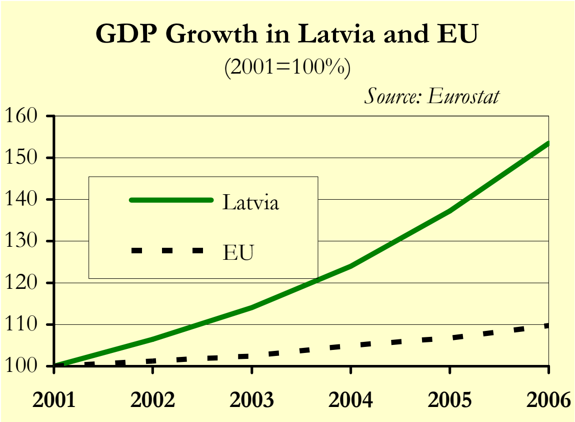
LATVIA

MARKET STATEMENT 2007

1. GENERAL ECONOMIC TRENDS AFFECTING THE FORESTRY AND FOREST BASED INDUSTRIES

Reforms implemented in Latvia and the EU integration had a positive impact on the economic development of the country: **Latvia achieved high economic growth rates.** Since 2004, the average annual growth of the gross domestic product (GDP) in Latvia has been 10.4%, whereas in 2006 the GDP growth rate was even higher at 11.9%. In the first quarter of 2007, the GDP increased by 11.2% in comparison with the respective period of 2006.



The high growth rates are mostly underpinned by the stable dynamics of the domestic demand: in 2006, private consumption exceeded the level of the preceding year almost by 20%. Investment in fixed assets also increased rapidly, growing by 18.3% year-on-year in 2006.

Economic activity increased in all major sectors of the national economy. The biggest contributors to the growth in the recent years were the services sectors. The rapid rise of investment also had a favourable influence on the development of construction. In the period of 2004-2006, output in construction grew by 14.1% on average every year. In 2006, the output grew by 13.6%.

The contribution of manufacturing to the growth is more moderate. In the period of 2004–2006, output of manufacturing grew by 6.2% on average every year. The growth in **forest based industry** which is still the biggest Latvian export sectors has been sluggish for the second year already. Modernisation and reconstruction of production and usage of the EU funds will improve the productivity and competitiveness of the sector, therefore it is expected that the forest based industry will continue to develop.

The EU is the main trading partner of Latvia. Trade with the EU Member States has been constantly expanding since the restoration of Latvia's independence, and currently 75% of Latvian exports and imports are associated with the EU. In 2006, the biggest contributors were Germany with 13.7% of the total foreign trade turnover, Lithuania with 13.6%, Estonia with 9.4%, Russia with 8.2%, Poland with 5.6% and Sweden with 5.5%.

In 2006, the value of exported products exceeded the level of 2005 by 14%, while imports increased considerably faster by 31.1%.

The recent economic development of Latvia has a favourable impact on the labour market. In the last 3 years, employment rose by 2.6% on average annually, while the unemployment rate decreased from 10.5% in 2003 to 6.8% in 2006.

The economic growth potential is best characterised by the growth of investment. In the last three years investment in fixed assets increased by 81% or by 22% on average annually. As regards the growth of investment and their share in the GDP, Latvia ranks one of the highest among the EU Member States.

At the same time it should be noticed that high economic growth rate considerably determined the inflation – **relatively high inflation rate** has been observed in the last years.

2. POLICY MEASURES INFLUENCING TIMBER TRADE AND MARKETING (over the last 18 months)

At the end of 2005, the **National Lisbon Programme of Latvia for 2005–2008** was approved aimed at facilitating of the national growth and employment. The Programme is based on the policy-planning documents approved in Latvia and reflects the most essential problems to be addressed to achieve the Lisbon Strategy goals. It highlights the main lines of action and activities to solve the problems as well as provides performance indicators measuring the achievement of the goals. Programme implementation progress proves that its principal goals are achievable.

