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# Netherlands

# **Forest Products**

# **Forest Products Report 1998**

**1998** 

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#### **Report Highlights:**

U.S. forest product exports to the Netherlands fell 33% to \$ 57.7 in 1998. The decline is partly attributable to increasing competition from Eastern European countries (for oak) and Finland (for softwood plywood).

Includes PSD changes: Yes Includes Trade Matrix: Yes Annual Report The Hague [NL1], NL

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### **Executive Summary**

One of the least wooded areas in Europe, the Netherlands must import 92 percent of its forest product needs. In 1997, Dutch forest product imports reached U.S. \$ 1.2 billion, an increase of 18 percent over the preceding year. In the first half of 1998 these imports decreased by almost 14 percent. A slackening international economy is likely to hamper Dutch forest product imports in 1999 as well.

The U.S. is a major exporter of oak, other tempered hardwoods, and softwood plywood to the Netherlands. The value of U.S. forest product exports to the Netherlands amounted to US \$ 57.7 million in1998, down from US \$ 86 million in 1997. The decline is partly due to increasing competition from East European countries for oak as well as increasing competition from Finland for softwood plywood. European produced osb and mdf also competes with U.S. softwood plywood. Higher U.S. softwood plywood prices due to a booming domestic demand also contributed to the decline in exports.

While production in the Dutch housing construction sector is expected to decrease over the next few years, a continued expansion in the utility construction and infrastructure sectors is expected to compensate for that loss.

Although Dutch furniture production was stable in 1997, production jumped 7.3 percent during the first half of 1998.

The Dutch economy peaked in 1998, with a 4% growth in GDP led by strong consumer spending, sharply falling unemployment, and modest inflation. Capital gains on equities and real estate were among the major driving forces behind a consumer spending boom in 1998. However, the tide seems to have turned, as industrial output and economic growth indicators are clearly in decline. Slack world demand is forecast to dampen business investment, and cause export growth to decelerate. The Dutch economy is expected to slow to 2 percent GDP growth in 1999.

# Production

#### Forest Situation/Outlook

The Netherlands is one of the least wooded areas in Europe. It has about 335,000 hectares of forest which is equivalent to 10 percent of land area. This compares to 29 percent in Germany, 25 percent in France and 20 percent in Belgium. The Dutch Government implemented a Forest Policy Plan in 1994 which aims at an annual increase of 3,000 hectares of forest land to a total of 75,000 hectares by the year 2020. So far, intentions are far behind planting. Between 1995 and 1997, only 1,600 hectares of forest were planted.

The Forest Policy Plan, which set out the Dutch Government's forestry goals for 1994 through 2020, emphasizes sustainable development of the existing forest by improving the quality of the soil, air and water. The Dutch Government is also monitoring groundwater tables. At this moment, 100,000 hectares of Dutch forest is evidently drying out.

	Softwood		Tempered Hardwood
Total Hectares	198,468		130,189
of which (in %)			
Scots pine	64	Oak	45
Other pine	10	Aspen	18
Japanese larch	9	Birch	16
Douglas fir	8	Beech	8
Norway spruce	8	Other	13
Other	1		

#### Composition of the Dutch Forest

Source: MinAg

#### Ownership of Dutch Forest

Private Persons	<u>State</u>	Provincial/Local	Nature Conserv. Org.
40.8 %	31.5 %	15.9 %	11.8 %

Source: MinAg

#### Solid Wood Products Situation/Outlook

The 1997 Dutch harvest of roundwood has been calculated at 1,351,000 m3, a 17 percent increase compared to the preceding year. Domestic consumption of spruce is estimated at about 363,000 m3; of pine about 308,000 m3; and of aspen about 271,000 m3. Roundwood is used in the Netherlands by saw mills and the wooden shoe industry and as fiber for paper/cardboard and fiber board, poles and firewood.

The 1998 Dutch harvest of roundwood is estimated at more or less the same level as in the preceding season.

# Trade

The Netherlands imports about 92 percent of its forest product needs. In per capita terms, this makes the Netherlands the world's largest importer of forest products. The 1997 total value of Dutch forest product imports amounted to US \$ 1.2 billion, an increase of 18 percent over the preceding year.

Description	1996	1997	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
			1997	1998
1	X 1,000 (	Guilders		
Softwood Logs	21,124	18,319	9,226	10,308
Temperate Hard. Logs	15,005	12,251	7,802	8,679
Softwood Lumber	962,055	1,152,926	618,155	488,103
Temperate Hard. Lumber	207,869	226,951	117,391	108,117
Tropical Hardw. Lumber	328,229	389,491	197,344	183,684
Temperate Hard.Veneer	18,011	17,021	8,480	11,243
Softwood Plywood	151,559	180,388	111,671	107,708
Other plywood	274,141	322,801	168,204	150,537
TOTAL	1,977,993	2,320,148	1,238,273	1,068,379
	i			
The Netherlands:	Val	ue of Imports of U.S. Fo	orest Products	i
Description	1996	1997	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
			1997	1998
	X 1,000 0	Guilders		
Softwood Lumber	7,728	17,326	7,179	7,304
Temperate Hard. Lumber	49,752	50,197	28,261	24,591
Softwood Plywood	67,235	66,100	48,675	46,085
Total	124,715	133,623	84,115	77,980
				+

