 tons in 2010, 88% (44,000 t) of that in households, 12% (6,000 t) by energy sector for heat generation. Total production of briquette and pellets was 0.43 million tons in 2010 (nearly 92% of that was exported).

Compared to 2009 several average prices of fuels increased for end-users in 2010. Average diesel price increased 22%, motor gasoline 16%, shale oil 18%, electricity and natural gas 14%, firewood 11%, peat-briquette 5%, sod peat 4% and wood chips 1%.

C. Certified forest products

There are 2 forest management/chain of custody (COC) certificate systems used in Estonia – FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification).

Estonian FSC working group approved Estonian national FSC standard in 25.04.2008. Testing at the field and public consultation process ended at the end of 2010. Estonian national FSC standard hasn't been submitted to the international FSC for approval yet. There have been issued 3 FSC forest management certificates and 108 FSC chain of custody (COC) certificates in Estonia (16.09.2011). Most of the FSC certified forests are managed by Estonian State Forest Management Centre (managing 36% of Estonian forests). Estonian State Forest Management Centre has the FSC certificate since 01.02.2002. One of the forest management certificates (Stora Enso Eesti AS) comprises over a fifty small scale private forest owners and the requirements of the standard are shared between forest owners and logging company.

From year 2007 PEFC certification is available in Estonia. Estonian national PEFC scheme was approved in 4.03.2008. There is 15 PEFC chain of custody certificates in Estonia (31.08.2011) and 2 forest management certificates – Estonian State Forest Management Centre since 29.11.2010 (with the area of forest holding 817,366 ha) and one group certificate (number of holdings 44 with area forest land certified 51,469 ha).

D. Value-added wood products

The manufacturing and trade of value-added products have increased considerably in Estonia. Decreasing raw material supply, increasing labour costs and competition in the market of primarily processed products have forced producers to invest in value-adding.

The production of wooden furniture decreased to 142 million EUR level in 2010 (202 million EUR in 2009). Export value of wooden furniture was 192 million EUR i.e. 17.8% from total export value of wood and wooden products in 2010; relevant figures for import were 35 million EUR and 12.9%.

Sales volume of the joinery and carpentry products was 576 million EUR. The share of joinery and carpentry products was 15.8% from the total value of wood products' exports in 2010 (5.0% in 2000) and similar share for imports was 5.9% (7.3%).

Production of further processed sawnwood fell slightly compared to year 2009. Sales volume of further processed sawnwood was 38 million EUR (43 million EUR in 2009). The share of further processed sawnwood was 3.7% from the total value of total wood products' exports and similar share for imports was 1.2%.

Sales volume of the prefabricated wooden buildings was over 77 million EUR. In 2010 the share of prefabricated wooden buildings was 12.8% from the total value of wood products' exports (5.2% in 2000) and similar share for imports was 0.4%.

E/F. Sawnwood

Sawnwood production increased until the year 2006 and started to decrease in recent years due to the rising competition and deficit of raw material; in 2008–2009 also due to decreasing sales' opportunities. In 2010 sawnwood production started to increase – 1.45 million m³ of sawnwood was produced (1,13 million m³ in 2009). Small volume of quality non-coniferous (8.4% from total sawnwood production) logs covers the niche products' manufacturing needs and do not provide source for sustained growth.

Earlier steady growth of sawnwood imports turned to sudden 35% decrease in 2007. Sawnwood imports decreased to 0.5 million m³ level in 2009, but in 2010 turned to slight growth again (0.64 million m³). The increase of sawnwood import indicates regrown demand from domestic and foreign further-processing companies. Sawnwood exports increased by 25 % from 0.6 million m³ in 2009 to 0.75 million m³ in 2010. The share of sawnwood exports' value from the total value of wood products' exports in 2010 was at 1995 level, 16.8% and 17.1% respectively. Similar figures for import of sawnwood are 45.1% and 8.6%

Import and export of sawnwood is forecasted to stay close to similar level in 2011. In coming years the production of sawnwood is expected to rise.

G. Wood-based panels

The production of plywood increased about 60.5%, from 22 000 m³ in 2009 to 35 000m³ in 2010., Imports increased 84.5% and exports 92.6% in 2010 compared to 2009. Imports and production are expected to increase in 2011, export to stay at the same level. Plywood production is influenced by birch veneer logs' shortage in domestic market. Share of value of plywood exports from total value of wood products export was 3.5%, share of imports 10.0% in 2010.

The production of particle boards (281 000 m³) increased 15.7% in 2010, imports increased 28.6% and exports 26.4%. Share of value of particle board exports from total value of wood products export was 2.3%, share of imports was 3.5% in 2010.

There was no production of hardboard in 2010. Imports increased by 43.4% and exports increased another 74.6%. In 2010 imports and exports are expected to grow.

The production of insulating boards increased 41.1% in 2010, imports decreased by 42.3% and exports decreased 27.2%. Production and export will increase in 2011.

Share of value of fibreboard exports from total value of wood products export was 1.3%, share of imports 4.8% in 2010.

H. Pulp and paper

Production of pulp had a low growth in 2010. The majority of the production is produced by thermo-mechanical aspen pulpmill (alkaline peroxide mechanical pulp (APMP) technology in Kunda. Kunda factory produced 148 000 tons of wood pulp in 2010. Production of unbleached coniferous chemical wood pulp was 70 000 tons in 2010. In 2008 export of pulp stayed at year 2007 level (125 000t) and in 2009-2010 export grew to 133 000 t level. Only minor import of pulp (about 100 tons) took place.

