Market Statement 2006 SWEDEN

UNECE Timber Committee, Sixty-second session, 3-6 October 2006

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1. General economic trends

The Swedish economy is expanding on a broad front. GDP was up to 2.7 percent in 2005. Growth gradually accelerated, but slackened in the fourth quarter of 2005. The slowdown was temporary, however, and in the first and second quarter of 2006, GDP rose by a 1.4 percent compared to the same period in 2005. Growth in the second quarter was above all marked by strong household consumption, high investment and exports. Household consumption expenditures increase by 3.2 percent, while investments were up 7.9 percent in the second quarter. Export increased by 7.1 percent and imports by 6.5 percent. Growth is expected to continue rest of the year but reduce somewhat compared to the first and second quarter.

Underlying forces driven growth will remain favourable, particular this year, when both monetary and fiscal policies are expansionary. GDP will grow by 4.1 percent this year, 3.3 in 2007 and 2.9 percent in 2008. Low interest rates have boosted asset prices, and both household and firms show strong balance sheet. As in other countries, a cyclical upswing in investment is driving economic growth. The strong world economy is also providing a rapidly expanding market for Swedish exports.

The international economy will maintain its strong tendency in the next few years despite some slackening in global GDP growth and the development will be investment-led, a feature beneficial to Swedish exports. Conditions will thus be favourable for a strong growth in exports, though growth will be curtailed somewhat by an appreciating krona. Swedish exports will be up by over 8 percent this year and will continue to rise strongly in 2007 and 2008.

Inflation has been gradually rising during the year and reached 1.7 in July. Apart from energy prices, however, inflation is still very low. In terms of the exchange rate the Swedish krona has strengthened by a few percentage points during the year. The exchange rate against the euro has been fairly stable, and principal fluctuations have been against other currencies, primarily the dollar. The krona is expected to continue appreciating in line with its trend for next few years. This tendency will be driven by Sweden's current-account surpluses, which are steadily improving Sweden's net position in relation to foreign countries. Relatively strong productivity growth in Sweden compared to other countries will also contribute to a stronger krona in the long term. At the end of 2008 a euro is forecast to cost SEK 9:20 and a dollar about SEK 7:08 at this time.

Construction output rose strongly last year, and in the first quarter of this year, the tendency in construction strengthened further. Construction firms are also optimistic about the tendency one year ahead and are expecting a continued increase in new orders and construction in both buildings and structures.

Investments in housing increased by 16.9 percent in 2005 and expect to rise by 11.1 percent this year. In 2007 and 2008 the investment rate will be moderate but still increase by 7.5 respectively 4.9 percent.

Capacity utilisation in industry is currently just over 88 percent. It is highest in the pulp industry, which report around 97 per cent utilisation. Wood industry has currently utilization rate of 90 percent. A continuing high utilization of capacity support growth in industry investments.

The overall stock situation is largely unchanged and stocks of finished goods are overall considered to be somewhat too large. Meanwhile some sub-sectors, mainly the wood products and pulp industries, report insufficient stocks.

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

During 2005 discussions have taken place between the Swedish government and a number of industrial sectors, including the forest-products industry that resulted in strategy programmes for each industrial sector. The Forest-Products Industry – an integral part of Innovative Sweden is the name of the strategic programme of the forest-products industry. It comprises a joint vision for the Swedish forest-products industry along with measures to enable companies, government agencies and other interested parties to achieve the vision together. As a result of this programme the Swedish Agency for Innovation Systems (Vinnova) has been commissioned, in an interactive process with the forest-products industry and other R&D actors draw up proposals for a forest-products industry sector research programme and implement it. The programme will be financed by the state and the industry. The state-money amounts to 250 million Swedish kronor. Another result is the decision by the Swedish government to invest 6 million Swedish kronor in further education in modern wood-construction in co-operation with the industry and academia during 2006 and 2007.

In June 2005 the Swedish Parliament decided on a number of measures to reduce the severe effects that struck the forest owners when the storm “Gudrun” swept over the Baltic Sea region and the southern of Sweden in January 2005. More than 75 million cubic metres of woods were blown down.

In May 2004 the Swedish Government decided to set up an official Swedish Forestry inquiry with the assignment to evaluate the Swedish forest policy. A final report with proposals will be delivered to the minister of industry, employment and communications in October 2006. The basis of the forest policy shall, as a starting point, remain the same. This means that production and environment also in the future is the two main and among themselves equal objectives in the Swedish forest policy. The Government marks that it is essential to evaluate the fulfilment of the two objectives of the forest policy and to give proposals for adjustments and improved compliance with the two objectives. It is very difficult today to form an opinion of how this report will affect trade and markets of forest products or forest management. The result and proposals will however probably influence forest management more directly then trade and markets of forest products. A few proposals have already been made public. First of all the international engagement by different actors in the Swedish forest sector should increase. Secondly the definition of forest land is proposed to change and amongst other things be more in line with international definitions. Lastly the balance between economic and environmental considerations in the forestry will probably be highlighted.