### **Market Segment Analysis**

#### **Construction Sector**

The Netherlands : Building Production by Sector (x DFL million)

	1997	1998	1999	2000
Housing Construction	26,420	27,020	26,700	25,800
New Houses	18,170	18,490	17,910	16,480
Renovations	8,250	8,530	8,790	8,960
Utility Construction	16,820	18,050	18,250	18,300
New Buildings	12,420	13,500	13,550	13,450
Renovations	4,400	4,550	4,700	4,850
Infra Structure	12,570	12,520	13,160	13,630
Public Sector	6,460	6,620	6,860	6,980
Market Sector	6,110	5,900	6,300	6,650
TOTAL	55,810	57,590	58,110	57,730
US\$ $1 = DFL$	1.954	1.983	-	-

Source: Ministry of Housing, Special Planning & the Environment

#### Overview

In November of 1998, the Dutch State Secretary of Housing informed the Dutch parliament of the government's expectations for the construction industry in the years 1998 through 2003.

In 1997, the Dutch construction sector fully profited from a booming economy and increased its production by 5.9 percent. This production is expected to increase by another 3.3 percent in 1998. However, growth in 1999 will slow to an estimated one percent because of the world economic situation.

In the period 2000-2003, a stabilization of production in the construction sector is foreseen. An expected three percent drop per year in housing construction will likely be offset by an increase of two percent in production in the infra-structure construction sector and one percent in the utility construction sector.

#### **Housing Construction**

In 1998, housing construction increased by 2.3 percent to a value of US\$ 13.6 billion. In 1999, housing construction is forecast to decrease by 1.2 percent (based on the decrease in the number of building permits issued in the first nine months of 1998.) After 1999, an annual decrease of three percent in housing construction is expected because of reduced demand for new houses and the lower rate of economic growth.

The repair and renovation market continued to grow by 3.4 percent in 1998 and is forecast to grow by 3 percent in 1999. Also in the period 2000-2003, this market segment is expected to show an annual growth rate of 2.7 percent. In 1994, the repair and renovation market, accounted for 33 percent of the value of the housing construction market, however, in the year 2003 this share will have grown to 42 percent. The reason for this increase is the continued investment in urban renewal and the increasing demand for quality, which make people want to renovate their homes.

#### **Utility Construction**

A booming economy increased 1997 production in the utility construction sector by 7.3 percent. This increase occurred in both the production of new buildings and the renovation of buildings. Caused by low interest rates and a continued favorable economy, the same increase in production, 7.3 percent, is expected to have taken place in 1998.

Because of a slackening economy and decreasing industrial production, a growth in the utility construction of only 1.1 percent is expected to occur in 1999. In the years 2000 to 2003, an annual slight production increase of 0.8 percent is expected.

#### Infra Structural Construction

Production in the infrastructure sector increased by 5.9 percent in 1997 mostly because of investment in the energy sector. The 1998 production showed a slight decline of 0.4 percent. In 1999, a sharp increase of 5.1 percent is expected and through the year 2003 an average growth rate of 2 percent is foreseen. These increases are mostly determined by large investments in new metro lines, the new high-speed railroad from Amsterdam to Brussels and the new cargo railroad from the Rotterdam harbor to Germany.

#### **Furniture & Interiors Sector**

The 1997 turnover in the Dutch furniture industry increased by 8 percent to US \$ 2.09 billion.

The Netherlands: Turnover Furniture Industry\*, in millions of Dutch Guilders

	1996	1997
Turnover	3,784	4,083

\* Wood & metal Source: Central Bureau of Statistics Furniture manufacturers report a 7.3 percent growth in turnover for the first half of 1998. As growth in the first half of 1997 was still 12.6 percent, it appears the rate of expansion in furniture production is declining. The 1998 growth in sales was mostly achieved in the Dutch market, where sales increased by 10 percent. Exports of furniture increased by only 1.1 percent on a value basis.

The Netherlands: Production of Wooden Furniture and Interiors, in millions of Dutch Guilders

	1996	1997		
Chairs, couches, etc.	555	554		
Office and store furniture, & inter.	566	605		
Bedroom furniture	167	159		
Living room furniture	260	228		
TOTAL	1,548	1,546		
Source: CBS				

The Netherlands: Trade in Wooden Furniture and Interiors, in millions of Dutch Guilders

	1996	1997
Exports, wooden metal	741 410	690 439
Imports, wooden metal	1,769 555	1,890 583

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

The Netherlands: Purchases of Lumber and Sheet materials by Furniture Manufacturers in millions of Dutch guilders

	1994	1995
Wood, not processed	-	3.2
Sawn wood	43.7	38.7
Of which: - tropical wood	4.8	3.3
- softwood	10.9	12.5
Veneer and sheet material	182.7	178.7
Of which: - sheets of wood/wood waste	117.6	120.6
- veneer	8.3	8.8
- plywood	33.5	30.1
Frames for chairs, couches	11.2	36.2
Other wood and wooden materials	14.2	9.0

Source: CBS (Information on 1996 - 1997 will be available in June of 1999)

### **Material Handling Industry**

#### **Industry Outlook**

The Netherlands, a prosperous and relatively open economy, depends heavily on foreign trade. A strong balance of payments surplus, significant overseas investment, and a unique geographic location in the European Union are among the strong features of the Dutch economy. With the world's largest port of Rotterdam, the Netherlands serves as a major distribution hub for transshipments of U. S. exports. More than 160 million consumers (half the EU's population) live within a 300 mile radius of Rotterdam.

