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Oak adds spice to bland British market

Newly released import data (page 4) indicates that 2004 was a very patchy year for the UK hardwood trade. Oak is clearly a very hot item, but other species are not doing so well. Pressure continues to mount on UK furniture and joinery manufacturers from imported products. Prospects for the rest of 2005 are very mixed, with the one bright spot provided by the continuing strong fashion for "the natural look" in interior and exterior joinery.

From the perspective of the hardwood trade, a highlight of the 2004 UK import data is the strong rise in oak imports, both in lumber and log form. Total oak log imports increased by 33% last year. Imports of higher value logs from the United States grew particularly quickly. Imports of lower value logs from Germany also increased quickly, while imports from France maintained the very high levels of the previous year. Much of this wood is probably destined for building restoration projects and for upmarket bespoke joinery manufacturers.

Meanwhile imports of higher value oak sawn lumber increased by 19% in tonnage terms, with strong growth in imports from all the major suppliers, including the United States, France, Germany, and Canada. It's notable that despite all the talk of the mounting influence of Eastern European oak in the UK market, most European oak imported into the country is now sourced from France and Germany. Sawmills in these countries have successfully cultivated markets in the UK by supplying larger volumes of square-edged (as opposed to waney-edged) product.

Declining value of beech imports

UK imports of beech sawn lumber were up in tonnage terms during 2004, but the value of imports declined, a sign of the relatively low prices now on offer for beech in the UK. While Germany remains by far the largest supplier of sawn beech to the UK, there was a significant increase in beech lumber imports from Italy, presumably based on logs from the former Yugoslavia.

While oak and beech imports were generally rising, imports of other hardwood species were either static or declining in 2004. Imports of tropical sawn lumber were down 11% in value terms

and 17% in tonnage terms. Supply shortages – combined with the strong focus now placed on African sapele as the standard joinery redwood in the U.K. – contributed to a significant decline in imports from Malaysia. This was only partly compensated by rising levels of sawn lumber imports from Cameroon and Ivory Coast.

2004 was a relatively good year for the UK plywood trade. Imports were up on the previous year, with much of the increase in the first half of 2004 as traders bought more on the back of rising prices. Supply problems and concerns about legality led to a big fall in the level of Indonesian plywood imports, compensated by increases in imports from China and Malaysia. Imports of birch plywood from Finland and Latvia were also on the rise last year.

Rising imports of value-added

The data indicates a continuing rise in the level of UK imports of secondary processed wood products, including planed and sanded products and hardwood mouldings. UK imports of hardwood mouldings now amount to around 100,000 tonnes a year, twice the level of only 5 years ago. Hardwood mouldings are now imported from a wide range of countries, with China and Indonesia featuring strongly.

The trend towards rising levels of finished wood furniture imports into the UK continued rapidly in 2004, up 19% in value terms and 46% in tonnage terms. The data indicates that the unit value of imported furniture is tending to decline, another indication of the price pressure now imposed on domestic manufacturers. It seems inevitable that future furniture production in the UK will be restricted almost exclusively to the high value bespoke sector.

To some extent, future consumption of hardwoods in the UK will be dependent on economic conditions. The latest raft of leading economic data has not been particularly promising, encouraging *The Economist* to trim their forecast for real GDP growth in 2005 to 2.3% in April 2004 (down from 2.4% in March). Weak retail sales in early 2005, allied to growing evidence of a slowdown in the housing market, have reduced the likelihood of a further rise in official interest rates in 2005.

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Editorial: European special issue

The release of trade data for the EU-25 nations has encouraged a focus on Europe this month. We analyse import data for the five largest western European economies, together with hardwood export data for all EU-25 countries. For the sake of completeness, we include a report on the Romanian trade. While not due to become a member of the EU before 2007, Romania plays a key role as the largest hardwood producer in Eastern Europe.

This comprehensive analysis highlights a few key features of the European trade in the last 12 months. It demonstrates the huge emphasis now placed on oak in the European trade, mainly at the expense of beech. It highlights the increasingly important role of Eastern Europe in the supply of secondary and finished wood products to the rest of Europe. It shows that to a significant extent, the recent emergence of strong wood processing industries in Eastern Europe – that benefit from close proximity and free access to EU markets and relatively low labour costs – has cushioned the overall European trade from Asian competition. With the exception of the

UK, Asian wood products manufacturers had not significantly penetrated the EU market by the end of 2004.

But the data hints that an Asian onslaught may be just around the corner. Even Italy – the global leader in furniture manufacturing and design with a market traditionally very loyal to domestic product – saw a significant rise in the level of furniture imports from the Far East last year. This was from a small base, but with Asian manufacturers now focusing heavily on accessing the European market, it seems inevitable that their market penetration will continue to rise.

All this is already impacting on the European export trade. During 2004, Germany's exports of oak logs to China increased from 30,000 tonnes to over 100,000 tonnes, while exports of oak sawn lumber to Indonesia increased from 17,500 tonnes to 36,000 tonnes. The EU looks set to follow a path already followed in the United States. Wood raw material is being exported to the Far East, only for much of it to be returned to the EU as finished product.

Market summary

Africa

Sapele treads a different path

Mixed reports continue to emerge from the African hardwood market. While demand for sapele is generally soft, demand for many other hardwoods is in excess of limited supply.

There are reports of falling prices for lower grade sapele logs. However efforts by producers to limit production combined with

government-imposed constraints on supply and the usual transport problems, have encouraged producers to hold prices for higher grade logs steady. Signs of log supply shortages for alternative meranti species in the Far East have been another factor encouraging producers to keep log prices steady. There has been some weakness in euro FOB prices for sapele sawn lumber in recent weeks. This reflects slow consumption of on-ground sapele sawn lumber stocks in north-western Europe which has contributed to sluggish forward orders. Demand for sapele in China – which emerged for a short period in mid 2004 – has yet to show any real signs of revival this year.

