

### **1 General Economic Trends affecting the forest and forest industries sector**

In Sweden and elsewhere, the economy has been in a severe slump. However, there are signs that the steep downturn has ceased in other countries, and in Sweden it came to a halt in the second quarter. GDP growth in Sweden and worldwide will gradually pick up in the period ahead, partly in response to an expansionary economic policy. The national Accounts of Sweden show that there was no change in output and demand between the first and second quarters of this year. Household consumption rose, as is also apparent from retail and trade statistics. Consumers' sentiment about the economy improved for the fourth month in a row. All factors considered, the assessment is that GDP growth will be zero in the third quarter 2009.

In the fourth quarter 2009 there will be a temporary drop in GDP. After three quarters of positive growth, household consumption may decrease because of the swine flue. In the full-year overview of 2009 and 2010, however, the new influenza is likely to affect GDP only marginally. The overall assessment is that GDP will be down by 5.0 in 2009. Early in 2010 output and demand will begin to pick up. The tendency in other countries will strengthen slightly, and demand for Swedish exports will rise. All factors taken into account, GDP growth will be 1.5 percent in 2010. In 2011 the international recovery will continue and demand for Swedish exports will increase further. All factors considered, GDP will increase by 2.9 percent in 2011.

Production in the Swedish economy has been hit hard by the global slowdown. The companies have not had time to adjust its production to lower demand and productivity has fallen more than ever before in modern times. The number of hours worked are probably to decline rapidly in future as the firms adjust the number of employees and working time to lower demand. This adjustments, combined with other efficiency improvements, means that productivity will raise again only after a long period of decline.

In both Germany and Sweden capital goods constitute a large share of total industrial production. Production of investment goods is highly cyclical and for Sweden it is in particular the motor vehicle industry that is hit hard by the crisis. The large decline in production in Finland is more an effect of the decline in the forest industry. Compared to other EU countries, with the same dependency on global demand, Sweden has managed relatively well and gained market share because of the depreciating of the Swedish krona against dollar and euro.

## **2 Policy measures over the past 18 month which might have bearing on trade and markets of forest products or forest management**

### **2.1 Economic stimulus policies and forest products markets**

The Government has decided to invest 5.5 million kronor in a three-year project *Wood city 2012*. The project aims is to spread knowledge of a modern industrial and climate adaptive wood construction in Sweden. Other funders include municipalities, counties and regions and the EU Structural Funds. Private financiers are likely to invest about 30 million and the project is likely to cover about 77 million kronor in total.

In 2008 the Government allocated 4 million SEK to the Swedish Forest Agency for a three year period in order to safeguard a sustainable forest management in a changing climate. Activities include awareness raising and capacity building for forest owners on climate change and adaptation of forest management.

### **2.2 Climate change and forest-related markets**

In 2008 the Swedish Government introduced a new climate and energy policy (bill 2008/09:162). The bill stipulates following climate and energy policy targets by 2020:

- 40 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
- At least 50 percent renewable energy use.
- 20 percent more efficient energy use.
- At least 10 percent renewable energy in the transport sector.

The 40 percent climate target is based on 1990 levels and refers to the non-trading sector. To reach the targets, the Government bill includes several fiscal measures. A central principle is that the climate tax package will internalise environmental cost via polluter's pays mechanisms. The bill presents amendments to various fiscal and other economic instruments. The aim is to balance increases in taxes for businesses and households against equivalent tax concessions. For example, the bill increases energy tax on diesel while at the same time reduces vehicle tax to compensate heavy goods traffic. The reduction in carbon tax for heating and machines in forestry will be decreased to 60 percent in 2015. This proposal and amendments of taxes will have influences on forest management and on the forest product market and energy market. Cost for diesel fuel will increase for both forestry machines and transport of forest goods. The magnitude of the increase in cost and the following consequences is difficult to calculate and is also depending on the concessions which are not yet decided by the Government. The Government believes that Sweden's Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 should be utilised to support and improve the production and processing of renewable energy.

### **2.3 Trade policy issues affecting markets**

In line with its action plan on Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) the EU is currently discussing a proposal from the Commission on a *Due Diligence* regulation - 'laying down the obligations of operators who place timber and timber products on the market'. The objective of the regulation is to contribute to the international efforts to tackle illegal logging and associated trade. Many details remain to be worked out. The main aim is to minimize the risk of placing illegally harvested timber and timber products on the EU

market. This is to be done by means of placing a requirement on all operators placing timber and timber products on the market for the first time, either through import or through domestic production, to exercise due diligence. It will operate through a risk-based system.

