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Spain

Solid Wood Products

Annual

2004

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Report Highlights: FAS/Madrid forecasts stable-to-slightly lower demand during 2005 for forest products in the Spanish market, with U.S. forest products exports to Spain continuing to decline, because of tight U.S. supplies and high prices when compared with the European competition. (DPA50SH2)

Includes PSD Changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Madrid [SP1]
[SP]

Executive Summary

New housing starts and remodeling have slowed in 2004, with respect to 2003, and we expect the trend to continue through 2005. Furniture construction, cooperage, builders' joinery and carpentry industries appear to be slowing as well, with the furniture construction sector losing competitiveness in export markets and, indeed, now facing increased imports for like product.

Importers tell us that they expect their 2005 need for forest products will, however, remain at about 2004 levels, on the heals of the 2003-record $1.88 billion in imports. However, FAS/Madrid expects that U.S. southern yellow pine exports to Spain will continue to trend downward, because of high U.S. prices and increasing competition from European sources. In addition, we expect a continued shift in exports of white oak to other hardwoods. In the U.S. hardwood exports-to-Spain mix, white oak has notably declined, with tulipwood, western red alder and cherry gaining ground. U.S. hardwoods will also need to compete with Eastern European hardwoods, but the declining value of the Dollar, and the excellent U.S. quality will help mitigate potential market share losses.

Niche Markets

FAS/Madrid expects demand for outdoor decking for homes and marinas to continue strong in the coming year, which may provide an opportunity for U.S. exports of treated lumber. CCA and other arsenic treatment products are, however, banned here in Spain.

Certification Situation

Although environmental awareness has notably increased in Spain, the fact is that only public institutions are ordering certified woods for use in some public building projects.

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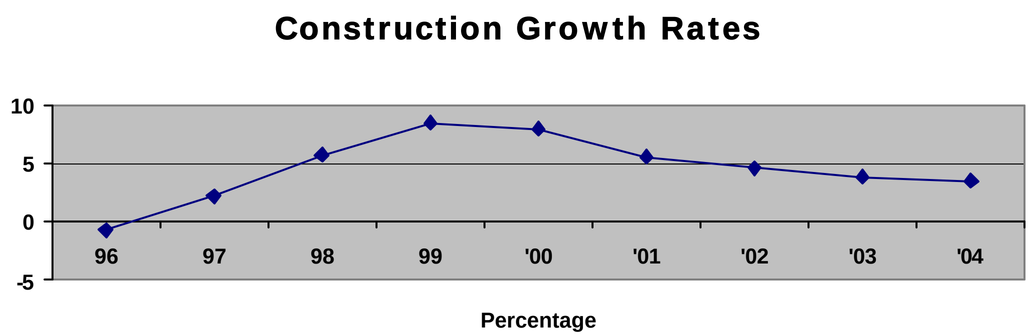
MARKET SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Construction Sector

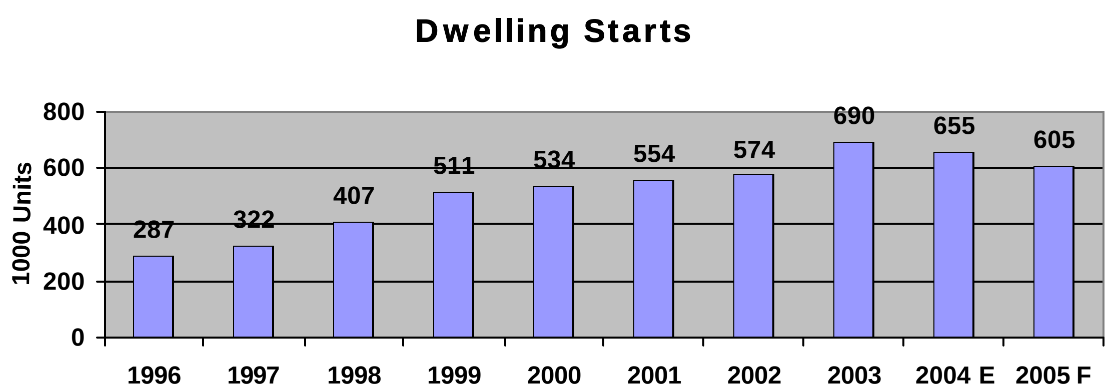
Overview

The Spanish construction industry's turnover reached €131 billion in 2003, up 3.9 percent from 2002. This is the seventh consecutive annual increase of a growth cycle that has slowed down since the year 2000, however.



Residential building activity in 2003 increased 3 percent from 2002, representing 33 percent of the total construction activity. For 2004, a 2.5 percent increased is projected.

Dwelling starts attained a new record in 2003. Low interest rates, higher family income and strong demand by non-residents and immigrants are factors contributing to the boom. The escalating trend in housing prices continues, reaching a record growth rate of 18 percent in 2003 over the preceding year.



In housing, wood products are mainly used for doors, windows and flooring. Timber frame construction is still underdeveloped and utilization of structural wood products is limited.