Tight supplies of many species

In contrast, supplies of logs of many other commercially valuable species remain relatively restricted, including iroko, azobe, sipo, bubinga/kevazingo, movingui/ayan, iroko/odum, afrormosia, abura/bahia, afzelia/doussie, and padouk. Shippers are now offering some of these species only on condition that buyers take larger lots of sapele. Log and sawn lumber prices for some of these species have continued to rise in recent weeks, including iroko, azobe, bubinga, movingui, and padouk.

Continuing political tensions in the Ivory Coast, combined with intense pressure on forest resources, are now raising significant questions over the long term availability of sawn lumber from that source. Although iroko supplies continue to trickle out of the country, prices of this species have now

African indicative prices

	Feb	Mar	Apr
Exchange rates			
US\$/euro		1.30	1.29
US\$/£	1.91	1.89	1.90
Euro/£	1.46	1.46	1.47

All prices include agents commission of 5%

Sawn lumber

Cameroon, CAR, Congo (Braz.)

Euro/m3; FOB

Grade/size: FAS, air dried, width 6"+, length 6'+

Sapele	460	450	440
Sipo	550	550	550
N'Gollon	600	600	600
Iroko	680	680	710

Cote d'Ivoire

Euro/m3; FOB Abidjan

Grade: FAS

Size: width 6"+ avg 9"-10"; length 6'+ avg 10'-11', thickness 1"-2"

Iroko AD	695	695	710
Mahogany AD	600	600	600
Framire KD(b)	430	430	425
Ayous KD No.1 C&S	320	320	320

Dimension stock

Azobe	440/ 500	440/ 500	440/ 500
Dabema	325/ 375	325/ 375	325/ 375

Gabon

Euro/m3; FOB

Grade and size: FAS, width 6"+, length 6'+

Okoume KD	340	340	340
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Market summary

risen to such an extent that most importers will only buy when the species is specifically requested by a customer. China has been buying good volumes of okoume logs in recent weeks, contributing to firm prices for this species. Some reports indicate continuing transport problems from parts of Africa. Railway transport from central parts of Congo-Republic to the port at Pointe Noire is very irregular,

leading to reports of delayed shipments. Diversion of shipping capacity to satisfy Chinese demand for commodities is another factor leading to regular reports of delayed shipments from Africa. The low stock position for many African species in Europe, combined with restricted supply, suggest that prices for most African hardwood species will maintain a stable to rising trend over the second quarter.

North America Solid market growth

Economic conditions in the United States remain generally favourable for hardwoods. Consumer confidence is not as high as it was last year, but the housing market remains very strong. New house sales in March were 12.2% up on February and 12.7% up on the same month last year. Sales of existing houses have also been holding up well, a trend which tends to indicate continuing strong demand for joinery products. Log decks in some parts of the United States are lower than desired due to weather conditions and strong competition for logs. However, log supplies are not so low that operators are expecting any loss of production time. Contraction of the US furniture and strip flooring industry, combined with fashions favouring maple, has meant excess

supplies of red oak. Maple remains a very "hot" item in the United States and prices have been advancing. However there has been some easing of the supply situation in recent weeks as producers have rushed to get more logs on to the market with the onset of warm spring weather, which brings heightened risk of stain. Mills in a position to do so have also tended to switch from oak to maple production. Export trading has been intensely competitive but most reports indicate good sales in many key markets during the first quarter of 2005. Anecdotal evidence is supported by US export data for the first 2 months of 2005 which indicates total sawn lumber shipments were up 2.5% on same time period last year. Exchange rates have remained favourable for US hardwoods in major export markets.

Steady rise in exports to China

Exports to China have risen steadily since the start of the year, although this is partly at the expense of shipments to Hong Kong, which have been declining. Buyers on the Chinese mainland are increasingly dealing direct with US exporters. A key feature of the Chinese market is a tendency to substitute species purely on the basis of price. There is little commitment to any single species, and price competition is fierce. Exports of American hardwood lumber into the EU were also buoyant during the opening months of the year, up 4.5% during January-February. Unlike previous years, some of the strongest growth was into northern European countries, including Germany, the UK and Belgium. Meanwhile shipments to Spain, Portugal and Greece were trailing last year's level. There seems to be mounting competition in EU markets for common grades of white oak. However, recent reports suggest strong demand for FAS grades of American white oak, with reports from the UK suggesting particularly good demand in the opening months of 2005. Some US exporters report full European order books for their upcoming production of FAS grade white oak.

Asian logs and lumber Solid market growth

Limited supplies and strong demand from China and India have contributed to continuing rises in FOB prices for Far Eastern tropical logs in recent weeks. Log supplies are usually limited at this time of year just before the start of the main logging season in Indonesia and Malaysia. Although the monsoon has ended, the weather is still unstable in mountain areas and continues to hinder logging operations. Efforts to restrict illegal logging in Indonesia, combined with declining availability from conversion forests in the Far East, have meant that log supplies are even tighter than usual this year. The Japan Lumber Journal (JLJ) suggests that Indonesian government law enforcement measures are at last having an effect, forcing Chinese and Indian importers "to concentrate on buying through the proper channels." JLJ suggests that log stocks at ports in Malaysia and Indonesia have continued to shrink in recent weeks. FOB log price rises have been apparent for all the key species including meranti, keruing, kapur, merbau and selangan batu. Reports indicate strong buying of Far Eastern tropical logs in China since the end of the Chinese New Year. India is also absorbing good volumes. Consumption in Japan is weaker, and Japanese importers have been struggling to pass on log price rises to their customers. Signs are that Japanese imports of tropical hardwood logs will continue to shrink in 2005.