The National Development Plan which was approved in 2006 is a medium-term strategy planning document for 2007–2013. The objective of the Plan is to support balanced and sustainable national development and improve Latvia's competitiveness among other states. It is Latvia's contribution to the common strategy of the EU Member States and implementation of the Lisbon Programme. It is also like a compass to every politician, civil servant or inhabitant of Latvia, highlighting the main development areas, the most important tasks of the state and the community on the road to a higher goal, i.e. a gradual improvement of the quality of life.

One of the main economic development objectives in Latvia is to create an effective and competitive industry, which would ensure high and stable growth rates. The **industrial policy** in Latvia is shaped taking into account the EU policy development areas, at the same time identifying and addressing issues relevant to the local industrial companies in cooperation with organisations representing the industrial businesses. The industrial policy has close links with innovation, business, education and other policy areas. In 2007, a **Programme for Promotion of Entrepreneurship Competitiveness and Innovation in 2007–2013** has been approved. The Programme includes measures to stimulate innovation, business, development of small and medium-size enterprises and industry sectors.

In 2006, **Guidelines for Development of Energy Sector for 2007–2016** were approved. The Guidelines outline the government policy, development goals and priorities in the field of energy both in the medium-term as well as in the long-term. The main areas of the energy policy are promotion of competitiveness, achieving higher independence in the field of energy, improvement of the security of energy supplies, promotion of the use of renewable and local energy resources, diversification of the used energy resources and environmental protection.

Guidelines for the Use of Renewable Energy Resources in 2006–2010 were developed in Latvia in 2006. Their implementation should help to accomplish the main task: to expand the use of renewable resources, including wood biomass. The objective of the renewable energy policy is to create an institutional and statutory environment that would promote an increasingly wider use of renewable energy resources. The attainment of this objective requires introduction of market solutions and creation of favourable support conditions for those energy producing technologies which improve the competitiveness of renewable energy resources. Investment in human resources and research is also required. Investment in heat energy production facilities of towns and rural villages is required to refocus them on environment-friendly fuel or to improve their energy-efficiency.

In 2007, an E**ntrepreneurship and Innovation Programme** will be developed. It will be directly aimed at promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation as well as development of the scientific potential. Alongside with implementation of activities co-financed from the EU

Structural Funds, public financing to research and development will be further increased by at least 0.15% of GDP annually, in order to reach 1.5% of GDP by 2010, which has been defined as a target in the *National Lisbon Programme of Latvia for 2005–2008*.

3. MARKET DRIVERS

The forest sector occupies an important and stable place in Latvia's economy, contributing significantly to stabilisation of Latvia's external trade balance. Forest based industry is the only sector in Latvia having a positive balance of exports and imports. Forestry is the main source of raw materials for wood processing and accounts for about 1.5% of the total value added. Its average growth rate during the last 10 years has been close to 10%. This was the result of a **successful use of the renewable forest resources**. Overall, the forest sector contributes significantly to the Latvian gross domestic product growth and employs about 8% of the total number employed in the national economy. Owing to the comparatively low raw material and labour costs till now, Latvia's enterprises have so far been able to conquer a share of the global wood product market. Operating in an open economic area leads to price harmonisation, and Latvia no longer has its former advantages; therefore, rapid productivity growth is required in order to preserve the competitiveness of the sector.

The main driver of the forest sector development during the recent years was the **robustly growth of domestic consumption** both private and public as well as gross fixed capital formation.

Investment is encouraged by several factors, particularly such as the financial stability, continuous improvement of the entrepreneurship environment, increasing domestic demand, relatively low interest rates, foreign capital inflows etc. At the same time, a relatively low tax burden and growing markets for the manufactured products as a result of increasing consumption has had a positive impact on the financial position of enterprises, thus improving investment opportunities. Food and forest-based industries are the leaders in manufacturing sector as concerns the volume of investment. The share of those two sectors in all investment made into manufacturing amounted to 54.4% in 2006.

In 2006, the growth of exports of wood products decelerated significantly, thus dampening also the overall growth of Latvia's exports. A positive sign is the recent decline in the exports of low value added timber production: from 37% in 2000 to 22% in 2006, while the export share of veneer sheets and plywood, particle board and various articles of wood as well as higher value added sawnwood has increased.