Builders' joinery and carpentry products

Door domestic production continues its upward trend due to increased domestic and export demand. Window production, however, is rather stable due to foreign competition. Flooring domestic production (especially of the multilayer type) and imports have grown dramatically in response to increased domestic demand.

	Production				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Doors*	9.50	10.20	10.81	11.20	11.60
Windows*	1.85	2.00	2.13	2.00	2.03
Flooring**	4.60	4.95	5.30	7.00	7.60
- Solid**	0.9	0.90	0.80	1.80	1.80
- Multilayer**	1.60	2.30	3.00	3.60	4.30
- Other**	2.10	1.75	1.50	1.60	1.60

* million units
** million sq. mtrs.

	Species of Choice
Doors	White oak, sapelli
Windows	Redwood pine, iroko
Flooring	White oak (57 percent), tropical hardwoods (27 percent), other temperate hardwoods (13 percent), eucalyptus (3 percent)

Timber frame housing

Overview

Timber frame housing is still limited in Spain (see strategic tables). Timber frame builders -- about 50 small companies -- were able to remove the legal requirement of the 10-year insurance for structural defects in case of self-promoters. This requirement, however, is still in place for regular housing developments. But insurance companies are denying insurance policies to timber frame builders or asking them unaffordable additional technical controls.

If the insurance obstacle is removed, this type of construction will certainly be boosted in Spain. Consumers, however, still have a strong preference for traditional concrete and brick residential buildings.

Generally speaking, the use of structural woods used in Spain is small due to the limited structural wood construction. Studs, plywood, OSB, and other construction materials used in Spain are being supplied from Europe and very limited quantities from the U.S.

Wooden roofing trusses as well as laminated beams, however, are increasingly more used. Laminated beams are used for certain large buildings such as sporting facilities, wine cellars and market places. Domestically produced laminated beams and others made in Germany or Austria are being utilized.

Marketing

The main commercial impediment for U.S. wood materials is their price differential with woods sourced in other countries.

Although U.S. southern pine is clearer -- a quality generally preferred by Spanish consumers – its price is over double the figure of European redpine. In addition, checks and decay are associated to southern pine applications in Spain due to inappropriate treatments.

European whitewood (spruce) is being generally used for timber frame construction (studs) painted wood, door frames, windows and cut-to size do it yourself products.

Furniture & Interior Sector

Overview

Furniture activity has remained weak during the last 3 years due to reduced exports, increased foreign competition from Asian and Eastern European countries and the strength of the euro. Furniture imports rose 25 percent in 2003, outgrowing furniture exports for the first time in history.

As indicated in the strategic tables, repair and remodeling activity continues to grow, although at modest rates lately.

The Spanish interior design/furniture sector has been the traditional end user of U.S. forest products.

	Main applications of U.S. woods in Spain
White Oak	furniture, kitchen cabinets, doors, flooring, molding
Southern Y. Pine	turnings, doors, molding
Tulipwood	Furniture
W. Red Alder	Furniture
Cherry	furniture, flooring
W. Red Cedar	exterior, guitars
Douglas Fir	carpentry products

Furniture style	Main species used in furniture
Classical	oak, cherry, walnut; burls and rarities
New Classical	same species as classical; newer species such as wengue are being used
Modern	oak and wengue, the latter growing over oak; other hardwoods
Vanguard	wengue; oak and other hardwoods; cebrano and ebony being introduced
Rustic	pinewood, alder, other hardwoods

Veneer utilization continues to increase as furniture manufactures move away from classical to modern styles where more veneer is used versus solidwood. MDF veneer profiles in conjunction with cut-to size dimension blanks are commonly used in furniture.

Doors (especially the veneer-faced particle board type) as well as molding and picture frames wrapped profiles are other main applications of hardwood veneers.

The main commercial impediment for the utilization of U.S. woods in interiors and furniture is the price competition from alternative sources including European hardwoods as well as tropical hardwoods such as sapelli, makore, mahogany, palisandre, teak and jatoba.

Marketing

Spain's marketing channels for wood products are composed of a network of wholesalers/ importers based throughout the country, but principally in Valencia, Barcelona, Madrid, Andalucia and Galicia. Representative of foreign firms (Agents) assist them in importing wood products from foreign countries. These outlets supply wood manufacturing industries as well as smaller warehouses, which in turn supply local joiners and other end-users.

The numerous small joiners existing in Spain get financial assistance from the wholesalers by delaying their payments 60 or 90 days. Only large wood manufacturing industries have their own import units, but they also frequently buy from wholesalers/importers.

The network of wholesalers/importers are grouped in the Spanish National Wood Importers Association at the following address: Asociacion Espanola de Importadores de Maderas (AEIM), Flora 3-2; 28013 Madrid. Fax: 011-34-91-547-3980; E-mail: aeim@aeim.org.

Exporters having an interest in the Spanish wood products market can also contact the Office of the Agricultural Counselor in Madrid, at the following address: PSC 61, Box 20, APO-AE 09642; Fax: 011-34-91-564-9644; E-mail: AgMadrid@usda.gov.