Firm Malaysian FOB prices

FOB prices for Malaysian sawn lumber have also remained firm in response to log supply. This combined with sluggish European demand has meant that many shippers have been reluctant to cut for the European market. Dutch demand for dark red meranti remains stagnant – characterised by overstocking with widespread selling of on-ground stocks at below replacement cost. Dutch demand for merbau is more buoyant, but obtaining supplies remains a major problem. Delivery periods for merbau into Europe now extend to September. Forward demand for Malaysian meranti sawn lumber in Belgium and UK has remained slow. UK buyers report that keruing in UK specifications is now available only in small volumes at very high prices. Prices for bangkarai/balau decking are also very firm.

US sawn lumber indicative prices

North Appalachian US\$ MBF* CIF- W. Europe
Grade: FAS/IF, KD square edged
Net measure after kilning
NOTE US prices are highly variable depending on quality and point of origin. These prices are shown only to highlight trends over time.
*One cubic meter is equivalent to 423.8 BF or 0.4238 MBF

	Jan	Mar	Apr
\$/£	1.88	1.89	1.90
\$/Euro	1.30	1.30	1.29
Red oak			
1"	2080	2080	2080
1.25"	2320	2275	2300
1.5"	2375	2350	2350
2"	2750	2725	2725
White oak			
1"	1790	1750	1750
1.25"	1950	1900	1900
1.5"	2425	2450	2450
2"	2975	3000	2950
Ash			
1"	1325	1325	1375
2"	1675	1725	1725
Tulipwood			
1"	990	1000	1000
1.25"	1050	1050	1050
1.5"	1080	1100	1100
2"	1125	1150	1150
Cherry (Pennsylvania)			
1"	3650	3550	3550
1.25"	3775	3700	3700
1.5"	4000	4000	4050
2"	4175	4100	4250
Hard Maple (North US, No 1 & 2 White)			
1"	2950	2965	3150
1.25"	3175	3250	3250
1.5"	3000	3520	3400
2"	3125	3600	3550

Meranti Sawn Lumber Prices

West Malaysia, MTCC-certified, DRM-tembaga
All prices US\$/ton, C&F UK port, including 5% agents commission
Grade: Select & better GMS; Kiln dried
Size: Width 6"+ avg 7"/8"; Length: 8'+ avg 12'/14'

	Feb	Mar	Apr
1"	910	925	920
2"	935	955	955
2.5"	960	980	1000
3"	975	1000	1010

Prices quoted are now MTCC certified product. West Malaysian shippers are increasingly offering the certified product to the UK as standard. Non certified product prices are around 3% lower.

