STATEMENT

submitted by the
Delegation of Germany
to the

68th Session of the
UNECE Timber Committee
11 to 15 October 2010 in Geneva

Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Bonn, September 2010

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1. Main economic developments in Germany

1.1 Gross domestic product projected to grow by 1.4 percent in 2010

The global financial and economic crisis has confronted Germany and the world with new challenges. Because its own economy is so strongly linked to the international economy, Germany was hit particularly hard by the crisis. Due to a powerful economic slump that affected exports in particular, Germany's gross domestic product fell by five percent in real terms, the sharpest drop since the founding of the Federal Republic.

As 2010 gets underway, Germany's production capacities remain highly underutilised. While rising global demand will lead to a marked increase in German exports, the volume of exports in 2010 will not achieve pre-crisis levels. In addition, cost pressures are likely to make it increasingly difficult for companies to maintain their staffing levels in 2010. For this reason, registered unemployment is likely to increase at a higher rate than in 2009. However, both job losses and registered unemployment will turn out to be less severe than was expected just last year. The Federal Government expects real gross domestic product to grow by 1.4 percent on average in 2010.

Selected key figures for macroeconomic trends [1)]

	2008	2009	Projection 2010
	Year-on-year changes in %		
Gross domestic product (price-adjusted)	1.3	-5.0	1.4
Total employment (domestic)	1.4	- 0.1	-1.0
Unemployment rate in % as defined by the Federal Labour Agency [2)]	7.8	8.2	8.9
Use of GDP (price adjusted)			
Private households and private non-profit organisations	0.4	0.4	-0.5
Plant and equipment	3.3	-20.0	3.1
Construction	2.6	-0.7	1.1
Domestic demand	1.7	-1.8	0.6
Exports	2.9	-14.7	5.1
Imports	4.3	-8.9	3.4
Contribution of foreign trade and payments to GDP growth rate [3)]	-0.3	-3.4	0.8
Gross wages and salaries per person employed (nominal)	2.3	-0.4	0.9

[1)] Up to 2009, preliminary figures from the Federal Statistical Office as of 13 January 2010.
[2)] Based on total number of persons employed.
[3)] Contribution to GDP growth rate.

1.2 The Federal Government's strategy: Stabilise the economy – expand opportunities for growth – consolidate public finances

In order to bolster the recovery, the Federal Government has, among other things, enacted an immediate action programme that will provide tax relief amounting to roughly 24 billion euros per year for individuals and businesses. Alongside the immediate measures that have been taken to boost the economy, an additional priority is to implement structural reforms in order to expand opportunities for longer-term growth. The key areas for action here are education, skills development and forward-looking technologies. The Federal Government will further enhance people's willingness to work hard and perform economically by providing them with greater flexibility: this means taking action to reduce bureaucracy and to implement a simpler tax system with lower tax rates. To this end, we will place a priority on providing relief particularly to lower and middle income groups. At the same time, we will even out marginal tax

rates (which currently have a disproportionate effect on lower and middle incomes) by converting income tax rates to a graduated flat tax (Stufentarif). To the extent possible, the new tax structure is to take effect as of 1 January 2011.
Sustained higher levels of growth and stricter budgetary discipline are decisive factors for the long-term success of our consolidation efforts. For this reason, a central policy priority will be to consolidate public finances in accordance with the government's newly adopted deficit rules, which take effect starting in 2011. Thus the Federal Government commits itself to the "golden rules" contained in the coalition agreement which stipulate, among other things, that all measures in the agreement are contingent upon the availability of funds.

1.3 Maintain well-functioning financial markets

Currently, the main reason that fewer loans are being issued is the declining demand for credit. Thus, in the Federal Government's overall view, there is no across-the-board credit crunch at present. Nevertheless, businesses are having an increasingly difficult time obtaining financing. The economic recovery must not be placed in jeopardy due to a lack of financing. In this connection, the Business Fund Germany and its credit and guarantee programme have proven to be a key factor in helping to ensure that businesses have access to credit in the current situation. The Federal Government will conduct regular reviews of the Business Fund's structure and will tailor it to suit evolving needs as necessary.