In December 2005 the Swedish government decided to reorganise the National Board of Forestry and the ten Regional Forestry Boards into one national public authority from 1 January 2006. Its name is the Swedish Forest Agency and it is a united governmental public

authority, consisting of main office, five regions and 120 local offices belonging to 45 districts covering the country. The reason for the reorganisation is to have a coherent national public authority with good possibilities to co-ordinate and streamline.

Election 2006: a new government for Sweden

The centre-right alliance has won the election and Sweden will have a new government. Prime Minister Göran Persson has submitted his resignation to the Speaker of the Parliament. The Speaker requests the Government to stay on as a caretaker government until the Parliament decides who is to form a government and a new government is appointed. The newly elected Government will convene on 2 October.

Public Procurement

Sweden has no special rules for timber in public procurement. At the moment Sweden is working with the implementation of two EU directives on co-ordination of the proceedings in public procurement in the fields of water, energy, transports, and construction entrepreneurs. According to the proposed Swedish legislation, environmental demands can be included in the technical specifications. This means that the purchasing authority can use detailed specifications provided:

- the specifications are suitable for defining the qualifications of goods or services that will be produced
- the demands of the labelling have been worked out on the basis of scientific experiences, and
- the labelling is available for all involved actors.

Public procurement policies also touch on measures to combat illegal logging and trade thereof. Sweden thinks that measures to tackle illegal logging should primarily be based on national legislation. Often the legislation exists but the ability to enforce it is weak in some countries. According to the Swedish government, the most efficient measure to eliminate illegal logging is international co-operation with the producer countries to build up sound government structures, reduce corruption and develop their legislation. Another instrument is the control of trade and import to Europe. This is handled within the work of EU-FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) where Sweden is taking an active role.

Action to implement the Declaration of ENA FLEG

The Transparent Timber Flow in the Baltic Sea Region Workshop in Riga, Latvia marked a clear step towards project supported idea of developed goals for a multi-lateral project proposal for international funding. The project will address some the actions outlined in the Ministerial Declaration and Indicative Action Plan of the Europe and North Asia Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (ENA FLEG). The Riga meeting met expectations and managed to develop four work packages as a basis for future cooperation in the region. The work packages has since been further developed and were submitted in September 2006 to the Baltic 21 forest sector meeting in Oslo for consideration and guidance for continuing work. two additional meetings will be held in the course of 2006 to finalise the project proposal. An application for EU funding will be submitted in spring 2007.

3. Market drivers

The Swedish economy is characterize as an open and small and for that reason exposed to global competition. Swedish domestic market for forest products is very small and in order to be successful the forest industries, with economic-of-scale production, are dependent on the access to the global market and therefore free trade. A global economic growth, as of today,

combined with strong competitiveness is therefore of great importance for the Swedish forest industries. To gain market share in new international markets with strong economic growth, such as China and the new EU-member states, is also important for Swedish forest industries.

An important market driver is technical development. It gives new fields of application and broadening of markets. An example is Tetra Recart which is a world's first reportable carton package for food and an alternative solution for food that has traditionally packed in cans and glass jars.

For a lot of forest products transport cost is a large share of total cost. Better transport solution is therefore of great importance in the constant process of reducing costs. Blom

Competitions from other materials for packaging, electronic media etc are something that influence demand for forest products directly. One example, of many, of dealing with this competition is marketing in order to affect consumers' preference.

4. Developments in forest products markets sectors

A. Wood raw materials

Sawlogs
Removals of coniferous sawlogs were 34.9 respectively 56.5 million m³ (solid volumes under bark) in 2004 and 2005, which was an increase by 62 percent, and an all time high record. The cause of this occasional high removal volume is the January 2005 windstorm in the southern part of Sweden when 63 million m³, of which 35.7 million m³ classed as sawlogs, were storm felled. In 2006 removals of sawlogs are expected to fall, due to high storm stocks, to 30.5 million m³ which is high considering high storm stocks. In 2007 the market is expected to move towards a more pre-storm situation and removals will increase somewhat to 33.3 million m³. The reason for the relatively high removals in 2006 are increasing production in sawmills which started in 2005 after the storm and then expect to continue. Another explanation is higher export volume sawnwood. Export of sawnwood were 11.2 respectively 11.9 million m³ in 2004 and 2005. In 2006 and 2007 exports are estimated to increase further to 12.9 respectively 12.0 million m³.