France imports 2003 and 2004

	Value 000 euro			Weight tonnes		
	2003	2004	% chng	2003	2004	% chng
Oak logs						
GERMANY	12954	14525	12	75616	64156	-15
BELGIUM	1092	1354	24	10861	13124	21
AUSTRIA	1261	604	-52	4044	2117	-48
LUXEMBOURG	405	464	15	2112	1845	-22
UKRAINE	409	291	-29	1149	1050	-8
OTHER	235	1483	43	9410	8324	-12
TOTAL	18716	18721	0	103192	90416	-12
Beech logs						
BELGIUM	2602	1753	-33	51051	52087	2
GERMANY	1404	1107	-21	22629	20780	-8
SPAIN	742	971	31	21761	27673	27
SWITZERLAND	540	374	-31	6001	4396	-27
LUXEMBOURG	357	365	2	7411	4552	-39
OTHER	19	61	221	75	129	72
TOTAL	5664	4631	-18	108928	109617	1
Birch logs						
LITHUANIA	24	24	0	190	166	-13
GABON	0	23	na	0	85	na
ROMANIA	0	15	na	0	21	na
GERMANY	2	13	550	32	25	-22
BELGIUM	8	3	-63	133	45	-66
OTHER	6	0	-100	1	0	-100
TOTAL	40	78	95	356	342	-4
Poplar logs						
BELGIUM	4232	3618	-15	72385	49430	-32
SPAIN	1840	1653	-1	5834	5161	-11
GERMANY	386	377	-2	894	7016	-21
NETHERLANDS	171	17	-90	2172	283	-87
LUXEMBOURG	15	9	-40	384	121	-68
OTHER	59	3	-95	115	20	-83
TOTAL	6503	5677	-13	134261	108481	-19
Logs of tropical species identified by Eurostat (a)						
GABON	69795	70037	0	222443	213560	-4
CONGO REPUBLIC	20892	31549	51	55030	81130	47
CONGO DEM. REP.	2807	6751	141	7405	16808	127
CAMEROON	6835	6104	-11	20228	15947	-21
CENT. AFR. REP.	5334	5951	12	13822	13278	-4
OTHER	28515	8380	-71	97409	25498	-74
TOTAL	134178	128772	-4	416337	366219	-12
Other hardwood logs (b)						
U.S.A.	3531	5759	63	4649	5290	14
GABON	6635	4414	-33	23469	14740	-37
BELGIUM	1605	1534	-4	8335	8965	8
CANADA	917	1206	32	1603	1534	-4
CONGO REPUBLIC	234	640	174	773	2074	168
OTHER	6813	3475	-49	19871	18313	-8
TOTAL	19735	17028	-14	58700	50916	-13
Sawn lumber of tropical species identified by Eurostat (a)						
BRAZIL	30264	45330	50	65673	91441	39
CAMEROON	25575	24195	-5	40290	37561	-7
BELGIUM	8127	10568	30	11028	14090	28
MALAYSIA	13285	10265	-23	20401	15734	-23
IVORY COAST	6716	9080	35	10283	13134	28
OTHER	29992	30178	1	45258	41946	-7
TOTAL	113959	129616	14	192933	213906	11
Oak sawn lumber (high value) (c)						
U.S.A.	7049	7031	0	9324	9351	0
BELGIUM	3306	3379	2	4795	4250	-11
UKRAINE	2365	3014	27	3728	4161	12
ITALY	2188	2246	3	924	677	-27
CANADA	1416	1687	19	1305	1849	42
OTHER	6319	6888	9	8939	9970	12
TOTAL	22643	24245	7	29015	30258	4
Oak sawn lumber (low value) (c)						
BELARUS	6	2	-67	43	24	-44
...	0	0	na	0	0	na
...	0	0	na	0	0	na
...	0	0	na	0	0	na
...	0	0	na	0	0	na
OTHER	190	0	-100	1007	0	-100
TOTAL	196	2	-99	1050	24	-98
Beech sawn lumber (high value) (c)						
ROMANIA	1185	1720	45	1698	2134	26
SLOVAKIA	1275	1120	-12	3126	2745	-12
SPAIN	1060	993	-6	1257	943	-25
GERMANY	492	764	55	1227	1631	33
POLAND	603	696	15	644	616	-4
OTHER	3020	1865	-38	4518	2635	-42
TOTAL	7635	7158	-6	12470	10704	-14
Beech sawn lumber (low value) (c)						
ITALY	0	1448	na	0	4728	na
BELGIUM	424	460	8	2209	1843	-17
BOSNIA & HERZ.	339	133	-61	1095	434	-60
PORTUGAL	21	11	-48	76	35	-54
BAHRAIN	0	5	na	0	22	na
OTHER	1	0	-100	4	2	-50
TOTAL	785	2057	162	3384	7064	109
Other hardwood sawn lumber (high value) (b) (c)						
U.S.A.	6846	5374	-22	6884	5828	-15
CANADA	3664	3668	0	3788	4053	7
BRAZIL	4420	3548	-20	9691	8724	-10
BELGIUM	2324	2649	14	3348	4323	29
GERMANY	1957	1978	1	5478	3283	-40
OTHER	7549	7418	-2	11929	13340	12
TOTAL	26760	24635	-8	41118	39551	-4
Other hardwood sawn lumber (low value) (b) (c)						
HUNGARY	1870	1470	-21	7585	6262	-17
LITHUANIA	1378	784	-43	8091	4891	-38
LATVIA	1671	609	-64	9822	3351	-66
POLAND	1012	546	-46	4798	2750	-43
BELARUS	268	445	66	1795	3279	83
OTHER	736	705	-4	3420	3093	-10
TOTAL	6935	4559	-34	35511	23733	-33
Planned, sanded or finger-jointed lumber of Eurostat tropical species (a)						
BRAZIL	17348	16611	-4	20020	19123	-4
GHANA	6354	6156	-3	6118	5918	-3
INDONESIA	2426	4209	73	2302	4520	96
BELGIUM	1574	3003	91	1096	2852	160
IVORY COAST	747	759	2	603	723	20
OTHER	4082	4514	8	3347	3573	3
TOTAL	32531	35152	8	33596	36683	9

(a) Eurostat identify around 100 species as "tropical". A full list can be downloaded at http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/jep/en/obj/dat/2001/l_279/l_27920011023en03180328.pdf
 (b) Species not identified as tropical are classified as "other" by Eurostat

	Value 000 euro			Weight tonnes		
	2003	2004	% chng	2003	2004	% chng
Other hardwood planed sanded or finger jointed sawn lumber (b)						
BRAZIL	4859	4761	-2	6036	7203	19
SPAIN	2543	3367	32	1266	2220	75
BELGIUM	1214	1623	34	1389	1847	33
GERMANY	675	1097	63	664	863	30
ITALY	1067	1089	2	303	325	7
OTHER	8733	4552	-48	7059	5151	-27
TOTAL	17091	16489	-4	16717	16809	1
Veneer of tropical species identified by Eurostat (a)						
GABON	40328	42722	6	45773	47599	4
EQUAT. GUINEA	3865	5620	45	3360	5842	74
GHANA	3372	3244	-4	1414	1638	16
BELGIUM	2316	2533	9	1365	1704	25
SPAIN	1889	2356	25	1539	2534	65
OTHER	5451	9011	65	3835	10466	173
TOTAL	57221	65486	14	57286	69783	22
Veneer of other hardwood species (b)						
ITALY	6043	6255	4	1074	986	-8
GERMANY	6105	6079	0	2168	2742	26
SPAIN	4028	4119	2	577	983	70
BELGIUM	2444	3081	26	1175	1372	17
U.K.	2234	2683	20	150	186	24
OTHER	10848	10410	-4	9150	8242	-10
TOTAL	31702	32627	3	14294	14511	2
Hardwood mouldings						
BRAZIL	7533	19734	162	12680	30607	141
ITALY	1454	16573	14	3171	3806	23
GERMANY	8643	11764	36	7507	14868	98
BELGIUM	8034	9756	21	5748	7367	28
SPAIN	5114	5886	15	2443	2279	-7
OTHER	31748	39712	25	24677	28076	14
TOTAL	75613	103425	37	56226	87101	55
Plywood of tropical species identified by Eurostat (a)						
BELGIUM	10770	13271	23	15204	17941	18
GERMANY	7477	8742	17	4894	5477	12
INDONESIA	8278	6054	-27	12591	8349	-34
GABON	6227	5468	-12	6302	5687	-11
ITALY	3264	4430	36	2393	3173	34
OTHER	15393	14220	-8	19987	18506	-2
TOTAL	51409	52185	2	61421	60133	-2
Plywood of other hardwood species (b)						
FINLAND	16665	20471	23	16350	19947	22
BELGIUM	10687	13718	28	12626	17957	42
GERMANY	8633	8276	-4	6334	6568	4
INDONESIA	9578	5799	-39	15416	8544	-45
LATVIA	3215	5774	80	3513	6566	87
OTHER	20654	22382	8	27359	29644	9
TOTAL	69432	76420	10	81598	89226	9
Softwood plywood						
FINLAND	20783	25054	21	24427	28606	17
AUSTRIA	6682	10116	51	5095	7508	47
BELGIUM	9020	9096	1	21046	17653	-16
ITALY	5060	7243	43	4173	6542	57