In doing so, the government will pay strict attention to ensuring that businesses receive public sector funding only under the conditions that (i) they will be able to survive on their own under normal competitive conditions once the economy recovers and (ii) no fundamental distortions of competition can be expected to occur which will affect their competitors adversely.

Starting in March 2010, businesses will be able to turn to a government-appointed credit mediator if they experience problems obtaining loans. The new credit mediator will take action to ensure that creditworthy companies – particularly small and medium-sized firms – are able to obtain loans; in this effort, he will work together with relevant institutions at Land level to pool complaints from businesses and to find constructive solutions together with the credit industry.

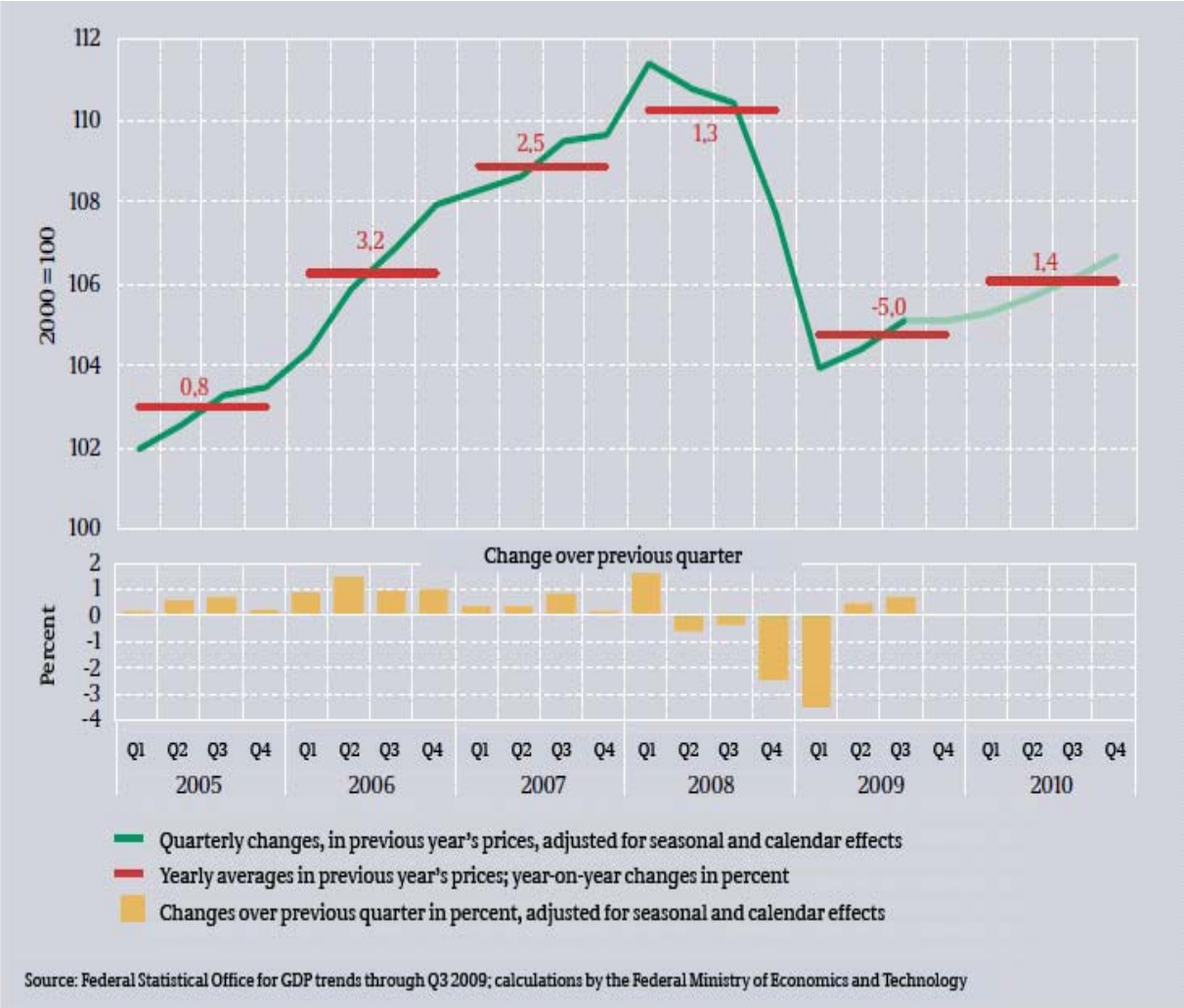
The German government will improve banking supervision by pooling and placing the supervision of German banks under the authority of the Deutsche Bundesbank. In addition, mechanisms are to be introduced that will improve options for stabilising, restructuring or liquidating banks with systemic importance in a manner that minimises impacts on financial markets. To this end, the German government will submit a draft bill that encompasses a broad spec-