Paper production includes mostly the unbleached kraft sack paper production. In 2009 the paper industry production volumes dropped considerably but in 2010 rose back to the year 2008 level. Import and export increased by 14.0% and 19.1% in 2010. The sector has significantly improved the prospects for the coming years. New markets in Asia will help offset the decline in volumes in Europe.

Sources:

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GDP Forecast for 2011–2015 (as of September 2011)

(percent)

	1998–2009	2010	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*
1. Growth of real GDP	4.5	3.1	7.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5
1a. GDP in real terms (bln EUR)		9.0	9.6	9.9	10.2	10.6	11.0
2. Growth of nominal GDP	10.2	4.6	10.7	5.8	6.6	6.3	6.4
2a. GDP in nominal terms (bln EUR)		14.5	16.0	17.0	18.1	19.2	20.5
2b. GNI in nominal terms (bln EUR)		13.8	15.0	15.9	16.9	17.9	18.9
Components of real GDP							
3. Private consumption expenditure (incl. non-profit organisations)	4.7	-1.9	4.5	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.2
4. Government final consumption expenditure	1.6	-2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
5. Gross fixed capital formation	6.4	-9.1	16.7	9.3	6.0	6.1	8.0
6. Changes in inventories (% of GDP)	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
8. Exports of goods and services	5.9	21.7	26.1	4.6	6.2	6.8	6.8
9. Imports of goods and services	5.6	21.0	28.0	5.5	6.8	7.4	7.9
Contributions to real GDP growth ¹⁾							
10. Domestic demand (without inventories)	4.8	-3.5	5.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	4.2
11. Changes in inventories	-0.2	4.4	0.9	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
12. Ext. balance of goods and services	-0.3	1.6	0.4	-0.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7
Value added growth							
13. Primary sector	3.0	7.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7
14. Industry	4.3	19.2	17.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.5
15. Construction	5.7	-10.1	12.2	7.2	5.6	4.6	4.6
16. Other services	4.6	1.6	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.2

1) Contribution to GDP growth indicates the share of a specific field in the economic growth. It is calculated by multiplying the field's growth with its share in GDP. The sum of the fields' share makes up the economic growth (the reason for a little difference is a statistical error – the part of GDP that could not be divided between the fields).

Source: Ministry of Finance of Estonia, Statistics Estonia.

Forest products production and trade in 2010– 2012.

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2010	2011	2012
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	2 600	2 700	2 700
	Imports	1000 m ³	140	106	120
	Exports	1000 m ³	76	210	200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	2 664	2 596	2 620
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	500	500	500
	Imports	1000 m ³	41	42	40
	Exports	1000 m ³	35	25	25
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	506	517	515
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs				
	Imports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m ³		0	0
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 400	1 750	1 750
	Imports	1000 m ³	28	23	25
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 066	1 400	1 400
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	362	373	375
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 350	1 600	1 600
	Imports	1000 m ³	92	82	90
	Exports	1000 m ³	1 073	1 300	1 300
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	369	382	390
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES				
	Domestic supply	1000 m ³		3 400	3 400
	Imports	1000 m ³		115	120
	Exports	1000 m ³		1 078	1 200
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		2 437	2 320
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	20	20	20
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	20	20	20
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	650	700	700
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Removals	1000 m ³	1 020	1 100	1 100

Product Code	Product	Unit	Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2010	2011	2012
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	1 333	1 440	1 450
	Imports	1000 m ³	592	672	700
	Exports	1000 m ³	662	596	600
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	1 263	1 516	1 550
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS				
	Production	1000 m ³	122	125	130
	Imports	1000 m ³	49	59	60
	Exports	1000 m ³	92	111	115
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	79	73	75
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood				
	Production	1000 m ³		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		0	0
6.1	VENEER SHEETS				
	Production	1000 m ³		35	35
	Imports	1000 m ³		4	5
	Exports	1000 m ³		26	26
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		13	14
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets				
	Production	1000 m ³		1	1
	Imports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³		1	1
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		0	0
6.2	PLYWOOD				
	Production	1000 m ³	36	40	40
	Imports	1000 m ³	79	90	90
	Exports	1000 m ³	66	65	65
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	49	65	65
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood				
	Production	1000 m ³		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Exports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		0	0
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)				
	Production	1000 m ³	286	290	240
	Imports	1000 m ³	35	35	35
	Exports	1000 m ³	131	130	90
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	190	195	185
6.3.1	of which, OSB				
	Production	1000 m ³		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³		17	18
	Exports	1000 m ³		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		17	18
6.4	FIBREBOARD				
	Production	1000 m ³	36	40	60
	Imports	1000 m ³	59	67	67
	Exports	1000 m ³	52	47	67
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	43	60	60
6.4.1	Hardboard				
	Production	1000 m ³		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³		50	50
	Exports	1000 m ³		2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		48	48
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)				
	Production	1000 m ³		0	0
	Imports	1000 m ³		14	14
	Exports	1000 m ³		10	10
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³		4	4
6.4.3	Other fibreboard				
	Production	1000 m ³	36	40	60
	Imports	1000 m ³	2	3	3
	Exports	1000 m ³	39	35	55
	Apparent consumption	1000 m ³	-1	8	8
7	WOOD PULP				
	Production	1000 m.t.	221	220	220
	Imports	1000 m.t.	0	0	0
	Exports	1000 m.t.	133	145	145
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	88	75	75
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD				
	Production	1000 m.t.	76	75	75
	Imports	1000 m.t.	137	138	140
	Exports	1000 m.t.	104	102	100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	109	111	115