8

slide in log imports proceeded rapidly last year, partly offset by a rise in sawn lumber and veneer imports. Log imports from Gabon rose strongly, but imports from all other major tropical supplying countries declined rapidly. In sawn lumber, supply problems meant Malaysia lost market share to Cameroon and Ivory last year. In veneer, there was a significant increase in imports from Gabon and Ivory Coast.

Italy a big importer of temperate hardwood veneer

Italy is a major importer of temperate hardwood veneers. Overall imports were down last year, with the US, Germany and France all losing ground. However, veneer imports from Croatia were on the rise in 2004.

Italy was importing more hardwood mouldings last year, particularly from Croatia and Romania. Romania is also becoming more important as a supplier of planed and sanded lumber and wood furniture components to Italy, perhaps a reflection of greater investment by Italian wood processing industry in the country.

Mounting competitive pressure on the Italian furniture sector is reflected in a substantial increase in Italy's imports of finished wood furniture last year, with Romania, Austria, Switzerland, China and Indonesia all increasing their share of the Italian market.

Spain

Tough year for much of the trade

2004 seems to have been a tough year for the Spanish hardwood import trade. There was a big decline in imports of temperate hardwood logs, while imports of tropical hardwood logs and of all types of sawn lumber remained static overall. Meanwhile imports of furniture rose dramatically, highlighting the competitive pressure now being experienced by the domestic furniture sec-

tor. As in other parts of Europe, some complex changes seem to be underway in the structure and direction of the Spanish hardwood trade.

Spanish tropical imports static

On the tropical side, the overall volume of log and sawn lumber imports during 2004 was almost exactly the same as the previous year. However, there was a big switch in favour of supplies from Congo Republic at the expense of all other major supplying countries. In sawn lumber, imports from Brazil and Ivory Coast increased mainly at the expense of imports from Cameroon. On the temperate side, Spain was importing more oak logs from USA and Romania, but there was a big fall in imports of oak logs from France and Germany. Spanish imports of oak sawn lumber from the United States were static last year, probably more reflection of difficult supplies from the US rather than any real reduction in demand from the Spanish joinery manufacturing sector. Germany was seeing more oak sawn lumber in Spain last year, helped by their efforts to supply more square-edged lumber.

Switch to low value beech

In the beech sawn lumber market, there seems to have been a significant shift towards imports of lower value product from Germany and France, at the expense of higher value product from Italy, Romania, and Ukraine.

Spanish imports of hardwood mouldings remained static overall in 2004, but Chinese manufacturers increasing their market share.

Spain was importing more rotary veneer from Equatorial Guinea in 2004, but imports of all types of tropical veneer from other sources were generally declining. Romania grew strongly as a supplier of temperate hardwood veneer to Spain in 2004.

Spanish imports of furniture products rose strongly in 2004, particularly from China, France, Italy and Germany.

EU hardwood exports

Oak fashion continues

The most obvious trend in EU-25 export data last year (pages 11-15) is the continuing decline in overall levels of trade in beech logs and sawn lumber, compensated by a rise in trade in oak logs and sawn lumber. The data provides strong supporting evidence that the European fashion for oak continued last year, while beech remained out of favour. Other key trends are: a big increase in Germany's exports of oak to the Far East; declining oak log exports from Eastern Europe as more wood is consumed domestically; signs of growing demand for European poplar in China; and rising levels of EU trade in temperate hardwood veneer and plywood.

European beech exports

Germany plays a key role in the EU trade in beech, accounting for around a third of all logs and sawn lumber exported by all EU-25 countries. Germany is now the only EU country still sending significant volumes of beech to China. However levels of exports of German beech logs and lumber to this destination continued to decline rapidly last year. German beech producers have been attempting to compensate for this trend through diversification of export markets, with only mixed results. Most other key markets for German beech have remained either static or declining. However, low prices and a strong fashion for "whitewoods" in the United States have stimulated exports of German beech sawn lumber to that country. There are also signs of a slight recovery in

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Flooring

Consumption increase resumed

According to the latest information published by the European Federation of the Parquet Industry (FEP) and based on a preliminary survey on the performance of European wood flooring markets in 2004, it is estimated that the overall volume of wood flooring sold in Europe will have increased by about 5% during 2004. This would mean that, after two years of stagnation, the growth tendency already observed in 2003 is gradually being confirmed. Expectations of a continuation of the positive trend through 2005 seem warranted at the present time.

Consumption hits 100 million m²

In volume terms, the increase would lead to wood flooring (predominantly hardwood) sales of about 88.5 million m² in the "traditional" FEP countries; i.e. Western Europe and not new EU members, such as Poland and Hungary. It has to be observed, though, that in the current absence of reliable figures, no data can yet be provided for the entire FEP community. Nevertheless, as-

suming a total wood flooring consumption close to 95 million m² in all EU and EFTA-countries in 2003, the milestone of 100 million m² is now in sight.

Competition from outside the EU

On the other hand, developments on the production side have not been as positive as the market growth may lead to believe. Producers of mosaic and solid wood flooring, in particular, have been experiencing difficult times mainly because of heavy competition from producers outside the EU, but also due to shifts in consumer product preferences and demand. The strong euro compared to the US dollar has not been positive in this respect either.