Russia delayed the final phase of increasing roundwood export taxes which is anticipated to reach 50 euro per cubic meter. One of the primary reasons was the global financial crisis. Therefore the export duty remains on 15 euro per m<sup>3</sup>.

## **2.4 Corporate social responsibility**

According to study that was carried out by Globe Forum Business Network in 2008 the Finnish/Swedish forest company Stora Enso is top ranked when comparing different companies' CSR strategies. Also other forest companies such as SCA and large retailer IKEA are high on the list. An important factor is that these forest companies have succeeded to integrate environment and sustainable development into their business strategies. Especially low performance can be noted for the finance sector.

The Swedish Government views CSR as an important link between two important cornerstones of Swedish foreign and trade policy: to promote free trade while at the same time attach great importance to social and environmental responsibility, respect for human rights and sustainable global development. As from 2007 all state owned companies are required to include CSR in their annual and financial reports in accordance to Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) requirements.

## **2.5 Russian forest sector reform and domestic and export market effects**

The increased export tariff together with international and domestic investments (included public) was designed to boost the development of a Russian forest industry. With the financial crisis the plan was shredded: both international and domestic investors withdraw and the Government was forced to delay further increase of export tax.

This might result in a prolonged negative perception of the future of Russian forest industry development among investors and also among the public (in some regions).

## **2.6 Research and development policies**

The Government's Research and Innovation bill proposes increased funding for strategic research. Specifically, the increase in resources to the 24 strategic areas of research during the 2009-2012 period will lead to an overall increase in level of 1 800 million SEK to the country's universities. Twenty of these areas are included in bill and the total allocation to these entail an increase in the period of 1 315 million SEK. Of the 20 strategic areas forestry interest/commitment focus is in four main areas.

- Energy
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Effects on natural resources, ecosystem services and biodiversity
- Climate models

## **Future Forests - Sustainable Strategies under Uncertainty and Risk**

The research program will generate new knowledge within several important areas where critical information for a sustainable development of forests and forestry in Sweden is missing, or is incomplete. These areas include adaptations and mitigations to climate change, water quality, nutrient cycling, and biodiversity. The research programme period is 2009-2012 and the funding amounts to some 150 million SEK.

### **3 Market drivers, including wood and paper procurement policy developments**

The main driver for wood products (demand in the construction sector of sawn softwood) has decreased since 2007 and is likely to decline in 2009 and 2010. This was to some extent offset by a continuous increased demand for wood energy, which is likely to hold.

In Sweden as in several other EU Member States Public Procurement Policies are considered as a means to support well-managed forestry. The Swedish Environmental Management Council (SEMCo) heads a process to develop generic criteria for forest management. These criteria are supposed to be used for procurement of products containing biomass as for example building material of wood/fiber biofuels, and paperproducts.

SEMCo has established an expert working group with representatives from The Swedish Federation of Forest Owners, Swedish Forest Industries Federation, and NGO's. This group will develop suggestions for generic criteria relevant for this purpose.

## **4 Development in the forest products markets sectors**

### **4.1 Wood raw materials**

#### **4.1.1 Sawlogs**

Removals of coniferous sawlogs were 31.8 million m<sup>3</sup> (solid volumes under bark) in 2008, which was decrease compared to 2007 (39.6 million m<sup>3</sup>). The cause of this fall was an occasional high removal volume in 2007 due to the January 2007 windstorm in the central- and southern part of Sweden. In 2009 removals of sawlogs will probably drop steeply 27.9 million m<sup>3</sup>, due to weaker housing construction growth in 2009 and there are signs for related wood products to decline. The stock level is likely to decrease considerably in 2009. Therefore removals are forecasted to increase again to somewhat 33.1 million m<sup>3</sup>. Export volumes possibly decline somewhat in 2009 and 2010 and reach 500, 000 m<sup>3</sup>. Import volumes is forecasted to some (250, 000 m<sup>3</sup>) both in 2009 and 2010.