trum of instruments ranging from early intervention before a bank becomes insolvent to mechanisms for bank liquidation.

1.4 Develop and implement an exit strategy

A key precondition for restoring properly functioning markets is to ensure that credible time limits are place on state interventions in the economy. The Federal Government will develop and implement a consistent and orderly exit strategy for government stabilisation measures as soon as financial markets in particular are once again functioning smoothly.
As part of its exit strategy, the government will convene an expert council to conduct a review of the state's crisis-related involvement in the economy.

GDP trends in Germany (price-adjusted)



2. Market drivers and policy measures influencing forest sector

Regarding timber, European forests have provided society with goods and services without problems for decades. Since there are new market drivers such as rising energy prices, policy measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or new requirements to secure biodiversity in the forests, situation is about to change. Continuous demand of timber for material use and the current renaissance of bioenergy led to intensified raw material competition. Controversal claims of timber users and environmentalists pose new questions on how to deal best with renewable raw material originating from forests.

In spite of enormous timber stocks which have been piled up for decades, foresters are asked now whether there is enough space to meet the demand in material and energetic wood utilisation without jeopardising sustainability rules. Where is the new equilibrium between material and energetic utilisation? It becomes obvious that new challenges are arising for all stakeholders involved. The questions are similar not only in European countries and they contain cross-sectoral dimensions. Therefore it is important to collect experience and take the opportunity of international fora to elaborate strategies and possible solutions.

2.1 Wood energy markets

As one of the most important renewable energy sources biomass has gained further ground. During the last 6 years, the contribution of renewables in final energy consumption increased from 143 to 242 TWh (share of 10.3 %). Biomass has become the most important pillar (65 %) within the renewables scene. With a share of 8.8 % regarding total heat supply (2008: 7.4 %) it was possible to further on increase the significance of renewables last year. The dominating resource in this sector was biomass (95 %). In 2009 renewables contributed to the total electricity consumption with 16 % (2008: 15 %). In this sector biomass reached a share of about 30 %.

This development contributes to additional macroeconomic benefits. Last year, the renewable energies in Germany recorded a turnover of about 16 billion € and investments of about 20 billion €. The number of people employed in this sector reached 300,000 (+ 8 % against 2008) – this is equivalent to a 87 % increase since 2004. In 2009 renewable energies contributed to climate protection with CO_2 savings of about 107 million tonnes.

The Energy and Climate Programme of the Federal Government (launched in August 2007) aims at increasing the share of renewables in electricity supply up to 30 % and in heat consumption up to 14 %. In the course of the further development of its biomass strategy the Federal Government has revised the original goal of expansion for biofuels. In the year 2020

the target now is 12 % instead of 17 % (by energy content). Following the main guiding principles “security of supply”, “economic efficiency” and “environmental protection” the programme contains of about 30 key elements including a package of different acts and ordinances. Offering incentives for modernisation and technological innovation the programme aims at stepping up the number of jobs within the renewable energy sector to 400,000 by 2020.