Upcoming events	
Fimma-Maderalia, Wood Trade Show http://fimma.feriavalencia.com/index.jsp	November 9-12, 2005 Valencia
American Hardwood Export Council Convention www.ahec-europe.org	October 26-28, 2005; Barcelona

Material Handling Industry

There is limited potential in this market for U.S. woods due to abundant local supplies at competitive prices in both Spain and Portugal. Pallet producers, however, are also utilizing some imported softwoods from Eastern Europe and Brazil.

Cooperage Products

Overview

Barrel production continues weak, estimated at about 100,000 units in 2004. For 2005, the same production levels are projected.

In response of several consecutive years of large vintages -- that have led to reduced wine prices –- and reduced consumption, wineries have cut barrel purchases or delayed barrel replacements.

In response to weak demand in Europe, some U.S. sawmills have reportedly ceased operations or discontinued their export shipments to Europe.

About 85 percent of barrels made in Spain are made out of U.S. white oak. The remaining is made out of French oak and Eastern European oak as well. The cost of French oak triples American oak and the barrels cost about double.

Some leading coopers in Spain are increasingly exporting barrels to France and other markets.

Marketing

There are about 20 independent in Spain that make barrels for local wineries and for export. Coopers generally import the wood themselves, not utilizing the existing network of lumber and other forest product importers.

A list of Spanish coopers can be obtained from the Agricultural Counselor's Office at the address specified in the preceding page.

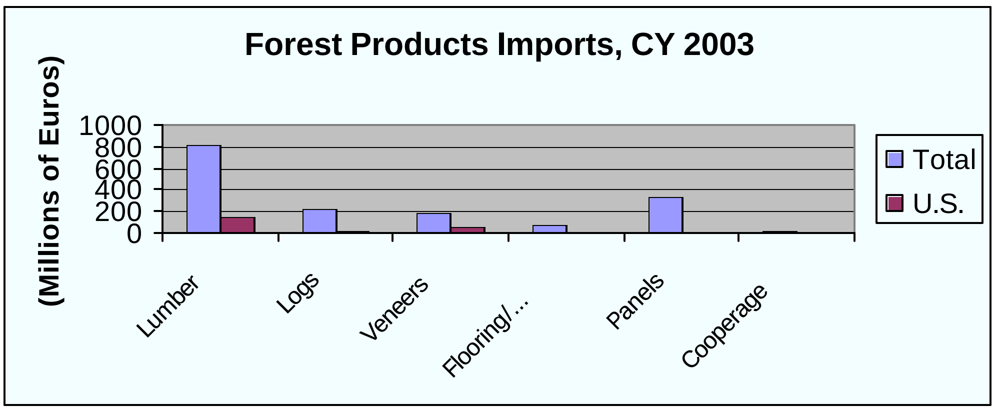
The International Fair for Wine Cellar Machinery and Equipment where leading coopers from Spain as well as from other countries exhibit is held biannually in Zaragoza (Spain). The next round is scheduled for late January, 2006. Further information can be obtained from the following website: www.enomaq.com