Average price of sawlogs (only statistics for delivery logs is available which represents some 15-20 percent of total sales) increased by 5 percent in 2008 compared to 2007. Region north had the largest increase in prices (13 percent). Prices of sawlogs decline in both the first (-2 percent) and second (- 5 percent) quarter this year. Falling prices of sawlogs is due to large reductions in sawmill production in Europe in the second half of 2008. According to Woodstat output in sawmills in Sweden, Finland, Germany and Austria has declined from 5

million m<sup>3</sup>/month in the beginning of 2008 to 3.8 million a year later. Some actors on the market are now predicting a turn on the market this summer, both in demand and prices. The differences between regions are however large.

#### **4.1.2 Pulpwood**

Removals of coniferous pulpwood were 27.8 million m<sup>3</sup> (solid volumes under bark) in 2008 which was a decrease by 590, 000 m<sup>3</sup> compared to 2007. In 2009 the removals of coniferous pulpwood is likely to fall by 13 percent to reach 24.3million m<sup>3</sup> and forecasted to increase again in 2010. Exports of coniferous pulpwood will probably fall sharply in 2009 and 2010 when compared to 2008. Imports of both coniferous and non-coniferous pulpwood is also forecasted to decline in 2009 and 2010.

Prices of pulpwood increased largely by 18 percent in 2008 compared to 2007. In the first and second quarter of 2009 prices of pulpwood were falling by 7 percent. Falling prices is due to a market-driven stop in production. This applies particularly in the north Sweden where there are no trends for increased in demand for pulpwood. In southern Sweden, however, all actors experienced an increase in demand for pulpwood. Wood fuel

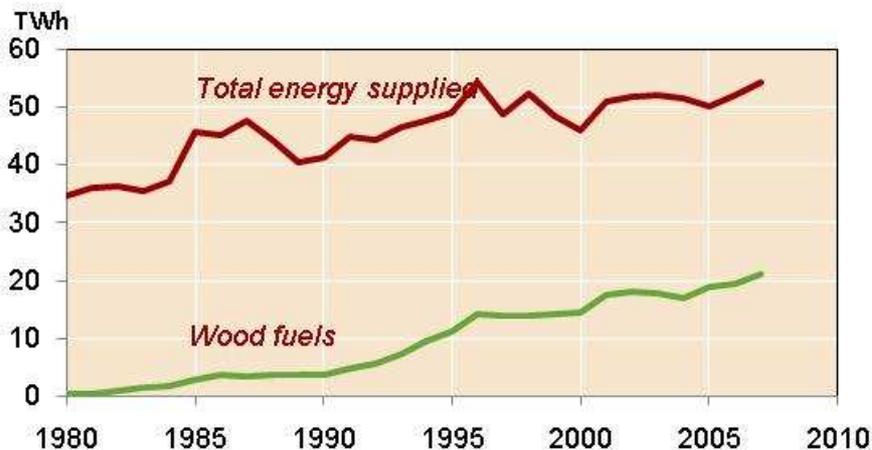
Domestic supply of wood residues, chips and particles is likely to fall slightly in 2009 from 2008 and increase again 2010. The rise in supply in 2008 was due to increasing production in sawmills and rising demand from district heating plants.

The average prices of fuel chips at district heating plants per MWh current prices excluding taxes increased from 158 SEK/MWh in 2007 to 167 SEK/MWh in 2008. Prices for fuel chips at industries also rose from 128 SEK/MWh in 2007 to 146 SEK/MWh in 2008. The prices in the first quarter of 2009 shows a slight decrease for all wood fuel and peat assortments.

In the recent time the border between the different assortments small-dimension sawlogs, pulpwood and wood energy has been floating in many parts of the country. Large quantities pulpwood was sold as wood energy which means that these buyers have opened new channels. During the warm season, the market is naturally calming. This fall some actors do not show a sharp general price increase for wood energy since the stocks are full.

The total energy consumed in Sweden was 404 TWh in year 2007, of which the share of wood-based fuels accounted for 22 percent.

*Figure 1. Use of wood fuels in district heating plants in Sweden*



Källa: Energimyndigheten, Energiläget i siffror 2008  
 Source: Swedish Energy Agency, Facts and figures 2008

## 4.2 Wood energy

Sweden has high ambitions concerning additional growth of renewable energy in the heating, transport and electricity sectors. Sweden has a national target for the transport sector (decided by the Swedish parliament) of a 5.75 percent share of biofuels of the total consumption of diesel and petrol by 2010.

