

Roundwood prices 2022

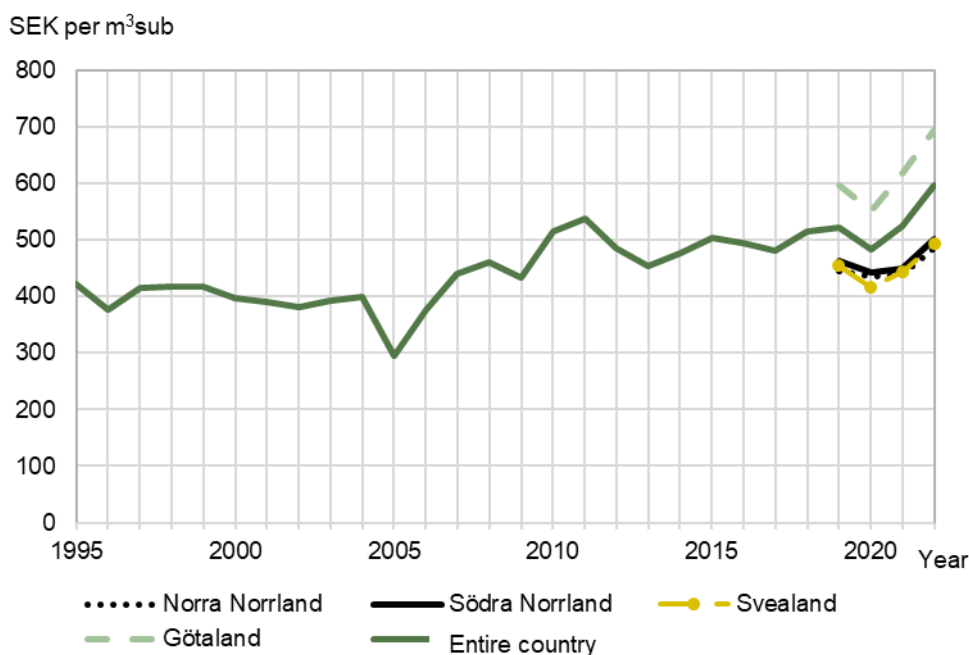
In 2022 the roundwood price on sawlogs increased by 14 percent and the prices on pulpwood by 19 percent in comparison to 2021. The prices are volume weighted averages for delivery timber and refers to current prices, which do not take inflation into account.

Roundwood price on sawlogs

In year 2022 the roundwood prices on sawlogs increased by 14 percent in comparison to 2021. The price refers to annual average prices for sawlogs of pine and spruce. In comparison to 2021 the price on sawlogs in Götaland rose by 12 percent and the price on sawlogs in Norra Norrland rose by 11 percent.

From 1995, when the current method for calculating the price statistics began, the prices decreased slightly until the storm Gudrun in 2005 when they dropped sharply. The roundwood price for sawlogs has increased in periods. As seen in figure 1, there are differences between the regions and the price in Götaland is higher than in the rest of the country.

Figure 1. Annual average prices (SEK/m³s ub) on sawlogs (current prices)

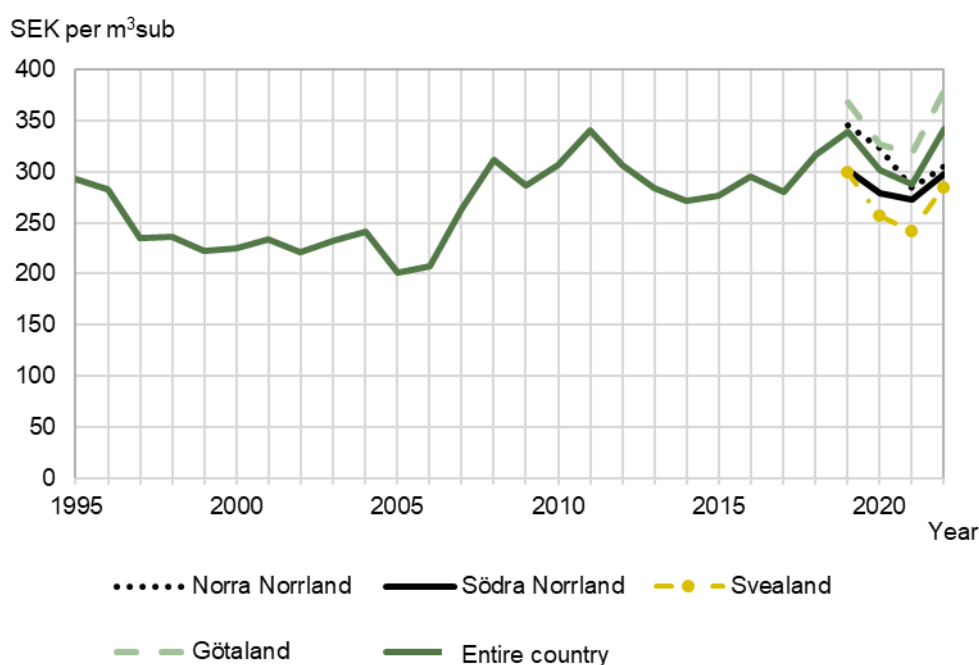


Roundwood price on pulpwood

Roundwood prices on pulpwood rose by 19 percent between year 2021 and 2022 and are now at the same level as in 2019. The largest increase in pulpwood is seen in Svealand and Götaland, by almost 18 and 19 percent respectively. The price rose by almost 8 and 9 percent in Norra and Södra Norrland respectively.