TRADE

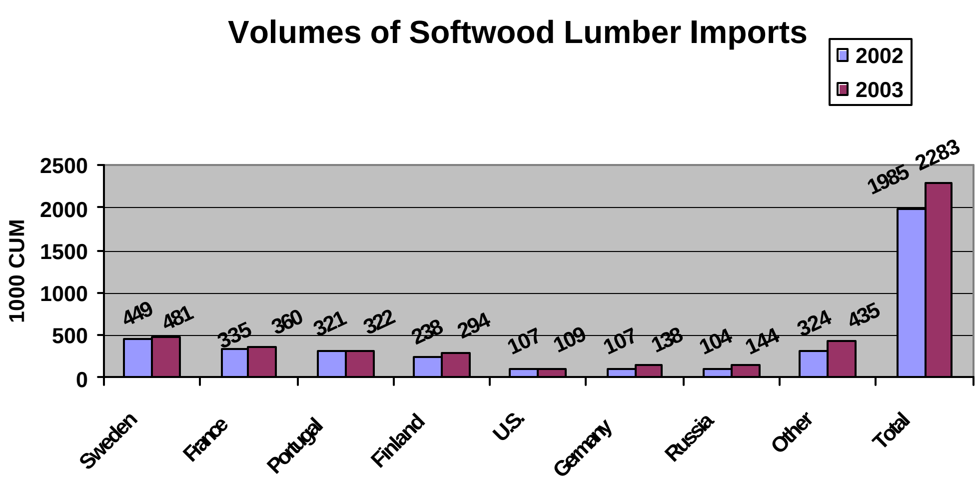
General

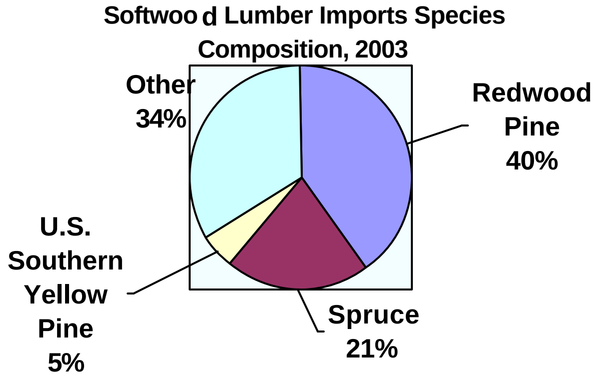
Forest Products Imports into Spain						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	Jan-Jun 03	Jan-Jun 04
From all sources (€million)	1,644*	1,686*	1,611	1,671	856	811
From all sources ($million)	1,512*	1,501	1,530*	1,888*	967	989
From the U.S.(€million)	318*	271	238	217	114	103
From the U.S.($million)	292*	241	226	245	129	126
* denotes record levels						
Source: Spanish Customs						

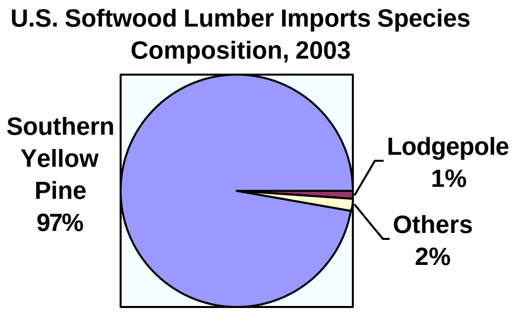
A breakdown of imports by product type in CY 2003 is shown in the chart below.