Nonetheless, production of multilayer flooring has been increasing, with additional capacity being announced. Most producers now also offer glue-free installation systems for their products and this could have contributed to the consumption increases witnessed since 2003. These producers are nevertheless facing increased competition on the market as well, having a strong impact on their profitability and future competi-

tiveness.

Dieter Betz, the Chairman of FEP has asked for a focussed and united approach within the sector for further enhancing and developing the European wood flooring market, as this is the only way for securing its continuity and its sound progress. In close co-operation with its member companies, FEP will explore the opportunities for joint actions. Since the beginning of 2005, the organisation has been open to supplier companies as well and is aiming to create further synergies within the sector.

Standards development

At the end of 2004, work on a European "reaction to fire" solution for wood flooring was finally completed within the responsible working group at the EC. The decision is now awaiting formal ratification by the EU authorities. Once adopted, it will lay the foundation for future CE-marking. FEP has invested close to €60,000 in testing and documentation, which aims at offering a solution that will reduce costs for all producers in the future.

Europe

9

German sawn beech sales to Spain last year. With China now out of the equation, French beech sales are now focused entirely on regional markets. The vast majority of French exports are destined for neighbouring countries, including Belgium, Spain, Italy and Germany. Levels of French beech trade were generally declining last year.

Several EU countries in the East are significant exporters of European beech. Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are engaged in a significant trade in sawlogs, with much interchange between the countries. There are particularly strong beech trading links between: Slovenia and Italy; Hungary and Austria; Poland and Sweden; Slovakia and Poland; and Slovakia and Austria. Also the Czech Republic exports large quantities of low value industrial beech to Austria.

Generally beech exports from Eastern European countries were trending downwards last year, although there seems to have been some big shifts in the structure of exports. For example, Slovenia's log exports – destined mainly for Italy – were declining while sawn lumber exports were rising. This seems indicative of a trend towards relocation of Italian wood processing capacity to Slovenia.

European oak exports

Germany and France are the key players in the EU oak trade, accounting respectively for 31% and 26% of all oak logs and sawn lumber exports by EU-25 countries. Both countries saw a significant increase in the level of oak exports, both logs and sawn lumber, last year.

A highlight of the German trade is the rising levels of oak exports to the Far East. Exports of German oak logs to China increased from around 30,000 tonnes in 2003 to over 100,000 tonnes last year. Germany's exports of oak logs also increased substantially to France, Sweden, and Poland last year.

Meanwhile, exports of German oak sawn lumber to Indonesia doubled from 17,500 tonnes in 2003 to nearly 36,000 tonnes in 2004. Other countries taking more German oak sawn lumber last year include the UK, Netherlands and Belgium. German sawmillers are focusing heavily on expanding oak sales in a wider range of markets, for example through increased supply of square edged lumber rather than the traditional waned edged product.

While German oak sales have been expanding in the Far East, the French oak market remains regionally oriented. French oak sawlog exports rose by 53% last year in tonnage terms, with larger volumes destined for the principal markets of Italy, Spain and Belgium. French oak sawn lumber exports also increased by 7% in tonnage terms, with

exports to the UK experiencing particularly rapid growth.

Of EU countries in Eastern Europe, only Hungary remains a moderately significant exporter of oak logs, but volumes were generally declining last year. The trend in Eastern Europe has been towards increased domestic processing of oak. Domestic oak supplies in some parts of Eastern Europe – notably Poland – are under growing pressure. This is reflected in Poland in a marginal decline in the level of oak sawn lumber exports. Hungary is the second largest exporter of oak sawn lumber amongst EU countries of Eastern Europe, with exports rising around 8% in tonnage terms during 2004. Most sawn lumber exported from Hungary is destined for Italy and Austria.

European birch exports

The Baltic States are significant exporters of birch logs, with the vast majority comprising industrial roundwood destined mainly for Sweden, with smaller volumes for Poland and Finland. However, significant volumes of birch sawlogs are also exported from the Baltic countries, notably from Latvia to Sweden. The overall level of trade in birch logs by the Baltic countries was generally declining last year.

European poplar exports

Several western European countries are engaged in a significant export trade in poplar logs, a species which is regularly used as a plywood core as well as for the manufacture of pulp and other panel products. France and Belgium are the leading exporters, with a significant level of interchange between these two countries. Other major export markets are Italy and Morocco. One potentially significant trend is the emergence of Chinese demand for European poplar (mainly from Germany).

European veneer exports

Overall levels of EU trade in temperate hardwood veneer were on the rise last year, partially a result of the shift in manufacturing capacity to lower cost locations in Eastern European countries, which has contributed to higher levels of cross-border trade.

Despite the recent move into Eastern Europe, Germany remains the leading EU exporter of temperate hardwood veneer accounting for around 27% of exports by all EU-25 countries. Last year, German exports of temperate hardwood veneer increased by 8% to around 60,000 tonnes, with rising sales into Italy, Spain and the U.S.A. Unit values of German temperate hardwood veneer exports are relatively high, indicative of the trend towards German manufacturers focusing on higher value sliced veneers. France and Austria are other significant exporters

of higher value sliced veneers.

Of Eastern European members of the EU, Hungary is the largest exporter of temperate hardwood veneer in tonnage terms, but unit values are very low suggesting the product is primarily lower-value rotary veneer. Slovenia is the second largest Eastern European exporter, with unit prices in the middle of the range. Slovenia has seen significant investment by Italian veneer manufacturers in recent years. Poland and the Czech Republic are becoming more significant exporters of higher value temperate hardwood sliced veneer, benefiting particularly from German inward investment. Exports from both countries rose significantly last year.