In Latvia, recent years have been marked by considerable concentration of the sawing capacity and a decline in the number of companies. It can be explained by the **significant tightening of the competition in utilisation of forest resources** as well as the increased costs of labour and energy.

Increased production costs have become one of the most serious problems faced by Latvia's industry, and currently it has a particularly grave effect on the forest sector. The development of Latvia's forest sector is strongly affected **by manpower availability and labour costs**, experiencing a sharp decline as a result of immigration and construction development. This leads to growing production costs and urgent need for investment in technologies and improved efficiency as well as to seeking new niches and designs. High labour turnover, with the average annual figure for the forest based industry being 22% is also a serious problem.

In order to further develop the forest industry in Latvia, higher productivity growth rates should be achieved and a transition to higher value added products is required. This calls for bigger **investment in research and development.** Of nine scientific priority areas highlighted with regard to the fundamental and applied research in 2006–2009, the government has granted funding also to the forest science for the development of new products and technologies. Applied research and innovation in modern technologies facilitate the national economic development; therefore, support to science and innovation becomes an important tool for improvement of the competitiveness of Latvia's economy. The competitiveness of any enterprise is also directly dependent on its ability to absorb new expertise and quickly provide the market with new products and services.

At present, warehouses are used as rarely as possible all over the world in the cycle of production of timber products, and the **production has become dependent on timely deliveries.** The favourable geographic position has enabled Latvia to position itself as a stable, long-term and accurate partner in direct deliveries to the EU enterprises, including the DIY (*Do It Yourself*) chains and construction companies.

4. DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREST PRODUCTS MARKETS SECTORS

A. Wood raw materials

In roundwood utilisation, the most considerable share of about 54% is constituted by the production of sawnwood and the roundwood exports (fuelwood, pulpwood) as well as the production of other products, like plywood, matches, log houses, palisades, piles, poles, wood charcoal, pellets etc.

In 2006, Latvia exported 3 418 700 cubic metres of roundwood, which is 12.8% less than in 2005, when 3 919 100 cubic metres of roundwood were exported. The value of the exported roundwood amounted to 85.05 million lats representing a 17.5% decline over 2005, when 103.12 million lats worth of roundwound were exported. Generally, pulpwood which is not utilised in Latvia is exported as roundwood. The main export destinations are Sweden, Estonia and Finland. In 2006, exports of roundwood to Estonia grew considerably in comparison with 2005: exports of non-coniferous pulpwood expanded from 44.3 thousand cubic metres in 2005 to 173.7 thousand cubic metres in 2006 or from 1 274.1 thousand lats to 4 743.3 thousand lats in terms of money.

Roundwood imports amounted to 1 215 900 cubic metres in 2006, which is 12.3% more than in 2005, when 1 082 400 cubic metres of roundwood were imported. The value of the imported roundwood amounted to 40.24 million lats, representing an 8.6% increase over the previous year, when the value of the imported roundwood totalled 37.04 million lats. The imports of roundwood are dominated by sawlogs which are processed into products with a higher value added in Latvia.

The imports of coniferous roundwood grew by 25.4% in 2006 making 744.9 5 thousand cubic metres, mostly from the Russian Federation (76%). Imports from Lithuania increased by 111.3% and amounted to 87.3 thousand cubic metres, whereas the share of Estonia in supply of coniferous roundwood shrank by 60%.

The imports of non-coniferous roundwood decreased by 3.6% year-on-year in 2006, declining from 488.6 thousand cubic metres in 2005 to 471.0 thousand cubic metres in 2006. Non-coniferous roundwood was mostly imported from Russia, Lithuania and Belarus. The most rapid growth by 51.2% was reported for the imports of non-coniferous roundwood from Belarus: from 107 thousand cubic metres in 2005 to 162 thousand cubic metres in 2006.

B. Wood energy

Taking into account the Latvian climate conditions in common with Nordic countries, production of thermal energy traditionally occupies the biggest share or 64% of the energy balance of Latvia.