Softwoods



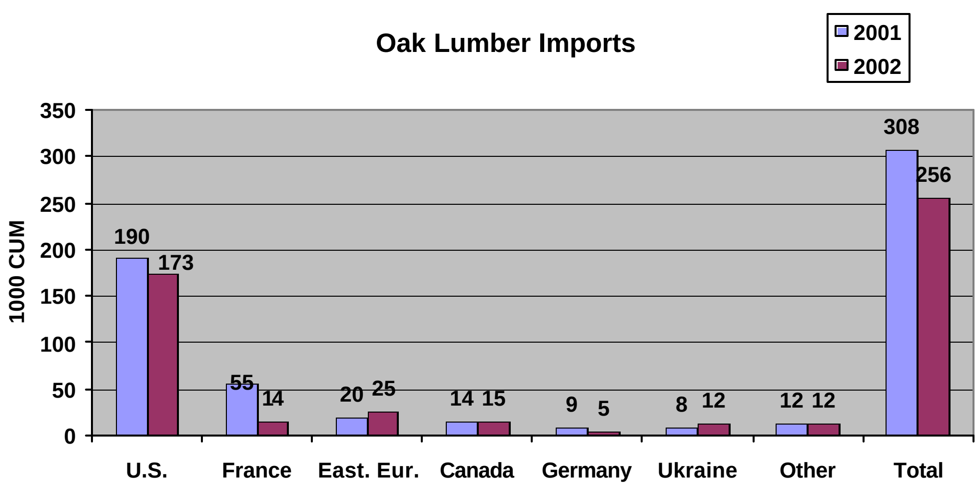


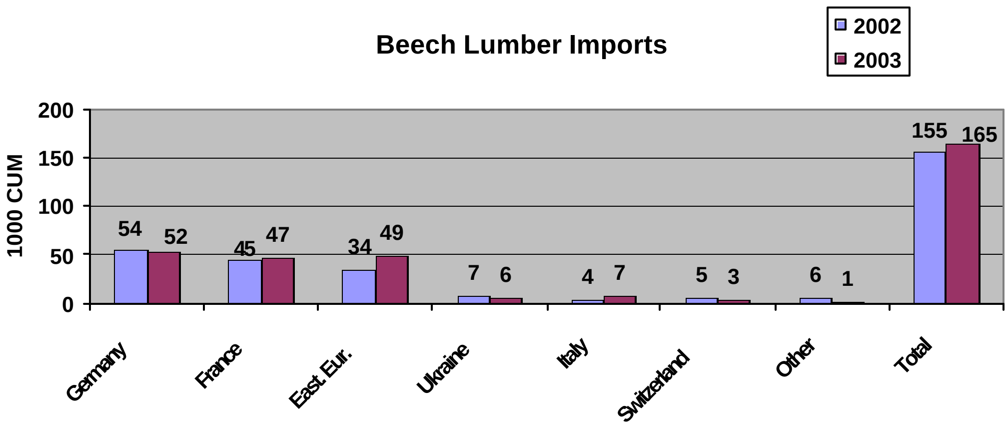


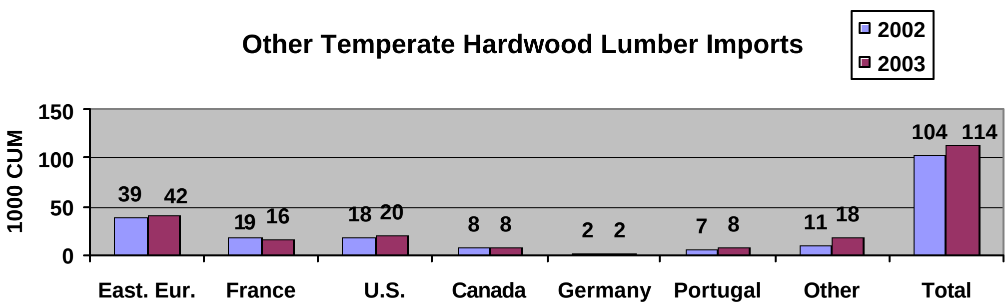
Hardwoods

Oak and beech lumber imports in 2003 rebounded from 2002 but didn't reach the 2001 levels. Imports of other temperate hardwood lumber species, however, continues to grow, attaining a new record level in 2003.

Eastern Europe's temperate hardwood lumber imports into Spain continues to grow to 121,000 cubic meters in CY 2003, representing 22 percent of all temperate hardwood lumber imports. The market share of Eastern Europe's hardwoods by species in 2003 were as follows: oak lumber (11 percent), beech lumber (30 percent) and other hardwood lumber (37 percent).

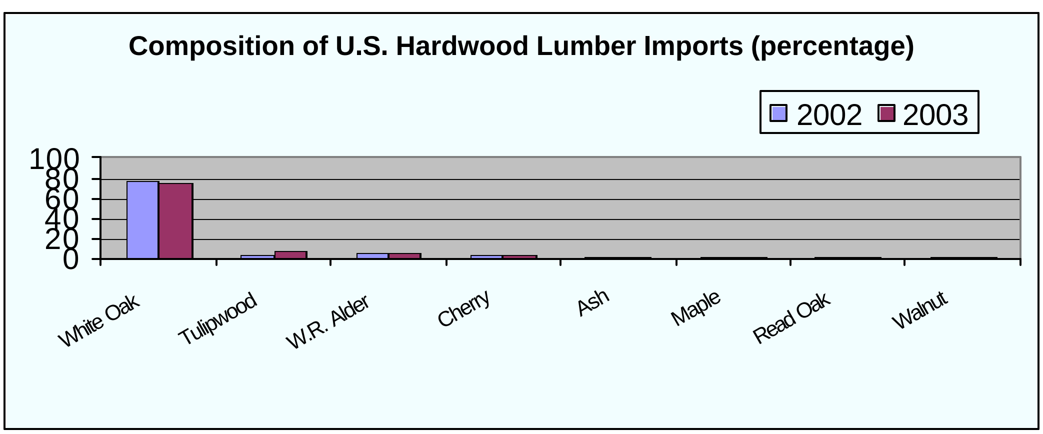






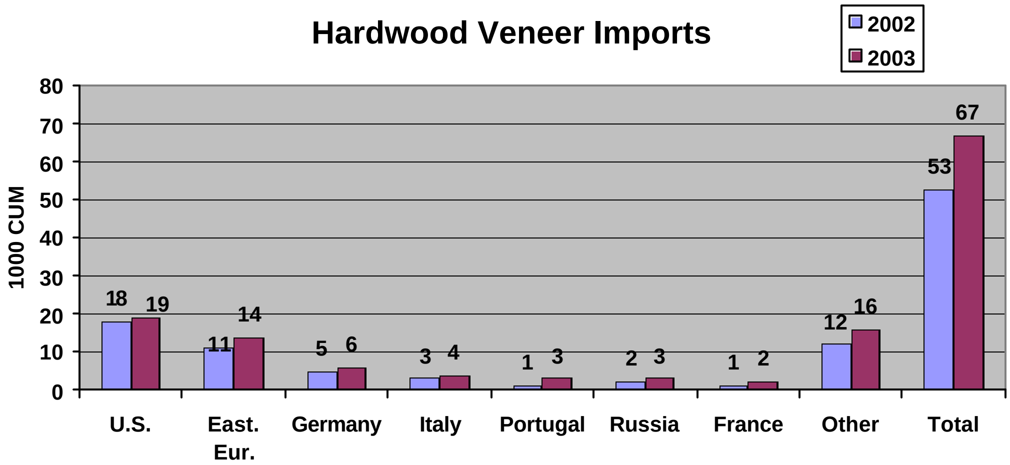
Eastern Europe includes 9 of the 10 countries that joined the EU this year– Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Cyprus – plus Bulgaria and Romania that will join the EU in 2007 plus other former Yugoslavia's countries.

As shown below, species other than white oak already represent a quarter of all U.S. temperate hardwood lumber imports. White oak imports declined from 83 percent in 2001 to 75 percent last year.



Hardwood veneer

Hardwood veneer imports attained a record level in 2003. Eastern Europe imports are growing notably.



Tongued and grooved products used for strip flooring or moulding are main import items which are principally sourced in China, Germany and France.