Some examples of measures with specific incentives for renewables:

- The government’s goal is to increase the share of renewables within the electricity sector significantly. An amendment of the Renewable Energy Sources Act [1], which among other things contains new provisions for regulating tariffs for biomass, serves this goal.
- Obligations to use renewables in new buildings are laid down in the Renewable Energies Heat Act [2]. All owners of newly erected buildings are oblidged to use a certain amount of renewables for their heat requirements (solar radiation, geothermal energy, ambient heat or biomass). For example, the use of biomass has to cover at least 50 % of the new building’s heat demand. However, pellets, wood chips and fuelwood may only be used in furnaces which comply with strict national provisions on air quality control and have a particularly high boiler efficiency factor. Alternatively it is possible to improve insulation of buildings, obtain heat from district heating systems or use heat from combined heat and power generation (CHP).
- Since the Federal Market Incentive Programme for renewable energies was launched in 2000 it has provided financial support until May 2010 amounting to 1.5 billion €, which in turn triggered investments of 11.6 billion €.
- New Sustainability Ordinances for biofuels and electricity from biomass shall ensure that when producing biomass for biofuels and electricity, a minimum requirement for sustainable management of resources and for the conservation of natural habitats are complied with. Furthermore the entire production, processing and supply chain must show a certain potential for reducing greenhouse gases.
- The Act on Combined Heat and Power Generation [3] and a draft ordinance for small and medium combustion installations in order to reduce particulate emissions are additional examples for improvements of framework conditions for renewables.

[1] Act in Granting Priority to Renewable Sources – “Act on the Priority of Renewable Energies of 25 October 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2074), which was amended by Article 3 of the law of 29 July 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I, p.2542)“

[2] Act on the Promotion of Renewable Energies in the Heat Sector – "Act on the Promotion of Renewable Energies in the Heat Sector of 7 August 2008 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1658), which was amended by Article 3 of the law of 15 July 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1804)"

[3] Act on Combined Heat and Power Generation – “Act on Combined Heat and Power Generation of 19 March 2002 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 1092), which was amended by Article 5 of the law of 21 August 2009 (Federal Law Gazette I, p. 2870"

- The German National Biomass Action Plan, which outlines measures for the expansion of bioenergy, is expected to indirectly influence the future development of the German wood energy market, even though it is not legally binding.

The Energy and Climate Programme initiative doubles Germany's previous climate protection efforts. Mainly due to the effects of the economic crisis in 2009, a 28 % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions has been achieved compared to 1990 (- 7.7 % against 2008).

Wood for energy is one contributor to this development. In the previous years, the use of wood for energy generation in Germany has developed continually and received extraordinary impetus due to the huge increases in oil and gas prices. For example heating with CO_2-neutral wooden pellets has increasingly become a cost-effective alternative to conventional fuels. In the period up to 2002, wood consumption for energy purposes by private and commercial demanders increased at a moderate rate. After that, there was a sharp rise in consumption which bottomed out in the last years at about 53 million m³. Fuelwood consumption in private households formed the largest group of demanders (about 29 million m³). They were followed by large biomass thermal power plants (about 24 million m³). While private households mainly take fuelwood from forests (70%), large biomass thermal power plants mostly use recovered wood and industrial wood residues (about 72%).

German producers of wood pellets also benefited from this development. Producing 0.3 million tonnes in 2005 (of which domestic consumption: 0.2 million tonnes) it was possible to increase production and domestic consumption in 2009 to 1.6 million tonnes (+ 6.7 % against 2008) and 1.1 million tonnes (+ 22 % against 2008), respectively. So far main raw material sources for pellet production are wood residues originating from softwood sawmills. In future, additional sources may become important (e.g. residues from forests, fast growing species, hardwood species). Fuelwood consumption in Germany is expected to further increase in 2010.

2.2 Construction sector most important for material use of timber

There is an urgent need for incentives in the whole construction sector. In the first half of 2009 turnover of German building industry dropped by 8.4 % to 34 billion €. Regarding wood consumption the building sector is most important, for in Germany almost 2/3 of removals are transformed in products designed for the building sector. Discussions on climate protection, energy saving and mitigating climate change are increasingly focussing on building sector, which is responsible for almost 40% of energy consumption in Europe. In Germany there are about 18.8 million buildings, of which 8 % are non-residentials. This means a huge dormant potential to be mobilised. Action has been taken about 30 years ago (1978) when the first

German Thermal Insulation Ordinance entered into effect. Since then the energy efficiency of buildings has been improved step by step, latest amendment of this Ordinance came into effect beginning last year.