Fuelwood is the most important local fuel in Latvia, and the forecast of its consumption depends on the ability of regions to change their orientation from an extensive to efficient use of the fuelwood. The share of fuelwood in the fuel balance is significant and amounts to 29–30%. The major consumers of the fuelwood are households at 48%, heating companies at 22%, industry (primarily wood-processing companies) and other consumers at 30%. Stove or central heating using wood and wood processing by-products are still popular, and the use of briquettes and pellets is also gradually expanding. Fuelwood is used evenly across the regions.

Up to now, harvesting residues have rarely been utilised in Latvia. About 15–25% of the total harvested stock (tops and branches) remain in forests after forest cutting, equalling about 2.5 million cubic metres of fuelwood per annum. The analysis of the availability of wood biomass resources in Latvia shows that currently approximately 5 million cubic metres of fuelwood remain unused. About 24 PJ or 6.7 GWh of thermal energy per year could be produced from this amount.

Imports of fuelwood, particularly that of chips and sawdust, have expanded very rapidly in Latvia: 74 200 tons of fuelwood were imported in 2006 which is almost four times more than in 2005. The value of the fuelwood has increased by 400%, reaching 3496.2 thousand lats. Latvia imports fuelwood mainly from neighbour countries - Estonia, Belarus etc.

Exports of fuelwood grew in 2006 both in terms of the volume and in terms of the value by 37.1% and 26.1% respectively. Fuelwood was mainly exported to the EU countries, primarily to Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

C. Forest certification

For many years, there have been discussions about forestry certification in Latvia. The biggest forest sector companies and forest managers, like JSC *Latvijas valsts meži* and Riga City forests, have already completed the certification on their forest management. Currently, more than a half of all Latvia's forests have been granted a FSC certificate which, in fact, means an international recognition that forests in Latvia are managed according to the tightest world standards. Private forest owners have also started certification of their forests, and the number and area of certified forest estates is increasing year-by-year.

In Latvia, forest management and timber chain-of-custody certification is performed under Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Pan European Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes.

Until the 2007, state-owned forests in Latvia with the total area of 1.62 million hectares are managed based on the **FSC** scheme**.** FSC certificate has been also granted to more than 4000 hectares of private forests, the number of Latvian forest sector enterprises having certified their timber chain-of-custody systems had increased to 101.

The **PEFC** Latvian scheme has been evaluated as compliant with the PEFC compliance evaluation programme. Consequently, all the PEFC certified forests in Latvia have been acknowledged as sustainable managed, and their management is compliant with the criteria, indicators and operational guidelines accepted at the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (MCPFE). According to the PEFC Latvian scheme, private forest owners are granted a "Confirmation" upon entering the PEFC system and a "Logo Licence" for their forests.

On 1 January 2007, 95 385 hectares of forests were managed in compliance with the PEFC scheme as opposed to 20 000 hectares in 2003, whereas the number of companies having received the PEFC timber chain-of-custody certificates was 48.

D. Value added wood products

Over the last five years, manufacture of high value added products has developed rapidly in Latvia, as suggested by the increasing share of this sector in the forest industry as well as by the increasing variety of the production: furniture and furniture components, joinery and carpentry production, prefabricated wooden constructions, garden furniture and palisades, toys of wood and other production was in high demand on the market.

The highest output growth over last five years was reported for manufacture of furniture and wood and articles of wood, where the output doubled in comparison with 2000. Investment into modern technologies supported successful development of manufacturing of solid wood furniture of pine, birch and black alder as well as manufacturing of glue-shaped furniture and components. Manufacturing of upholstered furniture and furniture made of laminated and veneered particle board also increased as a result of increased sales of the produced furniture, both on the local and the external market. The local producers focused on the domestic market, and the output growth outpaced that of the exports. This can be explained by the construction boom and the high demand on the local market.

In 2006, exports of furniture produced in Latvia continued to grow but imports of furniture also expanded significantly. Furniture was mainly exported to Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Sweden. Export of furniture increased by 7%, the value of Latvia's furniture exports amounted to 87 million lats. In comparison with 2005, the value of exports to Germany decreased by 11.1% decline, whereas the value of export to the United Kingdom grew by 22.8%.