After growing at a strong rate for several years, the Dutch economy is currently showing signs of weakening, compounded by growing tension in the labor market. The economy peaked in 1998, with strong 4 percent consumer spending led GDP growth, sharply falling unemployment, and modest inflation. Capital gains on equities and real estate have been among the major driving forces behind a consumer spending boom in 1998. The relatively small role played by Asia in overall foreign trade has long cushioned the Dutch economy from the impact of the economic crisis in Asia. The tide currently seems to have turned, as industrial output and economic growth indicators are clearly in decline. Slackening world demand is forecast to dampen business investment, while causing export growth to decelerate. Weakening wealth effects and the absence of fiscal stimulus are likely to put a brake on exuberant consumer spending. This will lead the economy to slow to 2 percent GDP growth in 1999. A slight upturn fueled by firming exports, a modest increase in business investment, and continuing weak consumer demand will yield slightly higher 2.25 percent expansion in the year

2000. Although this is the lowest growth rate recorded since 1993, it still matches a conservative average annual growth estimate of 2.25 percent for the period 1999-2001 on which the government coalition agreement is based. The economic slowdown will have an impact also on the labor market. Job growth will be weaker, and unemployment is likely to reverse its downward trend, and start edging up again from a low of 4.1 percent of the labor force reached in 1998. Decelerating import prices are, on the other hand, expected to soften consumer price inflation from 2 percent in 1998 to 1.25 percent in 1999, and to 1 percent in 2000. A current account surplus of over six percent of GDP continues as one of the strong features of the Dutch economy. In its latest country report, the OECD identifies the reaction of contract wages and prices to tighter labor market conditions as major risk on the domestic side, while it sees the impact of the international financial crisis as a major external risk.

The Netherlands, which derives more than two-thirds of its GDP from merchandise trade, continues to have a strongly positive balance of payments for 1999 estimated at 55 billion guilders (\$30 billion- four percent of GDP), the main contributor to a current account surplus of close to six percent of GDP. The U. S. nonetheless runs a merchandise trade surplus with the Netherlands of more than \$12 billion in 1997, the largest with any country in the world; this surplus may again top \$12 billion in 1998. Since there are no significant trade or investment barriers, the Netherlands remains a receptive market for U. S. exports and an important investment partner. The Netherlands is the eighth largest U. S. export market, as well as the third largest direct investor in the United States, behind the United Kingdom and Japan. Dutch accumulated investment in the United States in 1997 was \$85 billion. The United States is the largest investor in the Netherlands: the stock of U. S. direct investment rose 18 percent, to \$65 billion, in 1997. there are over 1,600 U. S. companies with subsidiaries or offices in the Netherlands. The U. S. works closely with the Dutch in international fora such as the WTO and the OECD to promote mutual economic interests.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total	410	399	447	488	503
of which: wooden pallets	255	259	306	325	332
of which: one-way pallets	150	155	164	181	211
returnable pallets	105	104	141	144	121
box pallets	65	53	45	43	44
crates	90	87	95	88	86

The Netherlands: Industrial Sales of Wooden Packaging Material, in millions of guilders

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

# **Statistical Information**

	1997	1998	1999
Country: The Netherlands	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 1998	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Report Teal. 1998	1997	1998	1999
Total Land Area	3.7	3.7	3.7
Total Forest Area	0.3	0.3	0.3
of which, Commercial	0.3	0.3	0.3
of commercial, tropical hardwood	0	0.0	0.0
of commercial, temperate hardwood	0.1	0.1	0.1
of commercial, softwood	0.2	0.2	0.2
of forest area, non-commercial	0	0	0
Forest Type	0.3	0.3	0.3
Of which, virgin	0	0	0
Of which, plantation	0.1	0.1	0.1
Of which, other commercial (regrowth)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forest Ownership	0.3	0.3	0.3
Nationally owned and no commercial access	0	0	0
Nationally owned, commercial logging permitted	0	0	0
Other publicly owned land, no commercial access	0	0	0
Other publicly owned, logging permitted	0	0	0
privately owned commercial forest	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Volume of Standing Timber	54,209	54,209	54,209
Of which, Commercial Timber	52,088	52,088	52,088
Annual Timber Removal 1/	1.4	1.4	1.4
Annual Timber Growth Rate	2,328	2,328	2,328
Annual Allowable Cut	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLE: CONSTRUCTION MARKET			
CONSTRUCTION MARKET	1997	1998	1999
Country: The Netherlands	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year: 1998	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	101,501	93,000	91,000
Of which, wood frame	7,000	8,000	9,000
Of which, steel, masonry, other materials	90,000	80,000	80,000
Of total starts, residential			
Of residential, single family	80%	80%	80%
Of residential, multi-family	20%	20%	20%
Of total starts, commercial			
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market (\$US million)	15,655	16,130	15,800
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling Market (\$US million)	6,475	6,600	6,800
Are tariffs on softwood from the United States higher, equal or lower than softwood imported from other countries? 1/	Higher	Higher	Higher
Are tariffs on plywood from the United States higher, equal or lower than plywood imported from other countries? 1/	Higher	Higher	Higher
Are non-tariff barriers on softwood from the United States higher, equal or lower than softwood imported from other countries? 1/	Higher	Higher	Higher
Are non-tariff barriers on plywood from the United States higher, equal or lower than plywood imported from other countries? 1/	Higher	Higher	Higher
Are there market development programs for construction, softwood or plywood imports funded by foreign governments?	No	No	No
If yes, identify the following:			
Country(ies)			
Form(s) of competition: Export subsidy, trade show, trade servicing, permanent market representative (number), permanent office (location), or other. 2/			
Estimated annual market expansion outlay (\$US million) by country			
Is the acceptability of U.S. style timber frame construction (i.e., per building codes, mortgage availabity, etc.) high, medium or low? 3/	Medium	Medium	Medium