The roundwood price on pulpwood refers to a volume weighted average for delivery timber of pine, spruce, and birch. The pulpwood prices, as seen in figure 2 had a distinct decrease in price from 1995-2004 in comparison to the roundwood price on sawlogs. After the storm Gudrun in 2005 the prices on pulpwood decreased even more but then rose again to a peak in year 2011. After a few years of decrease the price level of 2011 was again reached in 2019. The prices have increased again after year 2021.

Figure 2. Annual average prices (SEK/m³s ub) for pulpwood (current prices)



Source: Swedish Forest Agency

Volumes

The felled volume, which is the base of the statistics on roundwood prices, has decreased by more than half during the last 20 years, which applies to both the volume on sawlogs and on pulpwood. The purchase type 'delivery timber' accounts for a small share of the sales on the roundwood market. The total volume for sawlogs and pulpwood in the base for the statistics in 2022 amounted to 3,4 million m³s ub.

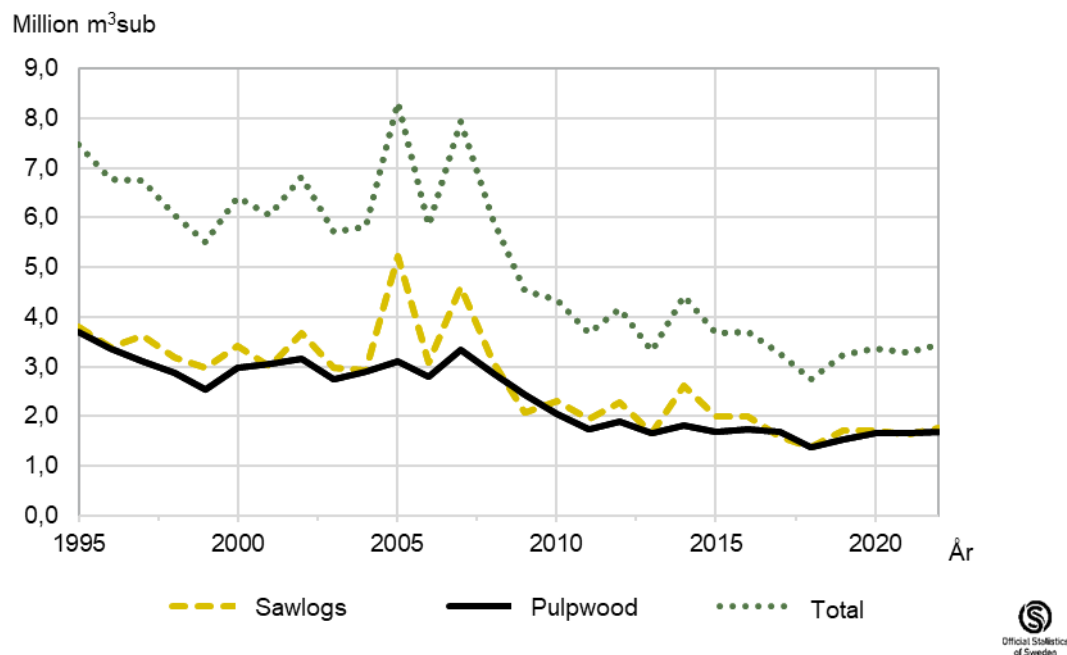
An explanation to the decrease in volume can be that the share of delivery timber has decreased in comparison to other types of purchase. Another explanation is that what is calculated in the system, the base of the statistics, has changed.

In the figure below, it is shown how the volume of sawlogs increased after the storm Gudrun in 2005 and the storm Per in 2007. In 2022 the statistics were based on 1,7 million m³s ub of sawlogs.

Also, the volume of pulpwood as delivery timber has, like sawlogs, decreased over time. The increase in volume following the storm Gudrun in 2005 and the storm Per in

2007 as can be seen in figure 3, is not as prominent as for sawlogs. In 2022 the statistics were based on 1,7 million m³s ub of pulpwood.

Figure 3. Volume of sawlogs and pulpwood (million m³s ub)



Source: Swedish Forest Agency

How the statistics are made

The base of the statistics is measured quantities and prices of roundwood of delivery timber in Biometrias so called Viol-system. In the system all measurements are gathered and processed. Biometria calculates a price for the quantity of roundwood measured using pricelists reported by the companies.

Biometria processes the base of the statistics according to a specification from the Swedish Forest Agency. In cases when companies themselves calculates the prices, these are gathered by Swedish Forest Agency. Using these sources, the calculations on average prices are made by weighting the timber value by volume.

All quality classes except refused logs and imported roundwood are included. From 2015 only purchases above 100 SEK/m³s ub are included. LKF-code (county/municipality/parish) are used to sort the purchases by regions. The survey relies on a specific choice of assortments and calculations by tree species.

The statistics are shown for a level of detail which its assumed to be good enough to be a part of Official Statistics of Sweden. The reliability of the statistics is affected by various kinds of errors such as coverage errors, omission errors, measurement errors and processing errors.

[More information on the survey](#)

Explanations

Geographical regions

- Norra Norrland: Norrbottens och Västerbottens counties.
- Södra Norrland: Jämtlands, Västernorrlands och Gävleborg counties.

- Svealand: Stockholms, Uppsala, Södermanlands, Värmlands, Örebro, Västmanlands och Dalarnas counties.
- Götaland: Östergötlands, Jönköpings, Kronobergs, Kalmar, Gotlands, Blekinge, Skåne, Hallands och Västra Götalands counties.

Delivery purchase is a method which means that the forest owner themselves, with or without the help of employees or contractors, deliver their wood to the roadside. Delivery purchases account for less than 10 percent of the total sold quantity.

The unit m³s ub refers to cubic meters solid volume under bark.

 **Official Statistics of Sweden**

The statistics are produced by the Swedish Forest Agency, which is responsible for official statistics in the area.

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