Average price of sawlogs (delivery logs) decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. The main reason was the storm which caused a surplus of supply of sawlogs on market leading to falling prices. Special storm prices of sawlogs coming from storm regions were created by the market actors which in average meant falling of prices by 17 percent in the core storm region. In the north of Sweden prices were not affected by the storm. Sawlogs prices increased slightly. In 2006 prices have increased, with the exception of storm related sawlogs, and the effect seems to be higher removals in the entire country. Sawmills now have in general a good raw material situation and no large price changes are to be expected in the second part 2006.

Pulpwood
Removals of coniferous pulpwood were 22.5 million m³ (solid volumes under bark) in 2004. In 2005 removals increased to 29.2 million m³ mainly because of the January windstorm in southern Sweden. About 19.0 million m³ (35 percent of total storm removals) were storm related pulpwood. In 2006 removals are expected to drop somewhat to 20.2 million³ and then increase to 22.4 million m³ in 2007. Removals are less in 2006 and 2007 compared to the situation before the storm which is due to high stocks of pulpwood from the storm. The raw

material market has reached a saturation point. Export of pulpwood increased in 2005 (18 percent) whereas import decreased (-10 percent).

Prices of pulpwood decreased in 2005 compared to 2004. The drop of prices of sawlogs was mainly due to the storm and the surplus of supply situation that arose. For storm related pulpwood a storm price was established by the market actors which in average meant falling of prices by 30 percent compared to 2004 in the core storm area. Prices of non-storm pulpwood increased somewhat in the north of Sweden. In 2006 prices of non-storm pulpwood have increased just before the summer. Some actors point out that a shortage of fresh pulpwood this autumn can occur. In that case a premium on the price can come into question. Another development affecting prices of pulpwood is the wood fuel market. If there will be a shortage of wood fuel in some regional areas the pulp industry in this area will, in order to compete, be forced to raise prices of pulp wood.

Wood fuel

Domestic supply of wood residues, chips and particles increased from 2004 to 2005 by 10 percent (from 16.9 to 18.5 million m^3). Supply is expected to fall in 2006 and 2007 (17.4 million m^3) but to stay at a higher level compared to 2004. The rise in supply in 2005 is due to the January storm in southern Sweden: Higher supply after 2005 is because of increasing demand from district heating plants which convert oil with wood fuel.

Prices of wood fuel coming from the storm area didn't fall in the same level as sawlogs and pulpwood. The price fall was just a few percent. In the first half of 2006 the price of fuel chips at district heating plants has increased somewhat due to higher demand. Before this increase in prices pulpwood was to some extend used as wood fuel in some regions which indicate a competition among two different industry sectors over the same raw material.

Total energy supplied in Sweden 2004 was 647 TWh of which biofuels, peats etc, represent 17 percent or approximate 107 TWh. The production of wood fuel in district heating was 19.1 TWh during 2004, a small increase compared to the year before. Figures for 2005 are not yet available but are expected to increase because of the storm and rising demand. Wood fuel in one- and two household dwellings was 11 TWh.

B. Wood energy

In December 2005 the Swedish Government presented a strategy programme for the forest-products industry (as mentioned above). Parts of this programme are measures for global competition and sustainable development. One measures focus is on bioenergy and points out that forest-products industry and forest owners are to work actively to increase the production of biomass and biobased vehicle fuels from forest raw materials, as well as electricity from co-generation processes in the plants. Secondary raw materials and energy from the processes of the forest-products industry should, as far as possible, be utilised for deliveries to the districts-heating networks. Analysis of opportunities and obstacles should be conducted jointly, giving due consideration to socio-economic effects.

In December 2005 the Swedish Government appointed a commission to draw up a comprehensive programme to reduce Sweden's dependence on oil. The objective is to ride of dependence on oil by the year 2020. Discussions were held among expert from industry, agriculture and forestry, science and special experts on energy efficiency and district heating which resulted into a consensus report. The Commission proposed several sub-objectives and measures to meet the overall objective, some which are linked to forestry and wood energy and presented below.

One objective is to increase the share of fuels from agriculture and forestry. To replace petrol and diesel the Commission proposed that Sweden should produce 12-14 TWh biofuel annually from forest and arable land by 2020. The price of wood energy in relation to other areas of use, such as pulpwood, will play a part as well as differences in the cost of fuel production in other countries.