Are consumer preferences for solid wood materials vis-a-vis non-wood materials in construction high, medium or low? 3/	Medium	Medium	Medium
From Post's experience, is the willingness of U.S. suppliers to deliver product per importers' specifications low, medium or high? 3/	Low	Low	Low
If price quotes for construction and structural wood products are available, identify the leading source(s)			
1/ If other than equal, explain in report text.			
2/ If "other", then explain in report text.			
3/ If low or medium, explain in report text.			

STRATEGIC INDICATORS TABLE:			
FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET			
	1997	1998	1999
Country: The Netherlands	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year:	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	101,501	93,000	91,000
Total Number of Households)	6,700	6,750	6,800
Furniture Production (\$US million)	2,236	2,400	2,300
Interiors Market Size (\$US million)	2,230	2,400	2,300
Total Furniture Imports (\$US million)	1,485	1,500	1,500
	670	700	700
Total Furniture Exports (\$US million) Are tariffs on hardwood from the United States	070	700	700
higher, equal or lower than hardwood imported from other countries? 1/	Higher	Higher	Higher
Are non-tariff barriers on hardwood from the United States higher, equal or lower than hardwood imported from other countries? 1/	Higher	Higher	Higher
Are there market development programs for furniture or interiors market expansion funded by foreign governments?	No	No	No
If yes, identify the following:			
Country(ies) 2/			
Form(s) of competition: Export subsidy, trade show, trade servicing, permanent market representative (number), permanent office (location), or other. 3/			
Estimated annual market expansion outlay (\$US million) by country			
From Post's experience, is the willingness of U.S. suppliers to deliver product per importers' specifications low, medium or high? 4/	Low	Low	Low
If price quotes for furniture and interiors products are available, identify the leading source(s)			
1/ If other than equal, explain in text.			
2/ If more than one country, report each country individually.			
3/ If "other", explain form of subsidy in text.			
4/ If low or medium, explain in test.			

STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLE:			
MATERIAL HANDLING MARKET			
	1997	1998	1999
Country:	Previous	Current	Following
Report Year:	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Total Value of Industrial Output (\$US million)	363,585	372,104	403,026
New Pallet Production (million units)			
Are consumer preferences for solid wood pallets and packaging materials vis-a-vis non-wood materials high, medium or low? 1/	High	High	High
Are industry/trade preferences for repaired/recycled pallets over new pallets low, medium or high? 1/	Medium	Medium	Medium
From Post's experience, is the willingness of U.S. suppliers to deliver product per importers' specifications low, medium or high? 1/	Low	Low	Low
Identify leading source(s) of price quotes:			
Are there market development programs for the materials handling market expansion funded by foreign governments?	None	None	None
If yes, identify the following:			
Which Countries?			
Form(s) of competition: Export subsidy, trade show, trade servicing, permanent market representative (number), permanent office (location), or other. 2/			
Estimated annual market expansion outlay (\$US million) by country			
1/ If low or medium, explain in text of report.			
2/ If "other", explain in text of report.			

STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLE: WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES			
NOT APPLICABLE TO THE NETHERLANDS			
Country:	Previous	Current	Following
Year of Report Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay (\$US million)	Calendar Year	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer? If yes, which?			
Are there export taxes (yes/no)? 1/			
If yes, for which products? (Identify export tax level in tariff table)			
Source(s) of Export Subsidy Information			
Total Wood Production Subsidy Outlay (\$US million)			
Are there any programs favoring the development of commercial forestry?			
If yes, Post best estimate of scope (thousands of hectares)			
If yes, Post's best estimate of financial outlay (\$US million)			
Source(s) of Production Subsidy Information			
Does the country support export expansion activities similar to the Cooperator Program?			
Which country markets are targeted?			
Which products are targeted?			
Are there significant wood products export expansion activities at the provincial or regional level?			
If yes, identify key players			
If yes, identify key market segments			
If yes, identify key country markets			
If yes, identify key products			
Post's estimate for combined outlay (\$US million)			
Source(s) of Provincial/Regional Support Information			
Are there other wood products export expansion activities? If yes, describe in report.			

### STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLE: TARIFFS & TAXES

### **Country:** All EU countries

Tariff Code ( <i>Jan 1</i> , <i>1998</i> )	Description	% Duties Imports from USA	% Value Added Taxes
4401.2100	Wood in chips and particles - coniferous	0	21
4401.2200	Wood in chips and particles - other than coniferous	0	21
4403	Wood in the rough whether or not stripped of bark or sapwood, or roughly squared	0	- Roughly squared - 21 - Other - 6
4404	Hoopwood, split poles, piles, pickets and stakes of wood, etc	0.6	21
4405	Wood wood and flour	0.8	21
4406	Railway sleepers	-not impregnated 0.5 -other 0.8	21
4407	Wood sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, wether or not planed, sanded or finger-jointed, or a thickness exceeding 6 mm		
4407.10	Softwood Lumber		
-1031	Picea (planed)	0.8	21
-1091	Picea (not planed)	0	21
4407.10	Tropical wood		
-2400	Virola, Mahogany	2.5	21
-2510	Dark red meranti & meranti bakau	2.5	21
-2670	White lauan/ white meranti	0	21
-2680	White seraya, yellow meranti	0	21
-2920	Pallisandra de Rio	2	21
-2961	Azobe	0	21

4407.91	Oak (Quercus spp)		
-9131	strips for flooring, not assembled	0.8	21
-9991	Poplar	0	21
-9993	Walnut	0	21
4408	Veneer sheets and sheets for plywood (whether or not spliced) and other wood sawn lenghtwise, sliced or peeled whether or not planed , sanded or finger-jointed, of a thickness not exceeding 6 mn		
4408.10	Softwood		
-1010	finger jointed	3.4	21
-1030	planed	3	21
-1050	sanded	3.4	21
-1090	sanded and thickness not exceeding 1 mm	4.4	21
4408.31	Tropical wood		
-3111	Dark red meranti - finger jointed	4.9	21
-3121	- planed	4	21
-3125	- sanded	4.9	21
-3130	other (not included in other categories)	6	21
4408.39	Other = White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, African Acajou, Sapelli, Virola, Mahagony, Palissandre de Rio, de Pra and de Rose		
-3911`	finger jointed	4.9	21
-3921	planed	4	21
-3925	sanded	4.9	21
-3931	sanded and thickness not exceeding 1 mm	6	21
-3935	sanded and thickness exceeding 1 mm	6	21

4409	Wood (including strips and friezes for parquet flooring, not assembled) continuously shaped etc whether of not planed, sanded or finger- jointed		
-1011/1019	softwood - drawn wood, mouldings	0.6	21
-1090	flooring	0.8	21
-2011/2019	non softwood - drawn wood, mouldings	0.6	21
-2091	flooring	0.8	21

4410	Particle board and similar board of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances (of wood)		
-1110/1190	waferboard, including OSB rough or sanded and other	7.6	21
4411	Fiberboard of wood or other ligneous materials, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances (Fiberboad of a density exceeding <b>0.8g/cm</b> <sup>3</sup> )	7.6	21
4412	Plywood, veneered panels & similar laminated wood		
-4412.13	with at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified		
-1311	Okoume	10	21
-1319	Meranti, White Lauan, Sipo, Limba, Okoume, African Acajou, Sapelli, Virola, Mahagony, Palissandre de Rio, de Pra and de Rose	10	21
-1390	other	7.6	21
4412.22	with one tropical ply - laminated lumber	6.8 - 10	21
4412.23	with one layer particle board - laminated lumber	6.8	21
4412.28- 93-99	other - laminated lumber	6.8 - 10	21
4413	Densified wood , in blocks, plates, strips or profile shapes	0.6	21
4414	Wooden frames	1 - 2.5	21
4415	Crates & Pallets	3.4 - 4.7	21
4416	Cask, barrels etc	0 - 0.8	21
4417	Tool handles, brooms etc	0.9 - 1.2	21
4418	Builder's joinery & carpentry of wood	1 - 3.6	21

Source: Min of Finance/Customs Authorities

# **Production, Supply and Distribution**

#### Softwood Logs

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Softwood Logs	5				
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	414	0	400	0	400
Imports	0	212	0	225	0	220
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	626	0	625	0	620
Exports	0	231	0	210	0	220
Domestic Consumption	0	395	0	415	0	400
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	626	0	625	0	620

#### Softwood Lumber

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Softwood Lum	lber				
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	223	0	170	0	180
Imports	0	2879	0	2500	0	2600
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	3102	0	2670	0	2780
Exports	0	237	0	230	0	235
Domestic Consumption	0	2865	0	2440	0	2545
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	3102	0	2670	0	2780

The Netherlands imports about 95 percent of its softwood lumber needs, however, a relatively small percentage

of total imports come from the United States; about 10,000 m3 in 1997 and 1998 which is less than half a percent of Dutch softwood lumber consumption.

U.S. species are used for special purposes such as the manufacturing of ladders and in maritime applications. In the past few years U.S. softwoods such as Douglas Fir, Hemlock, and Red Cedar have replaced in some instances tropical hardwoods in the manufacturing of window frames and joinery. According to our trade contacts, imports of U.S. finger jointed products have been decreasing, because Dutch specifiers insist on the guarantee of the Dutch Komo specification.

Since the latter part of 1997, there has been a noticable increase in Dutch imports of California redwood (Giant Sequoia), which is mostly used for the manufacture of garden furniture. Redwood is also imported, laminated and finger jointed, for facia, exterior wall cladding and for decking.