Imports of furniture grew by 50.2% during 2006 and its value amounted to 55 million lats. The biggest imports of furniture came from Poland and Lithuania: worth 16.8 and 9.3 million lats respectively. The value of furniture imports from Poland grew by 43.1%, whereas that from Lithuania by 36.3%. The value of furniture imported from Italy this year amounted to 6.85 million lats, from Estonia to 4.17 million lats and from Russia to 2.73 million lats.

Due to the rapid development of construction, the manufacture and domestic consumption of joinery and carpentry production, like wooden window frames, doors, building materials, glue laminated timber, increased over the last years, too. Imports of these products also expanded. In 2006, 130.8 thousand lats worth of joinery and carpentry production were imported in Latvia, representing a 72.6% increase over 2005. Yet the export value of joinery and carpentry production decreased by 4.7% in comparison with 2005.

Over the last 3 years, the number of companies manufacturing high-quality wood packaging and wooden pallets compliant with the EU standards for the domestic and European market increased. Imports of packing articles into Latvia grew by 8.8% year-on-year in 2006, whereas the respective exports expanded by 26.4%.

Expanding construction resulted in an increase of production and local consumption of further processed profiled sawnwood and prefabricated wooden constructions. Imports of those products also reported rapid year-on-year growth rates in terms of money: the imports of joinery and carpentry production amounted to 16.3 thousand lats representing an increase of 72.6%, whereas the imports of prefabricated wooden constructions and toys of wood totalled 2.84 thousand lats representing an increase of 240.8%.

In 2006, the exports of joinery and carpentry production decreased by 4.7% in money terms, whereas the exports of prefabricated wooden constructions and toys of wood increased by 74.9%.

E. Sawnwood

In 2006, the production of sawnwood increased by 2.2 %, in comparison with 2005. 4.32 million cubic metres of sawnwood were produced, of which 2.57 million cubic metres or 67% were exported. Mostly, further processed sawnwood ready for use in construction or manufacturing of furniture or other materials in other industrial sectors is produced and exported.

Both the exports and imports of coniferous sawnwood shrank in 2006: by 12.2% and 23.1% respectively, whereas the exports and imports of non-coniferous sawnwood increased slightly: by 9.9% and 1.3% respectively.

Sawnwood was mainly exported to the United Kingdom, where about 51% of sawnwood exported in 2006 were sold, yet in comparison with 2005, exports of sawnwood to the UK declined by 24%.

The major imports of sawnwood came from Russia, Belarus, Estonia and Ukraine. A significant rise was recorded in 2006 for the imports of non-coniferous sawnwood from the USA.

The domestic market of sawnwood developed rapidly. Major consumers of sawnwood were manufacturers of furniture and furniture panels, accounting for about 30% of consumption, producers of building materials, like windows, doors, flooring, etc. accounting for about 45%, producers of carpentry and household products, including producers of packaging materials for about 20%.

Recent years have been marked by considerable concentration of the sawing capacity and a decline in the number of companies, which can be explained by the significant tightening of the competition in utilisation of forest resources as well as the increased costs of labour and energy resources. Of about 550 sawmills, only 30 are large-sized. Using modern technologies, they account for the most of the total volume of sawnwood produced. By adding as high as possible value added to their products, companies improve production technologies, installing drying, sorting, planing and impregnating facilities and specialising in production of planed and impregnated products. Only those small and medium-sized sawmills can operate successfully, which are specialising in production of specific "niche" products.

F. Wood-based panels (particle board, plywood etc.)

One of the most significant forest industry branches in Latvia is the production of wood-based panels, particularly plywood. Latvia is one of the largest plywood producers in Eastern Europe. The value of the plywood produced over the last 10 years has increased by more than five times, whereas the turnover has expanded 12 times, mainly as a result of improved value added.