Imports of strip flooring and moulding products (€milllion)		
2001	2002	2003
58	57	63

Trade of builders' joinery and carpentry products keeps deteriorating, a tendency that has continued during 2004. Window imports are primarily sourced from Denmark. Multilayer flooring comes mainly from Sweden, Germany, Malaysia and China. Lamparquet imports come mainly from other EU countries and Indonesia. Formwork imports are primarily sourced in Germany, Austria, Slovenia and Slovakia. The main export markets for Spanish doors are the rest of the EU and Russia.

Builders' joinery and carpentry trade ($million)

	Exports			Imports			Trade Balance		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Windows	4	5	4	24	33	31	(20)	(28)	(27)
Doors	94	95	81	11	12	12	83	83	69
Parquet Panels	28	59	27	80	87	95	(52)	(28)	(68)
Formwork	1	1	1	10	16	27	(9)	(16)	(26)
Other	28	17	17	21	31	41	7	(14)	(24)
Total	155	176	130	147	179	205	8	(3)	(75)

As shown below, imports of wooden home kits are increasing, especially from Poland and other Eastern European countries.

Imports of Home Kits made entirely or mainly from wood (HS 9406.00.10) (€million)			
	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003
Poland	1.88	2.56	3.26
France	4.31	4.66	2.73
Belgium	1.81	2.24	2.25
Romania	0.54	1.20	1.87
Germany	1.25	0.96	1.74
U.S.	0.20	0.32	0.19
Other	7.79	7.76	9.79
Total	17.78	19.59	21.81

Factors Affecting Trade

The EU's retaliation list of U.S. products approved under the WTO due to U.S. tax breaks to exporting companies is still in place. This is primarily affecting U.S. hardwood flooring imports into Spain.

The EU plans to suspend the sanctions as of January 1, 2005, when the U.S. repealed bill will enter into force. However, pending the WTO's review of the new U.S. law, the EU does not rule out re-imposing sanctions.

In May 2005, all structural woods must be marked with the EU system. Flooring is likely to be subject to this requirement too.

Phytosanitary Requirements

Spain's phytosanitary requirements are fully harmonized with the rest of the EU, as follows:

Softwood lumber: Kiln-drying for a core temperature of 56 Celsius degrees for 30 minutes is required. APHIS certification is required, although it can be replaced by a "Heat Treatment Certification Using a Kiln Facility" and the lumber or its container must be marked. The exception is Western Red Cedar (Thuja L.) wood which is allowed non-kiln dried as long as it has a "Certificate of Debarking and Grub Hole Control".

Hardwood lumber: Oak sawnwood must bear the mark K.D. and APHIS certification is required. Other hardwood species that need APHIS certification includes chestnut, maple (acer sacharum only), sycamore, beech, poplar and cottonwood.

Logs: U.S. softwood logs are virtually banned. Oak logs must be fumigated prior to shipment in the U.S. and can only enter into Spain through three ports, as follows: Vigo, Bilbao and Valencia. APHIS certification is also required for oak logs.

Information on APHIS certification can be found in the following website:

www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/pim/exports/certificates&forms.htm

PRODUCTION

Current Annual Timber Cuts (million CUM), debarked basis						
	Softwoods		Hardwoods			Firewood
	Pines	Other	Primary species	Poplar	Eucalyptus	
Total	6.5	0.1	1.1	0.8	3.9	1.4
- saw&venner logs	3.2		0.9	0.8	0.5	
- composite&pulp logs	2.9		0.0	0.0	3.4	
- other	0.5		0.2	0.0	0.0	

Pinaster and radiata pine are the leading softwoods produced. Primary hardwood logging is composed of small quantities of chestnut, oak, beech, alder and birch. Poplar is mainly used for the production of produce handling boxes. Eucalyptus is mainly used as pulpwood but it is being increasingly used in flooring, panels and laminated woods.

As shown below, forest fire destructiveness has declined lately and so has reforestation programs.

Forest land lost to fire			Reforestation	
	Annual average (hectares)			
	1994-1998	1999-2003	1994-1998	1999-2003
Total forest land	175,000	143,000	85,000	75,000
- timberlands	73,000	35,000		

Exchange rates: during the following time periods, 1 euro would buy:
2001: US$0.89
2002: US$0.95
2003: US$1.13
average expected for 2004: US$1.23

current rate: US$1.26

TABLES AND CHARTS

Strategic Indicator Tables

STRATEGIC INDICATOR TABLES FOR (SPAIN)			
(Please do not add/delete rows or columns -- note and other info must be added below row 110			
CONSTRUCTION MARKET			
Country: Spain	**Previous**	**Current**	**Following**
Report Year: 2004	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**
Total Housing Starts (thousand units)	690	655	605
--of which, wood frame (thousand units)	3	4	5
--of which, steel, masonry, other materials (thousand units)	687	651	600
--of total starts, residential (thousand units)	687	652	602
----of residential, single family (thousand units)	200	190	175
----of residential, multi-family (thousand units)	487	462	427
--of total starts, commercial (thousand units)	3	3	3
Total Value of Commercial Construction Market ($US mil)	23,600	23,900	24,000
Total Value of Repair and Remodeling Market ($US million)	32,750	33,100	33,400
FURNITURE & INTERIORS MARKET			
Country: Spain	**Previous**	**Current**	**Following**
Report Year: 2004	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**
Total Housing Starts (number of units)	690,000	655,000	605,000
Total Number of Households)	22,000,000	22,450,000	22,800,000
Furniture Production ($US million)	8,500	8,500	8,500
Total Furniture Imports ($US million)	1500	1700	1800
Total Furniture Exports ($US million)	1,500	1,450	1,500
Interiors Market Size ($US million)	n/a	n/a	n/a
MATERIAL HANDLING MARKET			
Country: Spain	**Previous**	**Current**	**Following**
Report Year: 2004	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**
Total Value of Industrial Output ($US million)	174,900	178,400	181,900
New Pallet Production (million units)	41	41	41