Following measures were proposed by the Commission:

- To initiate a number of pilot and demoplants to produce "second generation biofuels" such as DME, FTD, methanol and biogas, forest based ethanol that are most efficient from the point of view of acreage, cost and energy efficiency.
- Support should also be given to develop high efficiency bio-refineries that can produce both gaseous and liquid fuels and field.
- Government should also engage in construction of partly new infrastructure needed for fuel distribution.
- Another measure is to promote biofuel by means of economic control system such as tax relief and fuel certificates.
- Government should supplement EU grants for cultivation of energy crops with funds from the Regional Development Programme. Initially no grants will be distributed to planting activities in forestry.
- At last, R & D is needed in several areas to increase knowledge about forestry's potential as a producer of energy raw material. Examples is: increased production of forest raw materials in conventional forestry, preconditions for intensive cultivation of forest, best use of the best parts of the forest raw materials, nutritional balance and acidification risk in connection with extraction to implement new techniques.

Sweden considers that there is a need to improve the knowledge base on the potential contribution of forests to bio energy. Sweden has repeatedly, both in the MCPFE and EFC, called for improved data and analysis. With better data one would be able to use EFSOS and similar studies to forecast future demand and supply according to different scenarios out of a cross-sectoral perspective. Some areas for analysis are listed here, for example:

a) Potential to increased harvesting
b) Potential to increased production
    - Improved silviculture practices
    - Intensive production
    - Increased forest land

c) Establish what are the limiting factors or what factors play a significant role for increased production. These should of course be linked to forest policies but also policies outside the sector such as energy, land use, environment, fiscal etc.
d) Economic analysis. When and where are measures for increased production economical, and also how to manage new trade flows is another example.

Sweden thinks that this would be a suitable work item for the EFC/TC integrated work programme. Like for EFSOS this work would provide valuable guidance for policy and decision makers both in governments and private sectors. The study would probably take more than one year but could still provide an important input to the Warsaw Ministerial Conference in 2007. The Ministers could take stock of the progress and guide future direction of the work. If this is judged as an important topic then of course it will be an issue of resources. There are of course several options how to design this work requiring more or less input from individual countries. One could also consider the geographic scope of the study.

Perhaps it could be limited to a number of representative countries. Then of course with regard to major forest countries, North/South , and East/West representation.

C. Certified forest products

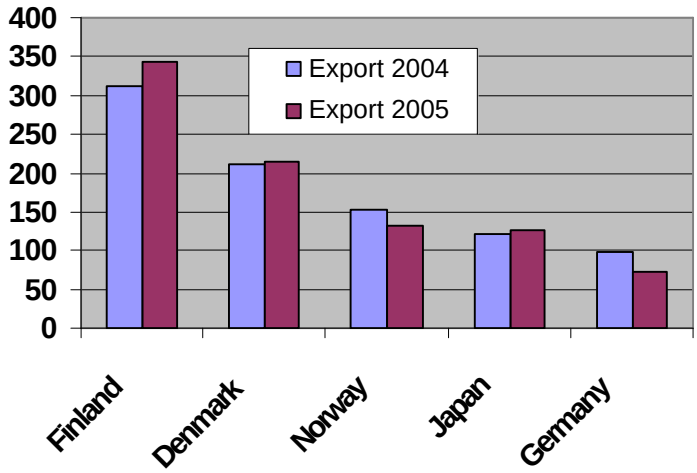
Approximately 6.8 million hectares or 30 percent of total productive forest land, were certified according to the PEFC standard at the end of 2005. Total area certified according to FSC was 9.8 million hectares. There are 108 of chain of custody for FSC. A lot of forest companies, mostly large ones, are double-certified which makes it difficult to produce certified areas share of total forest land.

In February 2006 the international PEFC decided to approve a revised Swedish standard for forest certification within PEFC. The new standard started from April 2006.

D. Value-added products

Export of prefabricated wooden houses decreased by 3 percent to 935 million SEK in 2004/2005. Import, however, increased by 81 percent to 86 million SEK. The largest share of wooden houses was exported to Finland (37 percent) and thereafter to Denmark (23 percent) and Norway (14 percent). Some 13 percent was exported to Asia.