Nevertheless we are still far away from where we would like to be, because about 73 % of buildings in Germany where constructed before 1978. They still do not meet any energy saving requirement. But building owners and tenants increasingly realise that energy saving is not only an environmental issue but also most interesting in economic matters. For example cost for heating and hot water make up around 87 % of total energy consumption of private households. As we know today 80 % of those costs could be saved by professional refurbishment like improvement of building shell and modern building services.

Against this background the Federal Government became active to mobilise investments and to accelerate the process by different means. Important incentives for investments in the building sector are the above mentioned Renewable Energy Heat Act and the current development of a new Green Building Certificate in close cooperation with science and interested associations ("round tables" with about 130 participants). First German Sustainability Certificates have been granted to 16 office buildings in January 2009 (link to the German Green Building Certification System: www.dgnb.de).

Ecological advantages of sustainable wood products (e.g. CO_2-neutral) may open up new perspectives within the building sector, especially by modernisation and renovation. Funding from the government support programme for existing buildings will increase from 130 million € (2005) up to 400 million € in 2009 and up to 500 million € per annum between 2010 and 2012. But low-energy buildings (below 50 kWh/m^2 a) or so-called "passive houses" (producing more energy than needed) are in general independent from construction material. This means intensified competition between construction materials.

2.3 Carbon markets

Within the scope of the Kyoto Protocol (KP), the Federal Government of Germany decided at the end of 2006 to take advantage of the Forest Management option. This means that changes in carbon stocks brought about by sustainable forest management in already existing forests are accountable under Kyoto Protocol Article 3.4; final calculations are made at the end of the commitment period in 2012. It is at any rate compulsory to account for increases in stocks brought about by afforestation (KP Art. 3.3).

During the first commitment period, the amount of carbon that is accountable under KP Art. 3.4, is subject to country-specific limits. For Germany, this limit is 1.24 megatonnes C per

year (corresponding to 4.55 megatonnes CO_2 per year and 22.73 megatonnes CO_2 for the whole commitment period). In 2007, the national inventory report predicted a total increase in carbon stocks of 79.4 megatonnes CO_2 (= 21.65 megatonnes C). Between 1990 and 2002 the sink strength amounted to 76 megatonnes CO_2 per year. The accountability limit also includes possible changes in carbon pools due to forest management under the Joint Implementation (JI, KP Art.6) arising due to forest management activities with German participation in other Annex I states.

2.4 Forest certification and certified forest products markets

So far about 70 % of the total Forest area in Germany (11.1 million ha) has been voluntarily certified, including 7.3 million ha forests certified according to PEFC-criteria (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes) and 370,000 ha according to FSC-criteria (Forest Stewardship Council). The Federal Government supports this initiative and is backing the further development, harmonization and mutual recognition of the competing certification systems. It takes the view that wood and wood products may only be procured from stocks with credible certificates.

In 1996 a first government initiative was set up that tropical timber should come from sustainable forestry, attended by credible certification. In 2002 discussions focused on specific procedural requirements to further develop this initiative. In January 2007 the Federal Government has adopted a procurement regime for wood products on federal level. In accordance with this regulation, wood products procured by the federal administration must demonstrably come from legal and sustainable forest management. The bidder has to furnish proof of this by presenting a certificate of FSC, PEFC, comparable certificates or by producing individual specifications. Comparable certificates or individual specifications are accepted, if the bidder can prove that the criteria of FSC or PEFC applying to the respective country of origin have been met. The regulation is valid for 4 years and will be audited before prolongation in January 2011.

During 2008 the Federal procurement regime has been implemented at all governmental institutions and subordinated agencies. In the meantime this regime is also assumed on the local level by the Federal States of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria and the City of Hamburg. Likely Lower Saxony and Berlin will follow soon. Furthermore this regime is approved by the "Deutsche Bahn AG" corporation, the German Federal Agency for Technical Relief as well and several municipal administrations and public institutions. At present they are the main drivers and play an exemplary role to give incentives for the economic and private sector concerning purchase and use of certified timber and wood-based products.

Meanwhile several EU member states developed and implemented similar national regimes. End of 2008 the EU Standing Forestry Committee established a working group for a two year period with regard to exchange of knowledge and experience as well as potential harmonization.