In 2006, the output of plywood production in Latvia increased by 5.8% year-on-year, whereas the exports grew by 14.4% and the export value 14.8%, amounting to 76.3 million lats. Plywood was mainly exported to Germany, the United Kingdom and France, while the main imports of plywood came from Russia, China and Belarus. Moreover, the volume and value of the plywood imported from China quadrupled within a year. Domestic consumption of plywood also increased. Plywood is mostly used in construction, the production and consumption of general purpose plywood is also on a constantly upward trend.

By 2008, *Latvijas Finieris*, the biggest Latvia's wood-processing company, is planning to invest 13 million lats into setting up a rotary cut veneer processing in Lithuania. In parallel to this ambitious project, *Latvijas Finieris* has a plan to expand its business also to the Russian market, where up to now 150 thousand square metres of birch roundwood are bought every year. It is a logical step in the development of the company, particularly taking into account the raising of the customs duties. In the years to follow, the tendency to partly move the pre-processing capacities to the countries producing the raw materials will become even more pronounced, with Latvia actively developing the production of higher value added products.

In 2006, production of particle board expanded by 6.7%, whereas the exports and imports of the particle boards have also increased, by 38.9% and 23.9% in money terms respectively. A large part of these boards are surfaced, thus increasing the value of the boards. The production of surfaced boards and the components made of them can be expected to increase in the future. The production and sales volumes of fibreboard have also grown, with the exports increasing by 82.2% in money terms and imports by 27.9%.

G. Paper and articles of paper

In 2006, 57 thousand tons of articles of paper were manufactured in Latvia, representing a 46% increase over 2005. The local consumption of paper and cardboard has increased significantly. The exports of those products declined by 20.5% year-on-year in 2006, whereas the imports increased by 9.2%.

The exports of pulp and recycled waste paper increased by 6.8% in terms of money, whereas the imports by 4.5%.

The main markets for these products are in Lithuania and Estonia, the prospects of expanding to the markets of other EU Member States can be considered low.

4. TABLES

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Key Indicators of Economic Development

	2003	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007 f**
	(percentage increase over the previous years)				
Gross domestic product	7.2	8.7	10.6	11.9	9.5
Consumer prices	2.9	6.2	6.7	6.5	8.0
	(% of GDP)				
Balance of the general government sector	-1.6	-1.0	-0.2	0.4	0
General government debt	14.4	14.5	12.0	10.0	9.0
Current account of the balance of payments	-8.2	-12.9	-12.6	-21.1	-22.6
Annual foreign direct investment inflows into Latvia	2.7	4.6	4.5	8.1	7.0
Unemployment rate	61.8	62.3	63.3	66.3	67.0

f – Ministry of Economy forecast

Forest sector production exports from Latvia

HS code	Production	units	2005		2006	
			1000 (units)	1000 (LVL)	1000 (units)	1000 (LVL)
3605	**Matches**		**-**	**1727.3**	**-**	**1301.3**
44	**Wood and articles of wood**		**-**	**692385.5**	**-**	**708345.8**
4401	**Fuelwood:**	**(t)**	**2311.3**	**66916.3**	**3169.0**	**84358.5**
44011	Fuelwood (round)	(t)	260.5	6167.0	304.4	10012.7
44012	Chips	(t)	1521.2	37098.2	2287.2	38403.2
44013	Sawdust and other wood residues	(t)	529.5	23651.1	577.4	35942.7
4403	**Roundwood:**	**(m^3)**	**3919.1**	**103116.4**	**3418.7**	**85041.8**
44032	Coniferous	(m^3)	1954.4	46730.1	1583.6	38188.7
44033…	Non-coniferous	(m^3)	1964.8	56386.3	1835.1	46853.1
4407	**Sawnwood:**	**(m^3)**	**2835.5**	**312678.3**	**2572.0**	**306861.3**
44071	Coniferous	(m^3)	2462.4	272709.2	2162.2	262022.8
44072…	Non-coniferous	(m^3)	373.1	39969.1	409.8	44838.5
4408	**Veneer sheets**	**(m^3)**	**15.3**	**7757.0**	**13.8**	**8633.0**
4409	**Further processed sawnwood**		**-**	**12158.3**	**-**	**12489.6**
44091	Coniferous		-	6595.9	-	7631.1
44092	Non-coniferous		-	5562.4	-	4858.5
4410	**Particle board**	**(m^3)**	**161.3**	**15392.5**	**178.8**	**21383.2**
4411	**Fibreboard**	**(m^2)**	**381.1**	**764.0**	**652.8**	**1392.3**
4412	**Plywood**	**(m^3)**	**180.3**	**66436.3**	**206.4**	**76296.9**
4415,(16)	**Wooden wrapping and packing equipment**		**-**	**24495.5**	**-**	**30972.1**
4418	**Joinery and carpentry**		**-**	**59371.6**	**-**	**56583.4**
44…	**Other articles of wood**		**-**	**23299.3**	**-**	**24333.6**
47	**Pulp of wood. recovered paper**		**-**	**1794.4**	**-**	**1916.9**
48	**Paper and paperboard. articles of paper**		**-**	**50151.1**	**-**	**39859.1**
94…	**Furniture**			**81417.4**	**-**	**87119.2**
94…, 95	**Prefabricated buildings and toys of wood**			**4442.7**		**7769.6**
	Total			**831918.4**		**846311.9**