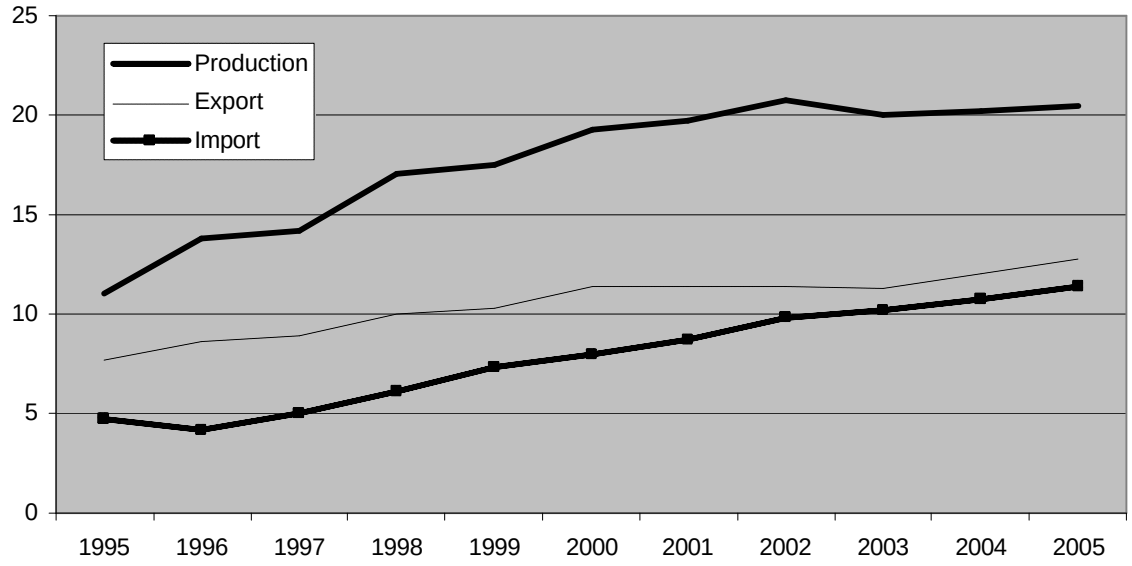
Figur 1. Swedish export of prefabricated wooden houses



Source: Statistics Sweden

The Swedish production of furniture has steadily increased since the mid 1990's with at peak in 2002. Both export and especially import has increased firmly. In the first half of 2006 both export and import boosted and increased by 15 percent. Norway is still the largest export market.

Figur 2. Swedish production, export and import of furniture, 1999-2005, billion SEK



Source: Statistics Sweden

E. Sawn softwood

The Swedish sawmill industry have level and record in output at the moment after several years of diminishing and weak profits. A combination of strong demand and very small stocks of sawn softwood explain this positive picture. High demand is mainly because of a strong construction market in Sweden and all over Europe but also because of decreasing supplies to the European market from Finland and Russia. For Russia greater share of export of roundwood and sawn softwood goes to China instead of Europe. Wood products has also gained market share against steel- and aluminium products. Unlike other European countries the supply of raw materials is satisfactory for the Swedish sawmills which also means taken market share in Europe. But growing scarcity of Swedish raw material and rising prices is a major concern for sawmills, in particular in the south of Sweden when the effects of the storm ebbs away.

Output of sawn softwood was high (17.6 million m³) in 2005 and is expected to increase this year (18.3 million m³) and drop somewhat in 2007 (18.0 million m³). Growth in exports of sawn softwood was 6 percent in 2005 (11.9 million m³) and except to increase by almost 10 percent 2006 (12.9 million m³). For the first half of 2006 export volume increased by 9.4 percent and export value by 16.4 percent which indicate rising prices of sawn softwood. Expected downfall in export in 2007 is because of larger demand on the Swedish market.

The price level of sawn softwood has fallen in USA during the first half of 2006 which makes the price difference almost 500 SEK/m³ with the consequence of reducing export volumes. Despite the supply chock of raw materials, caused by the January storm and the following downfall in prices, have prices of sawn softwood from Swedish sawmills steadily increased. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly have production volumes at the Swedish sawmills only increased by just over 5 percent from 2004 to 2005. Since drying of sawn softwood is a narrow sector a larger production volume is not possible. Secondly has declining supply from Finland and Russia on the growing European market meant taken market shares for Swedish sawmills.

F. Sawn hardwood

Production of sawn hardwood in 2005 was 160,000 m³ and is predicted to be the same in the years to come. Export declined and import increased in 2005.