European plywood exports

The overall level of EU trade in temperate hardwood plywood was rising last year, perhaps partly indicative of problems in the tropical hardwood trade which has led to substitution by birch plywood in some applications, and also the strong fashion for birch in furniture, driven particularly by IKEA.

Finland is by far the largest EU exporter of temperate hardwood plywood, exporting around 350,000 tonnes of mainly birch plywood during 2004. Exports were on the rise last year, with Germany, the UK and Spain the principle markets. Latvia is the second largest exporter of temperate hardwood plywood in the EU, exporting around 115,000 tonnes last year, up 21% on 2003. Latvia exports mainly to the UK and Germany.

Data note

Data on pages 11 to 15 summarises exports of temperate hardwood primary wood products – logs, sawn lumber, veneer and plywood – from EU countries during 2004. For the first time ever, data is extended into Eastern Europe to include the 10 countries that acceded into the EU in May last year.

For each product, data is provided for the leading exporting countries in the EU. Countries that are relatively insignificant exporting countries are omitted.

Data is provided both in value terms and tonnage terms. Our experience has shown that tonnage data provided by Eurostat is significantly more reliable than volume data. Another new development is our separation of log data into "sawlogs" and "other than (O/T) sawlogs". This gives a clearer indication of the volume of higher quality logs imported specifically for sawmilling, as opposed to lower quality logs imported for industrial uses, such as pulp and panel manufacture.

Our data is compiled from raw statistics supplied by Business Trade Statistics Limited and is ultimately sourced from Eurostat.

Romania

Hardwood exports still rising

Exports of hardwood logs and lumber from Romania continued their steady increase last year, although more companies continued to move into sawn lumber production. This development has been attributed to the fact that a large number of sawn lumber producers are small- to medium-sized companies, who benefit from Government financial incentives to promote regional development and rural employment.

Hardwood log exports from Romania increased by around 18% in 2004, from 85,000 m³ in the previous year and the main destinations were Bulgaria, Turkey, Austria, Italy and Spain. Growth in hardwood lumber exports reached 20% in 2004, and over 1.1 million m³ (January to November) were shipped to various destinations such as the Middle East, EU and China. Of the total, 285,000m³ were shipped to Egypt, where the vast furniture industry relies on Romanian beech for around two thirds of its entire production. Around 330,000m³ were shipped to Italy and Greece, around 100,000m³ to Syria and 50,000m³ to Lebanon and about 100,000m³ to China. Much of the remainder was shipped to other EU countries and the Middle East, but also to the developing markets in Central and Eastern Europe itself, such as Croatia, which imported around 60,000m³ of Romanian sawn hardwood last year. Market commentators predict that exports will continue to increase in 2005, particularly in sawn lumber, as emerging medium-to-large domestic producers (many with investment from Austria and Italy) will seek to add value and extend it to furniture exports.

Foreign investors take advantage of Romania's developing industry

One characteristic of Romania's primary wood processing sector, in general, is that equipment is obsolete and wood utilization is not as efficient as it could be. Specific areas for improvement include the sawmilling sector, lumber steaming, kiln drying and the further processing of lumber for furniture components. Most sawn hardwood produced in Romania is air-dried and the moisture does not go below 20%. There is also a need for investment for the development of material production from wood waste, such as OSB.

Domestic lumber production is estimated at about 5 million m³ per year, of which more than half comes from small mills operating old and basic equipment. These smaller mills are also reported to distort the overall

industry, since many of them work semi-legally with mobile sawmills and sell sawn lumber and construction materials at dumping prices. In addition to this, poor forest road infrastructure has led to forest over-logging in the easily accessible areas. However, the wood processing sector in Romania, has begun to attract substantial investment, both domestic and foreign, including Italian and Austrian and this has been particularly focused on higher value products such as MDF, particleboard, laminated board and veneer, which are developing in unison with the dynamism of the furniture sector.

Kronospan invests in plywood

Kronospan has taken over two plywood factories from the Italian-based group Frati, a move that displeased furniture manufacturers, who were hoping that the Austrians were going to build new factories and thus cause prices to decrease. However, the deal remains the most significant one ever concluded in the Romanian wood processing industry. In addition to this, the Austrian-based Holzindustrie Schweighofer, is currently building a \$64 million lumber mill in Sebes, with the construction works scheduled for completion this Autumn. Holzindustrie is the third largest primary lumber processor in Europe, servicing customers in over 70 countries across the world. Austrian Ambassador Christian Zeilessen recently remarked that the Romanian wood processing industry was of particular interest to Austrian investors. The list of Austrian interests in Romania's wood processing sector continues and, in addition, the country is receiving substantial investments from Italy, Spain, Germany, Finland, Sweden, Poland and even Saudi Arabia. Furthermore, while retail is not its most prominent activity, Ikea seems very pleased with its production facilities in Romania and intends to double its turnover. Ikea operates a 500-employee furniture factory in Siret, through Swedwood Romania, controlled by Ikea's production division, Swedwood International. The investment amounted to \$16 million and also generated business for Romanian contractors.

Furniture exports on the rise....

2004 was an excellent year for Romanian furniture production, with exports reaching around \$1 billion, or 20% up from the previous year. Around 70% of total production was exported, while domestic demand for Romania's speciality – low-cost, solid hardwood furniture – remained fairly low. Of the total exported last year, 73% was shipped to

the EU, with around 22% to Italy, 15% to Germany and the bulk of the remainder to France, Turkey and the UK. At the same time, exports from Romania to Central Europe have also been increasing.