The market analysts predict strong demand for wood energy to continue to grow partly due to government policies to promote renewable energy sources and partly due to weak markets for traditional forest products. As part of the EU project Bioenergy Promotion Swedish Forest Agency started a project on "Assessment of the use of bioenergy from the forest". Today we have a fairly good idea of how much wood fuel is used in the energy sector in Sweden, expressed in energy terms (TWh), while we have less knowledge of how much removals from the forests (by volume) that goes to the energy sector. The increased use of wood for energy will improve the need for relevant data on the removal of wood fuel from forests. The main aim of the project is to increase market transparency and improve data quality. Another step towards increased market transparency is the establishment of a Combined Nomenclature code for wood pellets, which will increase the possibility for wood pellet trade patterns through official statistics.

## 4.3 Certified forest products

Approximately 7.9 million hectares were certified according to the PEFC standard in March 2009. Total area certified according to FSC was in August 2007 were 10.4 million hectares.

There were 6.980 of chain of custody (CoC) for FSC in September 2007. PEFC has no statistics regarding number CoC. They have begun a review of CoC standard.

A lot of forest companies, mostly large ones, are double-certified which makes it difficult to produce certified areas share by system of total forest land.

#### 4.4 Value-added wood products

There has been a sharp decrease in construction of dwellings in Sweden. During the first and second quarters of 2009, construction of 6 650 dwellings was started. This is a decrease of 45 percent compared to the same period of 2008, when construction of 12 089 dwellings was started.

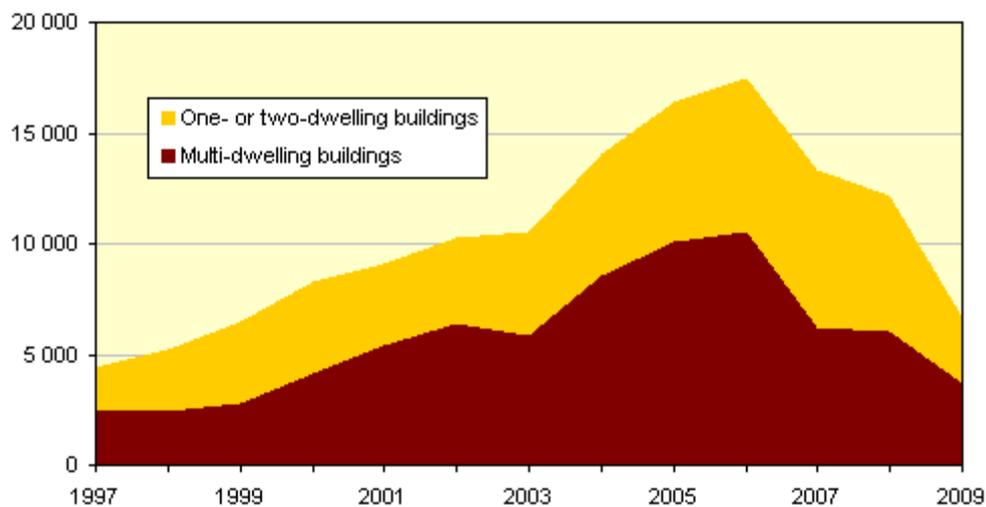
The distribution of dwellings is:

2009: 2 900 dwellings in one- or two-dwelling buildings and 3 650 dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings

2008: 6 188 dwellings in one- or two-dwelling buildings and 5 901 dwellings in multi-dwelling buildings

The figures for 2009 are adjusted upwards by 25 percent, which is the average delay in reports for recent years.

Figure 2. Number of started dwellings 1997-2009



Source: Statistics Sweden

Sweden's prefabricated wooden houses industry had a turnout in 2007 of 11.5 billion SEK. Number of employees was nearly 6.000 in 2008. Total exports of prefabricated houses were unchanged in 2008 compared to 2007. Import decreased by almost 4 percent. Largest export market is Norway (37 percent) following by Finland (27 percent) and Denmark (17 percent).

The Swedish furniture industries encompass 890 companies and 16.500 employees. Export value increased by 4 percent in 2008 to 16.3 billion SEK. Largest export country is Norway (32 percent) followed by Denmark (13 percent) and Finland (9 percent). The trade balance is still positive for furniture.