In 1998, U.S. softwood prices remained rather stable. A fluctuating exchange rate vis a vis the U.S. dollar remains a problem for Dutch traders.

# **Trade Matrices**

### Softwood Logs

Import Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period: Jan-Jun			
Imports for	-1		0		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> .1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/Lux.	137,013		107,553	Belgium/Lux.	45,100		56,527
Germany	67,904		95,908	Germany	45,828		42,450
Total for Others	204,917		203,461	Total for Others	90,928		98,977
Others not listed	5,194		8,833	Others not listed	6,406		1,619
Grand Total	210,111		212,294	Grand Total	97,334		100,596

Export Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun		
Exports for	-1		1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/Lux	203,550		215,935	Belgium/Lux	125,683		83,973
Total for Others	203,550		215,935	Total for Others	125,683		83,973
Others not listed	22,294		14,603	Others not listed	6,537		15,014
Grand Total	225,844		230,538	Grand Total	132,220		98,987

### Softwood Lumber

Import Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	??					
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period: Jan-Jun		
Imports for	-1		0		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.	6,927	U.S.	13,311	U.S.	5,774	5,525
Others		Others		Others		
Belgium/Lux	119,353		106,618	Belgium/Lux	55,610	59,385
Germany	237,856		282,946	Germany	153,559	80,351
Sweden	974,663		936,498	Sweden	552,139	462,565
Finland	674,421		661,904	Finland	373,398	286,809
Canada	40,771		32,274	Canada	18,511	15,286
Norway	140,766		133,583	Poland	34,383	45,382
Russia Fed.	257,315		331,486	Russia Fed.	138,726	122,548
Poland	59,085		73,633	Norway	68,853	58,651
Estonia	37,667		62,244	Estonia	34,383	39,333
Lithuania	85,391		60,904	Lithuania	34,070	27,075
Total for Others	2,627,288		2,682,090	Total for Others	1,463,632	1,197,385
Others not listed	152,115		183,784	Others not listed	92,011	128,495
Grand Total	2,786,330		2,879,185	Grand Total	1,561,417	1,331,405

Export Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun		
Exports for	-1		1997		1st.half 1997		1st.half 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/Lux.	151,420		136,267	Belgium/Lux.	73,308		77,578
Germany	50,900		47,237	Germany	24,020		24,534
France	5,051			France			2,999
Japan			30,064	Japan	19,920		
Total for Others	207,371		213,568	Total for Others	117,248		105,111
Others not listed	31,478		23,747	Others not listed	12,595		15,085
Grand Total	238,849		237,315	Grand Total	129,843		120,196

# **Production, Supply and Distribution**

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Softwood Plywood					
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	0	277	0	250	0	260
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	277	0	250	0	260
Exports	0	17	0	20	0	15
Domestic Consumption	0	260	0	230	0	245
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	277	0	250	0	260

#### Softwood Plywood

The Netherlands depends completely on imports to meet softwood plywood needs. Although the U.S. is still the most important supplier to this market, Finland became a strong competitor over the past few years. While total 1997 imports of softwood plywood in the Netherlands increased by 12 percent, imports of U.S. plywood fell by 6.5 percent. A further decrease in U.S. softwood plywood exports to the Netherlands took place in 1998.

The EU duty free softwood plywood quota is 650,000 m3 per calendar year. As of February 25, 1999, about 280,000 m3 of the quota was still not used. Imports of softwood plywood in the Netherlands mostly depend on demand from the construction sector. In 1998 the Netherlands realized strong growth in the construction sector (see page 5).

In 1997, total Dutch exports increased by 4.6 percent which means that also export packaging, for which about 40 percent of all imported U.S. softwood plywood is used, was in demand. All these positive developments contributed to an 22 percent increase in Dutch imports of U.S. plywood or a total of 163,094 m3.

The Dutch food and drink industry, in particular the breweries and the food retailers, have shown an interest in testing plywood decked pallets instead of the cheaper but less durable timber pallets. The European representative of the American Plywood Association (APA) is working with these groups to try to interest them in the project. In May of 1998, the APA showed representatives of these industry groups a specially developed software program on the life cycle cost analysis of timber pallets versus plywood decked pallets. In the Netherlands, this translates into approximately 3.5 million pallets for the brewery industry, to be replaced by about 200,000 new pallets per year, and 1.5 million pallets for the food retail industry to be replaced at a rate of

100,000 pallets per year. In 1999, meetings between APA and representatives of the above industries are expected to continue. If this project is successful, the demand for softwood plywood in the Netherlands will increase notably.