G. Wood-based panels

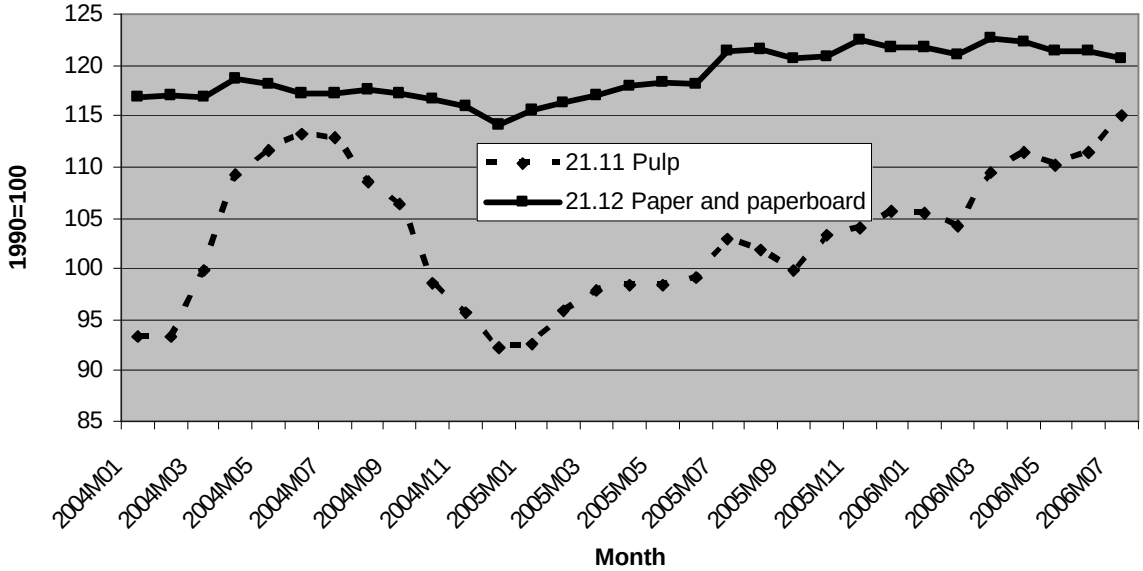
At the end of 2005 the wood-based panel industry encompasses 8 companies and 900 employees. During 2005 the production of particle board was 487,000 m³. The production is expected to stabilize or decrease around this figure. Import of particle board decreased in 2005 in forecast to increase somewhat in 2006 compared to 2007.

H. Pulp and paper

In 2005 production of wood pulp was 12.1 million tons. The production is forecasted to continue to rise in 2006 and 2007 to 12.2 respectively 12.4 million ton. An increasing competition on the international markets implies that producers of pulp to lesser extent can increase export in 2007. Export was 3.5 million tons in 2005 and will be the same or decrease in 2006 and 2007. Statistics for the first half of 2006 indicate reducing (-12.5 percent) volumes but increasing value, i.e. rising prices. The figure above of export price index on pulp shows increasing prices since January 2005.

Production of paper and paperboard increased in 2005 to 11.7 million ton. In 2006 and 2007 production is expected to increase further to 11.9 respectively 12.0 million ton. Export of paper and paperboard increased in 2005 to 10.1 million ton. Probably the paper industry can look forward to a relatively healthy tendency in export in the next few years as worldwide growth in paper gains further momentum. In 2006 and 2007 export is forecast to be 10.4 and 10.4 million ton. Statistics for the first half of 2006 shows rising export volumes (+5.1 percent) and values (+8.7 percent) compared to the same period last year.

Figur 3. Export price index (PPI) for pulp, paper and paperboard



Source: Statistics Sweden

Tables

A. Economic indicators

Macro Economic indicators (Annual percentage change)	2005	2006	2007	2008
GDP at market prices	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.9
Real BNI per capita	1.8	3.3	3.0	2.5
Gross fixed capital formation	8.5	8.3	5.0	3.7
Current account	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.9
Policy interest rates (At year-end)	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.75
Productivity in business sector	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.2
Consumer price index (Dec-Dec)	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.8
UND1X (Dec-Dec)[1]	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6
Construction, constant prices	7.1	8.1	5.1	3.8
Exchange rate at the end of each year				
Krona/Euro	9.44	9.21	9.20	9.20
Krona/Dollar	7.95	7.18	7.10	7.02
Exports (Percentage change, constant prices)				
Export of goods	4.9	7.0	6.5	5.5
of which: Manufactured products	4.4	7.3	7.2	6.0
Primary products	7.4	5.5	3.3	3.0
Forest industry (Annual percentage change)				
Production, constant prices	3.1	3.2	2.5	2.0
Productivity	4.5	3.2	2.5	2.0
Export volume	2.8	3.2	0.4	0.2

1. Underlying inflation rate, measure of inflation that serves as the principal guidepost for the Swedish Central bank's decision on monetary policy.