2.5 Sustainable and legal wood trading policies

An important initiative on international level is the EU FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) Action Plan on Illegal Logging, representing a joint action programme against illegal logging. This means that an important first step has been taken towards improved control of timber imports. The Federal Government is backing preparations and negotiations with potential candidate countries of voluntary FLEGT partnership agreements with the EU. Work on improved methods for timber origin identification to be used by enforcement agencies continues.

The EU FLEGT approach will be supplemented by a Regulation of the EU Parliament laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market. The EU Commission drafted this regulation in October 2008, which is to contribute effectively to combating illegal logging and associated trade at the global level. The regulation commits operators who place timber and wood based products on the market to furnish proof of legality by verification through an independent accredited organization, means of other accepted proof and the application of due diligence systems. If adopted by the EU Council in October 2010 the regulation could enter into force until end of this year. The German Government supports this approach and is active player within the development of this regulation.

3. Wood raw material, mobilisation and forest products markets

Timber is not the only forest product society is asking for. There are increasingly competing demands arising for example from environmental requirements (e.g. biodiversity) or recreational functions of forests. In future different priorities how to deal with forest functions may cause certain conflicts between interest groups. This development calls for a coherent strategy how to meet best those different requirements with special emphasis on wood production and the existing timber potential.

Growing wood demand for both material and energy utilisation has led to an increased mobilisation of timber and biomass inside and outside of forests. Although it is generally up to the markets to balance demand and supply, the Federal Government is recognising the difficulties for example in mobilising timber from small scale forest enterprises and thus exploring means to increase domestic supply. One important instrument is the elaboration of a German cluster

initiative in order to evaluate how to intensify sustainable wood supply and regional cooperation within forestry and forest-based industry. Against this backdrop the Federal Government is about to elaborate a "German Forest Strategy 2020" aiming at enhanced timber production without jeopardising other important forest functions regarding nature, water or recreation.

3.1 Roundwood markets

According to official statistics, in 2009 only 48 million m^3 were felled (- 13.2 % against 2008). Of the total fellings, spruce accounted for 56 %, pine for 21 %, beech for 19.4 % and oak for 3.6 %. Main reason for the reduction of removals was the economic crisis, leading to severe production cuts in several industry sectors.

In spite of this economic crisis it is assumed in the medium and long term that roundwood demand in Germany will again continue to increase. Comparing the development of felling in recent years with German forest resource assessment data clearly show that in comparison with potential coniferous wood resources (in particular potential resources of spruce) in hardwood there is still considerable untapped potential. Various supply options are therefore being discussed (e.g. mobilisation of existing resources, imports, short-rotation plantations on farmland) in order to meet the future challenges.

The extent of the impact of nature conservation policy objectives and their implementation on the future availability of domestic roundwood remains uncertain. For example, the (legally non-binding) Federal Government's National Strategy on biological diversity aims, by 2020, to set aside 5 % of the forest area to develop naturally, and to continuously reduce the percentage of non-indigenous tree species. Moreover, possible management restrictions have to-date not been implemented in the German FFH sites (92/43/EEC Fauna-Flora-Habitat Directive), in which approximately one fifth of the German total forest area is located.

3.2 Sawnwood (softwood and hardwood)

In 2009, approximately 10,900 people were employed in the German sawmilling industry (-4.7 % against 2008). The total turnover amounted to 2.7 billion € (change from previous year: -15.3 %). With an export quota of 38.9 %, the export turnover amounted to 1 billion €. Compared with 2008, the entire export turnover decreased by 15.9 %.

With about 19.7 million m^3 domestic production of sawn softwood decreased by 10 % in 2009 compared with 2008. Declines in imports, exports, and the apparent consumption of sawn softwood were also recorded. In 2009, export-driven producers of sawn softwood were hit especially hard by the financial and housing crisis. Just as in the case of the sawn soft-

wood, German imports, exports, production and apparent consumption of temperate and tropical hardwood underwent a decline.

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

In 2009, the German panel industry employed approximately 15,000 people and recorded a total turnover of 4.2 billion €, of which . Compared with 2008, the total turnover decreased by 17.6 %. About 30 % of turnover depended on foreign trade. The export quota of the panel industry amounted to 35.7 %. The annual wood consumption of German panel industry amounted to 15.4 million m^3 with particle boards and to 10.4 million m^3 regarding fibreboard production.