### **Trade Matrices**

#### Softwood Plywood

Import Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	??					
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period: Jan-Jun		
Imports for	-1		0		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.	128,671	U.S.	120,268	U.S.	92,357	75,298
Others		Others		Others		
U.K.	10,802		7,025	Bel/Lux	10,283	
Bel/Lux	7,032		15,109	France	7,904	
France	7,756		11,961	Finland	41,700	40,276
Finland	61,161		81,951	Canada		16,479
Canada	10,544		8,640			
Brazil	3,120		7,530			
Total for Others	100,415		132,216	Total for Others	59,887	56,755
Others not listed	17,461		24,580	Others not list.	31,794	29,051
Grand Total	246,547		277,064	Grand Total	184,038	161,104

Export Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	??					
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period: Jan-Jun		
Exports for	-1		1997		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		
Others		Others		Others		
Bel-Lux	10,326		9,954	Bel/Lux	6,188	6,315
Germany	1,942		1,802	Germany	1,528	
France			2,429	France	1,407	1,045
				Denmark		4,000
Total for Others	12,268		14,185	Total for Others	9,123	11,360
Others not listed	2,119		2,447	Others not list.	1,238	1,907
Grand Total	14,387		16,632	Grand Total	10,361	13,267

# **Other Plywood**

Import Trade M	latrix					
Country:	Netherlands	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	PLYWOOD	(OTHER)				
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
Imports for	1996		1997		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.	0	U.S.	0	U.S.	0	0
Others		Others		Others		
France	58,715		61,863	France	34,497	26,961
Bel/Lux	30,446		62,266	Bel/Lux	31,663	22,505
Finland	29,390		31,458	Finland	18,864	15,189
Indonesia	55,664		12,481	Indonesia	7,803	8,413
Secret	33,529		42,658	Secret	19,795	22,677
Total for	207,744		210,726	Total for	112,622	95,745
Others	201,144		210,720	Others	116,066	55,745
Others not listed	37,570		42,802	Others not list.	22,942	21,198
Grand Total	245,314		253,528	Grand Total	135,564	116,943

Export Trade N	/latrix					
Country:	Netherlands	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	PLYWOOD	(OTHER)				
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
Exports for	1996		1997		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.	0	U.S.	0	U.S.	0	0
Others		Others		Others		
France	10,117		8,488	France	4,368	2,461
Bel/Lux	11,444		14,822	Bel/Lux	7,946	8,938
Germany	4,662		4,847	Germany	2,307	1,261
Total for	26,223		28,157	Total for	14,621	12,660
Others Others not listed	3,460		2,985	Others Others not list.	1,780	2,021
Grand Total	29,683		31,142	Grand Total	16,401	14,681

# **Production, Supply and Distribution**

# **Temperate Hardwood Logs and Lumber**

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Temperate Ha	rdwood Logs				
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	250	0	240	0	260
Imports	0	93	0	110	0	100
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	343	0	350	0	360
Exports	0	71	0	60	0	70
Domestic Consumption	0	272	0	290	0	290
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	343	0	350	0	360

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Temperate Ha	rdwood Lumbe	r			
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	138	0	140	0	140
Imports	0	214	0	210	0	215
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	352	0	350	0	355
Exports	0	41	0	35	0	40
Domestic Consumption	0	311	0	315	0	315
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	352	0	350	0	355

According to Dutch traders, U.S. temperate hardwood logs imported in the Netherlands are all destined for reexport to either Belgium or Germany. These logs are used for veneer manufacturing. The production of veneer in the Netherlands is insignificant and is replaced by imports from either the U.S. or East European countries.

The Netherlands depends on imports to cover its oak and other temperate hardwood needs. The U.S. is a significant supplier of oak, mostly white oak, however other species including cherry, hard maple, ash and walnut are in demand as well. U.S. temperate hardwoods are mostly used in the furniture industry and for flooring.

To an increasing extent, U.S. oak meets competition from oak imported from East European countries. According to the trade, prices are better and the East Europeans are doing a better job in meeting Western European specifications for flooring.

U.S. oak also meets competition from other U.S. species such as cherry, maple and walnut. The Dutch demand for cherry and maple is increasing, while the demand for walnut is stable. In 1998, U.S. cherry was also replaced by U.S. pacific coast maple and alder. Although Dutch importers feel that there is a good potential for the latter two species, one Dutch trader mentioned that he has stopped importing because the U.S. west coast saw mills have difficulties in meeting the required specifications.

# **Trade Matrices**

### **Temperate Hardwood Logs**

Import Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun		
Imports for	-1		0		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup>		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> .
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	.1997	U.S.	1998
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/lux	58,939		47,347	Belgium/lux	29,741		36,116
Germany	35,744		40,238	Germany	20,626		22,443
Total for Others	94,683		87,585	Total for Others	50,367		58,559
Others not listed	8,554		5,786	Others not listed	3,011		3,565
Grand Total	103,237		93,371	Grand Total	53,378		62,124

Export Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun		
Exports for	-1		1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> 1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/Lux	40,873		65,310	Belgium/Lux	38,800		28,722
Germany	10,727						
Total for Others	51,600		65,310	Total for Others	38,800		28,722
Others not listed	3,050		6,064	Others not listed	3,478		3,679
Grand Total	54,650		71,374	Grand Total	42,278		32,401

# **Temperate Hardwood Lumber**

Import Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun		
Imports for	-1		0		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1998
U.S.	40,518	U.S.	35,596	U.S.	20,720	U.S.	16,061
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/Lux	21,257		26,497	Belgium/Lux	13,395		14,416
Germany	33,258		31,180	Germany	17,063		13,886
France	24,101		31,234	France	13,955		15,580
Canada	21,279		23,625	Canada	13,246		10,504
Brazil	18,740		19,083	Brazil	9,784		8,822
Malaysia	17,589		13,221	Malaysia	4,631		0
				Lithuania			5,045
				Poland			4,746
				Ivory Coast	357		771
Total for Others	136,224		144,840	Total for Others	72,431		73,770
Others not listed	34,476		34,002	Others not listed	18,537		21,074
Grand Total	211,218		214,438	Grand Total	111,688		110,905