B. Forest products production and trade in 2005, 2006 and 2007

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data 2004	Historical data 2005	Revised 2005	Estimate 2006	Forecast 2007
1.2.1.C	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	34 900	56 500		30 500	33 300
	Imports	1000 m^3	1 540 #	1 000 #		800	900
	Exports	1000 m^3	818 #	1 100 #		1 000	1 000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	35 622	56 400		30 300	33 200
1.2.1.NC	SAWLOGS AND VENEER LOGS, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	500	500		500	500
	Imports	1000 m^3	77 #	80 #		80	80
	Exports	1000 m^3	2 #	3 #		2	2
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	575	577		578	578
1.2.1.NC.T	of which, tropical logs						
	Imports	1000 m^3	2 #	2 #		2	2
	Exports	1000 m^3	0 #	0 #		0	0
	Net Trade	1000 m^3	2	2		2	2
1.2.2.C	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	22 500	29 200		20 200	22 400
	Imports	1000 m^3	3 667 #	3 300 #		2 800	2 900
	Exports	1000 m^3	679 #	800 #		900	800
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	25 488	31 700		22 100	24 500
1.2.2.NC	PULPWOOD (ROUND AND SPLIT), NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Removals	1000 m^3	3 000	3 800		3 600	3 600
	Imports	1000 m^3	3 600 #	3 500 #		3 500	3 500
	Exports	1000 m^3	22 #	20 #		20	20
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	6 578	7 280		7 080	7 080
3 + 4	WOOD RESIDUES, CHIPS AND PARTICLES						
	Domestic supply	1000 m^3	16 900	18 500		17 400	17 400
	Imports	1000 m^3	2 607	2 860		2 500	2 500

	Exports	1000 m^3	**587**	**774**		**800**	**775**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**18 920**	**20 586**		**19 100**	**19 125**
1.2.3.C	**OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, CONIFEROUS**						
	Removals	1000 m^3	**400**	**400**		**400**	**400**
1.2.3.NC	**OTHER INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS**						
	Removals	1000 m^3	**100**	**100**		**100**	**100**
1.1.C	**WOOD FUEL, CONIFEROUS**						
	Removals	1000 m^3	**2 950**	**4 000**		**2 950**	**2 950**
1.1.NC	**WOOD FUEL, NON-CONIFEROUS**						
	Removals	1000 m^3	**2 950**	**3 000**		**2 950**	**2 950**

Product Code	**Product**	**Unit**	**Historical data**		**Revised**	**Estimate**	**Forecast**
			2004	**2005**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
5.C	**SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**16 740**	**17 840**	**17 636**	**18 300**	**18 000**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**204**	**193**		**180**	**180**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**11 247**	**11 887**		**12 880**	**12 000**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**5 697**	**6 146**		**5 600**	**6 180**
5.NC	**SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**160**	**160**		**160**	**160**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**132**	**155**		**140**	**140**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**12**	**11**		**10**	**10**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**281**	**304**		**290**	**290**
5.NC.T	**of which, tropical sawnwood**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**13**	**17**		**17**	**17**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**1**	**3**		**1**	**1**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**12**	**14**		**16**	**16**
6.1	**VENEER SHEETS**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**15** C	**15** C		**15**	**15**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**28** C	**25** C		**25**	**25**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**20** E	**20** E		**20**	**20**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**23**	**20**		**20**	**20**
6.1.NC.T	**of which, tropical veneer sheets**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**1** R	**1** R		**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**3**	**3**		**3**	**3**

	Exports	1000 m^3	**1**	**1**		**0**	**0**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**3**	**3**		**3**	**3**
6.2	**PLYWOOD**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**71** C	**92** C		**90**	**90**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**164** C	**189** C		**190**	**190**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**28** C	**28** C		**30**	**30**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**207**	**253**		**250**	**250**
6.2.NC.T	**of which, tropical plywood**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**0**	**0**		**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**4**	**5**		**5**	**5**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**1** E	**1** E		**0**	**0**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**3**	**4**		**5**	**5**
6.3	**PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**437**	**487**		**490**	**490**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**523**	**516**		**520**	**520**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**79**	**77** E		**80**	**80**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**881**	**926**		**930**	**930**
6.3.1	**of which, OSB**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**0** E	**0** E		**0**	**0**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**126** E	**124** E		**120**	**120**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**4** E	**4** E		**0**	**0**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**122**	**120**		**120**	**120**
6.4	**FIBREBOARD**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**154** C	**154** C		**150**	**150**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**237** C	**231** C		**230**	**230**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**31** C	**31** C		**30**	**30**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**360**	**354**		**350**	**350**
6.4.1	**Hardboard**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**48** E	**48** E		**50**	**50**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**115**	**100**		**100**	**100**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**12** E	**12** E		**10**	**10**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**151**	**137**		**140**	**140**
6.4.2	**MDF (Medium density)**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**75** E	**75** E		**75**	**75**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**58**	**72**		**70**	**70**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**7** E	**7** E		**5**	**5**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**126**	**140**		**140**	**140**
6.4.3	**Insulating board**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**31** E	**31** E		**30**	**30**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**65**	**58**		**60**	**60**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**13** E	**13** E		**10**	**10**