....but difficulties are forecast

Despite the impressive performance of the Romanian furniture sector last year, market commentators predict that 2005 will be a year of contraction for the industry. One reason for this is that there is likely to be some consolidation and restructuring of many of the hundreds of producing companies within the sector. Today, there are around 2,900 furniture producers in the country, employing a total of 100,000 people. The workforce has halved in the last fifteen years or so, while productivity has actually doubled, due to the introduction of more modern machinery and techniques. In addition to this, the wood processing industry has recently experienced a dramatic surge in raw material prices, due to Romsilva's monopoly in the domestic market. The price of auctioned wood during the last two months of 2004 increased by almost 60%, as compared to 2003 levels. Overall, selling prices for standing timber offered by the National Forest Administration surged by 85% in 2004. Under these conditions, it is reported that almost 40% of the wood that was offered last Autumn did not find any customers and, as a result, industry representatives anticipate a shortage in the near future and have started exploring opportunities for importing raw material from Ukraine, Belarus and Georgia.

Production costs increasing

Added to predicted consolidation within the furniture sector and the vastly increased prices of standing timber and raw material, is the rapid appreciation of Romania's currency, the lei. Domestic furniture producers, mainly catering for export markets, have been severely penalized by the recent and steady appreciation of the domestic currency, which is expected to continue as the country liberalizes its capital account from mid-2005. There is a very real danger for some producers that their reliable Western markets could become more elusive.

Further to this additional production cost for the sector, is the increasing pressure from EU consumers for Romanian furniture producers to meet environmental standards. Virtually all operators are required to spend in upgrading their operations to comply with the EU environmental standards and the total value of such investments is estimated at over \$100 million.

Mixed reports from Africa

Mixed reports continue to emerge from the African hardwood market. While demand for sapele is generally soft, demand for many other hardwoods is in excess of limited supply. **Page 2**

Good demand for American hardwoods

Economic conditions in the United States remain generally favourable for hardwoods. Log decks in some parts of the country are lower than desired due to weather conditions and strong competition for logs. American hardwood export trading has been intensely competitive but most reports indicate good sales in many key markets during the first quarter of 2005. **Page 3**

Far East log supplies very tight

Limited supplies and strong demand from China and India have contributed to continuing rises in FOB prices for Far Eastern tropical logs in recent weeks. FOB prices for Malaysian sawn lumber have also remained firm in response to log supply. This combined with sluggish European demand has meant that many shippers have been reluctant to cut for the European market. **Page 3**

Oak adds spice to a bland UK hardwood market

Newly released import data indicates that 2004 was a very patchy year for the UK hardwood trade. Oak is clearly a very hot item, but other species are not doing so well. Pressure continues to mount on UK furniture and joinery manufacturers from imported products. Prospects for the rest of 2005 are very mixed, with the one bright spot provided by the continuing strong fashion for "the natural look" in interior and exterior joinery. **Page 1**

Signs of life in Germany

Germany's hardwood import performance was not quite as bad in 2004 as during the previous year. In 2003, German hardwood imports were pretty much down across the board as the construction industry lan-

guished in recession and as the furniture and furniture-supplying sector continued to undergo a major rationalisation process involving a huge shift in processing capacity into Eastern Europe. Last year there were some signs of improvement. German hardwood log imports were tending to rise again. Imports of tropical sawn lumber and higher value temperate hardwood sawn lumber were also rising. As elsewhere in Europe, there was a particularly significant increase in the oak trade. **Pages 4,5**

France turns to Brazil as tropical log imports decline

The trend towards declining tropical log imports into France continued during 2004. To some extent this was offset by rising levels of tropical sawn and veneer imports. France imported significantly higher volumes of tropical sawn lumber from Brazil in 2004. Significant trends in French temperate hardwood imports during 2004 include a big increase in the unit value of oak log imports and an increase in the overall volume of oak lumber imports. Economic problems are now undermining hardwood market prospects in France. **Pages 6,7,8**

Challenging Italian market

Overall, hardwood import data for Italy in 2004 tends to confirm that market conditions in the country have been challenging in recent times, particularly due to mounting overseas competition for Italian furniture manufacturers and other economic problems in Italy. But there are some positive trends. Wood consumption in the Italian construction industry is tending to rise. **Pages 8,9**

Stasis in Spain

2004 seems to have been a tough year for the Spanish hardwood import trade. There was a big decline in imports of temperate hardwood logs, while imports of tropical hardwood logs and of all types of sawn lumber remained static overall. Meanwhile imports of furniture rose dramatically, highlighting the competitive pressure now being experienced by the domestic furniture

sector. As in other parts of Europe, some complex changes seem to be underway in the structure and direction of the Spanish hardwood trade. **Pages 4,5**

European export trade focuses on oak

The most obvious trend in EU-25 export data last year is the continuing decline in overall levels of trade in beech logs and sawn lumber, compensated by a rise in trade in oak logs and sawn lumber. The data provides strong supporting evidence that the European fashion for oak continued last year, while beech remained out of favour. Other key trends are: a big increase in Germany's exports of oak to the Far East; declining oak log exports from Eastern Europe as more wood is consumed domestically; signs of growing demand for European popular in China; and rising levels of EU trade in temperate hardwood veneer and plywood. **Pages 10-14**

Resumption of growth in EU flooring consumption

According to the latest information published by the European Federation of the Parquet Industry (FEP) and based on a preliminary survey on the performance of European wood flooring markets in 2004, it is estimated that the overall volume of wood flooring sold in Europe will have increased by about 5% during 2004. This would mean that, after two years of stagnation, the growth tendency already observed in 2003 is gradually being confirmed. Expectations of a continuation of the positive trend through 2005 seem warranted at the present time. **Page 9**

Romania on the rise

Exports of hardwood logs and lumber from Romania continued their steady increase last year, although more companies continued to move into sawn lumber production. Meanwhile foreign investors continue to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the developing Romanian wood industry. **Page 14**