FOREST AREA			
Country: Spain	**Previous**	**Current**	**Following**
Report Year: 2004	**Calend. Year**	**Calend. Year**	**Calend. Year**
Total Land Area (million hectares)	47	47	47
Total Forest Area (million hectares)	15	15	15
--of which, Commercial ('000 hectares)	7,460	7,500	7,540
----of commercial, tropical hardwood ('000 hectares)	0	0	0
----of commercial, temperate hardwood ('000 hectares)	2,020	2,030	2,040
----of commercial, softwood ('000 hectares)	5,440	5,470	5,500
Forest Type			
--of which, virgin ('000 hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
--of which, plantation ('000 hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
--of which, other commercial (regrowth) ('000 hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total Volume of Standing Timber (thousand cubic meters)	n/a	n/a	n/a
--of which, Commercial Timber ('000 cum)	320,034	321,750	323,466
Annual Timber Removal ('000 cum) 1/	14,000	14,000	14,000
Annual Timber Growth Rate ('000 cum)	16,150	16,240	16,320
Annual Allowable Cut ('000 cum)	15,000	15,000	15,000
1/ If Removals exceeds growth rate, analyze impact in text.			

WOOD PRODUCTS SUBSIDIES			
Country: Spain	**Previous**	**Current**	**Following**
Year of Report: 2004	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**	**Calendar Year**
Total Solid Wood Export Subsidy Outlay ($US million)	0	0	0
Is there a ban on the export of logs, lumber, or veneer?1/	no	no	no
Are there export taxes (yes/no)? 2/	no	no	no
Total Wood Production Subsidy (€million)	0	0	0
Reforestation Programs (€million)	128	130	130
Scope (thousands of hectares)	n/a	n/a	n/a
Are there other wood products export expansion activities? 1/	n/a	n/a	n/a
1/ If yes, describe in report.			
2/ If yes, identify in Tariff and Tax Strategic Indicator Table.			

FOREST PRODUCT TARIFFS AND TAXES (percent)						
		Tariff	Tariff	Other		
Country: Spain	Product	Current	Following	Import	Total Cost	Export
Report Year: 2004	Description 1/	Year	Year	Taxes/Fees	of Import 2/	Tax
4401.21&22	Wood chips	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4403.10.10	Tr. softw. pole	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4403	LOGS	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4404	Hoopwood	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4405	Wood wool	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4406	R. sleepers	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4407	LUMBER	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4408	VENEER	4	4	Free	$4	Free
4409.10.11&20.11	Frame moulding	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4409.20.91	Parquet strips	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4410	Particleboard	7	7	Free	$7	Free
4411	Fiberboard	7	7	Free	$7	Free
4412	Plywood*	7	7	Free	$7	Free
4413	Densified wood	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4414	Frames	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4415	Crates & Pallets	4	4	Free	$4	Free
4416.00.10	Oak staves	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4416.00.90	Wine barrels	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4417.00.20	Tool handles	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4418.10	Windows	3	3	Free	$3	Free
4418.20	Doors	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4418.30	Parquet panels	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4418.40	Concrete forming p.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4418.90.10	Glue-lam	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4419	Table & kitchenware	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
4420	Marquetry	4	4	Free	$4	Free
4421.10	Clothes hangers	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
9403.3	Furniture	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
9403.4	Kitchen furniture	2.7	2.7	Free	$2.7	Free
9406.00.1	Prefabricated houses	2.7	2.7	Free	$2.7	Free

2/ Calculate as tariff plus other import taxes/fees assuming a commodity value of $100.