	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**83**	**77**		**80**	**80**
7	**WOOD PULP**						
	Production	1000 m.t.	**12 106**	**12 108**		**12 220**	**12 400**
	Imports	1000 m.t.	**435**	**467**	**456**	**460**	**470**
	Exports	1000 m.t.	**3 546**	**3 535**	**3 479**	**3 500**	**3 560**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	**8 995**	**9 040**		**9 180**	**9 310**
10	**PAPER & PAPERBOARD**						
	Production	1000 m.t.	**11 589**	**11 736**		**11 870**	**12 000**
	Imports	1000 m.t.	**628**	**846**	**685**	**690**	**700**
	Exports	1000 m.t.	**10 211**	**10 593**	**10 119**	**10 240**	**10 350**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	**2 006**	**1 989**		**2 320**	**2 350**

Product Code	Product	Unit	Historical data		Revised	Estimate	Forecast
			2004	2005	2005	2006	2007
5.C	SAWNWOOD, CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m^3	16 740	17 840	17 636	18 300	18 000
	Imports	1000 m^3	204	193		180	180
	Exports	1000 m^3	11 247	11 887		12 880	12 000
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	5 697	6 146		5 600	6 180
5.NC	SAWNWOOD, NON-CONIFEROUS						
	Production	1000 m^3	160	160		160	160
	Imports	1000 m^3	132	155		140	140
	Exports	1000 m^3	12	11		10	10
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	281	304		290	290
5.NC.T	of which, tropical sawnwood						
	Production	1000 m^3	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m^3	13	17		17	17
	Exports	1000 m^3	1	3		1	1
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	12	14		16	16
6.1	VENEER SHEETS						
	Production	1000 m^3	15 C	15 C		15	15
	Imports	1000 m^3	28 C	25 C		25	25
	Exports	1000 m^3	20 E	20 E		20	20
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	23	20		20	20
6.1.NC.T	of which, tropical veneer sheets						
	Production	1000 m^3	1 R	1 R		0	0
	Imports	1000 m^3	3	3		3	3
	Exports	1000 m^3	1	1		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	3	3		3	3
6.2	PLYWOOD						
	Production	1000 m^3	71 C	92 C		90	90
	Imports	1000 m^3	164 C	189 C		190	190
	Exports	1000 m^3	28 C	28 C		30	30
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	207	253		250	250
6.2.NC.T	of which, tropical plywood						
	Production	1000 m^3	0	0		0	0
	Imports	1000 m^3	4	5		5	5
	Exports	1000 m^3	1 E	1 E		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	3	4		5	5
6.3	PARTICLE BOARD (including OSB)						
	Production	1000 m^3	437	487		490	490
	Imports	1000 m^3	523	516		520	520
	Exports	1000 m^3	79	77 E		80	80
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	881	926		930	930
6.3.1	of which, OSB						
	Production	1000 m^3	0 E	0 E		0	0
	Imports	1000 m^3	126 E	124 E		120	120
	Exports	1000 m^3	4 E	4 E		0	0
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	122	120		120	120

6.4	**FIBREBOARD**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**154** C	**154** C		**150**	**150**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**237** C	**231** C		**230**	**230**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**31** C	**31** C		**30**	**30**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**360**	**354**		**350**	**350**
6.4.1	**Hardboard**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**48** E	**48** E		**50**	**50**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**115**	**100**		**100**	**100**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**12** E	**12** E		**10**	**10**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**151**	**137**		**140**	**140**
6.4.2	**MDF (Medium density)**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**75** E	**75** E		**75**	**75**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**58**	**72**		**70**	**70**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**7** E	**7** E		**5**	**5**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**126**	**140**		**140**	**140**
6.4.3	**Insulating board**						
	Production	1000 m^3	**31** E	**31** E		**30**	**30**
	Imports	1000 m^3	**65**	**58**		**60**	**60**
	Exports	1000 m^3	**13** E	**13** E		**10**	**10**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m^3	**83**	**77**		**80**	**80**
7	**WOOD PULP**						
	Production	1000 m.t.	**12 106**	**12 108**		**12 220**	**12 400**
	Imports	1000 m.t.	**435**	**467**	**456**	**460**	**470**
	Exports	1000 m.t.	**3 546**	**3 535**	**3 479**	**3 500**	**3 560**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	**8 995**	**9 040**		**9 180**	**9 310**
10	**PAPER & PAPERBOARD**						
	Production	1000 m.t.	**11 589**	**11 736**		**11 870**	**12 000**
	Imports	1000 m.t.	**628**	**846**	**685**	**690**	**700**
	Exports	1000 m.t.	**10 211**	**10 593**	**10 119**	**10 240**	**10 350**
	Apparent consumption	1000 m.t.	**2 006**	**1 989**		**2 320**	**2 350**