Export Trade Matrix							
Country:	??	Units:	M3				
Commodity:	??						
Time period:	Jan-Dec				Jan-Jun		
Exports for	-1		1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1997		1 <sup>st.hlf</sup> . 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others		Others		Others	
Belgium/Lux	9,348		11,207	Belgium/Lux	6,892		5,659
Germany	16,250		15,341	Germany	10,044		5,762
France	8,660		6,529	France	3,833		3,694
U.K.			245	Hong Kong	217		0
South Korea	284			Japan	567		
Japan	2,177		597	Taiwan	307		1,025
Taiwan			307				
Total for Others	36,719		34,226	Total for Others	21,860		16,140
Others not listed	6,163		6,552	Others not listed	2,818		3,559
Grand Total	42,882		40,778	Grand Total	24,678		19,699

# **Production, Supply and Distribution**

#### **Temperate Hardwood Veneer**

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Hardwood Ver	neer		(TEMPERATE	E)	
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imports	0	8	0	10	0	9
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	8	0	10	0	9
Exports	0	2	0	3	0	2
Domestic Consumption	0	6	0	7	0	7
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	8	0	10	0	9

U.S. temperate hardwood veneer imported into the Netherlands is mostly re-exported to Belgium and Germany for use in the furniture industry. However, due to changing consumer tastes, U.S. oak, cherry and maple veneers are being partly replaced by European beech veneers. Also, the price and quality competition from the Ukraine, which supplies oak logs for European veneer production, is said to be getting tougher.

# **Trade Matrices**

#### **Temperate Hardwood Veneer**

Import Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	HARDWO (TEMPERA		ER			
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
Imports for	-1		0		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.	668	U.S.	190	U.S.	51	89
Others		Others		Others		
Germany	3,024		3,831	Germany	1,987	3,612
France	1,010		2,490	France	543	628
Bel/Lux	763		565	Bel/Lux	301	629
Hungary	1,022			Hungary	489	
Total for	5,819		6,886	Total for	3,320	4,869
Others	5,019		0,000	Others	5,520	4,009
Others not listed	1,141		1,325	Others not list.	538	403
Grand Total	7,628		8,401	Grand Total	3,909	5,361

Export Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	HARDWOO (TEMPERA		R			
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period:	Jan-Jun	Jan-Jun
Exports for	-1		1997		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.	128	U.S.	81	U.S.	42	
Others		Others		Others		
Belgium/Lux	595		652	Belgium/Lux	225	183
U.K.	292		103	U.K.	84	
Germany	281		315	Germany	142	121
Israel	118		165	Israel	73	108
				Switzerland	126	
				New Zealand	68	
Total for Others	1,286		1,235	Total Others	718	412
Others not listed	554		538	Others not li.	137	421
Grand Total	1,968		1,854	Grand Total	897	833

# **Production, Supply and Distribution**

# **Tropical Hardwood Lumber**

PSD Table						
Country:	Netherlands					
Commodity:	Tropical Hardy	wood Lumber				
		1997		1998		1999
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/1997		01/1998		01/1999
Production	0	40	0	40	0	40
Imports	0	305	0	325	0	330
TOTAL SUPPLY	0	345	0	365	0	370
Exports	0	67	0	70	0	75
Domestic Consumption	0	278	0	295	0	295
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	0	345	0	365	0	370

# **Trade Matrices**

# Tropical Hardwood Lumber

Import Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	??					
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period: Jan-Jun		
Imports for	-1		0		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		
Others		Others		Others		
Belgium/Lux	17,222		25,063	Belgium/Lux	13,988	14,397
Malaysia	166,925		164,999	Malaysia	82,264	100,160
Indonesia	7,659		2,062	Indonesia	1,025	1,503
Singapore	5,007		1,870	Singapore	876	
Cameroon	34,834		43,207	Cameroon	18,101	24,553
Ivory Coast	22,247		21,708	Ivory Coast	12,336	9,789
Total for Others	253,894		258,909	Total for Others	128,590	150,402
Others not listed	34,167		46,420	Others not list	20,756	25,189
Grand Total	288,061		305,329	Grand Total	149,346	175,591

Export Trade Matrix						
Country:	??	Units:	M3			
Commodity:	??					
Time period:	Jan-Dec			Time period: Jan-Jun		
Exports for	-1		1997		1st.half 1997	1st.half 1998
U.S.		U.S.		U.S.		
Others		Others		Others		
Belgium/Lux	16,950		17,122	Belgium/Lux	8,588	12,245
Germany	25,438		29,258	Germany	13,782	11,018
France			683	France	176	1,217
Austria	977			Austria		
U.K.	4,001		7,553	U.K.	3,762	3,936
Switzerland			351	Switzerland	239	229
Egypt			260	Egypt	260	
Total for Others	47,366		55,227	Total for Oth.	26,807	28,645
Others not listed	8,328		12,023	Others not 1.	4,895	5,210
Grand Total	55,694		67,250	Grand Total	31,702	33,855