3.4 Pulp and paper

In 2009, the German pulp and paper industry employed about 41,600 people (- 4 % against 2008) and recorded a total turnover of about 12.5 billion € (compared with 2008: -16 %). Wood consumption by German pulp and paper mills was estimated to 9.8 million m^3 in 2009 (compared with 2008: - 8.1 %).

TC1

UNECE TIMBER COMMITTEE FORECASTS

Roundwood

Country: Germany	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Note: Only indicate actual changes to historical 2009 data

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data 2008	Historical data 2009	Revised 2009	Estimate 2010	Forecast 2011
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	27.397	23.072	23.072	28.000	30.000
	Imports	1000 m^3	3.069	2.000 #	3.933	2.000	2.000
	Exports	1000 m^3	4.707	4.000 #	2.608	2.500	3.000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	25.758	21.072	24.398	27.500	29.000
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	3.844	2.409	2.409	2.500	2.600
	Imports	1000 m^3	269	300 #	189	200	222
	Exports	1000 m^3	1.151	900 #	829	850	850
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	2.962	1.809	1.769	1.850	1.972
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m^3	69	60 #	41	30	30
	Exports	1000 m^3	14	10 #	7	5	5
	Net Trade	1000 m^3	55	50	34	25	25
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	9.243	7.984	7.984	9.000	9.200
	Imports	1000 m^3	300	250 #	250	250	250
	Exports	1000 m^3	1.300	1.250 #	1.250	1.250	1.250
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	8.243	6.984	6.984	8.000	8.200
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	3.412	2.876	2.876	3.500	3.750
	Imports	1000 m^3	150	150 #	150	150	150
	Exports	1000 m^3	480	400 #	400	400	450
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	3.082	2.626	2.626	3.250	3.450
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m^3	7.970	3.592 C	8.200	8.300	8.400
	Imports	1000 m^3	2.874	3.200 C	2.817	1.800	1.800
	Exports	1000 m^3	5.187	4.971 C	4.096	4.600	4.600
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	5.658	1.821	6.921	5.500	5.600
1.2.3.C	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	1.637	5.994	1.475	1.550	1.700
1.2.3.NC	OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	1.273	5.738	1.170	1.150	1.200
1.1.C	WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	4.476	4.476 R	4.519	4.700	5.000
1.1.NC	WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	4.085	4.085 R	4.568	4.700	5.000

Please return (preferably by e-mail) to Timber Section no later than 10 September 2010.

By e-mail to stats.timber@unece.org. By fax to +41 22 917 0041

Questions? Please contact Alex McCusker at the above address or telephone +41 22 917 2880.

The historical data are from the most recent Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (blank) or the Timber Committee Forecast (#). For explanations please se

These data are flagged with E, R, N or C for secretariat estimate, repeat, national estimate or calculated totals. If there is no flag, this indicates officially s

Entspricht amtlichen HE-Einschlag in Tsd. m³	55.367	56.634	48.073	55.100	58.450

Blau: Zuarbeit OEF

Grüne: Zuarbeit GDH und VDS

Orange: Zuarbeit VDP

Pink: Zuarbeit VHI

TC2

UNECE TIMBER COMMITTEE FORECASTS

Forest products

Country: Germany	Date:
Name of Official responsible for reply:	
Official Address (in full):	
Telephone:	Fax:
E-mail:	