#### 4.5 Sawn softwood

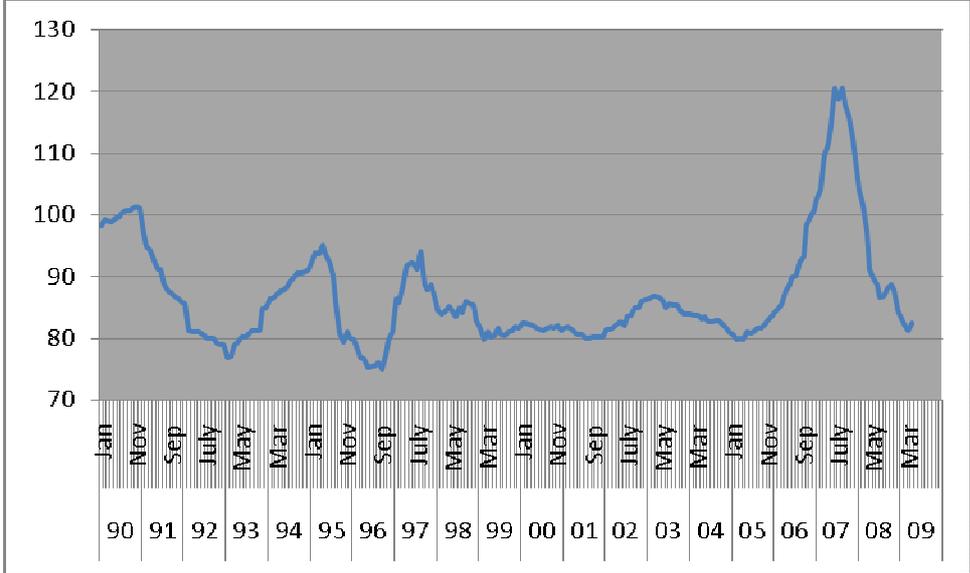
Output in sawmills has declined dramatically during the second half of 2008. But compared to other European countries, like Finland, Germany and Austria, the fall in output has not been

so dramatic. The strong growth in exports was mainly due to depreciating of the Swedish krona against euro. Number of sawmills in the current situation is experiencing an order situation that is satisfactory. The export volume of sawn softwood is at the same level during the first half of 2009 compared to the same period 2008.

According to actors on the market there are some positive signals for sawmills. In recent months sawmills has had a positive development on both demand and prices. The market showed the greatest vitality is UK, North Africa with Egypt, Morocco and Algeria. Recent export statistics for the first half year 2009 shows an increase of 45 percent in North Africa, compared to the same period in 2008.

However, there are very few positive signs of recovery of end-use markets. It is too early to draw any affects from the economic stimulus packages. Very few construction projects have started in Europe and Japanese market is weak almost with no consumption and there is no sign of a turnaround in USA.

Figure 3. Export price index for sawn softwood, 1990- April 2009. Price Index 1990=100



Source: Statitics Sweden

Sawn softwood price have fallen substantially during 2008 and into 2009 after a step rise in 2007. This was mainly due to weaker demand in housing and construction sector, and combination of declining prices for sawlogs and large stock volumes of sawlogs.

**4.6 Sawn hardwood**

Production of sawn hardwood is marginal is estimated to be unchanged to some 100, 000 cubic metres in 2009 and 2010. Exports and imports are also likely to remain at the same level as 2008 in both 2009 and 2010.