*except for a duty-free EU quota of 650,000 Cubic Meters of softwood plywood

PSD Tables

PSD Table

Country Spain

Commodity Softwood Lumber

1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	2300	2300	0	2300	0	2300	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	2050	2283	0	2280	0	2280	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	4350	4583	0	4580	0	4580	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	75	105	0	100	0	100	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	4275	4478	0	4480	0	4480	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	4350	4583	0	4580	0	4580	1000 CUBIC METERS

Import Trade Matrix

Country Spain

Commodit Softwood Lumber

Time Period	CY	Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	107	U.S.	39
Others		Others	
Sweden	449	Sweden	481
France	335	France	360
Portugal	321	Portugal	322
Finland	238	Finland	294
Germany	107	Russia	144
Russia	104	Germany	138
Brazil	70	Brazil	109
Chile	67	Poland	77
Poland	49	Chile	51
Romania	22	Romania	34
Total for Others	1762		2010
Others not Liste	116		234
Grand Total	1985		2283

PSD Table

Country **Spain**

Commodity **Temperate Hardwood Lumbe** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	500	500	0	500	0	500	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	475	552	0	550	0	550	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	975	1052	0	1050	0	1050	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	30	22	0	20	0	20	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	945	1030	0	1030	0	1030	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	975	1052	0	1050	0	1050	1000 CUBIC METERS

Import Trade Matrix

Country Spain

Commodit Temperate Hardwood Lumber

Time Period	CY	Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	191	U.S.	200
Others		Others	
France	78	France	78
Germany	61	Germany	59
Latvia	28	Latvia	30
Canada	23	Ukraine	22
Ukraine	19	Canada	23
Poland	15	Poland	21
Romania	15	Romania	15
Croatia	10	Croatia	12
Italy	9	Portugal	10
Portugal	9	Slovakia	9
Total for Others	267		279
Others not Liste	57		73
Grand Total	515		552

PSD Table

Country **Spain**

Commodity **Hardwood Veneer** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	60	60	0	60	0	60	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	56	67	0	65	0	65	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	116	127	0	125	0	125	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	20	22	0	20	0	20	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	96	105	0	105	0	105	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	116	127	0	125	0	125	1000 CUBIC METERS

Import Trade Matrix

Country Spain

Commodit Hardwood Veneer

Time Period	CY	Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	18	U.S.	19
Others		Others	
Germany	5	Germany	6
Romania	4	Romania	6
Ghana	4	Italy	4
Croatia	3	Portugal	3
Italy	3	Croatia	3
Poland	3	Poland	3
Russia	2	Russia	2
France	1	France	2
Portugal	1	Ukraine	2
Ukraine	1	Bulgary	2
Total for Others	27		33
Others not Liste	8		15
Grand Total	53		67

PSD Table

Country **Spain**

Commodity **Softwood Logs** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Production	6700	6700	0	6700	0	6700	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	1800	1464	0	1500	0	1500	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	8500	8164	0	8200	0	8200	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	110	112	0	110	0	110	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	8390	8052	0	8090	0	8090	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8500	8164	0	8200	0	8200	1000 CUBIC METERS

Import Trade Matrix

Country Spain

Commodit Softwood Logs

Time Period	CY	Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
France	1293	France	1249
Portugal	158	Portugal	141
Sweden	31	Sweden	47
Russia	14	Finland	18
Finland	7	Germany	3
Germany	6	Andorra	2
Andorra	1	Italy	1
		Belgium	1
		Russia	1
Total for Others	1510		1463
Others not Liste	0		1
Grand Total	1510		1464

PSD Table

Country **Spain**

Commodity **Temperate Hardwood Logs** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	New]
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	5000	5000	0	5000	0	5000	1000 CUBIC METERS
Imports	2500	2156	0	2200	0	2200	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL SUPPLY	7500	7156	0	7200	0	7200	1000 CUBIC METERS
Exports	100	87	0	100	0	100	1000 CUBIC METERS
Domestic Consumption	7400	7069	0	7100	0	7100	1000 CUBIC METERS
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7500	7156	0	7200	0	7200	1000 CUBIC METERS

Import Trade Matrix

Country Spain

Commodit Temperate Hardwood Logs

Time Period	CY	Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	18	U.S.	26
Others		Others	
Portugal	611	Portugal	1321
Uruguay	507	Uruguay	404
France	494	France	209
Chile	114	Argentina	54
Ukraine	71	Chile	49
Argentina	32	Germany	40
Germany	26	Ukraine	13
Canada	26	Romania	13
Italy	10	Belgium	10
Belgium	8	Poland	3
Total for Others	1899		2116
Others not Liste	95		14
Grand Total	2012		2156

PSD Table

Country **Spain**

Commodity **Softwood Plywood** 1000 CUBIC METERS

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Production	35	41	0	42	0	42	1000 CUBIC METER
Imports	27	26	0	25	0	25	1000 CUBIC METER
TOTAL SUPPLY	62	67	0	67	0	67	1000 CUBIC METER
Exports	50	51	0	50	0	50	1000 CUBIC METER
Domestic Consumption	12	16	0	17	0	17	1000 CUBIC METER
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	62	67	0	67	0	67	1000 CUBIC METER

Import Trade Matrix

Country Spain

Commodit Softwood Plywood

Time Period	CY	Units:	CY
Imports for:	2002		**2003**
U.S.	1	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Portugal	10	France	7
France	9	Portugal	6
Brazil	2	Brazil	3
Germany	2	Finland	2
Finland	2	China	1
China	2	Argentina	1
Poland	1	Chile	1
Sweeden	1	Germany	1
		Poland	1
Total for Others	29		23
Others not Liste	0		3
Grand Total	30		26