Source: *Central Statistical Board*

Forest sector production imports to Latvia

HS code	Production	Units	2005		2006	
			1000 (units)	1000 (LVL)	1000 (units)	1000 (LVL)
3605	**Matches**		**-**	**51.3**	**-**	**106.0**
44	**Wood and articles of wood**		**-**	**137561.8**	**-**	**154867.8**
4401	**Fuelwood:**	**(t)**	**19.5**	**694.4**	**74.2**	**3496.2**
44011	Fuelwood (round)	(t)	3.2	218.2	1.4	25.8
44012	Chips	(t)	8.1	189.8	22.5	583.3
44013	Sawdust and other wood residues	(t)	8.2	286.4	50.2	2887.1
4403	**Roundwood:**	**(m^3)**	**1082.4**	**37035.5**	**1215.9**	**40237.9**
44032	Coniferous	(m^3)	593.8	20102.7	744.9	24787.5
44033…	Non-coniferous	(m^3)	488.6	16932.8	471.0	15450.4
4407	**Sawnwood:**	**(m^3)**	**616.0**	**53610.5**	**481.1**	**45694.3**
44071	Coniferous	(m^3)	586.1	49406.7	450.8	40498.1
44072…	Non-coniferous	(m^3)	29.9	4203.8	30.3	5196.2
4408	**Veneer sheets**	**(m^3)**	**1.2**	**1397.8**	**2.4**	**2026.3**
4409	**Further processed sawnwood**		**-**	**1264.6**	**-**	**2651.3**
44091	Coniferous		-	619.8	-	1485.2
44092	Non-coniferous		-	644.7	-	1166.1
4410	**Particle board**	**(m^3)**	**91.2**	**14931.7**	**107.8**	**18505.8**
4411	**Fibreboard**	**(m^2)**	**4889.0**	**8825.1**	**5687.5**	**11289.9**
4412	**Plywood**	**(m^3)**	**12.5**	**2907.8**	**25.7**	**5957.6**
4415,(16)	**Wooden wrapping and packing equipment**		**-**	**3275.0**	**-**	**3564.7**
4418	**Joinery and carpentry**		**-**	**9492.6**	**-**	**16380.0**
44…	**Other articles of wood**		**-**	**4126.9**	**-**	**5064.0**
47	**Pulp of wood. recovered paper**		**7.7**	**626.3**	**7.6**	**654.7**
48	**Paper and paperboard. articles of paper**		**-**	**119774.2**	**-**	**130828.9**
94…	**Furniture**		**-**	**36618.3**	**-**	**55007.0**
94…, 95	**Prefabricated buildings and toys of wood**		**-**	**834,2**	**-**	**2843,3**
	Total			**295466.2**		**344307.7**

Source: *Central Statistical Board*

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