## 4.7 Wood-based panels

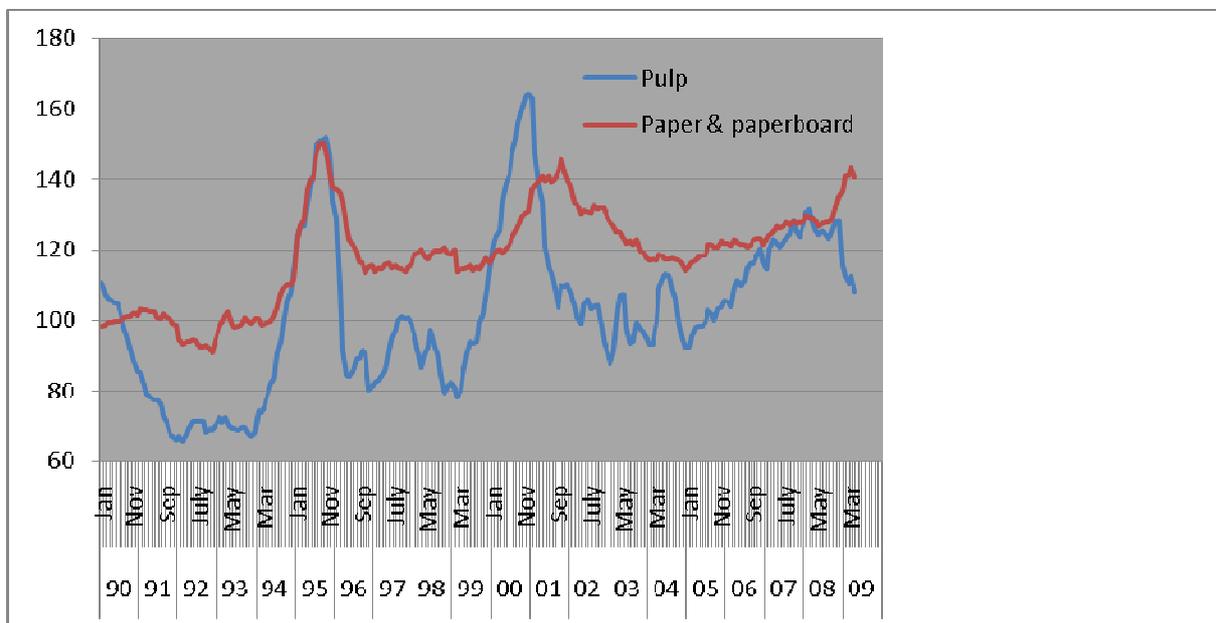
In the wood-based industry the number of employees was 1,100 in 2008 and turnout accounted for 2.4 billion SEK in 2008. During the last year the industry has had increased cost for raw materials, energy and chemicals which has affected profitability negatively.

## 4.8 Pulp and paper

Pulp and paper production and consumption in Europe and North America declined in 2008. Europe is the main market for Swedish paper industries. Production of pulp reached 12.1 million metric tons in 2008. Mill closures during the last year have influenced production and delivery figures. The pulp production is forecasted to drop slightly in 2009-2010.. Export of pulp is likely increase slightly in 2009 and 2010.

The production of paper and paperboard was 11.7 million metric tons. The production of paper and paperboard is likely to decrease in 2009 and 2010. The production of graphic papers, packaging paper and paperboard is likely to decline, while tissue and sanitary paper markets will be less affected. The export is forecasted to decrease slightly in 2009 and 2010. Development of various export markets is partly explained by the exchange rate of the Swedish krona, which was weakened during the second half of the year 2008.

Figure 4.. Export price index for pulp and paper and paperboard, 1990- April 2009. Index 1990=100



Source: Statistics Sweden

The paper commodity prices were stable or increased slightly in 2008 and in the first quarter of 2009, while pulp grade prices decreased successively in the mid 2008 to the first quarter of 2009.

## 5 Tables

### 5.1 Economic indicators

### 5.2 Economic indicators

Macro economic indicators (Annual percentage change and percent, respectively)	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP at market prices	-0.2	-5.0	1.5	2.9
Real GNI per capita	-1.1	-7.0	0.2	2.3
Current account <sup>1</sup>	8.3	6.7	6.4	6.7
Employment	0.9	-2.6	-3.1	-0.3
Employment rate <sup>2</sup>	6.1	8.8	11.4	11.8
Repo rate (At year-end)	2.00	0.25	0.50	1.50
Productivity in business sector	-2.4	-1.3	5.4	3.1
Consumer price index (Dec-Dec)	3.4	-0.2	0.6	1.6
Construction, constant prices	2.7	-4.5	-2.8	3.1
Exchange rate (Annual mean )				
Krona/Euro	9.60	10.16	9.72	9.29

### 5.3 Forest products production and trade in 2008, 2009 and 2010

Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast
		2007	2008	2008	2009	2010
<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	39 600	32 100	31 800	27 900	33 100
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	780 #	700 #	481	250	250
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2 100 #	1 300 #	1 041	500	500
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	38 280	31 500	31 240	27 650	32 850
<b>SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	200	200	200	200	200
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	35 #	35 #	36	35	35
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0 #	0 #	5	5	5
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	235	235	231	230	230
<b>of which, tropical logs</b>						
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2 #	2 #	2	2	2
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0 #	0 #	0	0	0
Net Trade	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS</b>						

Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	28 440	27 560	27 850	24 300	27 000
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2 785 #	2 800 #	2 900	1 600	1 800
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1 687 #	1 540 #	1 300	430	450
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	29 538	28 820	29 450	25 470	28 350
<b>PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	3 560	2 740	4 250	3 700	4 100
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	3 756 #	3 800 #	2 600	1 460	1 600
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	12 #	10 #	5	5	5
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	7 304	6 530	6 845	5 155	5 695
<b>WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES</b>						
Domestic supply	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	17 605 C	16 705 C	16 518	16 000	16 600
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2 520 C	2 716 C	2 717	2 400	2 600
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	810 C	855 C	855	490	500
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	19 315	18 566	18 380	17 910	18 700
<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	250	250	250	250	250
<b>OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	250	250	250	250	250
<b>WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950
<b>WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>						
Removals	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950	2 950

Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast
		2007	2008	2008	2009	2010
<b>SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	18 637	17 500	17 240	15 800	16 000
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	265	271	258	200	300
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	11 332	11 984	12 049	12 100	12 300
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	7 570	5 786	5 449	3 900	4 000
<b>SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	101	101		100	100
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	144	110		110	110
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	15	22		20	20
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	230	189		190	190
<b>of which, tropical sawnwood</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0		0	0

Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	9	6		6	6
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2	3		3	3
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	7	3		3	3
<b>VENEER SHEETS</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	43 C	47 C		40	45
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	21 C	13 C		12	15
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	30 C	22 C		20	20
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	34	38		32	40
<b>of which, tropical veneer sheets</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0	0		0	0
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	3	3		3	3
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1 E	1 E		1	1
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	2	2		2	2
<b>PLYWOOD</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	72 C	75 C		70	75
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	240 C	192 C		185	190
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	28 C	45 C		40	40
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	284	221		215	225
<b>of which, tropical plywood</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	0 E	0 E		0	0
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	7	11		7	10
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1 E	6		4	5
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	6	5		3	5
<b>PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	627	628		610	630
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	645	574		550	575
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	40 E	7 E		10	10
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	1 232	1 195		1 150	1 195
<b>of which, OSB</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	478 E	370 E		350	375
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	107	135		100	130
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	4 E	0 E		0	0
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	581	505		450	505
<b>FIBREBOARD</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	123 C	125 C		115	125
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	316 C	320 C		300	300
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	32 E	30 E		150	150
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	407	416		265	275
<b>Hardboard</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	30 E	26 E		20	25
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	92	123		115	120
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	12 E	10 E		5	10
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	110	139		130	135
<b>MDF (Medium density)</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	69 E	77 E		65	70
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	152	134		120	130
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	7 E	10 E		10	10
Apparent consumption	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	214	201		175	190
<b>Other fibreboard</b>						
Production	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	24 E	22 E		20	20
Imports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	72	63		60	60
Exports	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	13 E	13 E		10	10

<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m <sup>3</sup>	<b>83</b>	<b>73</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>WOOD PULP</b>						
<b>Production</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>12 588 C</b>	<b>12 227 C</b>	<b>12071</b>	<b>11 500</b>	<b>11 600</b>
<b>Imports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>421 C</b>	<b>522 C</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Exports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>3 515 C</b>	<b>3 584 C</b>	<b>3 380</b>	<b>3 500</b>	<b>3 500</b>
<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>9 494</b>	<b>9 166</b>	<b>9130</b>	<b>8 400</b>	<b>8 500</b>
<b>PAPER &amp; PAPERBOARD</b>						
<b>Production</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>12 361 C</b>	<b>12 374 C</b>	<b>11662</b>	<b>10 900</b>	<b>11 000</b>
<b>Imports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>1 056 C</b>	<b>985 C</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>
<b>Exports</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>10 649 C</b>	<b>10 580 C</b>	<b>10 149</b>	<b>9 600</b>	<b>9 700</b>
<b>Apparent consumption</b>	1000 m.t.	<b>2 768</b>	<b>2 779</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>2 100</b>	<b>2 100</b>