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data 2008	Historical data 2009	Revised 2009	Estimate 2010	Forecast 2011
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m^3	21.966	19.656	19.755	20.700	21.100
	Imports	1000 m^3	3.539	5.068	3.350	4.000	4.200
	Exports	1000 m^3	8.100	9.173	6.239	7.200	7.400
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	17.404	15.551	16.866	17.500	17.900
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m^3	1.094	767	803	850	900
	Imports	1000 m^3	548	581	485	420	440
	Exports	1000 m^3	716	637	443	560	590
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	927	711	845	710	750
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood						
	Production	1000 m^3	0 E	0 R	0 R	0 R	0 R
	Imports	1000 m^3	175	125	127	105	90
	Exports	1000 m^3	82	55	55	45	40
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	93	70	72	60	50
6.1	VENEER SHEETS						
	Production	1000 m^3	217	393 C	220	220	220
	Imports	1000 m^3	161	156 C	102	101	105
	Exports	1000 m^3	113	109 C	68	65	68
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	265	440	254	256	257
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets						
	Production	1000 m^3	3 R	3 R	2 R	2 R	2 R
	Imports	1000 m^3	40 E	19 E	22	25	25
	Exports	1000 m^3	17 E	12 E	10	11	11
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	26	10	14	16	16
6.2	PLYWOOD						
	Production	1000 m^3	175 C	176 C	130	145	145
	Imports	1000 m^3	1.325 C	1.039 C	1.019	1.060	1.100
	Exports	1000 m^3	349 C	256 C	252	300	320
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	1.151	959	897	905	925
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood						
	Production	1000 m^3	0 E	0 E	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m^3	146 E	114 E	128	150	145
	Exports	1000 m^3	63 E	46 E	46	50	50
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	82	68	82	100	95
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)						
	Production	1000 m^3	8.529	9.311	7.654	7.850	8.000
	Imports	1000 m^3	1.822	2.900	1.747	2.100	2.300
	Exports	1000 m^3	3.118	4.063	2.458	2.550	2.700
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	7.234	8.148	6.942	7.400	7.600
6.3.1	of which, OSB						
	Production	1000 m^3	1.025 E	773 R	1.063	1.120	1.100
	Imports	1000 m^3	314	280	343	380	390
	Exports	1000 m^3	617	577	591	595	600
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	722	476	815	905	890
6.4	FIBREBOARD						
	Production	1000 m^3	5.526 C	4.933 C	5.200	5.300	5.400
	Imports	1000 m^3	812 C	647 C	694	743	750
	Exports	1000 m^3	3.465 C	2.814 C	3.047	3.050	3.100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	2.873	2.766	2.848	2.993	3.050
6.4.1	Hardboard						
	Production	1000 m^3	1.600 E	1.441 R	1.400	1.500	1.600
	Imports	1000 m^3	167 E	171 E	173	218	220
	Exports	1000 m^3	1.428 E	1.241 E	1.254	1.250	1.300
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	339	371	319	468	520
6.4.2	MDF (Medium density)						
	Production	1000 m^3	3.926 E	3.418 R	3.800	3.800	3.800
	Imports	1000 m^3	435 E	294 E	338	335	335
	Exports	1000 m^3	1.949 E	1.476 E	1.694	1.700	1.700
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	2.412	2.237	2.443	2.435	2.435
6.4.3	Other fibreboard						
	Production	1000 m^3	0 R	74 R	0	0	0
	Imports	1000 m^3	151 E	182 E	184	190	195
	Exports	1000 m^3	91 E	97 E	99	100	100
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	60	159	85	90	95
7	WOOD PULP						
	Production	1000 m.t.	2.903	2.909	2.541	2.750	2.750
	Imports	1000 m.t.	5.554	4.543	4.543	5.400	5.400
	Exports	1000 m.t.	1.037	1.027	1.049	950	950
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	7.420	6.426	6.035	7.200	7.200
10	PAPER & PAPERBOARD						
	Production	1000 m.t.	22.828	22.842	20.899	23.400	23.400
	Imports	1000 m.t.	11.466	9.608	9.741	10.900	10.900
	Exports	1000 m.t.	13.680	12.330	12.295	15.000	15.000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	20.614	20.120	18.345	19.300	19.300

Please return (preferably by e-mail) to Timber Section no later than 10 September 2010.

By e-mail to stats.timber@unece.org. By fax to +41 22 917 0041

Questions? Please contact Alex McCusker at the above address or telephone +41 22 917 2880.

The historical data are from the most recent Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (blank) or the Timber Committee Forecast (#). For explanations please s

These data are flagged with E, R, N or C for secretariat estimate, repeat, national estimate or calculated totals. If there is no flag, this indicates officiall

Blau: Zuarbeit OEF
Grüne: Zuarbeit GDH und VDS
Orange: Zuarbeit VDP
Pink: Zuarbeit VHI